JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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FANCY DRY GOODS. Save now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and plicit the attention of the Trade. VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Not. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND FANOY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES. &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, con-HOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES. Tames S. Earle & Son, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. FIND ENGRAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. BEWING MACHINES, 628 OHRSTNUT STREET,

PHILADALPHIA WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND PANOY GOODS

M M P O B I U M,

PHILADELPHIA. OAL,—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public il they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT on they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT
then NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to
their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW
Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the
twest prices. Your patronage is respectfully selicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW.

mhl-tf

LUCIFER" OIL WORKS. We unentee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady. brilliant flame, without crasting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with the steady with the wide wide with the wide with the wide wi

(AUTION. The well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SUALES Has induced the makers of Imperfect balances to offer an at "FAIRBANKS" SCALES," and purchasers its thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud

ad imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufac-BANES & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the delay, where a correct and durable Scales is required. PAIRBANKS & EWING,

apie-H MASONIO HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST (AUTION.—Having seen a spurious

ardois of the branded "J. Latour," we caution the belie against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour oil can be procured only from us.

JAREUTCHE & LAVERGNE,

202 and 200 equit PROUE Street 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. "THOMSON'S LONDON
HITCHENER"—We are now manufacturing
THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or
THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or
THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or
Indice, hotels, hospitals, and other public institutions,
that sage," Gas Ovens, Bath Boilers, and Cast-iros
alka, logether with a great variety of small and largeflores, Low-down Grates, &c.

Wholesale and Retail OKLY at our Warerooms. tail only at our Warerooms.

NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH, No. 209 North SECOND Street, four doors above Bace street. (HAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice of De Concy & Co., and Comet Champagns Wine, it received per ship Georges, and for sale by

AURETOHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. ATOUR OIL.—492 baskets Latour Olive Oil, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordeaux, for sale by

AUSETOHE & LAVERGNE,

202 and 204 South FRONT Street FRENCH PEAS.—An invoice of su-Perior "Pois an Beurre" for sale by
CHAB. S. CARSTAIRS,
126 WALNUT Street. PORT WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto Port for sale, in bond, by
OHAS. S. CARBTAIRS,
No. 124 WALNUT Street.

(ANADA PEAS-50 bbls. Canada Peas, of very choice quality, for sale by
BHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street.

VOL. 6.—NO. 30.

REFERENCES:

D. B. Cummings, Eq., President of sident of the Girard Bank.

Mesers D. & C. Kelly, Kelly, Kelly; Welle.

Mesers. Hay & McDevitt.

Mark Willcox, Esq.,

J. Hillborn Jones, Esq.,

Circulars found at leypoldt's Bookstore, Chestnut and Jusiper; Brotherhead's Circulating Library, Eighth St, near Walnut, and at the Stores near the entrance to the School.

BEFERENCE 3:

Ray, President of St. Mary's College, William ington.

Rev. J. P. Dunn.

Henry T. Coleman, Esq.,

Daniel Dougherty, Esq.,

Daniel Dougherty, Esq.,

Daniel Dougherty, Esq.,

N. D.

Circulars found at leypoldt's Bookstore, Chestnut and St. No.

School.

CELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1080 SPRING GARDEN Street.—For Circulars apply to B. T. BUCKMAN, Principal. 863-12t*

ORITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT streets. Book keeping, Penmanship, Ost-culations, &c. A separate department has been opened for Ladies. Evening sessions after Sept. 15th. se3-6t*

DRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS

Street, reopens 9th month (September), 1st, \$12 per term of twenty-two weeks.

au29.12t*

W. WHITALL.

INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-

MALE SEMINARY, at LITIZ, Lancaster county, Penna, founded 1794, affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circulars and information, apply to Mesers. JORDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. O. REIOHEL, Principal.

M. B. CLARK WILL RESUME SEPTEMBER 1st. Apply at 1 o'clock P. M., No. 1025 OATHARINE Street.

TUM MER-STREET INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES—MISS D. B. BURT will
reopen her English and French Boarding and Day
School, at No. 1628 SUMMER Street, on MONDAY,
September 8. Miss A. GOBEWISCH, recently returned
from pursuing her studies in Germany, will reside in the
family, and give INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN AND
MUSIC.
au29-12t*

OPENING her School on ORANGE Street, (2d. Gate below EIGHTH Street,) the 8th of 9th month,

DOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL, un-

der the care of FRIENDS' SPRING GARDEN IN-STITUTE, will reopen 9th month, (September), 1st, 1862. Circulars, 657 North BROAD Street au19-tu th s 12t*

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY,

The fall session of this well-established Institution will

Particulars, see circulars.

Rugo Lineary

Bollock — The School of the subscriber, in Simes'

Building, TWELFTH and OHESTNUT Streets, will

re-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September. au21-tf CHABLES SHOBT, A. M.

INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS,

1 Objects, Pictures, and such Endowments as have been, or may be given, to the Teacher and the Taught. ANNE DICKSON,

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN
Street, above SPRUOE. The Classical Institute
will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER lst.
au26-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND

MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE—A Select School for Boys—No. 2 S. WEST PENN SQUARE, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 1st. JOSEPH DAYLSON, au26-1m*

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND MA-Btreet. The Fall Term will commence en MONDAY, September 8.

WOLSIEFFER BROTHERS' MU-SICAL ACADEMY, NO. 507 MARSHALL. SE

Terms \$25 per year. Classes now forming. aux1-1m

MRS. MARY S. WILCOX'S BO ARD-DIES, corner of HERMAN and MAIN Streets, GER-MANTOWN, will re-open September 10th. Circulars may be had at 1884 Chesnut street, or at the Semi-nary. au25-tse10*

MME. MASSE AND MLLE MO-BIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SOHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 South THIRTEENTH Street, will re-open on WED-NEEDAY, September 10th, Philadelphia. For Circu-lars, apply at the above number. au21 2m

Poarding school for young

Men and Boys, mount joy, Lancaster Co.,

Pa. Pupils admitted at any time. Address the Principal,
au22-12t*

E. L. MOOBE.

TRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

OSLEE Avenue, north from Noble street, below
Bixth, will reopen on Second Day, Ninth Month (Sept.)
Ist. Oharge, \$12 per term of five months. All denominations admitted.

THOS. SMEDLEY,
au23-12t*
Principal.

L This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

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

For Circulars, apply to au22-2m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

O SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL reopen on Monday, September 1st. Besides the English and Classical branches, German and French are also taught. Befers to Prof. G. Allen, Benj. Gerhard, Esc. Ch. Short Esc.

also tangat. Beters to Prof. G. Allen, Benj. Gernard, Eq., Oh. Short, Esq.

"Direct and personal knowledge of the exquisite scholarship of Dr. O. Seldensticker, late of the University of Göttingen, enables me to recommend him warmly, as a classical teacher of the highest order."—George Allen, Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Peansylvania.

au25-12*

T INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON

Avenue, York Road Station, N. P. B. B., seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Third Term of Miss CARB'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful and healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY of Seatember.

of September.

The number of pupils being limited to fifteen, the establishment has as much of the freedom of a home as consistent with mental improvement. Exercises in the Gymnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Circulars o in be obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal Shoemakertway nost office. Monteomery

the Principal, Shoemakertown post office, Montgomery county, Pa. au25-2m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET street, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. au18-1m*

North ELEVENTH Street.

PRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, N. E. cor. EIGHTH
and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—The NINTH Scholastic
Year begins MONDAY, September 8th. Pupils prepared for College and business. Circulars may be found
at the Academy.

Rev. A. B. BULLIONS,
au22-1m*

Principal.

(With Preparatory Department attached) S. E. corner of DILLWYN and GREEN. Fall Term commences the 8th of Ninth Month (September.) For Circulars apply at 870 North SIXTH Street.

au19-1m*

E. PAXSON, Principal.

The Fall term of the SPRING GARDEN IN-STITUTE will commence (D. V.) SEPTEMBER 1st. Four additional pupils may be received into the family of GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal, au25-12t* 608 and 611 Marshall Street.

CCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—

MISS BURGIN will reopen her School for Young Ladies September 16, 1862.

Parents desirous of placing their daughters in this School may apply by letter to Miss C. A. BURGIN, 1334

AROH Street, where circulars may be obtained. au28-12t

CHARON FEMALE SEMINARY Located within one mile of the village of Darby, accessible half hourly from the city, will open on the 29th of 9th mo. (September.) For circulars, address au28-1m* JOSIAH WILSON, Darby, Pa.

THE BEST PROVIDED SCHOOL

IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Scientific and Classical Institute, CHESTNUT Street, N. W. cor. of Twelfth st., re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 8th. In no other school of our country have so great pains been taken to provide everything requisite for the complete and thorough education of boys and young men in all de-

artments of learning. Entrance on Twelfth st. au28-if I ENNIS, Principal.

CCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GABDEN
Streets. Duties resumed, SEPTEMBER 8th.
ENOOH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
Pringing.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH

BOHOOL of the subscriber will reopen, at 1280 LOCUST Street, MONDAY, September Sth. au27-12**

B KENDALL, A. M.

TILLAGE-GREEN SEMINARY.

CERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-NARY, GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 3d. Circulars setting forth Terms, Course of Instruction,

Prof. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
Principal.

AU27-121*

au20-tf

BACHMANN, TEACHER OF A BACHMANN, TEACHER OF the PIANO, ORGAN, MELODEON, and VIO-LIN, will resume the duties of his profession SEPTEM-BER 1st, NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, 624 North ELEVENTE Street. au20-1m*

SICAL ACADEMY, No. 507 MARSHALL St.

108 South EIGHTEEN TH Street.

WILLIAM FEWSMITH, M. A.

Principal.

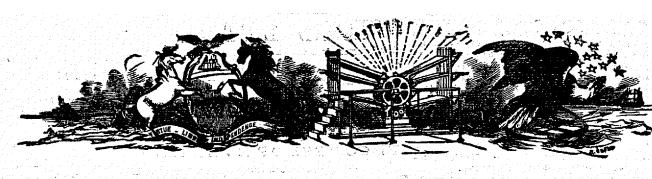
nmence on the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER For ticulars, see circulars. au28-thstu6t-4t #*

Wilmington, Delaware. incipals—Misses C. & I. GRIMSHAW.

P. GIBBONS INTENDS RE-

an26-tnths9t*

of all Denominations, east of 41 North ELEVENTH



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

It is doubtful whether the loss of any one man in the

army could be more deeply felt than will that of Major General Philip Kearney. His division had an engagement with the rebels on Monday evening, near Chantilly, Virginia, and he drove them more than a mile. Afterwards, it appears that while making a reconnectsance

alone, he was fired at from a ravine and killed. His body was sent within our lines by a flag of truce, and will be removed to New Jersey for burlal. Kearney was not a graduate of West Point. He was

Kearney was not a graduate of West Point. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the lat Dragoons, March Sth, 1837, and rose to the rank of captain in 1846. In the battles of the valley of Mexico, he commanded the 1st Dragoons, and became famous for his gallantry. In a spleadid charge near San Antonio gate, August 20th, 1847, he lost his left arm. In October, 1851, he resigned from the army, and he lived in Europe for some years. But when the war broke out, he offered his services to the Government, and was at once appointed a brigadler general of volunteers. At the last session of Congress he was made a major general. First as commander of a brigade, and then of a division; in the army of the Potomac, Kearney proved himself one of the most dashing and fearless of all our officers. In the battles of the Peninsula he was always conspicuous in reconnoitring—he exposed himself constantly. The rebel

reconnoitring—he exposed himself constantly. The rebel pickets were told to look out for "the one-armed man," and he has had many narrow escapes. But at last he has lost his life at the hands of a concealed foe—a life that he valued little, except as it could serve his coun-

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E.

HALL will reopen their Boarding and Day
School for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on
MONDAY, September 8. se2-2m SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED TO 80. EDWARD ROTH, A. M., Principal. DRIENDS' SCHOOLS—GIRLS' Northeast Corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets Entrance on TENTH Street. OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER Sth. Boys taught the Modern Languages, and prepared for ollege and Business.

Grammar, Secondary, and Primary, for girls and boys, situate on meeting house premises, S. E. corner of FOURTH and GEREN streets, will reopen Ninth month 1st. The patronage of Friends and the public is solicited. QAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MAR-NET and THIBTY-NINTH Streets-English, Classical, and Military Day and Boarding-will reopen THE SAUNDERS CADETS" will,

as heretofore, receive the best of Military Instruction one hour daily. Address
an30-lm Prof. E. D. SAUNDEES. DOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .- The SUIENTI-ETATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The SOLEN FI-FIO SUBCOL begins MONDAY, September 8th. The Technical Schools, comprising the School of Mines, the School of Mechanical Engineering, the School of Civil Engineering, the School of Chemistry, the Architectural School, and the course of Military Instruction, will open on TUESDAY, September 16th.

Applications for admission to be made at COLLEGE BUILDING, MARKET Street and WEST PENN Schuer, personally or by letter fo ALFRED L. KENNEUT, M. D., President of Faculty. ganare, pers

MEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C., Aroust, 1862.
The exercises of this College will be resumed on the at the SEPTEMBER. Terms for Board and Tuition, \$200, payable half-yearly in advance.

For further information apply to the President of the College [au8-ftuth2m] JOHN EARLY, S. J. DELECT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE Instruction, N. W. corner TENFH and ARCH
sts. Duties resumed MONDAY, September 8.
30-12t*

R. STEWART, Principal. PEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

This well established and flourishing Institution is pleasantly located on the Camdon and Amboy Railroad, 14 hours' ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is peid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Yecal and Instrumental rench is taught by a native and spoken in the Bev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., au6-2m

MENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen September 1. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business.

aul4-lm* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal. MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIPS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1525 CHEST NUT Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 10th Sentember. **WOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, NO.** 1 903 CLINTON Street, established by Professor C. D. OLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Session commences September 8th. PLINY EARLE CHASE.

CERMANTOWN INSTITUTE.—
The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, September 1st, 1862. For further particulars, apply to

WM. H. MCFADDEN. Principal,

Residence, South side of BITTENHOUSE Street, fifth

house west of GREEN. THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL A SCHOOL will reopen at 1112 MABKET Street, on THURSDAY, 4th September.
an26-lm* WM. S. COOLEY, A. M. THOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND OLASSICAL SCHOOL for Boys, N. E. corner of
BROAD and ARCH streets, will reopen September
au25-1m* MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL Young Ladies, 1841 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia SEPTEMBER 8th. au12-toc1* THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS.

BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 10th. aul1 2m MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No.
1615 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, MARGARET ROBINSON will re-open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, corner of BACE and FRANKLIN streets, on SECOND-DAY, 9 mo 8. au27-121*

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES, No. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadel. phia.
The regular course of instruction embraces the English-and French Danguages and Liferatures—Latin if re-quired—and all the branches which constitute a thorough loses July 1st.

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls will open its Fall session on Second day, Ninth mo., 1st.
References: James Mott, Philadelphia; Anne
Churchman, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia; O. N.
Peirce, 501 North Seventh street, Philadelphia; Henry
W. Ridgwsy, Crosswicks, New Jersey; David J. Griscom,
Woodbury, New Jersey. For circulars, apply to RUTH
ANNA PEIRCE, Principal, Bristol, Pa. jy23-2m* DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY at West Chester, (for boarders only).
This Academy will be opened on THURSDAY, Septemtember 4th, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature at its last session, with full collegiate powers.
In its capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements of the highest order for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets. quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets.
A corps of competent and experienced teachers will
give their undivided attention to the educational department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and
practical. The department of studies embraces the folowing courses: Primary, Commercial, and Scientific,
Collegiate and Military. The moral training of cadets
will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to
James H. Orne, Esq., No 628 Chestnut street, or at the
book stand of Continental Hotel, Philadelphis, or to
au20-24t Col. THEO: HYATT, President P. M. A.

POWERS' HOTEL,

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling sublic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate

sharges, is respectfully solicited.
je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. TRVING HOUSE. NEW YORK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET, Conducted on the
EUBOPEAN PLAN
This house is now open for the accommodation of
Families and transient Guests.
GEO. W. HUNT,

Late of the Brevoort House, Proprietors.
OHAS. W. NASH,
jy17-thstu6m A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends 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.
WASHIEGTOR, July 16, 1861. an20-ly CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE LATE FIRM OF WARTMAN & BABBON has been dissolved, and Adam Wartman is authorized to settle the business of the firm. All persons indebted will make payment to WILLIAM W. JUVENAL, LIBBARY Street, below Fifth. se2-tu6t*

HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, located on the Bristol Turnpike, 8 miles from Philadelphia and 2 from Tacony. The first term of the scholastic year begins the first MONDAY in September; second term the 1st day of February.

A circular, containing terms, references, &c., can be obtained by application to the jy14-8m* Misses CHAPMAN, Principals.

CLENWOOD ACADEMY FOR BOYS.—The above institution will re-open on the loth of 9th mo. (September.) For particulars, apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Principal, au28-1m Del. Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa.

CCHOOL FOR VOUNG LADIES

SEMINARY FOR The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms hereinafter set forth, to wit:

1. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BUSH & KUBTZ.

2. The general partners in the said firm are VAN CAMP BUSH and WILLIAM WESLIEY KURTZ, both redding at No. 1937 VINE Street, in said city. of Philadelphia; and the special partner is THEODOBE WESLER, residing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH Street, in said city.

W BAKER, researing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH
Street, in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by the said speslal partner to the common stock is the sum of FORTY
THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the NYNETEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will
terminate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. Made and severally signed by the said partners, at the Oity of Philadelphia, the Ninetsenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

VAN GAMP BUSH,

WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ,

General Partners.
THEODORE W. BAKER. RAIN PIPE.—Stone Ware Drain Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per ard; 3-inch bore, 30c per yard; 4-inch bore, 40c per ard; 5-inch bore, 50c per yard; 5-inch bore, 65c per ard. Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and toppers. We are now prepared to furnish plpe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purhasing in large quantities.
ORNAMENTAL OHIMNEY TOPS.—Vitrified Terra lotts Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, war-anted to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in any climate.

GARDEN VASES.—A great variety of ornamenta arden Vases, in Terra Cotta classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather.

Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works, Office and Wars Scoms

1010 CHESTNUT Street,

1217-15 S. A. HARRISOM

DRAIN PIPE. Vitrified Drain and water PIPE, from 2 inches bore up, with every variety of Perds, Branches, Traps, &c., warrasted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Clay in this country for the manufacture of the above and other articles, defies competition, both in quality and price. PETER B. MELICK,

Office and Store 721 CHESTNUT Street.

Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthracite streets, biladelphia. OTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for ents, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Alse, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feitz, from 1 to 8 eet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. BYERMAN & CO., 162 JONES Alley.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. The 90th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Correspondence of The Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. As many of your Philadelphians are anxious to learn what part the 90th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Lyle's Regiment, took in the battle of Saturday, the following statement is compiled from reliable sources: The regiment marched into Manassas from Bristow on Friday night about dark; from this they marched to Centreville; about daylight on Saturday they marched to Bull Run, about five miles distant. When they reached there, about 9 o'clock, they stacked arms, and three days' rations were issued to them. Orders were hen issued for them to pack knapsacks and to leave all behind but their blankets and haversacks. The regiment was then placed in marching order, and marched two miles to the left. This was about one o'clock. Firing was heard on the right, and the regiment marched in the double quick about a mile further. This brought them to the scene of hos tilities, and, after they formed in line of battle, the whole brigade, consisting of the 26th N. Y., 90th Penna., 94th N. Y., and 88th Penna., received orders to support the 5th Maine Battery, which was firing shot and shell at the rebels. The cannonballs and shell flew thick and fast around the battery and over the heads, and even in the ranks of the brigade, yet not a man deserted his post. After staying here about ten minutes General McDowell. unaccompanied by any of his staff, rode up to General Towers, commanding the brigade to ad. vance to the front of the battery for the purpose of making a charge on the rebels. The Maine bat tery ceased firing, and the brigade advanced until they had reached a position in front of the battery. Here a large body of rebels were seen advancing, and General Towers gave the orders to open fire. They poured a volley into the rebel ranks, and then charged on him with the bayonet. The rebels could not stand this. When they advanced to charge the Maine battery they came across the field in splendid style, utterly regardless of the shot and shell raining around them; but as soon as they received the volley from Gen. Towers' brigade, and saw our men charging on them, they broke and fled into the woods. Here the rebels were heavily reinforced, and, rapidly forming into line, they made a hovement ander cover of the woods on the left. Seeing that our troops were being outflanked, Gen. Towers gave the order to retire, which was done in good order. As soon as the brigade reached their former position the battery again opened fire, pouring grape and canister into the rebel ranks, and making large gaps in them. The brigade then held their position until they received orders to retire.

the leg. These are the only casualties among the officers. The regiment did not lose heavily, but it impossible at present to get a list. FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. THE BATTLE OF MONDAY LAST.

Lieut. Harrison, company K, was killed, and

Lieutenant Raymond, company F, was wounded in

STONEWALL JACKSON ENGAGED. The Rebels Driven from the Field

Their Purpose to Seize our Trains Foiled.

A RAID BY STUART'S CAVALRY ON TUESDAY. DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF FREDE.

From the Washington Bepublican, 2d.] We learn from a gentlemar, who came from Fairfax late Monday night, something respecting the situation of our forces at that time. Though this war is going on very near us—so near that we hear the roar of cannon and muskery—it takes a prodigious while, and is a very sificult matter, 10 get the news, or at least to get what we may rell our readers is reliable.

The Government, wisely, perhaps, has cut off almost all the sources of information from the field of operations, allowing no one to go from this side to that, and it is only from such civilians as straggle in from time to time from the scenes there enacted, and from wounded soldiers, that we obtain any information.

From this gentlemar, who came from Fairfax the midst of this seene the commanding general was observed welking leisurely to and fro, despatching orders to the different regiments; and watching in calm silence the movements of the various commands. It was indeed an hour of deep interest and concern to him. For days and nights he had watched with sleepless vigilance every movement of our own and the enemy's forces, as they affected file own position, and something of weariness—could be detected in his usual elastic step.

Meantime, all other arrangements having been completed, a mounted orderly was sent to the point, to order the Sth Connecticut, on picket duty, to retire. Colonel Harlan accordingly ordered his men to fall in, and they soldiers, that we obtain any information.

From this gentleman we learn that what was the left wing of our army, viz: McDowell's forces, now constitutes the right, and rests on Fairfax.

Moneay night, about four o'clock, an attack was made on our forces at Fairfax, but the enemy was driven back by General Kearney's brigade. The firing, says our informant, was heavy, though principally of musketry, and continued for some time. What were the casualties, he could not tell, though he thought the enemy's loss was heavy. He reports General Isaac I's Stevens as killed. The object of the enemy was probably to out off our sources of supplies, and to get between this city and onr lines, and thus do all the damage in his power by a raid of cavalry. In this he was foiled.

As we write, we learn that the fight is renewed, and is now progressing. We shall probably have some further As we write, we learn that the fight is renewed, and is now progressing. We shall probably have some further details before we go to press.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman connected with one of the New York regiments, who was taken prisoner Monday night, and escaped yesterday, that the fight of Monday night was, as we supposed, commenced on the part of the robels, to get pessession of our trains, in which purpose they were foiled, and repulsed with considerable loss. He escaped to this city yesterday.

He furthermore reports that Sinart's cavairy made a raid on Tuesday, about 7 o'clock A. M., to the left of Fairfax Court House, and carried off about one hundred of our wagons. We asked our informant whether our trains were sufficiently guarded. He remarked significantly that our folks were not expecting the raid. Of course not. It was the opinion of this gentleman that there had been no fighting on Tuesday, but others affirm ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE SAME PAPER.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE SAME PAPER.

From the wounded soldiers who arrived in the train yesterday afternoon, and other sources, we gather the following particulars of the late actions in front:

About half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, it was discovered that a cavairy force had made its way around in the rear of Pope's army, when it made a dash at General. Beno's force guarding the wagon trains, for the purpose, it is supposed, of capturing the supply train, which contained provisions and ammunition, of which the rebels stand sorely in need. Fortunately, they were discovered in season, and Kearney's division was sent down to drive the rebels back.

He found the rebels in greater force than was at first was sent down to drive the rebels back.

He found the rebels in greater force than was at first supposed, as he displayed not only cavalry but artillery and infantry. He ordered up reinforcements. He was soon supperted by the divisions of Hooker and Banks, when the action became general. The fight lasted about two hours; a portion of the time the rain was pouring down in torrents. Our forces drove the rebels a mile and a half, with great slaughter.

The most of our information is obtained from those who were wounded in the beginning of the engagement, and, as a consequence, we cannot ascertain the amount of loss sustained on either side.

The following regiments are mentioned as having been engaged in this battle: The 3d and 4th Maine; the 21st and 28th Massackusetts; 2d, 3d, 5th; and 8th Michigan; 37th, 38th, 40th, and 79th New. York; 48th, 50th, 57th, 63d, 99th, 100th, and 105th Pennsylvania, and the 20th Indiana.

A rebel prisoner taken during the battle states that the rebel force engaged in this battle was that of Stonewall Jackson.

The remains of Colonel Koltes, late commander of the Jackson.

The remains of Colonel Koites, late commander of the 73d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell in the battle on Saturday last, were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment, in charge of Major Ridenour. He was a brave and

gallant officer. In Saturday's fight a most unaccountable blunde In Saturday's fight a most unaccountable blunder occurred. The 3d Michigan went into the battle with 290 men, and came out with only 146, and more than three fourths of this number met their fate by the fire of the 20th Indiana Regiment, which lapped over their rear and poured a galling fire into them while on the advance. The first knowledge which the Michigan boys had of the presence of the other regiment was the bullets. In the back of their heads, arms, &c., nearly half the regiment having lapped across them.

It is said of Co. K, 2d Wisconsin Regiment, that out of forty-seven men who went into action on Saturday, only seven reported for duty the next morning, the rest having been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Last evening a train of cars brought some of the wounded soldiers who were in the battle of Monday night. Their story is, that the rebel attack was made for the purpose of capturing a large supply train, which was on the road, about three miles from Fairfax Court House. The attack was made upon Birney's brigade, the regiments most actively engaged being the 1st, 40th, 23th, and 101st New York; 3d and 4th Maine, and 23th Massachusetts. The 1st and 40th New York having but few officers, concentrated and fought "on their own hook," and in their own way. The Union troops drove the rebels at least a mile and a half, and after a yery severe contest, which was fought during the storm, our troops contest, which was fought during the storm, our troops rested upon the field, having gained a complete victory. STILL ANOTHER VERSION.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]
On Monday morning intelligence was received at head-quarters that the divisions of Hill and Longstreet intended to appear on our right in force, and out off, our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of Gen. Reno was despatched by Gen. Pope to Fairfax (Court House. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville, to cover our base of operations, insamuch as Gens. Hill and Longstreet were known to be in force some distance toward Washington from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy.

The army of Virginia commenced retiring toward Fairfax Court House on Monday, at 9. o'clock, Reno's division leading the march, and McDowell's corps following. Correspondence New York Tribune. THE BATTLE BEYOND PAIREAY COURT HOUSE.

As Beno's division was pursuing its line of march, and when within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court and when within one mile and a half of Fairlax Court House, a heavy volley from a force of rifemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at 4 R. M. The rebel force was a detachment from General Hill's division, and was commended by General Stewart. manded by General Stewart.

The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens' brigade, composed of the 28th Massachusetts, 8th Michigan, 60th Pennsylvania, 109th Pennsylvania, and 36th New York.

Reno and Stevens immediately formed their commands Ach New York.
Reno and Stevens immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. Gen. Stevens rode ug, and down his lines gallantly, rallying his men, and unintimidated by repeated volleys from an inseen enemy.

Unable to cope with them, in the position they then held, General Stevens ordered his men to fix beyonets, and charge them out through the woods. This ordes was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great alaughter. While thus charging them, General Stevens was his with a Minie ball, and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Captain Stevens, the son of the General, was also wonaded in the head. Kearsey's batteries now spened on the rebel forces, causing a panic among the rebel ranks. Skirmishing was kept up for about there hours, when the enemy retreated, and the train passed of numclested.

Your correspondent passed over the battle-ground at ten o'cleck on Monday evening. The enemy's loss was heavy. Their dead lay in furrows, where the first volley from Stevens' brigade went whistling among them; and i thought the penalty for this raid was amply severe. General Stevens was ex-Governor of Washington Territory, and is reported to have fought most gallantly in the battle of Saturday.

The Threatened Invasion of Ohio. The Evacuation of Lexington, Frankfort, and Paris.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday.] The rumors upon the street last evening, that Lexington had been evacuated by our forces, and that General Kirby Smith had taken possession, created the most intense excitement as the report became generally known. The newspaper offices were crowded, as usual, to obtain the news, but it was not until early in the evening that the news was confirmed. A special meeting of Council was called, to consider the situation of Cincinnati, and the result we give elsewhere. was called, to consider the situation of Cincinnati, and the result we give elsewhere.

General Lew. Wallace, with his staff, left Covington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on his way to Lexington, to meet Governor Morton; but on reaching Paris, he found a despatch from General Wright, ordering him "to return and take command of the troops at Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport." At Paris General Wallace found the 99th Regiment drawn up in line of battle, and from 600 to 1,000 rebel cavalry within four miles of the town.

following interesting account from Fredericksburg, dated SHOCKING ROADS.

The last day of August brings with it a reminder that we have reached the end of the summer solstice, as we seem to have reached a crisis in the campaign against Richmond. A heavy rain, which continued during the fore part of the day, admonshes us that the fall rains will soon be upon us, and with them that there will be an end to all effective use of Virginia roads. Narrow, steep, crooked, sticky, and stony, one day's hard rain is sufficient to render them almost impassable for wagons and artillery. The necessity of locking wheels while going down steep places scoops out deep holes in the roads, which soon become reservoirs of water, and grow into guilies and holes, which test the skill of drivers and the strength of the best army wagons to pass safely through. To day the roads are simply execrable, and two days more of rain would more effectually cut off our "retrograde movement" than the most effective rebel force in SHOCKING ROADS grade movement? than the most effective rebel force in the rear. Under the orders of the War Department, General Burnside might have vasated this place a week ago; but reluctant to abandon a position which has been so long held, and which has been deemed of so great thretariest importance, and which might still become strategical importance—and which might still become so—he has moved with great deliberation, and has finally consented to fall back in strict conformity to orders—not on account of the threatening attitude of the enemy's

BURNSIDE'S FIRST RETROGRADE MOVEMENT Meantime all the regimental baggage, material of war, and army stores have been carefully sent away, and are saved. It is the first apparent retrograde movement of General Burnside, but I do not believe he regards it as it any sense a retreat. The motives of it, if I knew them, I would not be at liberty to reveal. Suffice it to say, Fredericksburg has been abandoned; the three bridges, which were constructed for connecting the two banks of the river for our own use, have been destroyed; the rail-road buildings on the Falmouth side, including the offices of post-commissary and quartermaster, with a small of post-commissary and quartermaster, with a small amount of stores only, have been consumed by fire; the machine shop and foundry in the town of Fredericksburg, formerly used to so good advantage by the rebels, but more recently occupied as a repairing shop for our en-gines and railroad, has been blown up, and the large bakery establishment at Falmouth has also been burned. So far as this position is concerned it is now being converted into a "howling wilderness" for the occupation of the rebel army, now seen to return, no doubt, to the THE EXCITED POPULATION.

The citizens of the town were surprised while on their way to church in the effermoon, by dense volumes of smoke arising over our encampment. In fact, I was surprised myself, and received the fact as a gentle token airprised myself, and received the fact, as a gentle token that I had better pay my livery stable and board bill, and transfer my interests to the northern bank of the Rappahannock. On looking about me I found an unusual commotion once more among the people of African descent in the town, and a decided tendency of the tide of emigration toward the wire bridge, which runs from the foot of William atreet. Knots of Secessionists congregate at the corner of the street, but particularly opposite the bridges, to witness the exodus of the white as well as the black papulation. Several Union families, who have the black population. Several Union families, who have int, and packed up. Ladies, dressed in their Sunday go-o meeting, looked out of their windows, or congregated on the house-tops, to see the Yankees go cut, and Stonewall Jackson come in. After so long and grievous a suspense, and hope deferred, who could grudge them the hour of Elysium? I met on the bridge pioneers with axes, and barrels of tar which they were industriously plastering along the walk, to render the structure the more inflammable.

On reaching headquarters, at the Lacey House, I found all the tents had been struck; the ambulance and array wagons were hitched up; officers' horses were all seddled for a start, and everything betokened a decided movement. Infantry regiments stood in line upon the wide plain fronting headquarters; long lines of wagons and artillery occupied the main road, and cavatry mensat in their saddles ready for the word "march." In the midst of this scene the commanding general was ob-served walking leisurely to and fro, despatching orders to the different regiments, and watching in calm silence the movements of the various commands. It was indeed

Meantime, all other arrangements having been completed, a mounted orderly was sent to the point, to order the 8th Connecticut, on picket duty, to retire. Colonel Harlan accordingly ordered his men to fall in, and they immediately fell back on the town. When they reached the river, the railroad and wire bridges were already on fire, and they went down and crossed on the only remaining bridge, that constructed of canal-boats, at the lower part of the town. The provost guard had already been ordered to vacate the town. Shortly after five o'clock P.M., the torch was applied to the railroad station, which was already well consumed before the bridges were fired. Shortly before this was done, the 6th New York Cavalry came in from the direction of Barnet's Ford, and reported that an ambulance and wagon train, which overtook them on the road, was hurrying forward with great speed, and reported that the rebels, in considerable force, were behind them, having crossed just above, and were pressing on their rear. General Burnaide and staff were the last to leave the ground, after seeing everything safely off, and proceeded along, the road. The railroad train was filled with people, white and black, with their household goods, ready to move off THE MARCH TO ACQUIA CREEK, AND SAFE ARRIVAL THERE

The march from the river to Acquia Creek was very difficult, and occupied the whole night. The roads, flooded by the morning rains, and cat up by incessant travel of animals, vehicles, and cannon, were almost impassable in some places. Gen. Burnside kept along with the train, and seemed always in the place where there was the most difficulty. On several occasions he dismounted, and, standing leg deep in mud, put his shoulder to the wheels, and called en the men to imitate his example, in order to extricate the ambulances and wagons from deep holes in which they had become stalled. One ambulance was upset near Station No. 9, and three or four persons who were in it narrowly escaped being killed. One or two other teams were disabled by the breaking of axles or whiffletness, but nothing of a serious character occurred on the road. By daylight nearly the whole of the immense train was safely through the hills, and encamped within sight of the landing. Without waiting for sleep, an hour of which he has scarcely experience for forty-eight hours, Gen. Burnside rode up to the hillsides overlooking the place, and selected positions where batteries were planted to enflade the approach to the landing. As an additional protection, four gunboats lie at anchor within easy shot of the roads which must be passed in approaching the position. Gen. Burnside's Direicin and light THERE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Parkersburg, from New Orleans on the 24th ult., arrived at New York, on Tuesday. The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, August 24.

GENERAL ORDER No. 63.

Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hurdred and sixty-one, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guards" (colored), has its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor and commander-in-chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following;

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITELA,

ADJUTART GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24.

ORDER NO. 426.

1. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of aruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, and elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

2. The colored commanding will report witnowateleay to Maior General Lewis, commanding State militis. transmitted to thom.

2. The colosel commanding will report without delay to Major General Lewis, commanding State militia.

By order of Thomas O. Moore, Governor.

M. GBIVOT, Adjutant General.

And whereas, said military organization by the same forder was directed to report to Major General Lewis for gervice, but did not leave the city of New Gricans when he did. e did: New, therefore, the commanding gene New, therefore, the commanding general, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteers forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes frem ruthless invaders;" to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage; to shield their property from being seized by bad men, and to defend the flag of their native country, as their fathers did, under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his myrmidons carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty;" myrmuons carrying the black has of "beauty and boots;"
Appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well-known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Gnards" aloresaid, and all free members of the "Native Guards" aloressid, and all free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State who shall enlist in the volunter service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of preper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed, and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charles. required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Leves street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States. By command of Major General BUTLES,

Commanding Department.
R. B. Davis, Capt. and A. A. A. Gen. Stirring Words of Archbishop Parcell. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture upon Europe's relation to America, on Monday evening. We reprint this passage:

What has the South done? The Archbishop says:
"She kept millions of men in bondags, forbidding them
to marry, which St. Paul calls a doctrine of devils, and
forbidding them to be educated. She trailed in the dust
the flag under which she and we had prospered, and which was respected and honored as it fluttered on every sea.: She seized the glorious river for whose free naviga-tion the nation's wealth was paid to the first Bonsparte in the purchase of Louisiana, and platted cannon on its banks to intercent Western commerce. She spoke of concessions and compromises, and she never proposed this one
compromise, which I verily believe would have converted
even abolition foes into friends—namely that after a
given period, say fifty, seventy, or an hundred years,
she would abolish slavery, and in the meantime, as
Northern States had done, fit her slaves; by education,
to be men. The North could have terminated the war,
with such an enemy in three months, by proclaiming the
emancipation of has negroes, and enrolling them in our
armies—but she recoiled, through sentiments of humasity, from leiting their vindictive passions loss
against their white meaters and mistresses and their
children—and the South showed her sents of forbearance and humanity by imitating her perfidious friends
in Greal Britain, and tetting losse against us the flerce
Indians of the Western wilds.

"And all this was done of malice aforethought. Thir cy panks to intercent Western commerce. She scoke of con And all this was done of malice aforethought. Thir cy years ago she resolved on what she is now doing, and prepared for it."

EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

the town.

The early train, which left this city at 6 A. M., reached Lexington on time, and returned, leaving at 3 P. M. Goneral Wallace came down on this train, and reached this city about half past nine last evening. General Wright, who left this city on Sunday morning,

General Wright, who left this city on Sunday morning, reached Lexington the same afternoon, and yesterday morning he determined, after examining into the condition of affairs at that point, to evacuate it, and immediately made preparations to do so.

About 5 o'clock, last evening, General Wright left Lexington, falling back on Frankfort with what forces remained of General Nelson's command, some 9,000 or 10,000 strong; and we since learn that he has proceeded down the Frankfort and Lexington road to Louisville.

Despatches received last evening from the operator at Lexington, dated at 5 P. M., stated that General 'Kirby Smith had reached that city with a large force, and had demanded its sarrender. A meeting was held, when the citizens resolved to surrender, they having no force there to defend it. The operator bid the Cincinnati operators good night, and said he would remove his instruments and leave the town, since which nothing has been heard from him. and leave the town, since which nothing has been heard from him.

Gen. Wright telegraphed orders from Frankfort for the twe regiments at Paris to fall back on Cynthiana, which was probably done, for we learn that Paris was also evacuated by our forces last evening. Frankfort, we learn, has also been evacuated; and all the archives and public records removed to Louisville.

Gen. Lew. Wallace, with his staff, arrived last evening, and took command of the forces here and at Covington. The General was busy all thought the night in ing, and took command of the forces here and at Covington. The General was busy all through the night, in
consultation with the Government officers stationed here,
and with the Mayors of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. A large amount of business was attended to. A
regiment that arrived in the city last evening was put
out on picket duty in the rear of Covington and Newport, and many other steps taken looking to the protection and safety of these cities. THE SEIZURE OF LEXINGTON BY THE REBELS. From the Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday] The tidings from Kentucky are not assuring. The

The tidings from Kentucky are not assuring. The rebels are substantially in possession of the whole Blue Grass region, including Lexington, and how much more of the State it is impossible to say. The Union people are registives flying for safety in every direction. The roads are represented to be threnged with men, women, and children, escaping in vehicles of every description, and many farmers are driving their most valuable steck towards the Ohlo river, to preserve it from the enemy. The specific tidings from Lexington are, that Major General Wright, being satisfied that his forces were insufficient to resist the enemy, concluded to evacuate the city. The troops were drawn in, and some of them were ordered to fall back towards Frankfort. Meantime, great energy was put into requisition to remove the public stores, and yesterday afterseon the greater portion great energy was put into requisition to remove the pub-lic stores, and yesterday afterneon the greater portion had been removed by rail and regular army transporta-tion. Large numbers of citizens meantime had de-parted hastily, carrying with them as much as possible of their most valuable portable property. About five o'clock yesterday evening, the place was evacuated by the Union forces, and between seven and eight o'clock the cavalry advance of the enemy marched in quietly and took possession. We do not know the extent of our force which had acomnilated in that region, nor what portions of General Manson's command had escaped from the enemy. Our informants state, however, that large portions of the 69th Indiana, and other regiments, had arrived at Lexington, and that about three thousand killed, wounded, and missing, was the extent of our loss in the battle of Saturday. Many of the missing however, would probably report

sing, was the extent of our loss in the battle of Saturday. Many of the missing, however, would probably report themselves. They were coming in singly and by squads until Lexington was evacuated, and some had wandered as far as Paris. The country was reported full of stragglers, who had lost or thrown away their arms.

We are glad to know that Generals Manson and Cruft were not captured, but broke through the enemy with detachments of their troops, and that they had re collected considerable portions of their commands. Colonel McMillan, of the 95th Ohio, was wounded, but we did not learn how severely, nor whether he was captured. Col. Lucas, of the 16th Indiana, who had been reperted killed, escaped unburt. His wife, who was at Cynthiana yesterday, received a telegram from him announcing his safety. Colonel Korf, of the 69th, also escaped unburt. The report that Lieutenant Colonel Landrum was fat ally wounded was not confirmed.

Brig Gen. Lew Waliace, who started for Lexington yesterday morning to report to Gen. Wright for duty, was intercepted at Paris by a telegram directing him to return to Cincinnati to take command. An officer who returned on the train with Gen. Wallace, stated that the 99th Ohio, which went up to Paris yesterday, were drawn up in expectation of an engagement with a strong detachment of rebel cavalry, who were reported advancing on that point. The Colonel stated that he would give them a lively fight, and his men were in fine spirits. At Cynthiana the Home Grards were under arms preparing for a fight, but large numbers of people were collected at the railway depot, seeking passage to the Ohio river. The alarm of the people was described as very affecting. Crowds were also assembled at all the intermediate stations, desiring passage to the Ohio. None were admitted into the special train, but the regular passencer train, which followed, was detained far behind time by the throng of fugitives. All the rolling stock of the railroads was sent to Louisville and Covington. The most exaggerated reports respecting the force of the enemy were in circulation, the telegraph operator at Lexington closing his communications with an assertion that Kirby Smith's army was thirty thousand strong; whereupon the operator took his instrument and evacuated the premises. It is probable that the whole robel column does not exceed fifteen thousand men, but may reased by Secession recruits in Kentucky.

THE RICHMOND BATTLE-EXPLANATION BY MAJOR GENERAL NELSON.

UNGINATI, Sept. 1.

EDS. GAZETTE: I read this morning, with much astonishment, your account of the disaster at Bichmond, Kentucky, and your comments thereon. It is to be presumed that you desire to furnish your readers with the truth. It is as follows:

First. The action was brought on by Gen. Manson, who was in command at Richmond, against my instructions and against the instructions of Gen. Wright, the commander of the department, which were that, the troops being new, were not to be risked in action until some time had been spent in drill and discipline.

Second. No repert was made to me of the approach of the enemy in force till half past 2 o'cleck on Saturday morning, the day of the fight. I immediately ordered a retreat along the Lancaster road, in order that the two brigades at Richmond might join the brigade marching from Lexington to that point, and to join Gen. Dumont, who was ordered to march to Danville from Lebanon. There would then have been 16,000 men at Lancaster, Danville, and Camp Dick Bobinson, in a triangle of two equal sides of eight miles, and all these connected by good turnpike roads. The enemy would not have deared to pass the Kentucky river with this force on his flank. But Gen. Manson, without notifying me, marched five miles to the front, with one brigade, to meet the enemy, supposing their force to be 2,500 strong; he met them from 10,000 to 12,000 strong.

Third. Immediately after I received Gen. Manson's despatch I rode to the field, riding fifty-two miles to get there. I arrived alone at 2 o'clock P.M., and found the troops remaining with Gen. Manson in a disorderly retreat. By great exertion I succeeded in rallying about 2,200 men, and took a strong position. The enemy attacked in front and on both flanks at once; at the third or fourth round the men, already much demoralized, broke and field. This is precisely the case as it occurred.

Fourth. You make a stricture that I superseded Gen. L. Wallace, and did not invite him to remain. I superseded Gen. Wallace, an GENERAL NELSON. seded Gen. Wallace by command of my superiors. I d invite him to remain and take any command he chose. W. NELSON, Major General.

TO ARMS! [From the Cincinnati Gazette]

The time for playing war has passed. The enemy is now rapidly approaching our doors. Kentucky has been successfully invaded, and Cincinnati is now, for the first time since the commencement of the rebellion, seriously threatened. It matters not who is responsible for the management that has, at this stage of the rebellion, left the way open, almost free from obstructions, for the march of the enemy. This may be discussed at a future time. The danger is now upon us, and in preparing to meet it, we shall find enough to engage our whole attention, and command all our energies for the present. The great duty of the people now is to unite and rise like one man, and prepare to resist the approaching foe. It is not proper that we should waste our time or fritter away our strength in discussing questions as to the strength of the rebel force. What it is we do not know. We are aware, however, that Kirby Smith is this morning within one hundred miles of Cincinnation. From the Cincinnati Gazette questions as to the strength of the receit force. What it is we do not know. We are aware, however, that Kirby Smith is this morning within one hundred miles of Cincinnati, with a force which, if not formidable in itself, is at least a nucleus around which a large army may, and doubtless will, be formed. He will find thousands of sympathisers in Kentucky, who will rally to his standard. He may also force unwilling men to join him. Let us prepare, then, to resist an army of one hundred thousand men. If it shall prove to be only the half or quarter of this, so much the better. In view of the tremendous interests at stake, our preparations should be on the most extensive scale. And as there is but little time for preparation, we cannot afford to postpone action a single heur. This morning, with the rising sun, our citizens should go to work. The first duty is for every man who has a gun to put it in order for service. No matter what may be the description of the weapon, it should be made ready for use. Ammunition adapted to such weapons should be prepared by their owners. In this way a very powerful auxiliary to the regular military service may be rendered available in case of necessity. In this line we may rely upon much assistance from the country. Our friends in the rural districts will respond promptly, furnishing private arms and men, when called upon.

very seriously menaced. Our troops, after the defeat at Blobmond, were unable to defend the line of the Kentucky river, but have fallen back and evacuated Lexington, which city was occupied last night by the rebel General Kirby Smith, whose army is variously estimated from 12,000 to 30,000 men, formidable in efficient artillery and thoroughly disciplined troops.

There is no question that the rebels exhibit the audacity which distinguishes a high order of generalship. dactly which distinguishes a high order of generalship.
They move without transpontation, and have now entered a country in which they will have no difficulty in supporting themselves as they march. We may be sure they will make no delays, as they know, their opportunity is passing away rapidly. Four days forced marching, would bring them to the banks of the Ohio. It is protty certain that they will strike in this direction. We should act as if no deabt existed that they were advancing directly upon this city. Let us have not a panic, but united, intelligent, comprehensive, prompt action. PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE. PROGLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 1.—The following is the Mayor's proclamation, in conformity with the resolutions passed this morning.

"I call upon the chizens of Louisville to meet in their respective wards for the purpose of completing their enrollment. Citizens are requested to report the number and character of arms in their possession. Capalins of Home Guard companies now organized, will likewise report the number of men and arms now in their possession. All citizens who are able to bear arms, who fall or refuse to report themselves for enrellment for the protection of their homes and firesides, will be looked upon as a common enemy. All reports, will be made to Colonel Thomas W. Gibson at 12 o'check on the 24 instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, he having been empowered by the Governor to take charge of the home forces of this city.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor."

J. M. DELPH, Mayor. city. J. M. DELPH, Mayor."
The following is the Governor's proclamation:

'I. James E. Bobiason, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby authorize Thomas W. Gibson, of Louisville, to organize and bring into the field all the able-bodied men in the county of Jefferson

THE REMOTAL OF TREASURE FROM THE INTERIOR OF KENTUCKY—THE REBEL MORGAN AT GLASGOW. The public archives, removed from Frankfort, and one Laillion dollars in treasure from the banks at Richmond, Lexington, and Frankfort, arrived here to day.

Gen. John W. Finnell, Adjutant General of Kentucky, has established his headquarters in Louisville. The city is in a blaze of excitement to-night. The citizens are excelling themselves, and making great preparations.

"J. F. ROBINSON, Governor of Ky."

"Given under my hand."

The correspondent of the Journal writes that the rebel Morgan and his band left Glasgow at 4 o'clock Saturday. Whilst there they destroyed all the indictments for treason returned by the Grand Jury at the last term of court, over one hundred in number. They mutilated the records of the court so that no traces of the indictments are left. They also stole horses, mules, and other property of Unio 1 men.

The telegraph line is again in operation to Nashville: THE REBELS ON THE MARCH TO THE OHIO. From the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, Aug. 23.] Let our people take warning in time. Let them take it for granted that Lincoln has, or will very soon get, all the men he has called for, and prepare for the emergency. It is within the power of the South to put and keep in the field as large a force as the North can spare, and it is not only the part of wisdom, but the dictate of both is not only the part of wisdom, but the dictate of both patriotism and duty to do it, and that without delay, our armies (the rebels) are now on the march to the Ohio river, and they should be cheered, aided, and trengthened as they go. May God speed and favor them.

The intelligence which we publish this evening relative to the advance of our troops into Kentucky is cheering in the highest degree. It is the first instalment of the good news we have been looking for from that quarter or some days past.

If Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee would remove the theatre of war from their borders, let their sons swell or armies as they advance in pursuit of the enemy, and very soon we shall have an overpowering and invincible force in the field, enabled to bid defiance to the hirdings of Lincoln, and clear the Confederacy of the hated foe.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE GREAT REBELLION. From the London Times, August 19.] If the people of America would only sit down and calmly consider the causes which have raised them during the last half century from 3,000,000 to 30,000,000, and calmy consider the causes which have raised them during the last half century from 3,000,000 to 30,000,000, and made their country, unlike so many other lands, favored with the most lavish gifts of nature, proverbial for its prosperity and progress, they might derive from the reflection conclusions which would lead them irrestatibly to a policy of peace and mutual conciliation. America owes much, undoubtedly, to the wisdem of those great and enlightened men; the fathers and founders of her republic. They devised a scheme of temperate liberty, checked and controlled by every contrivance which might prevent its tendency to degenerate into licenticusness. To the worn-out victims of arbitrary power they offered equal laws, equal rights, a light taxation, a freedom from debt, and from the necessity of foreign war. No wonder that the world shood amazed at the spectacle of so much virtue and so much happiness, and gladly turned aside from the vicious circle of war and tyranny, in which alone the politics of Europe appeared capable of revolving, to a nation blessed alike by the wisdom of man and the beneficence of nature, and capable of realizing, as far as is possible on earth, the wildest dreams of the poet and the noblest aspirations of the philosopher. Not to any peculiar fertility in the race which originally inhabited her, but to the attraction she presented to emigrants, does America owe the position which she held but a year and a half ago.

Does it never occur to her that the prosperity which has been gained by these and similar causes is liable to Does it never occur to her that the prosperity which has been gained by these and similar causes is liable to be forfeited by reversing them? Let those who have broken asunder every tie which bound them to their native land, and crossed a stormy ocean to bask in the sunshine of American institutions, to enjoy the fruit of surabline of American institutions, to enjoy the fruit of their own labor in unquestioned peace and unbroken security, say which of all the hopes they entertained the events of the present melancholy year have not utterly deceived and falsified. They came seeking for peace, and they are involved in a war which, for the enormous scale on which it is carried on, the frightful loss of life which it has occasioned, and the bitter exasperation which it has called forth, may challenge comparison with the most disastrous conflicts that have decimated and degraded mankind. The Thirty Years' war reduced Germany to a desert, and cost, Schiller tells us, the lives of 200,000 warriors; but the American struggle has realized in a single year the desolation wrought by the Austrian, the Bayarian, the Swede, the Dane, and the Frenchman, and happy would America be could she but estimate her loss for one year at the amount of the butcheries of Thily and Wallenstein. Nor is this a momentary ontburst of fury. A meeting to which significance and importance were given by the presence of the President of the United States recoived, on the 6th of this very month of August, in the capital of what used to be the United States, that, rather than witness an overthrow of the their own labor in unquestioned peace and unbrok States, that, rather than witness an overthrow of the Union, they would prosecute the present war until their towns and cities should be desolated, and they, and all that sessions. This is the spirit of the North. Mark the sessions. This is the spirit of the north, mark and opinion of the same meeting with regard to the spirit of the South! We are convinced, they say, that the leaders of the rebellion will never return to their sellegiance, and, therefore, they should be regarded and treated as irreclaimable traitors. The practice of Napoleon is revived. War is henceforth to mainof Napoleon is revived. War is henceforth to maintain war, and the beautiful province of Virginia is given up to indiscriminate plunder. This must, of course, lead to reprisals, and rebbery and murder are evidently let loose to revel through the land. Peace has fied, and every day that the war continues, instead of bringing it nearer to a conclusion, seems to render every chance of accommodation more and more impossible. America will net be sought henceforth by emigrants in search of peace. Personal liberty, the right to express one's own sentiments, and to regulate one's own actions, was anpeace. Personal liberty, the right to express one's own sentiments, and to regulate one's own actions, was another of the blessings that men wearied of the arbitrary Governments and artificial societies of Europe sought on the sacred soil of America. They sought, but they have not found it The first effect of the war, long before any one could have foreseen the magnitude of its scale or the bitterness of its animosity, was to sweep away that one institution on which personal liberty depends. Before any serious effort was made to humble the enemy the Government of the United States filled its prisons with discontented citizens. The first thing the American Revolution erected was the first thing that the French Revolution destroyed—a Bastile. The civil courts in vain interfered. Their jurisdiction was trampled in the dust by military violence. And now, as if there was not enough already to remind us of the Old World, the conscription, which English readers know only by the experience of foreign countrier, is put in full force. America trusts no longer the voluntary energies

stated in the Declaration of Independence, is thus destroyed by a single word of a single man, who assumes to himself the tremendous power of dragging from the ordinary purquits of life 600,000 of his fellow-citizens, that they may pass through the fire to the Moloch of civil strife. No Oriental despot ever ventured on so tremendous a stroke of power, and no people of European origin, except the democracy of America, ever submitted to it. Turn from the question of personal liberty to the hope of physical well-being. In a fortnight from this time will commence throughout the United States the collection of taxes more ruinous in their nature and incidence, and more vexatious and inquisitorial in the method of their collection, than ever modern times have seen. As if this were not enough, all the transactions of method of their collection, than ever modern times have seem. As if this were not enough, all the transactions of life are embarrassed, the relations between debtor and creditor disarranged, and the intercourse with foreign countries rendered almost impossible by a system of inconvertible paper issued in defiance of all principle and experience, and submitted to with the most perfect apathy and indifference.

These measures have produced their legitimets effect. apathy and indifference.

These measures have produced their legitimate effect. Already people are flying from the land which was ence the desired of all nations. The conceription has restored to England and other European countries many subjects who little thought to have ever needed to plead any other nationality than that of their adopted country. Canada, which has been for so many years passed by with contempt by the millions which flooked to the more popular institutions of the United States, has suddenly become a land of refuge, and thousands are re-emigrating to escape that very Government which a few months ago they were prepared to extol as sands are re-emigrating to escape that very Governmentwhich a few months ago they were prepared to extol as
the best and wisest upon earth. But the war pursues its
course, and the people bear with a tameness absolutely
incredible the destruction, one by one, of all the hopes
and all the illusions which had led them to the other side
of the Atlantic. There is, no doubt, something sublime
in the spectacle of a nation so fervently wedded to one
idea that severything else this world can give seems
trivial and insignificant in comparison. Instances
have not been rare of communities that have
perished almost to a man for the purpose of preserving liberty; but liberty is among the very first
things which America has seen fit to sacrifice. To the
Union—that is, to the resolution of embracing a whole
continent under a single Government—America is sacrificing its present happiness and its future hopes. Bather
than be a State of moderate dimensions, the North will
preceed to any degree of self-immolation that may be
required. It would be a noble sight were the end worthy
of the means. As it is, we stand aghast at this wanton of the means. As it is, we stand aghast at this wanton act of destruction, and at the intensity of that national vanity which can thus sacrifice to some vague imagination of territorial greatness not only all that makes a nation great, but all that makes it happy or respected.

[From the London Daily News, August 19.]

For months past the heaviest accusations have been brought against the people and Government of the Northern States for their obstinacy in adhering to their own views and convictions of the war, in opposition, own views and convictions of the war, in opposition, as it was repeatedly affirmed, not only to the opinion of this country, but of all Europe. This refractery Government and people were urged and implored by every variety of warning, entreaty, and persuavive argument to abandon their fixed idea of defending the Union rary who, in the interest of the South, has constituted itself the candid friend of the North, has taken the lead in deploring and denouncing this fatat obstinacy. Its frequent homilies on this fruitful them have been very varied both in form and substance. The obdurate Ameripursued their course heedless alike of warnings and en-treaties. They have persisted in taking their own view of their own affairs, and, so far as they are concerned, our contemporary and his allies are no better than a assistance from the country. Our friends in the rural districts will respond promptly, furnishing private arms and men, when called upon.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The people of Cincinnati must prepare to defend themselves. There is no mistake about it this time. We are very seriously menaced. Our troops, after the defeat at the content of the country. The people of Cincinnati must prepare to defend themselves. There is no mistake about it this time. We are very seriously menaced. Our troops, after the defeat at the content of the country. The contemporary and his allies are no better than a veice crying, in the wilderness. This was no doubt beard to bear, especially to a disinterested patron and river at least one of the veice crying, in the wilderness. This was no doubt beard to bear, especially to a disinterested patron and critic, conscious of the best intentions, and our contemporary and his allies are no better than a veice crying, in the wilderness. This was no doubt beard to bear, especially to a disinterested patron and critic, conscious of the best intentions, and our contemporary and his allies are no better than a veice crying, in the wilderness. This was no doubt beard to bear, especially to a disinterested patron and critic, conscious of the best intentions, and our contemporary and his allies are no better than a veice crying in the wilderness. This was no doubt beard to bear, especially to a disinterested patron and critic, conscious of the best intentions, and our contemporary and his allies are no better than a veice crying in the wilderness. with pride" and "mad with passion." This bitter experience was not, however, without its uses. Our contemporary did not fall, of course, to point the moral suggested by such a mourful and instructive spectacle. While the Americans, were denounced in unmeasured, terms, readers on this side of the Atlantic were bidden to mark that this brutal indifference to the opinions and advice of others was the natural result of democratic, institutions. This was all very well as long as it lasted. But those who confide in a capricious oracle must be prepared to abandon their opinions at a moment's notice. No scener is this sciemn lesson about the peculiar evils of democracy well impressed on his mind than the stabling reader finds it yndely scattered to the winds by the same authority. The very journal that for months, past has alarmed the Americans with every variety of spithet for not showing more deference to the views and convictions about the war pravalent in Europe, ventured yesterday morning coolly to assett that the civil war lead thrown an about the war prevalent in Europe, ventured yesterday morning coolly to assent that the civil war lead thrown an entirely new light on this aspect of the Americans, as, instead of the self-reliance that formerly distinguished them, we now see 'such an absolute and, apparently, involuntary, dependence on foreign opinion as was according which throat was surely never performed in a more darlag and successful manner. In any journal whose responsible identity, survived, the day of its lears, such an act of self-repudiation would be moral spicide. The exploit is peculian to our contemporary, and it exacts the same kind of interest as those self-multiations common amongst certain lower forms of animal life, where, on the approach of danger, or out of more captice, the supple and happily organized creature amputates its, own members. The act; though daring, has its risks, being of course, as far as it goes, self-destraction. To attempt any serious reply to this last acquastion against the American people, would be the mercat fighting with shadows, or slaying the slain. It is on the face of it flagrantly absurd, and self-contradictory. All the world knows that the one great fact of the civil war is the persistence of the Americans in their own course in spite of all adverse opinions, and the Jatest news from Washington shows that there is not the least prospect of any change in this reproct. But this entire independence of foreign opinion is a comparatively new fact; in their history. The state-

that there is not the least prospect of any change in this respect. But this entire independence of foreign opinion is a comparatively new fact in their history. The statement that while formerly indifferent to European opinion, the Americans are now its victims, is singularly exact in both particulars. To to the bresking out of the war, the people sittle North were, unconsciously perhaps, but still largely influenced by foreign, and especially by English opinion. But the kind of criticism they have recently met with has largely weaned them from this dependence. The ungenerous and unworthy course pursued by one contemporary has, amongst other finfluences, contributed to this result. Nearly a year ago, one of the most influential and widely-circulated New York journals said: "The strange want of judgment

TWO CENTS.

m unifested by the Times and other English journals on American affairs bids feit to forever release our people from the half colonial dependence on English public opinion which has characterized it in time a past." We are not in the least surprised at this result. No intelligent or reflective American could read without a touch of scorn the epinions which such journals as our contemporary, and such orators as Mr. Boebuck, set forth as peculiarly English. These misy oracles, that claim to speak on behalf of their countrymen, delight to represent England as a crewin and sedish Power, yielding to the unjust demands of the strong through fear; insulting the weak because she thinks it may be done with impusity, and exulting over the calamities of her neighbors because she hopes they gray turn to ties of her neighbors because she hopes they raty turn to her own advantage. The Americans have not, however, fallen into the mis-take of confounding these neworthy shullitions of sec-tional interests or class prejudices with the opinions of

tional interests or class prejudices with the opinions of the English people at large. They have done ample justice to the friendly spirit displayed towards thank by impartial sections of the community on this side of the Atlantic, as well as to the noble instinct which has red our working classes to suffer the most terrible privations without a murmur against the struggle that has for the time deprived them of bread. While recognizing those deeper facts of our national life, they have, however, ceased to pay any practical regard to the loud-mouthed traducers of English sentiment, or, indeed, to depend in any degree on European spinion. The attempt to support this startling dogma touching traducers of English sentiment, or, indeed, to depend in any degree on European opinion.

The attempt to support this startling dogma touching the "absolute dependence of the Americans on European opinion," by a reference to Mr. Seward's despatches, is just as futile as the dogma itself. Every one knows that these despatches were written not to influence foreign countries, but simply to affect the conduct of foreign Covernments, and especially of the Western Powers. They were directed not against sentiments, but against acts; and it is notorious that very early in the conflict there was ample ground for Mr. Seward's precautionary remonstrances and appeals. Before any of the despatches referred to were written, representatives from the rebel States had made a formal demand for their recognition, and a member of the House of Commons had given notice of a motion in faver of this demand. Similar attempts had been repeated more than once, and it was well known that one of the Western Powers was quite disposed to support them. It was an obvious duty, therefore, of Mr. Seward and his Government, to urge on the European Powers all the arguments against such a course. They only desired, in the interest both of America and Europe, to limit the war to their own continent, or, in other words, to prevent any European intervention. That was Mr. Soward's sole object, and, whether the means adopted to secure it were the best or not, he has been, so far, successful.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR VOLUNTERES. [From the London Times, August 20.] If we look attentively—as all Europe is looking—at-the American war, we shall discover an extraordinary the American war, we shall discover an extraordinary contrast between proceedings and results. The end, unless it be such an end as the Federals still refuse to contemplate is no nearer than at first, and, indeed, may be considered as more remote than ever; whereas nothing could have been more rapid or complete than the consumption of means. In the celerity of its course this war has been marvellous enough to satisfy even the American appetite for exaggeration and singularity. It is little more than a year ago that the beliigneents of the North represented a nation of 20,000,000, with a military force, regular and local, of 1,500,000 men; an untouched exchequer, burstlocal, of 1,500,000 men; an untouched exchequer, bursting with specie, and general resources which Mr. Seward could describe as "unexhausted" as recently as last could describe as "unexhausted" as recently as last May. How does that nation stand now, after less than eighteen months of indecisive war? Its gold has vanished, and not only its gold but its silver, and such baser metal as entered into the coinage of the country. Half its fighting men have already been absorbed, and of that half it is said that a full half has either been disabled or has perished outright. It was the beast of the Federals that they had near 100 000 troops in axive and forces amount. persisted outside. It was the boast of the Sederals that they had near 700,000 troops in arms, and forces amounting to an aggregate of 650,000 did really figure in official returns. If we were to suppose that the President, in his present call for reinforcements, designed only to bring the Federal armies up to their original strength, it would follow that Crown collow that every man of the early levies has been ost, for Mr. Lincoln demands 600,000 fresh troops, or all but as many as have taken the field from the beginning. This, however, is not the correct view of the case. The assumption is that the North has still between 300,000 and 400,000 men serving in the field, and that the new levies would raise the Federal hoats to something like a willben. pace of time has never been effected in any co een sent into the field within the first eighteen months numbers were raised to 700,000, as the exige numbers were raised to 700,000, as the exigencies of the undertaking began to appear. He now asks for 600,000 more, making 1,300,000 in all, whereas the entire fighting population of the Northern States could hardly be reckoned at more than the 1,500,000 before mentioned. The militia of the Union, which was suppased to represent the mass of the people capable of bearing arms and not entitled to exemption, comprised, by the returns of 1859, just 53,659 officers and 2,036,520 men. But the secession of the Southern States reduced this force by one-third, leaving 1,500,000 only to the credit of the North, and it is from this stockbe it remembered, that all the Federal levies, whether styled regulars or militia, must, for the most part, have been already drawn. Mr. Lincoln has not got his million and a half untouched to fall back upon in his present necessity. He has been drawing upon this very fund ever tince the war began, and has drained it half dry. The work was commenced with militiamen turned into volunteers for the occasion, and was continued by men who, but for such duty, would have been available for duty in the militia. The militia of the American States, in fact, represented a standing levies of masse of the young and active portion of the population, so that what in European countries is reserved as a last resource againgt the extremities of national peril has been half extilled.

Civil war.

But will the President's new drafts be honored? Will the new levies be forthcoming? That depends on the temper of the people, and the actual strength of the militaregiments. Except by speculation on probabilities, we have no means of estimating the balance still remaining to the credit of that force on which Mr. Lincoln has been as largely drawing. We can readily understand stances we know that militia regiments marched off to the Federal camp entire, and in very many others their main strength must certainly have been transferred to the volunteer service. A correspondent remarked, last week, that if the militia had furnished all the Federal troops up to the present time, Mr. Lincoln's new call would leave a margin of just 10,000 men unexpended out of a comprehensive national levy—a drain absolutely without example Yet we believe that, substantially, this is the truth of the case.

Items from European Papers.

Hanover refuses to believe in the devil! An attempt of the Consistory to force a new catechism on the people, in which the ancient forms of belief are preserved, has produced protests from all quarters, which the authorities attempted to meet by arresting a refractory archdeacon, but the result of the trial has not been stated.

Lord Shaftesbury publishes a card in the London papers, to say that he has never encouraged the strikes of the cabmen. He merely attended one of their meetings, and promised to present their petition to Parliament, praying for a redress of grievances. According to the English papers, however, the "grievances" are on the other side, and the London "cabbies" seem to be rough, uncivil, and even ruffianly towards their passengers.

Dion Boucicault is said to have realized \$185,000 by his share of the profits of the "Colleen Bawn" in London, and has invested \$55,000 in the purchase of an estate at Brompton, England, known as "Hutford House." Meanwhile, his litigation with Mr. Webster, of the Adelphi Theatre, concerning this "Colleen Bawn," is still pending. The Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn presented to the Pope, during her recent pilgrimage to Rome, the sum of 20,000 francs (\$4,000), being the profits of her last hovel, "Maria Regina." About fourteen years ago the Countess became a Catholic. The new Paris paper, La France, is to be circulated n London under the auspices of the French Government.

The nobility of Prussia preponderate over all other ranks in the army of that country. Out of 984 line officers, 791 are nobles and 193 from the middle classes. At the last meeting of the committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in London, the secretary announced that, among other donations, was the sum of £1,070, given expressly for the establishment of a society at Madrid for the suppression of cruelty to animals in Spain. A sub-committee was formed to carry out the intentions of the benevolent donor; in other words, to break up a favorite Spanish amusement. At Shanghae there are now fifteen missionaries, a less number than has been stationed there for many years past. The excitement connected with the presence of large bodies of foreign troops during the last two years, and the recent threatening progress of the Mantin rebels in the vicinity, has stirred up the native community, increased its numbers threefold, and driven in thousands more from the villages and towns overrun by them, so that mission labors at Shanghae have been greatly inter-

have three iron-cased frigates built in the French dock A number of ancient wells have been discovered on the premises attached to the Ecole des Mines, in Paris, between the Boulevard de Sebastopol and the Luxem-bourg. More than forty of these wells exist, of very different depths, and they appear to have lined a Roman road, of which the course lay along the side of the pre-sent School of Mines. In the rubbish which covered them fragments of quern stones are found, with immease quantities of pottery and a few perfect vases; also, bricks, shells, stags horns, bones, tasks, and coins. These wells, have been covered up again, without any plan or drawing having been taken. ing having been taken.

M. de Saulcy, president of the Imperial Commission for forming a map of ancient Gaul, is now engaged in excavations at Murylel, near Montpelier. This site appears to be that of a Gallic fortress, subsequently occurred by the Romans.

With the sanction of the Emperor of Russia, a University, intended to provide a superior education for the youth of the Southern provinces, is about to be established at Odessa. In Pleachen (Poland) a great wolf hunt took place a few weeks since, at which no less than three thousand and ninety-six men were engaged to beat up the game. The present chief of the chaque in Paris, a M. David, pays annually to the directors of the Grand Opera a round, sum of forty thousand france, for which he repeives an indefinite number of tickets for his band. A writer and draughtsman named Caboohe, well known as a prominent member of the "Bohemians" of Parls, has just died. The following anecdote is related of him: "He was returning from Versailles when he heard that Fieschi had fired at the King, and the idea occurred to Fieschi had fired, at the King, and the idea occurred to him that it would be a good speculation to sell the portreit of the conspirator; and, not to lose time, he drew the face of an ill looking man sitting opposite him in the carriage in which they were travelling. A printseller published the portrait, which was purchased eagerly in Paris, and even by the very person who had unknowingly sat for the likeness. This dash of a pencil produced to the artist several thousand france. duced to the artist several thousand francs."

Iron mines in Prussia are to be exempt from taxaticat from January last, but all other mines are to pay a tox of two per cent. on the gross receipts.

The French scientific papers are full of a discovery recently made by a young chemist, named Obtelle, by which he is able to extract alcohol from coal gas. The alcohol is said to be of a very superior quality, but he is eagled to sell it at twenty five francs the hectolitre, while sicohol of a very inferior description is sold at seventy five francs. A company has been formed for working the patents.

THE REBEL COLONEL FRY.—CAIRO, August 30.—Col Fry, commander of the rebel fortifications at St. Charles, who ordered his men to fire upon the scaled sailors, when the Mound City exploded, was yesterday removed from the hospital at Mound City, and placed in confinement at the guard house in this city. Since his confinement at the hospital, the Colonehhas become prematurely sprinkled with gray, and, though scarcely 35, years old, he has the appearance of a man of fifty. It have not learned what disposition will be made of him.—St. Louis Republican. ALCOHOL FROM COAL GAS. The French solen

ALCOHOL FROM COAL GAS.—The Franch soil at the increase of the country of the coun BANDAGES FOR THE WOUNDED.—Brandages should be made from cetton which has been was led; any old cetton; which will bear a hard pull, will reswer the purpose. They should be from three to rix inches in with, and firm four to ten yards in length. They should be pieced by lapping one end over the other, and seewing the piecing securely; the edges need riot be turned in. No selvages or hard seams should be allowed on them.