VOL. 6.—NO. 31.

EDUCATIONAL.

NUMBER OF PUPILS LIMITED TO 80.

EDWARD ROTH, A. M., Principal.

Northeast Corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets

OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.

Boys taught the Modern Languages, and prepared fo

CELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

DRIVATE LESSONS IN LAN.

CUAGES and MATHEMATICS, by a thorough

MOLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR

YOUNG LADIES, 1530 Arch street, Rev. Charles A. Smith, R. D., principal. The eighth year will begin September 16th. Address Post-office Box 1839. The principal is now at home. se3-12t\*

OBITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA

OOMMERCIAL COLLEGE, SEVENTH and

or Ladies. Evening sessions after Sept. 15th. se3-6t\*

THE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS WILL

be re-opened at 1525 WALNUT Street, September 15th, by Rev. JAMES I. HELM. au26 tuf Im

MISS KID'S DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES, northwest corner WALNUT and SEVENTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 15th. Until that time, applications may be made

by letter, addressed to the care of Mr. R. U. KID, 525 PINE Street.

TRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS

of all Denominations, east of 41 North ELEVENTH

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 Messrs. JORDAN & BROTHERS, 209 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or to Rev. W. O. REIGHEL, Principal. au29-3m

CELEUT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE

No. Instruction, N. W. corner TEN (H and ARUH Streets. Duties resumed MONDAY, September 8. au30-12t\* —R. STEWART, Principal.

1VI. Instruction on the Piano, Guitar, and Voice, SEPTEMBER1st. Apply at 1 o'clock P. M., No. 1025 OATHABINE Street. au29-7t\*

SUMMER-STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES MISS D. B. BURT WILL

FOR YOUNG LADIES -MISS D. B. BURT will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, at No. 1626 SUMMER Street, on MONDAY,

from pursuing her studies in Germany, will reside in the family, and give INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN AND MUSIC. September 8. Miss . GOSE WISCH, recently reta

RNGLISH AND CLASSICAL SOHOOL -The School of the subscriber, in Simed Building, TWELFTH and OH STNUT Streets, will

re-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September.
8u21-tf OHABLES SHORT, A. M.

INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS.

been, or may be given, to the Teacher and the Taught.

ANNE DICKSON.

au22-dtf 108 South EIGHTEEN IN Street. 8th September.

MLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN

Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute will BE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.
au26-2m\* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE—A Select School for Boys—No. 2 S. WEST PENN SQUABE, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 1st. JOSEPH DAVISON, au26-1m\* Principal.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND MA-THEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1008 CHESNUT Street. The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, September 8:

WOLSIEFFER BROTHERS' MU-

VV SICAL ACADEMY, No. 807 MARSHALL St. Terms \$25 per year. Classes now forming. auxi-im\*

MRS. MARY S. WILCOX'S BOARD-ING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES, corner of HERMAN and MAIN Streets, GOR-MANTOWN, will re-open September 10th. Oironlars may be had at 1334 Chesnut street, or at the Semi-nary. au25-tse10\*

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

FRIENDS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

OSLEB Avenue, north from Noble street, below bixth, will reopen on Second Day, Ninth Month (Sept.) lst. Charge, \$12 per term of five months All denominations admitted.

THOS. SMEDLEY, au23-12t\*

Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

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.

I INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON

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

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

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 c.m be obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, 114. South Third street, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown post office, Montgomery county. Pa. au25-2m

D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen

his Classical and English SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET street; on MONDAY, Sept. 1. au18-1m\*

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 ELEVENTH Street. 8u20-1m\*

PRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR
AND BOYS, N. E. cor. EIGHTH
and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—The NIGTH Scholastic
Year begins MONDAY, September 8th. Pupils prepared for College and business. Circulars may be found
at the Codemic Property of the Codemic Propert

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

twenth st., re-opens on mondal, sept. out. It 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 departments of learning. Entrance on Twelfth st.

au28-tf I ENNIS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH LOUST Street, MONDAY, September 8th.
au27-12t\*

B KENDALL, A. M.

VILLAGE-GREEN SEMINARY

county. Pa.

au25-1m\*

WILLIAM FEWSMITH, M. A.

B. CLARK WILL RESUME

Entrance on TENTA Street.

College and Business.

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DELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

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Gesh buyers specially invited. 10HNES, BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

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Here 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.,

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The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, ich he makes a speciality in his business. Also, con-ROYELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORM, No. 814 OHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

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FARE & BROTHER,
Pariers, 824 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

TATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. ARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS H-M P O R I U M Ho. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTE,
PHILADELPHIA.

-THE UNDERSIGNED They to inform their triends and the public they removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT USLLETREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to the northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW the they introduced the transfer of the continued to the continued these they intend to keep the best quality of the OlAL, from the most approved mines, at the kies. Your patronage is respectfully selicited.

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States the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all be sam with a steady, brilliant flame, without is wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with all. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PRABSALL,

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the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRare adapted to every branch of th where a correct and durable Scales is required. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—
MISS BURGIN will reopen her School for Young
Ladies September 16, 1862, at 1037 WALNUT Street.
Parents desirous of placing their daughters in this
School may apply by letter to Miss C. A. BURGIN, 133
AROH Street, where circulars may be obtained. au28-12t PAIRBANKS & EWING, MARONIO HALL, 715 OHRSTNUT ST. TION. Having seen a spurious HARON 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\*

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at of Oil 3-raded "J. Latour," we caution the flat purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Oil to be proposed only from us.

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302 and 204 South FRONT Street. THOM SON'S LONDON HENER." We are now manufacturing 10M80NB LONDON KITOHENER," or lead to both borplais, and other public institutions, the "Gas Ovens, Bath Bollers; and Cast-iron with a great variety of small and largewith a great variety of small and large-furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board and Grates, &c. 4 Betall ORLY at our Warercoms. HORTH, UHASE, & NORTH, Ho. 209 North SEGOND Street, four doors hove Bester,

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN
Streets. Duties resumed, SEPTEMBEE 8th.
ENOUH H. SUPPLIES, A. M.,
au27-12t\* Principal. four doors above Race street. MPAGNE WINE. An invoice 7 & Oo., and Comet Champagne Wine, thip Georges, and for sale by JAUBETCHE & LAVEBGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street OUR OIL 492 baskets Latour itale he received per ship Vandalia, from JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. NCH PEAS.—An invoice of su-Pois au Beurre" for sale by CHAE. B. CARSTAIRS, 126 WALBUT Street

WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto For information, address

Bev. J. HERVEY BARTON, A. M.,

ly 28-9m VILLAGE GREEN, Penn'a. tale, in bond, by OHAS. S. OARSTAIRS, OHAS. S. WALNUT Street. GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-NARY, GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 3d. Circulars setting forth Terms, Course of Instruction, ADA PEAR 50 bbls. Canada cholog quality, for sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, WILDIAMS, WILDIAMS, WILDIAMS, WATER Street. ec., may be obtained of.
Prof. WALTER S. FORTESOUT, A. M.,
Principal.

EDUCATIONAL. MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E LVI. BALL will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. ESSONS IN ENLISH HISTORY, COMPOSITION, and LITERATURE, by an ac complished scholar. In schools or in private Address LITERATURE, 1224 OHESTNUT Street. au26-tuf-Im RIBNDS' SCHOOLS—GIRLS'
Grammar, Secondary, and Primary, for girls and
boys, situate on meeting-house premises, S. E. corner of
FOURTH and GREEN streets, will reopen Ninth
month 1st. The pationage of Friends and the public is
solicited. D. B. Ommings, Eq., President of sident of the Girard Bank.

Messrs D. & C. Kelly, Kelly, Kelly ille.

Messrs Hay & McDevitt.

Mark Willcox, Eq.,

J. Hillborn Jones, Esq., Percy La Soche, Esq., M.D.

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.

CAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MAR-KET and THIRTY-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 au30-lm Prof. E. D. SAUNDEBS. WO OR THREE GENTEEL AND PROMISING BOYS CAN BE CAREFULLY IN-STRUUTED in private by an accurate scholar. Addres H. I., 1412 WALNUT Street. au26-tuf-lm REEMOUNT SEMINARY. NOR-BISTOWN, Pa. For Young Men and Boys. The ituation is high, healthy, and beautiful—amid ten acres of ground. Winter session commences SECTEMBER

of ground. Winter session commences SEPTEMBE)
16th Address JOHN W. LOUH,
8u25 mwi-9t\* Principal DOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The SCIENTI-TATE OF PENNS ITY ASIA.—The SOLER ITFIO SOROOL begins MONDAY, September 8th. The
Technical Schools, comprising the School of Mines, the
School of Mechanical Engineering, the School of Olvil
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 COLUEGE
THE OLD AND THE CHARLES THE SCHOOL OF THE OLD JILDING, MARKET Street and WEST PENN uare, personally or by letter to
ALFRED L. KENNEBY, M.D., President of Faculty. au30.6t MEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C. August, 1862. The exercises of this College will be resumed on the lst of 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. DEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

This well-established and flourishing Institution is pleasartly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, I & hours' ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vecal and Instrumental French is taught by a native and spoken in th Catalogues, Bulliose Bev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President. MENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH

and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Sep-tember 1. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public hools, for College, or for Business.
H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal. MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1925 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, VOUNG: LADIES' SCHOOL, NO. 1 903 CLINTON Street, established by Professor O. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Session commences PLINY EARLE CAASE.

YERMANTOWN INSTITUTE. The duties of this School will be resumed on MON-For further particulars, apply to

WM. H: Mof A DDEN. Principal, Residence, South side of BITTENHOUSE Street, fifth house west of QREEN.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ROHOOL will reopen at 1112 MARKET Street, on THUBSDAY, 4th September.
8026-1m\*
WM. S. COOLEY, A. M. THOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND L CLASSICAL SCHOOL for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH streets, will reopen September 1st. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL reopen her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, 1841 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, and Latel #. SEPTEMBER 8th. 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.

MR. WINTHEOP TAPPAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladles, No. 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. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LADIES. No. 1607 and 1620 SPBUCE Street, Philadel-

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin if re-quired—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. The Scholastic year commences September 15th, and doses July 1st.

For circulars and particulars, apply 15 anlo-2m\* MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. DRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls will open its Fall session on Second day, Ninth mo., lst.

Beferences: James Mott, Philadelphia; Anne Churchman, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia; O. N. Petroe, 501 North Seventh street, Philadelphia; Honry W. Bidgway, Crosswicks, New Jersey; David J. Griscom, Woodbury, New Jersey. For circulars, apply to BUTH ANNA PEIBCE, Principal, Bristol, Pa. jy23-2m\* au22-2m JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. X.

O SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL

INSTITUTE, No. 127 North TENTH street, will reopen on Monday, September 1st. Besides the English and Classical branches, German and French are also taught. Refers to Prof. G. Allen, Benj. Gerhard, Eq., Ch. Short, Esq.

"Direct and personal knowledge of the exquisite scholarship of Dr. O. Seidensticker, late of the University of Gottingen, 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 Posnsylvania. 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. 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 following 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 626 Chestaut street, or at the book stand of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, or to au20-24t Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

HOTELS. POWERS, HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,)

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno rated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling mblie, desiring the best accommodations and moderate sharges, is respectfully solicited. je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLABD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED.

General Partners.
THEODORE W. BAKER,
Special Partner. au21.6w GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

LIECKER'S AND FAHNESTOCK'S FARINA constantly received fresh by

RHODES & WILLIAMS,

jyl6 No. 107 South WATER Street. MURRANTS AND RAISINS-50 bbls choice new and old Zante Currants; also, Valencia Bunch La) ers and Keg Raisins, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, au21 107 South WATER Street.

N UTS. — Almonds, Cream Nuts, Grenoble Nuts, Bordeaux Walnuts, Pea Nats, Filberts, Pecan Nuts, in store and for sale by

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1915

107 South WATES Street NEW MACKEREL.

150 Bbls New Large No. 2

MACKEBEL, HERRING, SHAD, &c., &c. 2,500 Bbis Mass. Nos., 1, 2, and 8 Mackersl, late. aught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 Bbis New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax erring. 2,500 Boxes Lubeo, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Bbis New Mess Shad. 250 Boxes Harkimer County Cheese, &c.

In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, 1614-tf No. 146 North WHARVES. A NTI-FRICTION METAL,
Superior quality, Superior quality, For sale by JAMES YOOM, JR., JITY BRASS FOUNDRY, DRINKER'S ALLEY. Between Front and Second, Bace and Arch que

PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1862.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

The Army at Washington. THE BATTLE AT CHANTILLY, VA. DETAILS OF GEN. KEARNEY'S DEATH.

GENERAL BANKS' MARCH The Evacuation of James River.

Correspondence New York Herald. On Monday afternoon, President Lincoln and General McClellan, in company, called upon General Halleck, a his headquarters, and a long interview ensued, lasting until after dark, and resulted in an arrangement upon which was based a "general order," as follows: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.
Major General McClellan will have command of the
fortifications of Washington, and of all troops for the defence of the capital. By command of
Major General HALLECK.

E D TOWNSEND, Assistant, Adjutant General.

As the armies under Generals Pope and Burnside are now called to the defence of the capital, this order gives General McOlellan supreme command of all our armies now in the vicinity of Washington, and, in fact, in Vicginia. A part of the Cabinet-viz: Messra. Stanton, Weller, Smith, Bates, and Chase—are repres have objected to this airangement, while Mr. Blair ans tained the President and General Halleck. Mr. Seward was absent from the city; but, from his universal former support of General McClellan, it was known that h would, if here, etill sustain the action of the President Done quently, a Cabinet meeting was called at noon, a which ever member, except Mr. Seward, was present What was done of course is not kn wn, but it is certain that when the meeting adjourned, at four o'clock P. M., the Cabinet were a unit in favor of the President's ac-

THE ARMY FALLEN BACK TO WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, A. M.—Washington city was last night in a state of great excitement, and not without most substantial cause. Crowds were gathered at all the hotels discussing and speculating on the future, and the amuouncement that Geo. McClellan had been assigned to the command of all the troops assembled for the defence of Washington, was senerally predicted to mean that before trents four hours should clause the whole army of fore twenty-four hours should chapse the whole army of Virginia would be within the area of territory under his jurisdiction. The facts are that the army of Virginia has been outgeneralled, outflanked, and so disheartened by the daily and hourly evidences of superior generalistipsea, the part of the rebels, that it is now on the way to Alexmen who have lost their lives, or are suffering from wounds and exhaustion, many of them in the hands of the rebels. By the time this letter reaches you the who command of Gen. Pope will have fallen back upon the entrepchments and works for the defence of Washington,

As far as I can learn here, the history of the past three days has been a succession of small disasters, both in the front and resr. Last night there was a series of skirmishes along the whole front, in one of which Brigadier General Isaac I. Stevens was killed. His color bearer baying been struck down, he took the flag up himself and was leading on his troops when a minnie ball pierced his forehead at d he instantly fell dead. During the evening General Kearney sent out a scouting party in a piece of de who reported that there was no enemy in sight wrots, who reported that there was no enemy in sight.
At a later hour, having some doubt as to the report made to him, he is supposed to have walked out in the woods himself, and was shot by some of the enemy's scotts. He was missing during the night, and this morning his body was sent in by General Lee, under a flag of truce. It is now here, slong with those of Colonel Fletcher Webster and General Etvensy being embalmed for transmission to their families. transmission to their families.

The whole number of killed and wounded in all the battles up to the present time does not exceed 11,600. In the first battle on Friday at Bull: Run the loss on the Federal side did not exceed 4,000, although General Pope amounced it at 8,000. What the loss of the enemy has been, or whether any of their prominent officers have suffered, is not known. It is, however, believed to be comed if not greater than ours. be equal if not greater than ours. OUR TRAINS INTERCEPTED—RETURN OF THE ARMY TO WASHINGTON.

At 4 o'clock yesteday morning a train of one hundred wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairtax Station and Centreville, and driven off lowards Manaseas before the practicular be intercepted. They seemed the whole train, and doubtless fared sumptiously to day. So seem as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of "locking to the rear," again became apparent, and at noon the whole Army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville and was messed this side of Fairfax Court. House Less evening they again took up the line of march, and at 5 o'clock the atvance was in sight of Minson's Hill. The enemy's cavairy followed, them in the distance, but made no attack, and the whole movement was being accomplished in excellent order. At noon the distance, but made no attack, and the whole move-ment was being accomplished in excellent order. At noon, yesterday Gen. McCliellen, at the request of the Presi-dent, rode out to meet the returning column, and I was received by his troops with the most enthusiastic demon-

EXCITEMENT HERE.

This state of affairs has, of course, caused considerable excitement here, and has doubtless led to the order which virtually places General McClellan in command. To the great mass of our citizens there is safety in this change of commanders, and by the military it is hailed as an owen of success. All begin to feel that the time for trifling has passed, and that there can be no success to our arms unless the men who are to do the fighting have confidence in their commander.

WASHINGTON'S DEPENCES. The works for the defence of Washington are all in excellent condition, and strongly manned by experienced artillerists, so that no fear is entertained of an attack on them; but it is supposed that the enemy will strike at some line on the Potomac this side of Harper's Ferry. General McClellan has already seen to the strongthening of these points, and there is no doubt that we shall again have a long riege of Washington and an indefinite prolongation of the war.—Baltimore American. THE BATTLE NEAR CHANTILLY-GENERAL KHAR

The battle on Monday night between Generals Beno and Kearney upon our side, and the rebels, was fought three miles to the rear of Centreville, and about a mile to the right of the Centreville road. It was a complete victory on our side, but dearly bought by the loss of General Kearney and General Stevens.

General Kearney and General Stevens.

General Reach's division had been posted there during the day, to observe the rebel movements. The approach of the enemy was ascertained in the afternoon, and General Rearney, was ordered to advance to Beno's support. The enemy were attempting to turn our right flauk, and in order to move more rapidly had left their artillery behind them, and were advancing over the field. Their movement threatened both flank and rear, and, if successful, would probably have placed them at Bairtsx court house, and once more broken Pope's communication. They attacked General Beno about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The engagement between him and the rebels continued for about an hour before the arrival of our reissforcements. NEY'S DEATH...

rebels continued for about an hour before the arrival of our reisforcements.

Gen. Beno had posted his troops with his right resting against a wood. Gen. Stevens, division was upon the leit, keno himself holding the right. After the line of battle was fermed, the enemy attempted to turn Gen. Beno's left flank. Gen. Stevens, to anticipate and prevent this movement, advanced at the head of his division to the attack. The enemy were posted in a cornfield, and on the further side of it partially protected by the woods. In the centre of the field was a ravine, into which Gen. Stevens advanced. As he was leading his column some distance before reaching the enemy's line, he was snot dead by a bullet through the enemy's line, he was snot dead by a bullet through the head. His troops, disheartened by his loss, and undoubtedly outnumbered, fell back in considerable disorder. Gen. Beno found himself at this period without any support upon his left, with his troops mostly out of ammunition, while the enemy were, approaching in heavy force upon the left flank, and threatening to turn his position and cut his The beginn MONDAY, Beyleacher 3th. Tright proof an action of the Anderson, Bern A. B. BULLIONS,
and the Anderson, Bern A. B. Bullions, Bern A. B. Bulli

the enemy's here being unsustained by artitlery, was greatly staken by the cannonade from our side, and by the heaviners of the infantry fire.

General Birney' as soon as he perceived indications of the enemy's unsteadiness in his front, ordered the 40th—
known as the Mozart Begiment—and let New York, both commanded by Cotanuel Egan, and the Scott Life Guard—Stiff New York—Colonel Ward, to advance in a bayonet charge. These three regiments moved across the cornicied, down the ravine, and up the opposite slope, with the greatest ga kentry and determination, and almost instantly broke the rebel line and put them to flight. They were pursued by the fire of our artillery, but owing to the darkness and the storm pursuit by infantry for any distance was impossible.

Our troops, occupied the position of the enemy from which he had been driven, General Berry's reserve brigade holding the ground all night. Our dead were barled, and wounded carried off the ground. Some prisoners were taken from the enemy, among them were the adjusting general of General Jones and his chief of ordnance. Our less in killed and wounded in General Bigney's command was about two hundred, among them Majoz Tilden, of the 38th New York, who was mortally wounded, and died immediately after the victory. The enemy's forces consisted of parts of the divisions of Generals Jackson, Rwell, and Hill, numbering from 10,000 to 12,000.

The battle was fought upon our side after Kearney's strival entirely by Gen. Birney's brigads. Gen. Birney's conduct was distinguished by great skill and gallantry. With less than three thousand theory has admirable disposition of his troops, and their steadiness and courses, drove three times his own strength from the field and held it for the night. Col. Egan and Col. Ward, who led the bayonet charge, and Col. Ganer; of the 10list New York, were especially distinguished for bravery and of the Babout 1,000. The enemy being without artillery, our troops suffered but kille in comparison with their loss.

GENERAL KEARNEY'S RO

GENERAL KEARNEY'S RODY. Early the next marning a flag of truce came in from General Lee, with word that Koarney's body had been found and would be delivered up. General Heintzelman at once detailed Major Rirney, commanding 57th Pennsylvania, to receive it; and the Major started with a flag and an each of infantry and cavalry, but before reaching the outposts he met a party having the remains in charge. They had been informally delivered up to our mer, without waiting for the usual escort to come up. The body had been rifled of sword, pistol, watch, diamond brooch, finger rings, and the pocket book in which the General always kept'a large amount of money. For a wonder, the theves had not stolen his boots or coat. The body was carried to our rear, and escorted by Major Birney to Washington, where it was embalmed.

It was found that a musket ball had entered the left hip, and passed upward through the abdomen into the cayity GEN. BANKS' MARCH.

The following is a diary of Gen. Banks' march, derived The following is a diary of Gen. Banks' march, derived from colversation with him and his staff. The corps under Gen. Banks left the Bappahannock west of Warrenton on Theeday night; passed to Brentsville, and thence north of Manassas Junotion, crossing the southorn extremity of the old battle-field, and Bull Bun, and Mitchiel's Ford, joining the Union forces east of Bull Run on Sunday night. On Monday they were engaged in holding a ford against the enemy. No portion of his corps was in lany engagement excepting being shelled on Tuesday, near the Rappahannock.

corps was in any engagement excepting being shelled on Tuesday, near the Bappahannock.

The corps left Mitchell's Ford on Monday noon, passed to Centreville, some Union citizens of Washington in the Tear, destroying a quantity of gans, spades, axes, tents, and baggage wagons, near Blackburn's Ford, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebel cavalry, who were approaching. On Monday morning, an ambulance train was sent across the run, unser flag of truce, for permission to bury the Union dead, and bring off the remaining wounded. The attempt was partially successful, many of our still uncovered dead being decently, buried, and some two or three buildred wounded being brought away —N. Y. Tribuge: DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF JAMES RIVER. JAMES RIVER, August 29.—At about two o'clock P., M. the vessels stationed near James town received orders from the Commodore to proceed immediately down the river, and take all the homb schooners in tow. In five mindtes every vessel was under way, and proceeding to-ward Fortrèes Monroe. Shot it afterward the Wachu-sett (flag ship), Dacotsh, Galena, Genesee, and other vessels, together with several small steamers and tugvessels, together with several small steamers and tug-boats having bomb-sobooners in tow, came up with our ship, and, with the exception of the Genesee, passed by us\_rall or board are discussing the probable cause of this movement. Of course, hobody knows and probably will not know until the several vessels arrive at their destination what we are required to do.

That an order has come from Washington directing this movement. I have strong reasons to believe, because

this movement: I have strong reasons to believe, because a fast-salling despatch-steamer passed up the river last night, and went directly by our vessel without stopping to report to our captain, the senior officer of the station, near James Island. The flotilla of over twenty vessels have made a me appearance while proceeding towards Oid Point Comfort, and as the sun set with great brilliancy, casting his golden time upon the few clouds that were visible, an exclamation broke forth from a bystander, "Good-bye, for the present, to James river," not permanently, because it is expected that some portion of the bary will remain and the hone lingers within the of the pays will remain, and the hope lingers within the minds of all that the navy may yet have a chance to LATEST FROM BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

[From the Washington Republican of yesterday.]

Messra, Winter, Steddard, and Boyd, of the Treasury.

Department, and Messra Thompson and Hutchinson, of
the Interior Department, arrived in this city late last
night, direct from the Bull. Sun battle field. They are
the remains of the large party of volunteer nares; who
went down from this city on Saturday last. They pushed went down from this city on Saturday last. They pushed on from the railroad track to the battle field, and about thirty of the party succeeded in going on to the battle field with ambulances; under a flag of truce, on Monday, morning, where they found enough to do in saving the lives of our woulded soldiers. From the time they arrived to the time they left the field, they worked and toiled industrieuely, day and night, in their notile work of humanity.

The field, over an extent of about five miles in length by three in width was found completely atrawn with by three in width, was found completely strewn with our dead and wounded in all forms and conditions. One our desagna wounded in an forms and countries. One space of many acres in extent was found very thickly strewn—some lying in masses and others scattered about. The dead were usually stripped of all their mili-

tary trappings, and, in most instances, of coats, pants, and shees many being found without any clothing, except shirt and stockings. One wounded man said be saw his companion stripped while he was kicking in his dying About twenty surgeons were with the party, and they commenced the work of gathering the sufferers together in an orchard, where the operation of amputation was The great want was food for the sufferers in their agonies, and the attendants in their ardone above, bome of the womed had not tasted food for four days, and they were completely exhausted, and some died of hunger, in addition to wounds and less of blood. It is represented as being horrible to witness the agonies of these men and to be unable to give them food. About four hundred men were saved by these noble laborers, and sept to the railroad station, thence to Alexandria Our informant says that some eight or ten of our citizens are still on the field, which the others were compelled to leave on account of hunger, without means of food.

He says that about sixty of the Washington party of Government clerks, &c., were undoubtedly captured by Government clerks, &c., were undoubtedly captured by the enemy on Monday morning. They started a little shead of his party, and swung off towards Gen. Banks' corps, where it is supposed they were taken by a division of the enemy who were engaged in harassing Banks on his retreat from Warrenton.

There are now many dying and dead on the field still uncered for. Many of the latter might be saved by proper care, if relief is promptly sent. The dead ought to be buried. When our party arrived the rebels were just completing the burial of their own dead.

Besides the humber sent to Alexandria quite a large number were carried to shady places and made as comfortable as possible, awaiting the arrival of more ambulances, and wagons to transport them to the depot.

Several of the party who came up with our informant stopped at Alexandria, and will arrive here to day.

Our prisoners, seen by this party, represent that they are well treated by the enemy, except in the matter of food, which the rebels do not have in their possession to bestow. The enemy is estimated at two hundred thousand men and their purpose is said to be to make their

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Scenes in the City. The Scenes in the City.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 2d.]

There were many curious and never to be forgotten scenes in the city yesterday. The business houses were closed, the street cars ceased to run; and there was, in nainy parts of the town, a strange slience that was more appalling to the timid than an unusual clamor would have been. At the points of holding elections in the various wards, the able bodied men assembled in mass, organized wards, the able bodied men assembled in mass, org mized into companies, and, in some instances, dilled for hours with great assiduity. The spectacle of long lines of men in the streets, going through the facings in a business like manner, was one that was strikingly suggestive. In several wards, over a thousand men were enrolled. Aids and orderlies dashed about on their horses; policemen walked their beats, bearing muskets with fixed bayonets; citizens essembled in knots on the corners; many ladies came cut, invited by the beautiful weather and the excitements of the time, to promenade, and others looked intently from doors and windows as on holiday occasions. There was a general realization of the impending danger, and yet no symptoms of a panic.

One of the most suggestive incidents of the business of the or the most suggestive incidents of the business of preparation for war, which we noticed yesterday, was that of an Irishman on Sixth street, who was for some hours engaged in whetting a sword on his door stone. He labored with the most solemn energy, and, when we saw him, blade and stone were glittering in the sun. THE RIVER DEPENCES.

We have no material change to note in the river, but we note a change in river matters. The Louisville and May sville packets were the only steamers that left the levee, save on Government business. How many were engaged in the latter service we have neither the room nor the inclination to record. Yesterday Captain John A. Duble, Chief of the United States Gunboat Department, by order of Geh., Wallace, fitted, out three independent, outside of the gunboats building here, for the Government. In addition theriver was patrolled for miles above and below the city, and water craft if every description found moored on the Kentnoky shore was towed to the Ohio side. All the steamers at the levee were steaming during the day, and held in readiness to fulfil any request Only blue. At the steamers at the leves were steaming during the day, and beld in readiness to fulfil any request or order of the Government. So far as the river defences are concerned, we feel warranted in saying that Captain Duble, and the river interest generally, is on the alert for any emergency.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

OINGINNATI, September 2, 1862. Oincinnati, September 2, 1832.

To the Loyal People of the River Counties:
Our southern border is threatened with invasion. I have, therefore, to recommend that all the loyal men of your counties at once, form themselves into military companies and regiments to beat back the enemy at any and all points he may attempt to invade our State. Gather up all the arms in the country and furgish yourselves with amountion for the same. The service will be but of few days' duration. The soil of this must not be invaded by the enemies of our glorious Government.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

To the several Military Committees:

In response to several communications, tendering companies and squads of men for the protection of Cincinnati, I amounce that all such bodies of men, who are armed, will be received. They will repair at once to Cincinnati and report to General Lew Wallace, who will complete their further organization. Chackment and report to General Lew Wallace, who will complete their further organization. None but men armed will be received, and such only until the 5th inst. Bailroad companies will pass all such bodies of men at the expense of the State. It is not desired that any toops residing in any of the river counties leave their counties. All such are requested to organize, and remain for the protection of their own counties.

BAYID TOD, Governor.

algn. We want a Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CINCLINATI, September 1, 1862.

You will organize the citizens of Covington into companies of one hundred each, to report to Col. A. Shinkle, for duty.

By order of

MAJ. GEN. WALLACE.

P. W. STANHOPE, Capt and A. D. C.

To Hon. J. A. Goodson, Mayor:

In compliance with the above order, I hereby authorize Col. A. Shinkle to organize the Home Guards, and all able-bodied men into companies of one hundred each, for immediate duty.

J. A. GOODSON, Mayor. Fred. Douglass' Views of Colonization.

ROCHESTER, August 27, 1862. Hon. S. S. Foneroy:

MY DEAR Sig.: I assent to neither the justice nor the wisdom of colonizing the free colored people in Central America, or elsewhere out; of the United States. The American Government, could far better employ the energies of this people by stimulating their frieadship for the country, and giving them an opportuoity in common with others, to protect and defend its institutions. But I am not now to discuss with you the policy of this colonization scheme. The power and responsibility for the measure belong alike to the Government. Option is yours—necessity ours. It is a hard alternative. To see my children usefully and happily settled in this, the land of their birth and ancestors, has been the hope and ambition of my manhood; but events stronger than any power I can oppose to them have convinced my son that the chances here are all against him, and he desires to join your colony, and perhaps a younger brother also.

\*\* I have never ceased to remember you, and to observe with pleasure and gratitude your additive to liberty and humanity in the high position your new occupy. I shall be glad to know that you receive my son Lewis as one of your colony. I shall follow him with my bleasing if I do not follow him personally.

\*\* REDIK DOUGLASS.

A ROYAL DESPATCH BEABER \_ The New York Hon. S. S. Pomeroy:

A ROYAL DESPATCH BEABER The New York Tribune says a private letter to a gentleman in that city asserts that Prince de Polignac has lett Paris for Richmond with a mission of Slidell for Davis. Prince de Polignac has been an aid de camp of Beanregard. He left this country a little after the battle of Bhiloh, and wert back to Paris to meet Mr. Sidell, with whom he has remplied, acting as his confidential spyoy and secretary. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

केंद्र अन्य के तार्र्यतम् के क्षेत्रकृति के प्रकारमा स्थापन के कि के कि के समावित प्राप्त के स्थापन के समावित

REPORTS OF THE LATE BATTLES. A Call for Armed Intervention.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

Bombardment of Vicksburg Resumed.

THE REBEL CONGRESS. IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the Bichmone Dispatch, Sep. 1.] The information received from the seat of war si our last issue is so meagre in its details that it is exce ingly difficult to arrive at any direct centuation as to the operations of the contending forces. From the remarkable reticence that is observed, and the astonishing success which attends the efforts of the Government to withhold all intelligence of the movements of our forces, it is of the Federal army are on the eve of execution, and that a few days will demonstrate the wisdom with which these plans have been devised, and the spirit and vigor with which they have been carried out. It is asserted, on what ought to be regarded as reliable authority, that our forces, in large numbers, have gained the rear of the enemy, and that on saturday, and perhaps resterday, a bloody-struggle was in progress on Bull Run, in the immediate vicinity of the battle field of the 21st July 1861. Our pled with this statement is another, to the effect that other divisions of our arms. the 21st July 1861. Our pled with this statement is another, to the effect that other divisions of our army were pressing the enemy from this side, and forcing him on in the direction of our fores that have already been thrown between him and Washington. These statements we believe to be entitled to fuller consideration than should be given to mere street rumors, but we do not claim for them the sauction of unquestionable anthority. We give them because we think them not at all improbable.

There are also removes of a heavy battle on Widay because we thus them not at an improvable.

There are also reports of a heavy battle on Friday, hear Bristow's Station, four miles south of Manassas, between the division of Gon Rewell and the forces of the enemy, in which it is said that our forces were twice friven from their position with severe loss, but receiving oriven from their position with severe loss, but receiving reinforcements, finally drove the enemy back, capturing several batteries and some five thousand prisoners. Reports conflict as to the precise locality of this engagement, one representing it at Bristow's Station, and the other near the plains, on the Manssad Gay road. If such a fight really took, place, we think it more than likely the latter location is correct. It is also stated by some that the divisions of Jackson, A.P. Hill, and Ewell, were all in the battle, and others that it was fought by some that the divisions of Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Ewell, were all in the battle, and others that it was fought by Ewell's division alone.

Another report, which was brought to the city by passengers on Saturday, and again yesterday, represents that Gen: Stuart had taken Harper's Ferry, and holds possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad bridge at that point. No particulars of the capture of this place are furnished, but those familiar with Strart's deshing a validity are generally read to Editor and the strart's deshing exploits are generally ready to selleve any report with reference to bis daring feats. The latest information from Harper's Ferry placed the Federal forces there at four regiments. This force may have been withdrawn, or it may have been increased. The Federals have for some time boasted that the town was strongly fortified and prepared to resist the attack of a vastly superior force. capture. If it has fallen into our hands, it has been

by a confirmation or contradiction of the report of it train resterday afternoon, says that the Baltimore Sun of Thursday had been received in the valley, in which it was stated that our forces had captured at Manassas on Wednesday, five trains of cars, loaded with provisions and later on the same day, five other trains, on board of which were some two thousand Yankee troops: The affair was commented upon by the Yankee press as very discreditable to their commander, and some harsh refloctions as to his fitness for his position indulged.

Our own account of this affair reports that a portion of our cavalry had advanced on the Orange and Alexancria Bailroad to Bull Run bridge, about five miles beyond Manasses and having burned the bridge, continued their advance to Dye's Stat on, where they concealed themselves, and arrested the approach of a number of trains of which they had previously received information. After the trains passed the concealed position of the cavalry the track was torn up behind them. When they reached the bridge the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but bethe bridge the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing far they found the track torn up, and their retreat (flectually intercepted. The cavalry then approached in superior numbers, and the enemy surrendered with ut firing a gun. The number of prisoners reported captured agrees with the statement of the Sun, being estimated at 2,000, together with all the officers, regimenual and company, and a quentity of arms and ammunition, which were being conveyed to Gen Pope. After this brilliant affair the cavalry returned to Manassas without sustaining the loss of a single man. Some fifteen hundred or two thou and Yankee prisoners were yesterday between Rapićan station and Gordonsville, and may be expected in this city to-day. It is supposed that these are the prisoners captured at Dye's station by our cavalry. station by our cavalry.

Anything less than armed intervention by several of the leading Powers of Europe will do our cause more harm than good. The recognition of our independence, the raising of the blockade, and alliance, offensive and defensive, with France or England, would but exasperate and unite the North, and thus strengthen her and induce us to relax our exertions, and thereby weaken us. No one Power in a burope can successfully invade the North. If her seaccast be blockaded and her seaport cities captured, she will have more soldiers for her armies and fewer idlers to support. The necessaries of life and the munitions of war are, or readily can be, produced in the interior. So far as these articles are concerned, the seaboard cities are non producers and most expensive consumers. Three centuries and a half ago, every nation of Europe lived within itself, independent of foreign trade. No section of the globe produces with so little labor, and in such abundance, the necessaries of life as the Northwest. Divested of her seaboard towns and of the artificial and acquired wants which those towns engender and maintain, and no country can sustain herself with so little labor as the North, and, therefore, no country can spare so large a proportion of her population for military purposes. She raises an immense surplus of meat and bread, and can dispune with tea, coffee and sugar, as did the nobility even of Europe three centuries ago. For clothing, she can use wool, and hemp, and flax, as did our succestors. In fine, she can be just as confortable, and far more independent, without foreign trade than with it. Her intense harred to the South, her pride, her exasperation would induce her, in case, of foreign intervention, to readily sacrifice all arificial and acquired wants, and live within herself. Without a navy and without a mercartile marke, for European Powers might divest her of them, several hundred thousand men would be obsengaged from their accustomed pursuits, be without employment, and burning with indignation and thirst of ARMED INTERVENTION.

has enabled us to concentrate our forces and our energies, to dispense with foreign luxuries, and to produce more of the necessaries of life and the munitions of war; and it has moreover saved us from all difficulty and vexation on the currency subject. Our cotton and tobacco, unsold, represent their value in gold and silver, and serve as a basis for our present and future credit. Had our ports been open, a large portion of our people would have been employed in sending these articles to market, selling them, and in selling the useless luxuries for which they have been exchanged. Our foreign exports bring us in little that is useful, and soarce any thing that is necessary, or if necessary, like salt and iron, nothing that we had not better produce at home. Foreign intervention that shall serely raise the blockade from our cities, capture the Northern seaboard towns, and blockade her coast, would be ruinous to us; and if we were rejeved from the blockade we should expend nine tenths of the proceeds of our cretion and tobacce in useless luxuries, destroy the basis of our credit, and divert a large portion, probably one half our population, from war, or from industrial pure sits necessary to the successful conduct of the war, and set them to trading and money making. Let us have no recognition of our independence, no raising of the blockade, no mediation, no intervention, unless it be efficient intervention—an intervention, unless it be efficient intervention—an intervention, no such norising. Grocked policy, not justice, controls the affairs of nations. We shall be left alone to achieve our independence: and, after it is achieved, the peoples of faurops will greedily teck to participate in its advantages by entering into favorable commercial treaties with us. We shall owe them neither a debt of gratitude nor a debt of money, and it will be our right and our duty so to conduct our foreign trade and relations as will most redound to the profit and advantage of our own citizens, regardless of the consequences to oth

of international warfare in our relations with the enemy, except, so far as, in particular cases, the Government may deem best to observe them voluntarily.

This last resolution elicited considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Bussell, Moore, Lyons, and others, after which

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, offered a resolution that the resolution new before the House, and all bills and resolutions relating to the subject rof-retaliation-in the hands of the Military Committee, be withdrawn from that committee and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kench, of Georgia, moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Rench, of Georgia, moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Buisell on the table; but the motion did not prevail Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire Respired. That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report whether any, and what, legislation is necessary on the part of Congress to enable our Government to prevent, by retaliatory measures consistent with the law of rations and the usages of civilized warfare, the attectites and brutal conduct perpetrated by the enemy, in violation of the laws of war, upon the property and persons of the citizens and soldiers of this Confederacy. The question recurred upon the resolution of Mr. Miss, which was agreed to, and both the resolutions of Mr. Russell and Mr. Chilton were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Russell and Mr. Chilton were referred to the Judiciary.

Committee.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, introduced a bill to protect persons who resist the efforts of the invading enemy to subjugate these States and to exterminate the loyal people thereof. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, presented two means lais from citizens of Henrico county, in regard to losses sustained from our troops; also, a memorial from druggists of Richmond, and from a mining company, asking for a change, in the exemption laws. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Lyons, from the Committee on Public Ruildings. change in the exemption laws. Referred to minitary Committee.

Mr. Lyons, from the Committee on Public Buildings, said that the ball for the use of the House was frearly prepared, and that it would be recessary to give up the room at present occupied before the assembling of the Virginia Legislature. He, therefore, offered a resolution that on Tuesday next, the 2d of September, the members of this House will draw seats in the new hall prepared for them, and that when they adjourn on that day they adjourn to meet in said hall. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holt, of Georgia, the House went, into secret session on a communication from the Senate.

amount asked for was not raised with the rapidity desired. I, therefore, on the 4th inst., issued orders calling for the militia between the ages of 35 and 45 years, from the counties of Washington, Smythe, Grayson, Carroll, Floyd, Pulsaki, Wytte, Montgomery, Bounoke, Botetourt, Oraig, Alleghany, Greenbrier, Monroe, Giles, Mercer, Bland, Tagewell, McDowell, Wise, Buchanan, Lee, Scott. Bussell, Baleigh, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Wayne, Oabell, Putnam, Kanawha, Mason, Olay, Nicholas, Fayette, Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas, and Bandolph. tow characterizing the Government of the United States. Our object is to expel from our soil its invaders, who are waging against us a warfare of destruction, of con-fiscation, and of robbery, with a bitterness and fury ren-dered desperate by defeat and by the enormous expendi-ture which flows from their attempt at our subjugation. It is our duty to effect our purpose, in the shortest possi-ble time. The enemy is raising an immense force to overwhelm us if possible. We must meet him with ade-quate resistance. While the Confederate Government is gathering its energy for the general defence, it becomes Virginia not only to contribute her quota for that obascrapalous foe.

I, therefore, once more call upon the people promptly to obey the orders which have been issued. I appeal to the officers of the militia in the counties mentioned to exert their energies in summoning and forwarding the detachments under their command without loss of time, that the general selected by the Legislature may be afforded an opportunity speedily to take the field and to strike the enemy with rapid and efficient blows. I em-

TWO CENTS

phatically call upon all officers of the State, civil and mi-litary, to give the necessary aid to expedite the raising of these troops, and to contribute whatever may be proper to render them effective. I appeal to those in Western Virginia, and particularly those in the Northwest, who are liable to draft under the Lincoln Government, to come out from among the common enemy and unite themselves, as becomes true sons of Virginia, to the force here called for, under the firm hope and belief that by doing as they will once work restort themselves and property. called for, under the firm nope and pener that by doing so they will once more restore themselves and property to that united Virginia which it has been the pride and glory of our whole people to inphold and defend.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under it is, the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 30th day of August, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor: By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUMFORD, Secretary of Commonwealth. FROM VICKSBURG-THE SHELLING AGAIN COM-Progress of the Civil War-Bloody Battle-

The following items are from the Vicksburg Evening'
Citizen of Friday last:
Yesterday morning the Federal ram Monarch and the
gunbrat Luthar No. 3 went up the Yazoo river. At 3
o'clock in the evening one or two others were seen going o'clock in the evening one or two others were seen going up. Our preparations in that quarter are ample to meet and rejet the enemy. Yesterday, afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the enemy's mortar boats below here opened first upon cut, batteries. They were laying off near the Louisians abore, and it is also supposed that they have a lind battery of two guns on shore, near aft. Burney's place. They kept a vigorous bombandment for three hours, and aversged about one shell: a minute. At first, their aim was directed at our batteries, but afterwards they commenced throwing their shells indiscriminately in every, direction nearly all falling short. Some came within a short distance of the city; some fell in the river, and some were seen to fall in DeSoto. Our batteries escaped injury, and nobody was hurt. Some oid houses aped injury, and nobody was hurt. Some old house below the city were struck, but no serious damage was done. The principal damage was the digging up of a patch of potatoes by the shells.

A shell struck the residence of Mr. Victor F. Wilson, entering the northwest corner, and from thence to the cellar, where it exploded, tearing t ings to pieces generally, and coming out at the top of the building. We are informed that one of our citizens, a non-combatant, was wounded yesterday by the explosion of a shell. The

porter fleet opened on our batteries this morning at six o'clock, and kept up their fire at about the same rate as yesterday. Towards ten o'clock the firing slackened considerably, and longer intervals of silence relieved the ncessant cannonading of the previous three or four Our batteries onened about 11 o'clock upon a squad of gunboats that had taken shelter behind the point of tim-ber below, and tent the splinters flying in all directions. It is reported that some of the shot struck the masts and at is reported that some of the shot struck the means and did go de execution on the decks. One gunbost made a narrow, escape from destruction. She ventured within range of our guns, when a few well-directed shot made her getfout of the way quick. As we go to press they are evidently trying their best to shell the court house, but they are all falling short. We have no further news from the fleet above to-day. Some of them are reported to be in the bend above bere, and some are reported to be up the Yazoo. Persons who have been in elevated places, where they could have a good view of the steamer in the river above, whose smoke is plainly visible here, inform us that it is not a gunboat but a regular steam boat. We cannot tell whether it is the Mears or one o

THE ARMY OF THE WEST ON THE MOVE. THE ARMY OF THE WEST ON THE MOVE.

On yesterday morning at daylight a portion of our forces, under Brigadier General Maxey, crossed the river and occupied Bridgeport. The advance was led by Col. McKinstry, with the 82d Alabama Regiment, and the crossing was made on the part of our troops by wading the river. Soon after the passage of our troops across the river a brisk fight commenced between them and the rear guard of the Yankee army reported by prisoners captured to consist of about two regiments, which were left to cover the retreat of the main body of Buell's forces. which were left to cover the retreat of the main body of Buell's forces.

The laiest report we have from the river is up to 2½ o'clock, at which time the fight was still progressing, our brave boys driving the enemy closely, hilling, wounding, and capturing them as they fell back. From a note addicesed to the provost marshal by Gen. Maxey, adjutant general, written at 1½ o'clock P. M., we learn that the right was raging at that hour, and an officer who came up in charge of several prisoners states that at the time he left (2½ P. M.) the battle had not ceased. All reports from the scene of strife are of the most cheering character, and we doubt not our forces will follow.

the enemy's transports.

ter, and we doubt not our forces will follow. RETALIATION. [From the Charleston Courier, Ang. 22.]

It was the desire of the South to carry on this contest according to the laws and usages established and practised by civilized nations. It was manifest at the beginning of the strife that the contest would be desperate and bloody, and for the honor of its name, as well as for the credit of the people with whom we had so long been in alliance, it was hoped, that all unnecessary shedding of blood and infliction of evil would be refrained from, and that the asperities of war would be softened by the interchange of courtesies and kindness.

The destre and purpose of the Confederacy touched no answering chord in the bosom of the mean foe. That brilliant example of magnanimous forbearance was lost upon them. They abused and denounced us in the coarsest terms, ranaacked the lauguage for harsh, vile, and filthy epithets, which they heaped upon us with a fierce rancor, which showed plainly that the feeling was not produced by the offence of secession, but that it had been nourished and cherished for a generation, though disguised and concealed at the diotate of self: interest.

In order to justify, or at least to palliate, the enormous crimes against instice, law, and decency they contemplated committing, they refused to accord us the rights of bolligerents, and fabricated the most shocking tales of the cruelities we practised. They assarted that the movement was planned and executed by disappointed demagogues, broken down politicians, aspirants after power; and a few restless spirits who long ago plotted the destruction of the Union, and that beyond the sphere of the inflience of these evil-minded men, the huge sin of secession, the infamous wickedness of believing in the right of self-government was not approved, but that the intelligence, and worth, and wealth of the South were profoundly opposed to the injuntous movement. They fulminated all manner of slanders and falsehoods with an energy, en-From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 22.] posed to the iniquitous movement. They fulminated all manner of slanders and falsehoods with an energy, endeavoring to prepare the way for the excesses and outdeavoring to prepare the way for the excesses and outrages of their invacing hosts, and to prejudice the minds of foreigners against us.

They attempted, at the same time, to frighten us by terrible threats and infinite boasts, and when they found that all these means had miserably failed, and the course of the war had convicted them of wanton calumny and deliberate falsehood, and that, mereover, we were by no means a foe they could afford to contemn, they resorted to unconstitutional acts and mean cruelites.

We would be untrue to the cause in which we are ergaged did we continue to practise forbearance and mercy toward such a people. They aim not to accomplish the restoration of the Union, but to gratify their avarice by getting possession of our fair heritage, their lust by violating our women, their hatred and malice by wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter. They have no wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter. They have no bowels of mercy, no sense of justice, no sentiment of honor, no instinct of humanity, no quality of machoed, to which we can appeal. Pity shown them would be considered fear, forbearance they would interpret to mean cowardice. Mercy to such a fee would be the greatest cruelty to those who are exposed to their hatred greatest cruelty to those who are exposed to their hatred and fury.

We must make use of the same weapons he has formed against us. We must enforce exact and perfect retribution. An eje for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, must be the rule of conduit toward this mean and barbarous adversary. The dungeon, the rope, the fire, are the instruments we must make, use of to turn him from the evil course upon which he has entered. The blood of unsimed citizens cries to us from the ground, and it is a solemn duty we as a Government and a people owe to them, to avenge their murder, and it is only by strict and trrible retaliation that we can protect those who shall herester fall into their hands.

It is to be regretted that the war has assumed this horrible complexion. But if our enemy would have it so, then let it be a bloody, fierce, and savage contest, unrelieved by the exercise of a single noble human instinct, by the practice of a single noble quality, by the grace of a single act of courtesy. Our enemy has forced us to adopt this kind of warfare; upon him rests the responsibility; the guilt and infamy are his. We stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man.

NABRATIVE OF COL. ADLER, A EXCEMOND REFUGEE. NARRATIVE OF COL. ADLER, A RICEMOND REFUGEE.

Col. Adolphus H. Adler, recently of the rebel army, whose escape from Castle Godwin, Richmond, and daring journey, through the hostile portion of Virginia to the Union lines near Winchester, was mentioned a few days ago in the Washington papers, has personally communicated the following to the New York Times: REBEL PORCES MARCHING NORTHWARD

Of artillery, the force is not specially mentioned, but 150 pieces were sent with "Stonewall" Jackson alone, and the entire perks are not less in total than 400. The cavalry is accompanied by 18 and 24-pounders, and the most of entire amount of artillery consists of field-pieces, very many of them rifled and of the most modern pattern.

room at present occupied before the assembling of the Virginia Legislature. He, therefore, offered a regolution that on Tuesday next, the 2d of September, the members of this House will draw seaks in the new hall prepared for them, and that when they adjourn on that day, they adjourn to meet in said hall. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holt, of Georgia, the House went into secret session on a communication from the Senate.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOE LETCHER.

BY THE GOVERNOE OF VIRGINIA—A-PROULAMATION.—In a special set of the Legislature, on the 27th of June last I issued a proclamation calling for a State force of ten theusand men, to be commanded by Ma, or General June 1 as I issued a proclamation calling for a State force of Western Virginia. In consequence of the large force which had previously volunteered for service, and of the amounts to 28,000 men, General Twell's corps sione smounts to 28,000 men, days the instability in the construction of the most modern pate term.

General Twell's corps sione smounts to 28,000 men, days the start from Jackson's, but it is thrown in as a part of Jackson's force, although Colonel Adler gives it its full value. He states that fifty-seven fine Decession of ordnance were left behind by General McClellan on the Ohickaho, miny, and all of these have been made available,. The winy, and sil of these have been made available, the chiral property of the most modern pate from Jackson's, but it is thrown in as a part of Jackson's force, although Colonel Adler gives it its full value. He states that fifty-seven fine Decess of ordnance were left behind by General McClellan on the Ohickaho, miny, and all of these have been made available, the constant of the states that fifty-seven fine Decessor or ordnance were left behind by General McClellan on the Ohickaho, miny, and all of these have been made available, the constant of the states that fifty-seven fine Decessor or ordnance were left behind by General McClellan on the Ohickaho, miny, and all of these have been made available, the

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSE will be sent to subscribers by

...19.06 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 60 copies will cost \$60, and 190 00 pies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club THE WAR PRESS.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

Advertisements inserted at the usua

lines constitute a square.

Five Thousand Rebels at Savannah—The Ram Fingal-The Nashville Again at Sea. BILTON HEAD, August 27. Three deserters from the rebel army came down from nah four days since, and are in custody of Capt Northern men, one from Philadelphia, one from Chicago, and one from Providence, R. I., and are evidently in high glee at having escaped from a service into which they were impressed, and which of late has been rendered unendurable by "short commons," and hard duties. derect then unrates and menor commons, and hard du-ties. I had a conversation with them, from whom I obtained a little information which may be of interest. They, estimate the number of troops in and around Sa-vannah at a oat 5,000, under the command of Brig. Gen. Mercer, of Tennessee.

THE RAM FINGAL. pecting the ram Fingal, their concurrent testimony is that our late alarm was groundless. She is not ready for action; and, although the work of plating her is still progressing, in their opinion some months will clapse before she can be finished. One of these men had seen her a few days prior to his leaving Savannah. He had also seen the floating battery, and his statement respecting her fully confirms what had been previously told us by negroes. She leaked at such a rate that two steams negroes. She leaked at such a rate that two stosms pumps had to be used to keep her free; uctil, finally, all hope of making her, useful was abandoned, when her guns were taken away, and she lies water-logged at the leves. The steamer which our scouts took to be the ram under way he believes was the river boat St. Johns, THE NASHVILLE AGAIN AT SEA.

The Nashville, with a full load of Enfield rifles, ord-nance, and drugs, ran the blockede of Warsaw Sound, nance, and drugs, ran the blockede of Warsaw Sound, as nearly as these men recollect, about six weeks slines, discharging her cargo within seven miles of the city, and is now laden with cotton, watching a chance to get out again. Indeed, she made an attempt to escape ten nights ago, but her pilot ran her aground, for which he is auffering imprisonment. Now, however, she is again afloat. The steamer Emma, one of Tainall's mosquito fleet, is also cotton losded, and will attempt to get by Pulaski some dark night, and make for Nassau. The men give the names of William Hoyt, James Williams, and William Pock. By forsing a pass, permitting them to shout liam Peck. By forging a pass, permitting them to shoot cattle on Wilmington Island, they deceived the pickets, and got safely over to Fort Pulaski, bringing their rifles with them.—N. Y. Times.

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.

Triumph of the Army of the Provisional Government. The news from the interior of this State is important.
Governor Diaz received on the 23d instant a despatch
from Colonel G. Neira, commander in chief of the Provisional Government forces. He informs Governor Diaz
that he mat the forces redge accounted. visionel Government forces. He informs Governor Diag-that he met the forces under command of ex-Governor S. de la Guardia and Colouel Francisco de Fabuga, at Bio Chico, near Nata, on the 19th inst; that after a fight of three hours Colonel, Fabuga retired, leaving ex-Governor Guardia among the killed on the battle field. He says it is impossible for him to accrete the exact number of killed on the side of Guardia, but among his own forces he has only lost but two killed and five wounded. The despatch was written at 9 o'clock at night on the battle field. From this it will be seen that the civil war has commenced in earnest on this isthmus, and there will now, no doubt, be many bloody scenes before it is ended.

The news from the frontier of the republic of tew Granada and Scuador is very interesting and impor-As I informed you in my letter of July 95 President Garcia Moreno, of Ecuador, marched against Pasto, a province of New Granada. General Arbolida received this news in Popsyan, and he marched immediately to meet President Moreno and his forces. He arrived in meet President moreno anu ms forces He arrived in Pasto on the 24th of July, and on the 30th at Tulcau, in-front of the Ecuadorian forces; on the 31st, at ten o'clock A. M., he flanked President Moreno and took his position in the rear, and left Zarama with the forces of Pasto in front of Moreno. He then ordered a bayonet charge in front and rear of Moreno. President Moreno met the charge with has six cannons (rifled,) but he was soon overpowered by the Arboleda and Pasto forces, and his whole force of thirteen hundred mon was taken prisoners; also President Moreno himself, and his commander in chief and Secretary of War. General Jacinto Cordova has defe at last accounts was still pursuing him. President Moreno had been set at liberty, and had returned to Quito, the capital of Ecuador, with the members of his Cabinet.

GUATEMALA.

Mr. Te Bame, of New York, was still engaged in surveying the rou'e for the canal from the river Montagna to the lake of Santo Tomas. This route, when completed, will enable the residents of the city of Guatemaia to communicate with New York in ten days. I have been informed that the Government will do everything in their power to complete the enterprise.

The cochineal crop this year amounts to 7,000 ceroons, 5 499 of which have already been exported. The cochineal crop this year amounts to 7,000 cercons, 5,499 of which have already been exported.

The President of Gustemala has received a letter from the President of Nicaragna concerning the invasion of Mexico by the French, in which he says the Central American States should not remain quiet spectators, but abould unite their forces and assist their states republe, because if the French succeed in Mexico they will them come to Central America. The President of Gustemals does not agree with the President of Nicaragna but suggests that they remain quiet, and ready to defend themselves.

The President of Nicaragua has sent two special com-missioners, Geverals Jerz and Chamorro, to Bondaras, Selvador, and Guatemala, to orgo upon these republics that they unite the five Usatral American States into a Confederacy, so as to be prepared to defend themselves against any invasion by the French from Mexico.

They also fear that after the war is over in the United States the filibusters will again attempt to take Nicararna. States the filibusters will again attempt to take Nicaragna.

The people of Nicaragna are opposed to the emigration of free negroes from the United States to their territory, and will oppose it by every means in their power.

The Nicaragna Transit Companyhaving completed the necessary repairs of the road from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur, and the buildings; have discharged their workmen, except a few they may require to watch the property. The road is in excellent order, and the wagons and mules all ready. All that is wanting nowils the stamers for the lake and river. The steamer Virgin is being repaired for the lake, and a new steamer is no building at Greytown, that came out on a sailing yease from New York for the river. The compary are confident that they will open the transit by the 16th of Octodent that they will open the transit by the 15th of Octo-

Wreck of the U.S Sloop of War Adiron dack. DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—HER OFFICERS—IM-PORTANT SERVICE—ESCAPE OF THE CREW TO AN ADJOINING ISLAND - STRANGE INCIDENT.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The U. S. steamer Adironack was totally lost on the 24th ult., off Abaco. The crew were saved. Abaco is one of the Bahama Telands. We learn from the New South, that the Adirondack sailed from Port Royal on the 19th ult. We have, as yet, no details of the disaster which befel her. The foiwing is a list of her officers:

Captain—James Gansevoort.
Acting lieutenant—James Parker.
Acting master—Thomas C. Bowen.
Acting masters—John C. Chapman, William McCloin. Albe t M Kirth, G. K Haswell.

Surgeon—John Budenstein.
Paymaster—James Fulton.

Paymaster—James Futon.
Acting boatswain—William Green.:
Acting masters' mates—A. F. Haradan, James G.
Thompson, George R. Griswold, W. Knapp, Jr.
Gunner—James Hutchinson.
Engineers—Chief, A. Henderson; first assistant, Geo.
J. Barry; second assistants, Lewis J. Allen. Henry M.
Robis; third essistants, Thos. Crummey, F. M. Mitchell,
Joseph R. Green. Toseph S. Green.
The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows, on the 28th of August: writes as follows, on the 28th of August:

The gunboat Magnolia arrived to-day from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral Dupont of the total loss of the steam frigate Adirondack, Captain Gansevoort, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of War Point, Abaco Island. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Captain Gansevoort stated in his despatch, that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved. The gunboat Canandagua will leave here, te-morrow morning, to bring away the shipwrecked crew, and everything of value that can be saved from the wreck.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL. The Adirondack was one of the new steam corvettes ordered by the Government, was built at the Brooklyn Nayy Yard, and launched on Washington's birthday, the 22d of February last. She was a wooden vessel, having been far advanced toward censtruction before the advantages of iron-clad ships were so, manifest, as they are now. She was 237 feet 2 inches long, "over all," had a breadth of beam of 38 feet, a depth of hold 10 feet 11½ inches, and drew 14 feet of water. Her machinery was of the first class, and was constructed at the Novelty works. It consisted of two horizontal backacting engines, with cylinders 42 inches, in diameter and 30 inches troke. The boilers were built on Martin's patent, provided with the latest improvements of the inventor. The propeller was a two bladed, true screw, 14 feet 3 inches in diameter, with proportionate pitch. Eswall's celebrated surface condenser was attached to the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of the machinery, and a distilling apparatus, capable of distilling 300 gallons of water in 24 hours. Her model was designed in Washington by the United States Con-structor, so that she was a regular navy-built man-ofwar. Her loss will be a disaster to the Departme

ago in the Washington papers, has personally communicated the following to the New York Times:

In the evening of the Sih of August he walked out of his prison, in disguise, passing no fewer than four sentries and a serge, nt, ere he reached the street. He at once hastened to the bouse of a Union man of his acquaintance, and there are many in Richmond, and there remained hidden for two days, paying, however, some fifty dollars for two days, paying, however, some fifty dollars of correment detectives were on his track, he changed his hiding place in the night, and managed, by shifting his domicile in the same way, repeatedly, to remain secretly in Richmond for eight days, without heling discovered. Closely disguised, he went out at night, and approached the fortifications and outworks of the town, which he considers formidable indeed, but by no means imprognable. He also hid himself in the vicinity of the railroads, and for night after night, a train left every two hours, conveying troops to Gardonsville and the line of the Raphahannock. All the roads couning from below can pass right through Northward, without detention. The account given by Col. Adler, with circumstantial exactities, conflicts with the undersectimate generally made of the force of the rebel samies in Virginia. The Colonel, during these eight days of concealment, at great expense, employed a man whom he had long known and served, to watch Gen. Winder, the military commandant of the city, and to bring him exact intelligence. This information, sided by his own intimate knowledge of the rebel organization, alen, de., enabled him to make out the following figures:

\*\*REBEL FORCES MARCHING NORTHWARD.\*\*

Mer Her loss will be a disaster to the past of which and a steril and a served and a steril and say after her departure. In MPORTANT SERVICE SHE HAS RENDERD.

MPORTANT SERVICE SHE HAS RENDERD.

MPORTANT SERVICE SHE HAS RENDERD. The Advance and the past of the past of the found of the ation of the story, past of the town of the found of the said of th IMPORTANT SERVICE SHE HAS RENDERED. and the latter fired a shotted gun acress her stern. The Herald kept on her course, still at half speed, when the other fired a shot across her bows, slightly grazing her, and atterwards showed the American flag. On this Captain Coxetter ordered all steam to be put on his yes sl, when the American sheered off between three and tour hundred yards; and fired a broadside, which was ineffective. From this time she kept up a continuous fire, throwing shell, solid, chain, and grape shot, giving chase, and, not desisting until the Herald was within two miles or less of the lighthouse. The flag was shot down, but immediately replaced. The deck was spintered over the cabin by a stell, part of which was found on beard. Captain Coxetter stood on the paddlebox all the time, and was heard to exclaim, "He may slick me, but he shall not take me."

No material damage was done to the yessel, and not a man on board was nurt. The Herald entered the harbor between six and seven o'clock, and reported the case to Capt. Hickley, of H. M. S. Greyhound, who immediately get up steam and proceeded to the Adirondae for the purpose of protesting against the preceedings of Capt. Gausevoort. The captain of the Federal man of was heard ever, asserts his right to search any vessel suspected, of carrying contraband of war within three miles of any coast, and quotes Vattel on International Law in support of the step he has taken. The subject, we understand, will be referred to the Home Government, at the request of Capt. Gausevoort

SINGULAR INCIDENT. When the boilers of the Adirondack were being lowered into their position at the Brooklyn navy yard, some portion of the tackle gave way, and the result was a complete wieck of the adjacint woodwork, so that it was necessary to remeve her to Webb's ship yard for require. This accident created much impression on the minds of her crew. Seamen are proverbially superstitious, and this case was not an exceptional one. They rediction of superstition has, for once, been singularly verified.

MOBE HOSPITALS.—The great influx of wounded solders his made it necessary to convert the George to wn College, upper story of the Patent Office, which some time since was used as a hospital for the Indiana regiments, and which has recently been emptied; and a portion of the Capitol, into hospitals. The arrangements or the reception of the wounded have been completed, and they are rapidly filling up. Several other buildings are in course of preparation.—Washington Star.