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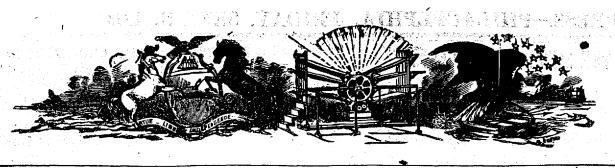
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1863.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Attempt to Kidnap a General.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

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VOL. 7.—NO. 36.

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No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS. ALSO. MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 the proposed teint. White has always kept one degree below Moseby in his promotions, and now that EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS. 617 OHESTNUT and 612 JANNE Street.

#AYO BY THE PROPERTY OF THE PR Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods. SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS LINEN

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VIRGINIA, September 7, 1863. for Supreme Judge was made the occasion for calling this Convention. It could hardly be ex-I wish you could read of something beside guerillas. In the Army of the Potomac we have nothing else to rouse us from langour and stupor but the daring depredations of these midnight marauders It is only a few nights since an attempt was made to kidnap General Bartlett, of the 6th Corps, who is stationed at New Baltimore. The attempt came very near being successful; and if the guards had not stood up with imperturbable nonchalance and bravery, he would now, most probably, have been in the hands of the Philistines. Twenty-five of these deeperate fellows, supposed to belong to the Black-horse Cavalry, actually succeeded in getting almost inside of General Bartlett's tent. They quietly hitched their horses to the fence, crawled over with extreme caution, and began to silently

approach the tent. It was just midnight, and all around was dark as Erebus and still as the grave. At last the guard perceives the mysterious object slowly approaching him. In a moment his piece was raised, and the stern "halt" sounding out on the quiet night-air was but the signal for the crawling villains to jump to their feet and charge furiously upon the guard. He fired, and stood his ground bravely, till the rest of the guard rallied, when they ared a velley which scattered the intruders in a trice. They left three or four of their dead an demands the prompt execution of said proclam in spirit and in letter; that in all forthcoming vounded lying on the ground. When the game they sought was almost within their grasp, their courage failed, and they fled in great confusion. This was a bold undertaking, but bravely and happily frustrated. When these wandering plunderers are caught, they should have a summary administration of AN AMBUSCADE.

About the same time of this occurrence, an amouscade was cleverly contrived for the destruction of Col. Macintosh and a detachment of his cavalry. Col. Macintosh belongs to General Gregg's division which of late seems very unfortunate in having small parties cut up or captured. When the Colone with his command, neared Barbers' Cross-roads, or their way to Chester's Gap, they were unexpectedly fired upon, and then charged. Our men, being old soldiers, soon recovered from their momentary confusion, and charged the rebels with fury, who quickly spurred their horses away from a locality that had grown more dangerous than they expected. In this surprise we had one killed and a few taken priso-ACTION NECESSARY.

Our cavalry must look to their laurels. These fellows in the gray jackets are beginning to regain their strength, and with that comes overweening impudence. Their knowledge of the country her its is so complete and exact that they can do pretty much as they please. I would not like to risk n opinion upon the movement of the army, because all I might write would be but guesswork. One thing is evident: if we are to have a fall campaign something must be done wery soon. Ere long the rainy weather will be upon us, and all will be flourdering in the mud. It something is not done at the end of the month, we may expect to get ready to go into winter quarters. There seems to be a universa dislike, among officers and men, to spending many more winters in this portion of Virginia. A REVIEW.

Yesterday the 3d Corps, commanded by Maje Springs. Ten o'clock A. M. was the hour appointed, but Generals Meade and Pleasanton, with their respective staffs, were so wearied with the dust and heat the review was not commenced till an hour later. The entire corps was drawn up in column, by brigades, and made a very imposing appearance. It was a sad sight, but one not unmixed with pride, to see the small bands of heroes gathered round a mall, dirty tatter, attached to a shattered staff-all that was left them from the battle rage of their once magnificent battle flags. Scarcely a hundred men were in these regiments, and most of them were in the Kearney Legion. Several fine bands were playing most of the time; and by the Zouave uni rm I could recognize Collis' Zonaves and their excellent band. All the corps looked cheerful and well cared for, and are apparently in good fighting trim. Three hours were consumed in reviewing this

corps, which is one of the largest in the army, PARROTTS. Some small twelve-pound rifled Parrotts were used in target practice, and made some excellent shots with shell and round shot. This kind of gun has got to be highly esteemed by our artillery. They have proved very serviceable at all times. OULPRIT SUTLERS. You will perceive by the following orders, that an example is to be made of two sutlers for surreptitionaly transferring their passes to improper person

It is just as possible for a camel to work its way through the eye of a darning needle, as for any person not connected with the army to get within its lines, having no pass. I don't know whether these transfers are common or not, but a few orders of the same nature as these will make the wory uncom-

mon:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.

I. Charles H. Pyle, Sutier 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, having transferred his pass for the purpose of introducing into this army an unauthorized person, is dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and will be at once sent beyond the lines.

II. F. J. Jones, Sutler 39th Ohio Volunteers, having taken advantage of his office to introduce an unauthorized person into this army, is dismissed the service of the United States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and will be at once sent beyond the lines.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, so far as it relates to the expulsion of these men.

By command of Major General MEADE.

S. T. Barstow, Ass't. Adjutant General.

ENEAS AND DIDO—MRS, MAJOR JONES. ÆNEAS AND DIDO-MRS. MAJOR JONES. We can forgive a man the most heinous crime, if it be not ingratitude or unkindness towards a charming woman. How apt we, of the male sex, are to imagine the good Æneas cruel, unfeeling, brutish; all because he did not go into heroics, and get up an impromptu scene, when he was about to leave

his charming Bustress forever, the romantic, but un fortunate Dido, Queen of Carthage. Æneas could very easily have shown some signs of regret, some narches toward his ship, perfectly unmoved, though —the tears begin to roll;
—And then she moved from him, resolved to die,
And make a bonfire of herself, poor soul!" For some weeks part, a very shrewd lady, very handsome, and at that time of life when no one thought of inquiring her age—for though no blonde, she is ever blooming. Her time was impartially disfributed among the different headquarters; her plea any time, while her childish innocence of all marffal fields of Mars. I believe General Custis was honored with a very slight preference. This is not easily an

natters freed her from all suspicions of being a gentle Ruth, gleaning what she could among the various counted for. It may be she desired to be in the extreme front in case of peril, that she might the more readily escape; or her feelings-her heart may have been concerned. When every one but those connected with the army were ordered about their business, General Custis very gently and politely informed the lady who was "so fond of the army" that she must go to Washington, for it was impossible that she could stay longer in his camp. To Washington she went, but soon returned, her wardrobe completely refitted. Her attachment for General Last night our beautiful heroine was arrested

upon suspicion of being a spy, and General Custis, his long beard shaved smoothly off his face, came here to tell the worst he knows of this innocent of a cannon from the muzzle. The lady's name is the rebel army that all know her there by the military patronymic of "Major Jones, of the Confederate Army." Thus has her career of observation nd usefulness been brought to an unexpected close, and her innocence suffered a complete expose. Poor Major Jones! so young, so beautiful, but so unfortunate! What unfeeling, ungentlemanly fellows are these Yankees! Although she can ride a horse like a Camanche, at present her traveling equipage is a slightly built carriage, beautiful and useful, like its owner. This industrious lady had upon her person information concerning our army sufficient to make an encyclopredia. She is now confined at Bealton, and very amiable, indeed. Report says she is a Massachusetts girl.

DESERTERS AND DISLOYALISTS. The arrest of disloyal citizens continues. Deserters succeed in finding their way here every day. Our

ly, but reliable information is seldom received from either prisoners or deserters. RUMORS. In Warrenton there is an unusually large assortment of rumors. The one which has caused the most uneasiness was that Lee was about to cross the river, and White with a large band of guerillas was to make an attack on us at Warrenton, surprising our men if possible. Last night our pickets were driven in, and the story began to assume a truthful appearance. But there has been no other alarm since, neither has any surprise or attack been made, so we are inclined to think Lee does not intend crossing at present, since White did not make the proposed feint. White has always kept one dehe has been promoted to major, his end may not be far off. Farrar is gone, and Moseby dead-White's turn comes next. Early this morning was heard some rapid and heavy firing, which caused some consternation and numerous inquiries. It was neither an attack by the rebels nor a cavalry fight-only some targe practising with shot and shell. General Gregg is still doing valuable service, opposite Sulphur Springs. He has been vibrating be

this side the river once more. REGULATION CONCERNING ENLISTMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Secretary of War has directed that, except in special cases, no prisoners of war shall be enlisted in our army. Whenever a priconer desires to enlist, a statement, comprising a brief history of his connection with the rebel army, must be forwarded to department headquarters. No such enlistments are to be made without the special special of the department companies or special sanction of the department commander, or the Secretary of War.

tween Ameaville and Warrenton for some time, and

I think meditates bringing his entire division on

В.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

'he Emancipationists in Convention— "John Brown" Sung in the Missouri State Capitol—General Schofield at Kansas City-Removal of the Danger of Invasion of Missouri-Recovery of the \$60,000 Stolen from the United States Express-Operations of General Blunt. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1863. The great event of the week just closed has been the session of the Emancipation Convention at Jefferson City. The nomination of three candidates pected that the selection of these three candidates vould awaken so much enthusiasm as was displayed in this instance. The real object of the nvention was to obtain an expression of the people on the subject of emancipation. There is a most itter feeling on this subject among the politicians of this State, and the war is almost a war to the knife. The Radicals contend that they have a maority in the State, and the Conservatives contend a flercely in the other direction. An election will put the matter fairly to the test. The probabilities at the present time are largely in favor of the Two-thirds of the counties in the State were re-

presented, some of them by a dozen or more dele gates. A great many speeches were made, all of them full of patriotism, and evincing the most unonditional loyalty on the part of listeners and speakers. The resolutions were of a nature that ould have been deemed impossible in Missouri three years ago. I give one of them as a specimen.

Resolved, That we do most heartily endorse the recover, That we do most nearthy endorse the notiples first enunciated by General Fremont in proclamation of freedom of August 31, 1861, and erwards sanctioned and embodied in the Presint's proclamation of September 22, 1862, and nuary 1, 1868; that the salvation of the nation gles we shall recognize no man as our standard-bearer who is not pledged emphatically for said prin-ciples, and that those liberated under such proclama-tions cannot be reduced to slavery again; and that we will not sustain any reorganization of the coun-

Imagine a resolution of the spirit of the above in Slave, State three years ago! Imagine, also, a convention in the capital of a Slave State listening to the singing of "John Brown," with nearly every elegate present joining in the chorus. This took place in the very room where the vote upon the Seession ordinance was near being carried by the Jeneral Assembly, and where Governor Jackson's well known military bill was passed, just after the The Convention requested the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to vacate the positions they now eccupy, and order a new election the present year. It also arraigned the present Provisional Go ment as untrue to the loyal people of the State, pre ferring no less than nine charges against them. Half these charges, if true, would condemn the State lovernment to Fort Lafayette, if nothing worse. The weightiest of these charges are the second, fifth, sixth, and eighth. The second of the series charges the Provisional Government with having rostituted an assumed independent military power to the purpose of maintaining fallacies antagonistic to the General Government. The fifth alleges that orders have been issued in direct violation of the erticles of war, and in conflict with the orders of the War Department. The sixth charges that disqualifying orders have been issued to prevent enlist. nents into the United States volunteer forces. The eighth accuses the State Government with having enrolled, commissioned, and brought into active

ervice known and avowed disloyalists. The Radicals assert that the above charges can be sustained, while their opponents avow that they are all untrue. As an impartial observer of Misgover affairs, voir correspondent considers some of the charges strictly true, while others are considerably strained. A committee has been chosen to lay he grievances of the Radicals before the President and we shall have the whole matter before the pub lie in due time. Among other changes desired by the Radicals is the removal of the present Department commander. They allege that General Schofield listens to all the complaints of the Conservatives, but turns a deaf ear 16 themselves. The

Gen, Schofield left early in the week for the headquarters of the District of the Border, at Kansas
those indefinable marks of intellect, calmly balanced City. He has gone to regulate matters in that quarter. Gen. Ewing's order for vacating the western counties of the State of Missouri goes into effect on counties of the State of introducting goes into enect of the 9th inst. It is not thought that Gen. Schofield will interfere with the operation of this order, but will allow it to have its full weight. The counties that are to be vacated were among the most disloval portions of the State, and have been largely instru-mental in keeping up the troubles on the border. The removal of the inhabitants will bring quiet for a time attends. Gen. Lame, of Kansas, has been preparing a force to march into Missouri, and attend to the enforcement of the order. Any force from Kansas entering Missouri would be likely to lay waste every foot of country over which it passed. General Schofield has issued an order forbidding armed bodies of men in Missouri and Kansas, not placed under the authority of the department commander, passing from one State to another, under any pretence whatever. This will

out a stop to the movements of Lane on the one hand, and the Missouri militia on the other. Gen. Schofield announces to Governor Hall that he may About three weeks ago there was great excitement over the robbery of the office of the United States Express Company. The office was entered atnight, and sixty thousand dollars stolen from the safe. The robber has been caught, and the money recovered. The thief turns out to be a detective police officer by the name of Noyes. From some cause suspicion rested upon Noyes shortly after the occurrence of the robbery. He was closely watched, but was thrown off his guard by being set to look after some one else. He was sent to Chia portion of the money found concealed in a lounge.

proper moment was telegraphed to to arrest him. Notes was brought here yesterday, and becoming frightened, gave up the money. The company relessed him from arrest, but he has since been rearrested under the laws of Missouri. He will pro-In the Indian Territory General Blunt has sucseeded in driving the rebels, under Generals Steele and Cooper, as far south as the Red liver. The reorts are that General Blunt had but forty-five undred men, while the rebels had eleven thousand, the latter fleeing as soon as General Blunt approached them. The particulars have not reached us, but we learn that the retreat of the enemy become a perfect rout, nearly all his property being abandoned. The rebels are known to have had an ex-

tensive commissary dépôt at Perryville, which was completely destroyed. General Blunt is moving on Fort Smith, and is probably in possession of the post by this time. Political affairs in Iowa wear a troubled aspect. The nominees of both parties are military men, and have carned a fine reputation in the field. General Tuttle, the Democratic nominee, was one of the bravest of the brave at Fort Donelson, and has not yet fairly recovered from a wound received on that ceasion. The men of his regiment, the 2d Iowas the nomination for Governor at the hands of the meeting, at which his acceptance of the nomination was severely reprobated. A series of resolu-tions were passed, setting forth the seeming inconsistency of his course, and propounding several questions for him to answer. One of them asks if he endorses one of the Democratic State Circulars in which the conscription law is set forth as unequal and unconstitutional, and whether he favors an appropriation of \$300,000 to exempt cerain persons from draft. A committee has been appointed to wait upon General Tuttle and receive his nswer to the questions. The chances of General war man to suit the peace faction, and he is too

plosely allied to the Copperheads to receive the support of the War Democrats or the soldiers in the The Illinois State Mass Meeting at Springfield on he 3d inst. was an immense affair. Not less that forty thousand people were present, as estimated by good judges. It was designed to be a State mat er, but there were delegations from Missouri Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana. It is conceded on all sides to have been a complete success. There was no issue of any kind pending before the meeting; no nominations to make, or platforms to lav down It was designed as a sort of love-feast for the war party generally. The Republicans and war Dem firmly united in the future. The President's letter was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The resolutions were brief and pertinent, sustaining to the fullest degree all the acts of the President and the war policy of the Administration. As an indication of the arrength of the war-party in Illinois, the meeting was all its friends could ask. As one of the good effects of Gen. Grant's plan of giving furloughs to officers and soldiers, I now mention the suppression, to a considerable extent, of treasonable conversation in Illinois. That State is full of furloughed soldiers, and they will not listen to a word of opposition to the suppression of the rebellion. As an officer said to me yesterday, "The first man that talks treason is quietly thrashed, and that is the end of it." So many men were whipped in Chicago during the first week after the arrival of furloughed soldiers that the Garden City is now decently loyal. The same is the case throughout the

State generally.

The effect of the frost in the West, during the past week, is not as severe as was at first supposed. t is found that corn was so far advanced as to b little injured. So, also, with all other products, except melons, beans, and vines generally. The grain market became excited, but has relapsed into a HEAVY GUNS IN FORT MOULTRIE.—It is positively stated in diplomatic circles that the rebels have mounted in Fort Moultrie the 600 and the 800-pounder Blakely guns which were to be a part of the armament of the two rams recently launched by the Laids. These guns were already known to have arrived at Nassau. Doubt is, however, thrown upon the report that they are at Moultrie by the silence of Admiral Dahlgren.

COLORED SOUTH OAROLINA SOLDERS.—The writer of an article in De Bow's Review (high Southern authority) for February, 1859, headed "Bishop Capers and the Methodist Church," in alluding to bis own illustrious ancestors, says: "It has been told in particular how his maternal grandfather, william Norton, with a trusty and ever-failfful slave at his side, served during several years of the Revolutionary war."

KENTUCKY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.].
SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. Vare you go? To Nicholasville. Yaas, goode many solders dare; 'spects you have big fight. Yes." Yaas, ich rede in de papers dis Lay is dare mit sirty-five sousand mens. Big fight. Vohl, fare vohl. So, the old Dutch huckster woman and the soldier parted at Covington. Before the war many of us hadn't much better ideas of the geography of our native land. If there is any country in which one can recruit his shattered health, this it is. With an equable climate, pure air, its only drawback about Nicholasville is the scarcity of water, caused, no doubt, by the cavernous nature of the rocks underneath. A well was sunk near Camp Nelson sixty feet, and came to a cavern wherein there was no water. The camp near Hickman's bridge is called Nelson, in

nonor of Gen. Nelson. The surrounding country affords us all we want, and it is brought as to a regular market, at a cross-way about our miles from Nicholasville. The lust of filthy lucre is inherent, and that virtuous class of asked exorbitant prices, but the firm hand of military rule regulates them most effectually. The profession of the soldier, perhaps, gives a directness and point to his reasoning. Offic that soldier his butter at twenty-five cents," Huckster—"Can't'do it, sir. I paid that, and must have something for carrying it." Officer-"You're one of those rascally fellows that run all over the country, collecting everything, and pay high prices. Sell t at twenty-five." "I won't sell at all." "You mus f you come to this market." Huckster closes his firkin: refused to sell. Officer again tells him to sell, and he refuses, and the butter is summarily disosed of. Huckster has by this time enough sense o sell his remaining articles at the current rate, esablished by the Provost Marshal. The keepers o nns complain most of high prices of provisions, and

that, too, when everything is just as abundant as ever, the influx of soldiers consuming not even their unperabundance. They say that it is the huckster. who go around, offering high prices, collecting all the estables, who keep up the prices. The hucksters say they have to pay so much, and it is unjust to compel them to rell. One of these pious men, an old ow, comes eighteen miles to accommodate the zoldierz-the poor soldiers. He actually pays twenty cents for his eggs in Lexington, and sells to soldiers for the same. He and his horse-who looks as if he were willing to die for his country-are to spend and be spent. The soldiers appeared to think of course they would not doubt his veracity, a man of his venerable appearance—that he must belong to the sant tary commission, or be engaged in a contraband whisky trade. The wealth, the superabundance of everything in every shape which contributes to make life one live long luxury, can only be appreciated by a visit to it. She has had a race of men vicing in their magnifi. cence with the grandeur of their country, a race that has passed away, leaving behind but remnants of their patrician greatness. A new race has taken their place, of the stamp of their early pioneers,

Of such are Bramlette, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, and Col. Harlan. Judge Bramlette saved the arms which were deposited at Frankfort from passing into the hands of the rebels, in the early part of the rebellion when many wise men were deluded by the plausibility of the idea of neutrality, under which the rebels were preparing their way for armed possession. I took the first regiment to Camp Dick Robinso sion. He where Gen. Nelson established a camp, in despite the entreaties of leal and loyal men. . So Jacob had a regiment and fought the first successful cavalry engagement in the West, and was in the ser vice until called to take the oath of office. With such men at the helm, the people are assured that what Judge Bramlette has said in his inaugural ad-They took the most active, energetic, and courageous part in the early difficulties, surrounded by ruffians. I heard an intelligent citizen of Lexngton say, as we walked away from hearing the address at Frankfort: "I knew Bramlette was a judge, and from the part he took that he has energy and courage; I am now satisfied of his ability." I could not but remark the character of the people who were there. They crowded the yard of the State House. It reminded me of some picture I had seen of the Reformers. On the mind, speaking to a crowd of up-turned earnest faces, stern in their earnestness. What he said they

believed. In them he would find his firm and reliant supporters. There was no drunken, disorderly, rag-tag and bob-tail making up the mass. All were most serious, as his address was serious, and the position and future welfare of their State depended on his direction. There was only one thing in the address in which he is mistaken. The negro soldier does not degrade the white soldier. That delusion is dispersed wherever any have come in contact with them, and I have only heard it asserted by those who have never been where they are. True, I have seen some correspondents speak thus, but they look through their prejudices, and know nothing of the real facts. A soldier who speak so is strongly susthe Constitution as it was is illustrated by this sen wisdom, they so framed our State and Federal Go ment so perfectly that we were left nothing to do but to enjoy or destroy;" and of it now: "No reconstruction is necessary. The Government is com-

plete, not broken, not destroyed, but, by the blessing of God, shall endure forever." "But will not the dominant powers require terms other than these? Will they not require the revolted States, as a condition precedent to a re storation of their relations," to adopt either immediate or gradual emancipation? These are grave questions, and suggestive of a dangerous and wicked experiment. We trust to plighted word and constitutional faith as a guarantee against such an issue. Nothing but disregard of honor and the principles of humanity can force such an issue, and we will not invite an evil by battling it into being. The affiletions pressing upon us claim our immediate attention. When others come, we shall meet them. There is nothing more magnanimous, and at the same time calculated to allay the excited fears of Kentuckians. They have a firm man at their helm, they know. The document is such as only the ablest of lawyers and soundest judges would pro-

He paid a feeling and delicate tribute to Nel son. His last request was to be buried at Camp Dick Robinson, where the first military camp o Union forces was established in Kentucky. body [passed through and was buried there last week. An elegant ball graced the evening, at the State Capital Hotel. This is a large and elegant hotel, well furnished, well kept, and has a ball-room on the second story, built of limestone at a very considerable expense. Several years ago the men bers of the Legislature kept growling at the want of accommodation, and it is said this hotel was built by the city to avert the threatened removal of the Capitol. Not many years ago the Secesh came in and inaugurated House. There was a great crowd of the blustering kind, having plenty of rebel money as well as greenbacks, and they swore one was as good as the other. One loud-mouthed fellow, who had been particularly imperative on this point, threw down a fifty-dollar greenback to pay his bill, and Mr. Crutcher coolly paid him his change in rebel notes. He gave him one look, picked up his change, walked half-way to the door, gave him another look, jaw somewhat fallen, eyes slightly enlarged, and at the door gave him a final look. "Just twenty dollars a look," said Crutcher The ball-room was draped with United States flags, so arranged, as a great, fat, chuckling old fellow told me, that the rebel ladies who attended the dodge, but they had to go under. Generals Rousseau Boyle, Clay Green Smith, Brutus Clay, and all the notabilities were there. The women were hand some, as you can only say of any group of Kentucky ladies, tastefully dressed, danced gracefully. An old pot bellied legality, however, found fault-they

beside his great legal power, has a wonderful love of the violin, and was, perhaps, hypercritical. TENNESSEE.

The Restoration of Civil Authority.

The Restoration of Civil Authority.

The Nashville Union, in the course of an able article on the restoration of Tennessee, publishes a letter, from which we extract, by "that accomplished, profound, and upright scholar and jurist, Hon. K. J. Meigs, long at the head of the Tennessee bar, and now clerk of the United States Court in the District of Columbia, on the proper steps to be taken in restoring civil government in Tennessee. The letter was the result of an interview with Governor Johnson, from whom he ever differed widely in political views in former party contests. In the present great struggle, there seems to be perfect harmony between the views of these two gentlemen, and we are sure that the friends of the Government will be pleased to see the course pursued, in the present fumultuous condition of Tennessee, by her Military Governor so thoroughly sustained by an old political opponent whose legal attainments are equalled by few in the nation."

April 3, 1852.—* * * Tennessee, since the 6th of May, 1861, has not enjoyed a "republican form of government." On that day, the conspirators, Isham G. Harris, Henry W. Hilliard, Gustavus A. Henry, A. C. W. Totten, and Washington Barrow, subjected "the whole military force" of the State to "the control and direction of the Confederate States." "the control and direction of the Confederate In this gross transaction the people of Tennesse

"the control and direction of the Contelerate States," In this gross transaction the people of Tennessee have acquiesced. The men who had been chosen at the election of August, 1859, to constitute the Legislature of the State, subject to the surpreme authority of the Constitution of the United States, assumed to pass, according to the forms of legislation, the act to May 6th, 1861, entitled "An act to submit to a vote of the people a declaration of independence, and for other purposes." The people of Tennessee acquiesced in this usurpation, and by an apparent majority adopted this declaration of independence. The men who passed this act to submit said declaration to the people had no legal authority to pass it. The act was and is an absolute nullity, and the vote under it is void. But, nevertheless, the people acquiesced; they will not exercise their lawful powers, yet permit them to be usurped by a handful of their fellow citizens. I suppose no man can say that a Government thus organized and conducted is a "republican form of government, to protect it against invasion and domestic violence. And it is this duty you have been commissioned to discharge. To enable you to perform it, you are clothed with military character and authority. For it is in this character, and by this authority only, that is: To guarantee to Tennessee a republican form of government, to protect it against invasion and domertic violence can be repelled. The invaders, the men guilty of this violence, are clothed with military character and authority. For it is in this character, and by this authority nuts be organized in every department, great and small, so that the people of Tennessee shall enjoy what they had enjoyed till the 6th of May, 1861.

The Trailors who assumed to sell the thews and sinews of the people of Tennessee to the President of the Confederate States; must be driven from the confederate of t

THREE CENTS.

ountry, or must be made to suffer the penalties country, or must be made to suffer the penalties of treason.

Every man, as officer, who acts in the interest of the usurped Government, whether his office be municipal or State, must be declared illegally exercising his office, and be ejected from it. Till the regular elections for all offices come round, those offices must be filled under the authority of the United States, and the United States will continue to guarantee to the people legal and Constitutional protection from invasion and domestic violence, until those disposed to invade the State and to commit violence, are brought to punishment, or driven away. You have a right to compel the Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. But if they take it you must let them alone in their offices; whereas, I think they ought to be ejected at once. In short my opinion is you will have to resort to the salutary authority of military restraint.

RETURN J. MEIGS,

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST GUERILLAS. UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST GUERILLAS.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.] The long expected uprising of the people against the marauding bands of guerillas, who have been the pest of the land, has at last taken place, and collisions between them are of almost daily of There is the greatest possible feeling of animosity existing between the opposing parties. In Tipton county the ball was put in motion by the cold-blooded murder by Field's men of Mr. Hamp. Davis. The circumstances attending this atrocious act. were of such a nature as to excite the people to prepare to avenge it. Many of the most respectable citizens of the county were the most active members of the new the county were the most active members of the new organization for the preservation of the lives and perty of the defenceless citizens against the de-lations of the guerilla thieves. The guerillas, predations of the guerilla thieves. The understanding that the people were pre have vengeance for the insults which they h At a later period, however, they returned to an ther part of the county, and signalized themselves y shooting three inoffensive persons because other part of the country, and signalized themselves by shooting three inoffensive negroes belonging to Dr. Robert Peete, who resides near the Memphis and Ohio railroad, between Mason and Stanton depots. Finding, however, that their position, if caught, would be none of the best, they again left the country, leaving Tipton county comparatively free from prowling thieves. In Haywood county there were several small bands of thieving bandits, who assumed to rule the country, and were amusing themselves by exercising the most outrageous insolence toward the people. Such a state of affairs could not last long—the citizens had borne with them until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Several companies of home guards were organized, and

them until forbeatance ceased to be a virtue. Several companies of home guards were organized, and went in pursuit of the bandits, of whom they captured three when near the village of Oageville. It was thought that these three men, whose names are was thought that these three men, whose names are who have made themselves notorious by their unbridled conduct, would be shot by the enraged home guard. home guard.

In Hardeman county they are having a rather home guard.

In Hardeman county they are having a rather troublesome time. There, too, the people had formed home guard companies, for the purpose of protecting themselves against the guerillas. Last week the guerrillas captured three of the home guards, near the old hattle ground, on the Hatchie, and abot them. This was the signal for the home guards to prepare to take vengeance for their murdered companies. They went in pursuit of the thieves, of whom they succeeded in capturing six; of these, three, who had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious, were hanged by the outraged citizens who had suffered so much at their hands.

The great obstacle in the way of the citizens comgletely expelling the thieving hordes is the want of arms. This want has hitherto prevented hundreds from taking any decided action in the work of diving out the savage bandits who have so long cursed the country by their presence.

The day for guerilla outrages, however, is over, and the dawn of quiet throughout West Tennessee near at hand. The people have arisen in their might, with a fixed determination of wreaking vengeance on the guilty wretches who have so long tyrannized over them. We hope the military authorities will take into consideration the propriety of lending arms to these organized home guards, who, we feel assured, will use them for the interest of the country and the Union cause.

CHARLESTON.

Morris sland Before the Evacuation-Au Interesting Capture. Correspondence of the Herald. 1 Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 6.—On Friday night one of the navy flotilla of launches and cutters doing duty between Charleston and Battery Gregg, was fortunate enough to take a valuable prize. It has recently been the duty of the armed navy boats to cruise at night in the waters above Morris Island, to cut off communication and supplies from Charleston to Gregg and Wagner, and to prevent, if possible, the relief of the rebel garrison on the Island. One of the Powhatan's launches, in command of Lieutenant Higginson, of that frigate, was stationed near Foit Sumpter on Friday night, and while keeping a vigilant watch on all points of approach, descried a boat coming from Cumming's Point, and pulling towards them, on the way to Charleston. Preparations were instantly made to capture it. The men were sent to quarters, and the howitzer trained upon the rapidly advancing boat, in order to give it battle if it should prove to be an armed one. It came quickly on, and was permitted to approach by Lieutenant Higginson to within pistol-shot, when he challenged it in a loud voice. To his hail of "What boat is that?" the response came boldly back, "Don't fire. This is General Ripiey's barge." "Halt, then, or we will blow you out of water. You are just the fellows we want." Upon this startling announcement of the character of our boat, the oarsmen of the rebel boat gave two or three quick pulls ahead, as if to escape. A volley of muskerry was fired over their heads, which brought them to. The launch then pulled up to the rebels, and an officer in the stern sheets said he surrendered. One or two of the rebel boat many the properties of the rebel oarsmen jumped from the boat, and were about to attempt to escape by-swimming, but, upon being warned that if they did not return to the boat they would be shot, they reliquished their idea of gaining their liberty, and quiety swam back to their boat, and were hauled in as wet as drowned rats. The boat was taken possession of by Lieutenant Higginson, when it was found that wehald a head MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 6.—On Friday night one of the navy flotilla of launches and cutters doing duty between Charleston and Battery Green,

mas bagged, and the sportsman safely on his way home.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERY WAGNER.

In accordance with an order given the previous day, fire was opened on Fort Wagner from all our batteries, breaching and defensive, vesterday morning at daylight. The naval battery, which could not well fire upon Wagner, directed its gun towards rapid and effective, and, the range being obtained, we poured into that work a stream of projectiles such as never before were brought to bear upon any eard battery. The results were most encouraging. Our heavy rifle projectiles ploughed through the parapets of the rebel work, and plunged deeply into the covering of the huge bomb-proof, where they exploded, and three whigh in the air immense quantities of sand. The firing was at short range and very securate. Not one shot out of ten failed to be effective. At times two or three shells would strike together, and the gleams of fire, the volumes of smoke, and the tons of sand that shot quickly up, and then rolled off in dingy clouds, gave the immense mound covering the bomb-proof an appearance not unlike that of a miniature volcano in full irruption. The rebels attempted to make some defence in the early momelus of the bombardment, and for a while fired rapidly and spitefully their canister and grape, shrapnel and shells; but they could not stand to their guns. The fort gleamed like a hell with the fires of exploding shells, and instant death awaited the bold spirits who dared to face our guns. In half an hour the fort became silent. Not a shot was again fired from it during the day, and not a living being showed himself above the parapet, or indeed outside the bombproof.

Early in the morning the noble frigate New Ironsides steamed up to a position off the fort and opened her immense batteries on the work. Two or three of her il-inch shells were in the lary of the parapet, or indeed outside the bombproof.

Early in the morning the noble frigate New Ironsides steamed up to a position off the fort and or sety was ploughed down by the THE BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERY WAGNER. an hour. Once crushed in it ceases to be tenable, and the garrison must evacuate it or be torn to pieces by bursting shells and flying splinters. If the rebels could be prevented from repairing damages during the night, our success to-day was pretty hearly beyond a doubt.

At dark all but two of the breaching batteries ceased firing. Two heavy rifles and seventeen mortars were still in play, and continued their fire during the night. Professor Grant's calcium lights were placed well forward, and threw upon the breach of the hombproof a brilliant stream of light, which made every portion of the rebel work as plainly and clearly defined as it could be under the full rays of the noonday sun. Not a mouse could have made a move on that furrowed mound and escaped detection. Our guns were easily aimed, and not a rebel, it is said made his appearance near the work during the

id made his appearance near the work during the tire night. Indeed, to have done so he would have no fortunate one to escape the shells from or one or our sharpshooters' rifle balls. The firing of the shells is the firing of the shells. been a fortunate one to escape the shells from our guns or our sharpshooters' rife balls. The firing of the night was very accurate, and considerably reduced the size of the bombproof.

This morning at daylight all our batteries again opened upon Wagner, and the firing is now going on most vigorously. Before seven o'clock all the monitors and the Ironsides took up a position in line before the rebel work, and began their work of the day. Up to this time, ten o'clock, they have been firing rapidly, and with good effect. Not a gun has been replied to by the rebels on this island, though the batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands are in full blaze. We are trying to breach the bombproof, which is covered with twenty feet of sand, and the work is going on most satisfactorily as I close. We think that we have them in a tight place. The steamer sails too soon to justify any conjecture as to the result. But I can say we are all hopeful. The Arago will bear the results of our operations to the North.

Nashville a few days ago, on his way to the Army of the Cumberland.

- Mis Anne Adelaide Proctor is in a decline. Her father, Barry Carnwall, now in his 76th year, has commenced writing his memoirs. He has been personally acquiainted with more literary men than any one now living in England.

- Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, has addressed a notice to the Episcopal ministers of his diocese, requesting them to inform him if any of them are drafted, in order that provision may be made for the payment of their exemption money.

- Mr. Bazil Montagu Pickering, of Aldine celebrity, is publishing an edition of Richard Henry Stoddard's "King's Bell." The German mention that Adol's Strodtmann is translating the same poem into German.

- Mr. Powers, the sculptor, has just lost his eldest

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THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. Am extra copy of the Paper will be given.

[From the Boston Journal] The incidents of the Lawrence massacre would fill a volume, and many of thrilling interest will probably never be recorded. The following facts we derive from one of the survivors:

Early on the morning of the massacre young Coliamore, so nof Mayor Collamore, a youth of eighteen, started from Lawrence for a farm which was owned by his father, to shoot some birds for a sick brother. He had cleared the limits of the city and came to a cross road, when, upon looking up, he saw, within a dozen paces, the advance guard of Quantrell, comprising about twenty or thirty men. He kept on and passed them, when they ordered him to halt. He turned and came toward them, scarcely suspecting that they were foes, when the rufflass aimed at him and fired. Providentially not a ball hit him, although several grazed his person, one of them actually cutting off one of his eyelashes. Seeing that the young man was unscathed, one of the rufflass, with a blasphemous denunctation of his comrades for their inexpertness, rode up to him, and taking deliberate aim, fired, with the intention of lodging a ball in his abdomen. Collamore was cool so as to disturb his assailant's aim, just as the rifte was discharged rolled from his horse, exclaiming: "I am killed!" The shot took effect in the fieshy part of the thigh. The young man was perfectly conscious, but lay perfectly still, feigning death. Several others of the band rode up and discharged their pistols or riftes point blank at him, but he never flinched, and fortunately was not again hit. The advance guard passed on, and Collamore then attempted to drag himself to a house in the neighborhood, occupied by an Irishman, which had been spa ed through the intercessions of some Irishmen who were among the guerillas. While doing this ha When the band of Quantrell entered the town but

when the band of Quantrell entered the fown but few of the inhabitants had arisen, and their work was the more speedy and certain. Quantrell himself visited the house of Mayor Collamore, against whom the ruffians had a peculiar spite, because of his energy in thwarting their designs of invasion. Mrs. Collamore, aroused by the sound of firearms, got up and went to the window, when she saw some of the ruffians chasing an unarmed man in the yard of a house near by. They shot him repeatedly, even after he was mortally wounded. Shocked at this scene, and at once comprehending the danger, she aroused her husband, whose first impulse was to get his pistols and resist. But Mirs. Collamore urged her husband to conceal himself, and suggested a hayrick in the rear of the house. But before he could get out of the house it was surrounded, and the ruffians were thundering at the door. Mrs. Collamore then suggested the well, and hastened her husband to the well-room. Mr. Collamore hesitated before entering the well, expressing apprehensions for his wife, but she implored him to seek his own safety, assuring him that there could be no danger to a defenceless woman. He went into the well, and the boards having been-replaced, Mrs. Collamore went to the door. She was confronted by Quantrell himself, who inquired for her husband. She replied, calmly and composedly looking him in the face, that he had gone East. With a fearful oath, the ruffian strode past her and went directly to the chamber of Mr. Collamore, being evidently well acquainted with the premises. Disappointed, he instituted a search, though not very thorough, for the cellar was not visited, and not finding the object of his venge sance, he demanded of Mrs. Collamore the money that was in the house. She gave him what she had, but he insisted that there was more. Mrs. Collamore, rein the house. She gave him what she had, but he insisted that there was more. Mrs. Collamore, remembering that one of the children had about five dol tars in specie, gave that to Quantrell, which seemed to satisfy the ruffian. He rummaged the drawers, but did not touch the silver belonging to Mrs. Collabut did not touch the silver belonging to Mrs. Collamore's signet ring.

One of the children, eight years old, held up to him a ten-cent piece, and said, with child-like simplicity, "I will give you that if you wont kill me."

The ruffian turned on his heels with the exclamation, "Pshaw! what do you suppose I want of that". He threatened the life of another of the children, a boy of fifteen, but Mrs. Collamore implored him to spare him. She remarked, with a presentiment that her oldest boy was killed, "He is my all. You have doubtless killed his brother, who went out gunning this morning, and must have met went out gunning this morning, and must have met your band." A smile of fearful malignity passed over the counterfance of the ruffian, as he signified his knowledge of the circumstance, and turned

his knowledge of the circumstance, and turned away.

After plundering the house, Quantrell set it on fire, and when Mrs. Collamore attempted to quench the flames threatened her life. When the ruffians had left, and while the house was burning, Mrs. Collamore went to the well and called her hieband, who answered "yes" to the inquiry if he was safe. But when the danger was entirely passed, on going to the well he was found to be dead. He is supposed to have been suffocated by the smoke.

The anguish of the wife, bereft of a tender and affectionate husband, and left houseless and homeless, was yet to be intensified by anxiety for the safety of her children. She found a temporary shelter to which her oldest son was conveyed for medical treatment. Two days subsequent to the massacre an alarm was started at midnight that Quantrell was returning to complete the work of destruction. The panie-stricken inhabitants fied to the woods, deserting the city and all of their property, was the property of them of them woods, deserting the city and all of their property, tien. The panic stricken inhabitants fied to the woods, deserting the city and all of their lyroperty, many of them having nothing but their night garments. Mira: Collamore sent her children and their nurse to a place of safety, but would not leave her wounded son. With the help of a young minister she procured a buggy, and putting him into it with great difficulty, dragged him with superhuman strength to the river bank.

It was dark and rainy, but the shelterless exiles, mostly women and children, scarcely dared to speak above a whisper, leat the murderous rufflans should be upon them. The terrors of that night of fear and foreboding will never be effaced from the memory of the people of Lawrence. It turned out that there was no truth in the reports of the return of Quantiell. was no truth in the reports of the return of Quantiell.

The work of the ruffian band was carried on in the most erratic manner. Many buildings were studiously protected. Jim Lane's house was burned down, but so was the house of Mrs. Jenkins, whose huzband, it will be recollected, was murdered by Lane. Many who were known to be opposed to jaybawking were murdered. Governor Robinson's house was spared. It has been said that it was protected by a squad of soldiers across the river. But other houses were burned which were nearer to these soldiers, and the ruffians breakfasted in a house which was between ex-Governor Robinson's and the river. Ex-Governor Shannon's property was spared, and, at the request of Mrs. Shannon, a guard was furnished for his office.

Some few of the band showed a merciful spirit, but most of them seemed actuated by the most fiendish malice, and thirsted for blood, with which they were certainly sated. They were not content with wounding unarmed men, but shot at them until like was extinct. No massacre in the history of our country has been more fearful, or attended with insiders more creat. of our country has been more fearful, or attended with incidents more cruel.

Springfield, Illinois, Senator Chandler, of Michigan, passed a very high eulogium on Gen. Grant, to which the multitude responded with three tremen dous cheers. He then went on to give a biographi-cal sketch of the General, to whom, he said, Gov. Yates gave his first military command. He himself first met Grant about two years ago in Springfield. He was a very ordinary-looking man, and wore an old slouched hat, and he believed that he was wearing that old hat now. [Cheers.] He was a workman, and had a tannery in the State; and there it was that he learned to tan the rebels. [Cheers.] He believed that Grant, who came to the surface so suddenly, was thrown there by God himself, who was tired of seeing so many knaves and traitors at the head of our armies, and meant now to give us a chance with good and honest generals. most humiliating manner. For months the London wonderful ascent of Mont Blanc and other Alpine pluck and energy have been praised to the stars, Alas for the swaggering braggadocios! An old French lady, of sixty-five, climbed Mont Blanc last week with a single guide.

— In a letter to an English paper, Mr. J. Hawks Simpson announces that, as he is engag "Life of Herod the Great," he should wish "to ask for information as to the means by which that king managed to raise such sums of money as must have been required for the building of his cities, temples, gymnasium, theatres, restoration of the temple in his own land, and for all the baths, porticos, &c. &c., built by him in Antioch, Damascus, and elsewhere? He seems to have done all this without impoverishing his subjects—rather the reverse; and at his death bequeathed large sums of money to the Roman emperor, empress, and others." He adds: "If any representation of Herod the Great is extant, on coin, metal, or pottery, I shall be much obliged to any one who will have the goodness to direct me where to see it."

- General Gilmore's father is still livingin Loraine country, Ohio, where the general was born. The old gentleman, recently, was present and made other things, "I can say of my son Quincy that he never disobeyed me; he was very studious, and when he wanted to go to West Point, as he had no money, I told him if he would go and try to come out the head of his class I would furnish him money. He went, and came out at the head of his class, and is now before Charleston, where I hope he will come out at the head of his class again." - Capt. Jno. Slaymaker died in Lancaster county. last week, in his 91st year. Capt. Slaymaker was a veteran of the Revolution, and also served in the War of 1812. His father, John Slaymaker, was in Braddock's campaign as a wagoner, and afterwards in 1776, he marched at the head of a company to Bergen, N. J.

— Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, arrived in Nashville a few days ago, on his way to the Army

- Mr. Powers, the sculptor, has just lost his eldest uaugnter.

—Charles M. Beecher, of the Cattaraugus Freeman,
New York, has been drafted. In announcing the

act, ne_says:

Why should we mourn, conscripted friends,
Or quake at Draft's alarms?
"Tis but the voice that Ab ram sends
"To make us shoulder arms!

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge and Hon, Leslie Coombs." are mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Kentucky, as the successor of Mr. -A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus

writes from Fortress Monroe:

Col. Fitz Hugh Lee and Captain Winder, who are held as hostages for Col. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, who were to be hung in retaliation by Jeff Davis, are at liberty to walk inside the fort during the day under guard. They often appear during dress pauder, They both look well, and are appearently unconcerned regarding their fate. Each seems cheertul, and enjoys goed health. They are kept in close confinement during the night. writes from Fortress Monroe: