

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

Geo. H. Weston, Editor. The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Thursday, September 19, 1861.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.

In its issue of Tuesday, the innocent Baltimore Sun declares that "never a word has it contained in advocacy of secession, as a remedy for the grievances of the South." And it might have added that no such "word" is chargeable to Senator Kennedy and other secessionists in Maryland; to Gov. Magoffin and his co-workers in Kentucky; or to the great body of the men now in rebellion in Virginia. As a general rule, they have not only not endorsed, but deprecated, in words at least, the violent action of the cotton States. But the difficulty has been, that they have steadily maintained that common interests and a common destiny compelled the slave States to keep together, and that if the cotton States, having actually left the Union, could not be brought back, the border slave States had no option but to go out with them. It is in this sense, that while the Sun, and those acting with it, may truly affirm that they have not "advocated secession as a remedy for the grievances of the South," they have yet been in favor of seceding with the cotton States. Senator Kennedy, who printed an elaborate letter to his constituents last winter, in which he insisted that Maryland must leave the Union if Virginia did, may not have been in favor of the secession of the latter State. But whether favoring the secession of Virginia, or not, it is certain that he has done his utmost to induce Maryland to secede, the contingency of the secession of Virginia having actually happened. If Maryland remains in the Union, it is against his advice, wishes, and most strenuous exertions. Having stated what it has not done, the innocent Sun proceeds to state what it has done, in the following paragraph:

"The whole ground-work of our editorial course has been the maintenance of the Union, with the security of Southern rights, on any basis acceptable to the contending sections." This is being for the Union upon the two contingencies first, of "the security of Southern rights," and second, that some "basis" can be contrived "acceptable to the contending sections." It is not enough, according to this programme, that Southern rights are secured, even to the satisfaction of the Sun, and according to its own ideas as to the nature of those rights and of the guarantees which they require. Something more will yet be wanting, and that is an arrangement "acceptable to the contending sections," or, in other words, an arrangement "acceptable" to the South. Upon these terms the Sun, doubtless, has been and is for the Union. But it is as little doubtful, that it has been and is for disunion, nothing having been proposed, or being likely to be proposed, "acceptable" to the South.

This is a practical world, and the question is, what men favor and what they oppose in the actual predicament of things. The question in Maryland, since the present rebellion assumed its final form in the middle of April by the stampede of Virginia, has been precisely the question, whether, with the whole seaboard South, including Virginia, in actual revolt, it was the interest and duty of Maryland to remain in the Union, or go out of it, so far as she could control her own destinies in that particular. There have been but two parties in Maryland since April—the one in favor of Union, and the other in favor of secession—in the condition in which things have really been and still remain. Those who have urged secession as the only policy in the actual posture of the case, are not the less secessionists because they may be opposed to secession under other circumstances, still less because they find it convenient to say that they would oppose secession under other circumstances.

A NEW KENTUCKY BRIGADE.—The President yesterday appointed the following officers of a new Kentucky brigade: Maj. W. Z. Ward, of Kentucky, major general. First regiment—John H. Ward, of Bowling Green, Ky., lieutenant colonel; Jas. B. Carlisle, major. Second regiment—Ed. H. Hobson, colonel; John Carlisle, lieutenant colonel; Wm. Hobson, major. Third regiment—Wade Velgus, colonel; Z. C. Edwards, quartermaster; J. D. Williams, commissary.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—A meeting was held, a few nights since, to organize an association to supply various wants of soldiers in this vicinity. As no report of the meeting has been published, we suppose the idea of such an organization has been abandoned. If so, a meeting of the business men of this city will immediately be called, when a system will be perfected by which the necessary aid will be promptly given.

The paper of Mr. Louis Baker, upon the subject of cultivating the palm, with a view to its sugar product, to which we referred a few days since, is a development of one of the ideas of the late Dr. Perrine, who obtained from Congress a grant of lands in Florida, for that and similar purposes, twenty years ago, and which he was beginning to carry out successfully when he was killed by the Seminoles.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—As a matter of information to those concerned, all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are required to report at Newport, Rhode Island, instead of at Annapolis, as heretofore, between the 20th and 30th of the present month.

Prince de Joinville and suite left New York yesterday, for this city. They are preparing for a hunting tour in our western prairies.

GENERAL STURGIS.

Our telegrams from Missouri yesterday briefly announced that Gen. Sturgis had possession of St. Joseph. The Union troops not long since had possession of St. Joseph, but withdrew to look after some other secession locality. They had no sooner retired than the rebels took complete possession of the place; they controlled its municipal affairs, prevented ingress and egress, for mails or travellers, and levied heavy contributions on the stores by taking whatever they pleased. The steamer Omaha they seized and converted to their purposes; and, ascertaining that an effort was being made to send the mail out by hand cars, they intercepted it and brought it back, and effectually blocked off the place. The Union men, not only in St. Joseph, but in all the surrounding counties, were completely at the mercy of the rebels, and they earnestly demanded the immediate interposition of the Federal arms to save them from annihilation.

Matters had grown so serious in this portion of the State that Gen. Fremont's attention was at length attracted to the evil; and, with a view to its prompt repression, he determined to send out a force that would be effectual, and that no means might be lacking for the complete success of the expedition, he placed it under command of Gen. Sturgis, the heroic successor of the lamented Lyon. His force consisted of the thirty-seventh Ohio, under Col. Grosbeck, and the twenty-seventh Ohio, under Col. Foster, each comprising nine companies, a battery of six pieces of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

The Missouri Republicans, learning that this expedition was about to depart, published the route it was to take, and advised the rebels along the road how to act in order to destroy it, and sent his papers 24 hours ahead of the expedition. Gen. Sturgis, aware of his danger, proceeded very slowly, examined carefully each bridge and culvert before crossing it, and had no deposit of the artillery upon a number of open cars, that their single eyes looked grimly in every direction, while the cannoneers stood every instant ready to sweep the country with grape shot. Thus he proceeded, until he arrived at the bridge at Sturgeon, which the rebels had burned. This they repaired, and then moved on, and finally reached St. Joseph, and drove the rebels before him, and re-established the Union forces and authority there.

THE REBEL FORCES IN MISSOURI.

The Mobile Advertiser presents the following statement of rebel affairs in Missouri, as given by a Memphis correspondent: General Pillow's forces, 13,000 strong, have advanced as far as Benton, Missouri, forty-five miles from New Madrid, where he will await reinforcements. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, with 6,000 more men, is between Benton and Comber, and has erected one or two masked batteries, commanding the Mississippi river above Cairo, and has already frightened the Lincoln gunboats into safer quarters, and effectually suspended further reconnoitering expeditions. Gen. McCulloch's forces, 17,000, and Hardee's, 8,000, are slowly advancing to form a junction with Pillow and Thompson. The entire Confederate force now in Missouri is about 50,000, and is rapidly reinforcing. The are all very well armed and equipped, and, if I am any judge of fighting men, from the sample I have seen, the fall term of the Hessian race will soon be commenced.

New Madrid is well fortified, and commands the river as well as the land. Our regiment is stationed there. The finest battery in the West has just been erected on the head of Island No. 10, twelve miles above New Madrid. In low water, boats are compelled to pass within 200 yards of the guns, and in high water, not over 800 yards from them. Thirty-two and 64-pounders are mounted there.

MARBLEHEAD.—The Bunker Hill (Mass.) Aurora says: Marblehead, Mass., contributed 1,000 men to the revolutionary army, and at the end of the war, there were 600 widows and 1,000 fatherless children, in its population of less than 4,000. At that time, Marblehead was reckoned the second town in the State in population and wealth. During the war of 1812, the frigate Constitution was chiefly manned by men from Marblehead, and the town also sent out a great number of privateers, and when peace was declared it was found that 500 citizens of the place were held in England as prisoners of war.

The patriotism of Marblehead is one of the noblest traditions of the country, and is indelibly impressed upon its history. It was the Marbleheaders for whom Gen. Knox called when ordered by Gen. Washington to prepare for the passage of the Delaware. They supported the war of 1812 as resolutely as they did the revolution, and, when everybody else in Massachusetts was gratified by the peace of 1815, the representative in the Legislature from Marblehead, a sturdy old man, said his people "wanted to fight a little longer."

BRECKENRIDGE REVIEWED.—The speech made in the Senate, on the 16th July last, by the traitor Breckinridge, has been ably answered by Miss Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, in a pamphlet of some sixteen pages, which should be freely circulated throughout Maryland, and in every treason-infected district.

On our first page we reprint, from the New York Tribune, an address of Mr. Warren upon the subject of slavery in the United States.

Mr. William Anderson, of the Treasury Department, has sent us, from his garden, a peach ten and one half inches in circumference.

Postmaster General Blair and Quartermaster General Meigs returned yesterday from a brief visit to the State of Missouri.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 3d instant, has the subjected carefully compiled estimate of the population of that city, just completed: Whites, 26,859; Negro slaves, 17,535; Negroes, free, 3,768; Total, 48,162.

Hon. Joseph Holt, John J. Crittenden, Andy Johnson, and Horace Maynard are advertised to speak at a Union barbecue near Myersville, Ky., on Saturday, the 21st inst.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Interesting Account of the Occupation of Paducah.

A Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of September 11, gives the following interesting account of the occupation of Paducah, Ky.: On Thursday evening of last week, the gunboats Tyler and Onondaga received orders to convey a large body of troops to Paducah. The ninth Illinois regiment, formerly commanded by General Faine, and now under command of the gallant Major Phillips, and the seventh Illinois regiment, under command of Colonel John Smith, with four pieces of Smith's Chicago artillery, under command of Lieutenant Charles Willard, embarked on the steamers G. W. Graham and W. H. B., and left this port at about 11 P. M., the Tyler, Commodore Rogers, leading the advance, and the Onondaga, Capt. Phelps, bringing up the rear. The noble fleet pushed out into the stream, and the cheers of assembled thousands, and the steam whistles of the river, were heard on every side. We reached Paducah about eight o'clock Friday morning. The disembarkation of the troops was quickly and beautifully performed. Col. McArthur's regiment landed at the Marine Hospital, in the lower part of the city—the Ninth at the foot of Main street. The former quartered at the hospital; the latter took up their line of march up Main street to the depot, and the New Orleans railroad. A million, gloomy aspect pervaded the city, indicative of the most rebellious and obstinate feeling. Every place of business was closed. Knots of men stood at every corner, with knitted brows and quivering lips, and occasionally a suppressed cheer would arise for Jeff. Davis, and curses on what they termed Lincoln's abolition troops. The troops with heavy measures of fire, marched on. As we got further up town women and children ran out and cheered for Jeff. Davis. The women seemed crazed with excitement. A musket went off by accident in the rear ranks. The first impression was that the troops had been fired into; but no head was turned, and the column moved steadily on. On arriving at the depot, it was found that a large quantity of contraband supplies, marked for the rebel States, were found in the depot, and immediately seized. They were marked for Fort Gibson, Memphis, Union City, and New Orleans. The whole value of the seizure is over twenty thousand dollars.

Lieutenant Willard's battery went out on the public square to practice, and the discharges of their guns and the roar of their rifles ran out from houses, and threw themselves flat in the streets, while their rebel husbands would stand and gloat over their terror. Our officers and men had to go to them and assure them of their safety, and that they would be protected, and the poor creatures, relieved of their fright, would not shoot. The rebels, who thought it is not thought that, out of a population of some 15,000, not 3,000 people are left. The most perfect terror of a battle and of the burning of the city seemed to prevail. In the meantime, our troops were reinforced rapidly, increasing our force to about 5,000 effective men.

General C. F. Smith is now commanding at Paducah. At Cairo the greatest military activity prevails. A very large force is being rapidly formed in and quartered either here, at Bird's Point, or at the new camp on the Kentucky side, called Camp Holt. This last-named battery was established yesterday and a heavy battery erected, so as to command the Ohio and Mississippi opposite Bird's Point. Fortifications are also being rapidly thrown up here. They were immediately shipped to Cairo. On arrival, Commodore Rodgers took possession of the telegraph office. He was refused admittance, but the prompt application of the butts of muskets in the hands of his marines, gave quick entrance. It was found that the battery of the office had been carried off, and that, in case of an attack, the wires would be cut. The post office was next searched, and a large number of the most violent secession letters to rebels in the South were found. The stampede of the inhabitants from Paducah was astonishing and immense; and ere this scarcely a hundred families are left here, out of a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand people. On Friday and Saturday, Main street was perfectly choked with carriages and vehicles, containing families and household furniture, leaving the city for points back in the country. Many went over to Illinois. A perfect panic seemed to possess them, which no assurance of our officers or troops could allay. They had got the idea into their heads that Pillow was advancing on us, that, in case of an attack, the town would be shelled and burned by our gunboats.

General Grant, on his arrival with his command, immediately issued a proclamation, assuring the people of safety and protection, and General Paine, left in command, issued the most strict orders to his troops, prohibiting them, under the most severe penalties, from entering the houses of any of the citizens. Yet, still, they seemed determined not to be convinced, and the men who had wives and children went to them and poisoned their ears with the stories that we were Abolitionists and murderers.

To show their rebellious disposition, I will cite a case. Gen. Grant gave permission to several river officers to hold a national flag on the banks of the river. The fact was immediately objected, saying that it would bring trouble on him, that he did not want it protection. He was told to keep quiet, that that flag must wave from there in place of the secession flag he had allowed to float over him before our troops came, and that if he or any other rebels interfered with that flag, or pulled it down, they would be let out and shot down. This assertion, "that if he or any other rebels interfered with that flag, or pulled it down, they would be let out and shot down," was a very bold and defiant defiance of the rebels, despite many remarks by them, that "the damned rag must come down."

Notice, in the Republican of September 15, the following, under head of "Over the River": "There was an unusual respect for the Sabbath yesterday, in all the encampments, owing to the recent order of Gen. McClellan. With regard to the observance of the Sabbath 'over the river,' I had not prepared to pass judgment; but I can say, without fear of contradiction, that in the tenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, the Sabbath is considered the most laborious day of the week. We have company inspections, regimental inspections, and inspections of the quarters and clothing; which last is proper, I think; but to occupy the time entirely with these inspections, and to exclude all divine services and rest, it seems to me, a perversion of the end and object for which the Almighty ordained that institution. C. D. LAYTON.

A NEW YORK EDITOR SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.—James McMillan, editor of the Freeman's Journal, lately changed to the Freeman's Appeal, was arrested on Monday morning by order of the Secretary of State, and taken down to Fort Lafayette. On being taken into custody, he became so belligerent that the officer was obliged to place handcuffs upon him. He was especially rabid against Wm. H. Sawyer, whom he declared "if he had not nerves, and a heart, he would shoot as dead as a snail."—N. Y. Times.

The secession authorities in Virginia have released the venerable Messrs. Strother and Pendleton, not long since seized near Martinsburg, Va., and carried off to Richmond.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTERAS FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COM. BARRON, MAJOR ANDREWS AND COL. MARTIN.

The official reports of the above-named officers, were written on board the Minnesota, while on its way to New York, and were published in the Tribune. They present very few new features of the affair, and those we extract. Major Andrews says: At 7.40 o'clock A. M. of the 29th, the enemy opened fire on us from the steam-trigate Minnesota (43 guns), Wabash (43 guns), Susquehanna (15 guns), frigate Commodore (24 guns), steamer Essex (10 guns), and Harris' Lane (5 guns); and a rifle battery of three guns erected in the sand hills three miles east of Fort Clark. Thus, you will see, they brought 73 guns of the most approved kind and heaviest metal to bear on us—the shells thrown being 9-inch, 10-inch, and 11-inch Dahlgren, Paixhau, and columbiad; while, from the position above, we were able to reach them with the greatest elevation. The men of the channel battery were ordered to leave their guns and protect themselves as well as possible, the council of the commanding officers having decided that it was to be an action of endurance until our reinforcements came up. After a few shots had been fired, and it was ascertained that we could not reach them, our guns ceased fire, and we were ordered to retreat. We were ordered to show we had not surrendered. The shower of shell, in half an hour, became literally tremendous, as we had fallen into and immediately around the works not less, on an average, than ten each minute, and the sea being smooth, the firing was remarkably accurate. One officer counted 27 shells as falling so as to damage us on one minute, and several others counted 20 in a minute. At a quarter to eleven o'clock a council of the officers was held, and it was determined to surrender.

Thus, for three hours and twenty minutes, Fort Hatteras resisted a storm of shells perhaps more terrible than ever fell upon any other works. Commodore Barron's report is a bare repetition of Major Andrews'; therefore, his part of the story is soon told: "I was requested by Colonel Martin and Major Andrews, commanding the post, to assume command of the fort, to which I assented. Colonel Bradford volunteering to assist me in the duties of defence. In assuming this grave responsibility, I was not aware that we could hold out for more than a few days, but expecting the arrival from Newbern of a regiment of North Carolina volunteers, or at before midnight, the fleet having put to sea, and appearances indicating bad weather, we designed an assault on Fort Clark, three quarters of a mile distant from Fort Hatteras, which had been taken possession of by a party landed from the shipping; but the result was such that we were obliged to abandon the attempt. The bombardment had commenced; and when the time came that I deemed evacuation or surrender unavoidable, the means of escape were not at my command. During the first hour, the shells of the ships fell short, we only firing occasionally, to ascertain whether our shot would reach them, and wishing to reserve our very limited supply of ammunition till the vessels might find it necessary to come nearer in; but they, after some practice, got the exact range of their 9, 10, and 11-inch guns, and did not find it necessary to alter their positions, while not a shot from our battery reached them with the greatest elevation we could get. This state of things, shells being fired at us over the fort every few seconds, having continued for about three hours, the men were directed to take shelter under the parapet and traverses, and I called a council of officers, at which it was unanimously agreed that holding out longer could only result in a greater loss of life, without the ability to damage our adversaries, and, just at this time, the magazine being reported on fire, a shell having fallen through the ventilator of the "bomb proof" into the room adjoining the principal magazine, I ordered a white flag to be shown, when the firing ceased, and the surrender was made."

COLONEL MARTIN'S REPORT.

Colonel Martin writes to the Governor of North Carolina, asking that the families of the prisoners may be cared for, and that money and clothing may be sent them. Colonel Martin refers to the reports of Major Andrews and Commodore Barron for particulars of the second day's operations—merely remarking that Fort Hatteras had not sufficient arms to compete at all with the enemy, and the fortifications were not sufficiently well constructed to enable us to lie still and endure the fire of the enemy. Of the operations of the first day, he says that Fort Clark was exposed to a "flood of shells," which poured upon it and upon all the little skirts of wood where an enemy might possibly be concealed, for several hours—a fire promptly returned until every charge of powder and every primer was exhausted, when a retreat to Fort Hatteras was ordered.

There are also reports from the Tar River and other captains.

The Public Opinion in England is chiefly made or indicated, perhaps, or both, by the London Times. But if I do to take the account of the battle of Bull Run from the columns of that able and corrupt newspaper, history will become what Sir Walter Raleigh, in the Tower, declared it to be, as he abandoned his own attempt to tell the truth historically, "one great lie." According to Professor McCoy's carefully prepared facts and statements, last evening, Dr. Ray, an editor in Chicago, of unimpaired veracity, came away from a place three miles distant from the battle ground, in company with the London Times. I prefer to name the "Thunderer" in lieu of the demagogue and scoundrel, a never mind the minnows, but harpoon the whale. Now, Dr. Ray asserts positively— 1. That the "Thunderer" was not on the battle-ground at all. 2. That, like a wise man, as he is, he was never nearer to it than that prudent distance of three miles. 3. That the "siege of questions," at Fairfax Court House, was not only not made, but no one question asked. 4. That the suspicion that Jupiter Tonans had, or the fear rather, that he "heard guns behind him," which Jove reports as "the roar of thunder, as he fled away, had as yet no suspicion even that the rest were already flying. His anxiety, when a retreat was sounded, was to get away first, and foremost, and surround the rebels, whom he had already angered. He heard of the panic and rout afterwards. 5. The "flying soldiers," before and around him, existed only in the Olympian imagination; for Dr. Ray says there was not "one single soldier" on the road before them. 6. The panic at Centerville was the regular evening parade, by men who supposed the battle was won. 7. In short, Jupiter gathered the materials for his poetical sensation article in England, perhaps, marketable afterwards in Washington, after the "sandwich and 'alf and 'alf," from different officers and soldiers; and thus made up a pretty story, less resembling the truth itself, than Robinson Crusoe rescues the original Alexander Selkirk, Children, and Tories, and other aristocrats in England, may believe both Robinson and Russell.

This is from an old Correspondent of the London Times, who knows where and how the Cyclops compound the THUNDER.

DEPARTMENTAL.

We learn at the Department of State, that, heretofore, communications between the British Government and its Consuls in ports of insurrectionary States, with the consent of our Government, were carried on by means of British vessels of war. This course will obviate the embarrassments which have heretofore attended those communications through the channel.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER INTERDICTED.—The following order has been issued by the Post Office Department: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, September 18. Ordered, That the Louisville Courier, found to be an advocate of treasonable hostility to the Government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and post offices of the United States until further order. By order of the Postmaster General: JOHN A. KILSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

OVER THE RIVER.—So far as we have been able to ascertain, everything across the river yesterday was quiet, with the exception of a few interrupted intervals, which was caused by the firing of pickets from either side. The rebel fortifications on Munston's Hill are completed. The earthworks extend a distance of 150 yards to the right of the Leeburg turnpike. No guns have been seen on the hill, a masked battery is erected, concealed by a grove near Bailey's house, about a hundred yards north of the earthworks.

MONSIEUR SHOOTING.—On Sunday last, whilst six men of the Massachusetts thirteenth were riding up the tow-path on horseback, two miles above Harper's Ferry, they were fired upon by the rebels from the Virginia side of the Potomac, and one man instantly killed. It was soon ascertained that the rebels in considerable force were concealed behind a large warehouse and other buildings in that vicinity, when Captain Shriver, of the Massachusetts thirteenth, quickly ran up a twelve pounder rifled cannon, and fired a number of shots into the building, behind which they lay concealed, causing them to disperse with a supposed loss of some five or six men killed.

SOLDIERS SENDING MONEY HOME.—The soldiers on the Potomac are sending home money to their friends as fast as they get their pay. An Indiana regiment sent two thousand dollars in gold to Evansville last week, and on the 10th instant, the members of the eleventh Massachusetts regiment gave Major Wightman, of Boston, upwards of five thousand dollars to take home for distribution among their families.

TWO IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.—We commit no impropriety in announcing that the preparations for two important movements against the Southern coast are going rapidly forward, so that the expedition will be ready to start in a few days. In one of them, the land forces will probably be under Major General Butler, and in the other under Brigadier General Sherman, who is now in command of the important camp at Hempstead, Long Island. We believe the number of troops, of all arms, employed in the two, will be about 25,000 men, with naval forces of proportionate strength. Precisely what places are to be assailed we do not know, and would not state if we did; but we may safely infer, from the magnitude of the preparations, that the objects of attack are points of importance, and that the blows to be struck are intended to be felt with crushing effect in the very centres of the rebellion.—N. Y. Tribune.

Colonel Biddle, of the Pennsylvania rifle regiment, has declined the commission of Brigadier recently tendered him by the War Department, but still commands the first Brigade of General Banks's column.

OFF FOR FORTRESS MONROE.—Professor La Mountain having completed his apparatus for generating gas from steam, and shipped the same to Old Point, left Troy on Friday afternoon for Gen. Wool's department, where he will renew his topical ascensions for the observation of the movements of the rebel army in that city.

ARMS TO BE RETURNED.—A quantity of cavalry arms and equipments, which were recently seized by some of the soldiers at the house of Capt. John L. Duffel, near Darnestown, Va., under the misapprehension that they were to be used to aid the rebel cause, have been ordered by Gen. Banks to be restored, it appearing from good Union authorities that Mr. Duffel has always been an unflinching Unionist, and that they were issued by him to sustain the Union cause in this county. Capt. Duffel will return them to Gov. Hicks on their delivery.

GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.—There has apparently been increased activity in all the departments of this division during the past week. There are numerous floating rumors that Johnston has been greatly strengthened along the river line. On one occasion, a regiment of rebels came in full view of our pickets at or near the mouth of the Schuylkill river, but moved off before our batteries could be brought to bear upon them.

WANTED—A BRAVE FINISHER. He must be a good workman. Apply to W. W. THOMPSON & CO. 329 PENN. ST. sep 19-1t

BOY WANTED.—A Boy about 12 to 14 years old and willing to learn something about dress-making and sewing. Inquire at 424 Sixth Street, between F and G. sep 19-1t

WANTED—One or Two Rooms, by a single gentleman, with or without board, in a small family occupying a modern house, with a bath room. Reference given and required. Address "N. O." at the National Republican's Office. N. B.—Those who harbor secessionists or harbors need not respond. sep 18

ABLE OLD SOLDIERS WANTED. All able old soldiers, who once served and who would like to serve again under prompt and ample of exercise and capacity, as well as pay, are invited to write to "Franco," at this office, and they will be notified in a few days where they are to meet. By order of CAPTAIN CHAS. H. BAKER, formerly of the 1st New York Volunteers, in Mexico. sep 7-9t

LOST.—A large Pocket-Book, with six pockets filled with military and pension papers, belonging to Captain Charles Beecher. It was lost near the Railroad Depot. The finder will be rewarded by saving it at this office. sep 8-1f

LOST.—Two Horses and Two Buggies, belonging to Sergeant Scanlan and Sergeant Young of the twenty-sixth regiment, New York volunteers. One little Bay Mare and black and grey striped and nearly new. Also, a Sorrel Horse attached to a Black Top Buggy, with a dog packed on it, and a harness. A suitable reward will be paid for any information that may lead to recovery of said Buggies and Horses, or return of said stable, coach or harness and team. Washington, D. C. sep 17-3t W. C. MILLER.

LOST.—FIVE DOLLAR REWARD. Last YESTERDAY EVENING, a Colt's Second-Order Navy Revolver, silver mounted, marked "Sexton-Trotter, Boston, 1861." The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to MORTIMER THOMPSON, 107 F Street, or to Mr. Chadwick, at Willards' Hotel. sep 11-1t

LOST.—On Thursday, September 18th, between the Post Office and Seventh and D streets, a small pocket-book, containing \$10 in bank bills and something over \$15 in silver. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it at the house of Rev. Joseph Hammett, of Columbia College. sep 18-1t

FOR RENT.—Furnished or unfurnished—a commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated at the corner of Twenty-first and H streets north. Apply on the premises. sep 17-1t

MUSEMENTS.

OLD FELLOWS' HALL: IMMENSE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. Third Week of the World-renowned CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. Twelve Star Performers—Every Member a STAR. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY. TOM FRAZIER, The great Tenor Singer. NEW SONGS AND BURLESQUES. ITALIAN OPERA SCENES AT BRADY'S. Local Banjo Solo, Violin Solo, Duets, &c., &c., &c.

Sept 18. Dr. G. F. Foad, Agent.

Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 16, 1861.

At General Hospital on E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Washington, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 2d Penn. Volunteers, etc.

At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 1st Artillery, 2d Maine Volunteers, etc.

At General Hospital, Union Hotel, corner of Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 2d N. Y. Volunteers, 1st Penn. Cavalry, etc.

At Hospital at Columbian College, Washington, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st Artillery, etc.

At General Hospital, (Strat.) Washington, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 1st Cavalry, 1st Infantry, etc.

Sick remaining in the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases at Kalorama, Sept. 13.

Table with columns for various military units and their counts. Includes units like 6th New York, 31st do, etc.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS. We will deposit in the United States Treasury here, or in New York, without charge, all sums not less than fifty dollars, for parties wishing to invest in Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing 7.30 interest. SWEENEY, RITENHOUSE, FANT & CO. sep 11-1t

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Notice is hereby given that the Library of Congress will not be open until the 1st of October next. JOHN G. STEPHENS, Librarian. sep 10-1f

W. H. ALSTER, Dentist, has resumed his regular practice at the profession Office—Northwest corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Entrance on Twelfth street, No. 521. sep 18-100d