



When the citadel of our Country is in flames—when the edifices that Washington and Franklin, and their associates, erected, is in flames, it becomes us, whatever may have been our political proclivities before, to rise far above all other considerations, and to keep this citadel from destruction.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The word Compromise is now only uttered by Traitors. So long as rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to compromise. It is vain to toll at the pumps while men are kept on board hoisting holes in the bottom of the ship.—JOSIAH HOYT.

There is no half way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.—DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention for the nomination of County officers will be held at Taylor's Hall, in this city, on Saturday, the 21st inst.

The District Convention for the nomination of three Representatives for the counties of Wabancee, Davis, and Dickinson, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th, at the same place.

UNION DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The undersigned, citizens of Wabancee, Davis, and Dickinson counties, believing that in this hour of peril to our Country and State, there should be no political distinction known among the people save those which separate Patriots from Traitors, earnestly invite all who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its present struggle, and of upholding the Constitution and Laws of our Common Country, to meet in District Convention at Junction City, Kansas, on Tuesday, September 24, 1861, for the purpose of designating three candidates for members of the lower branch of the next Legislature.

We suggest that the proposed District Convention be composed of one delegate for every twenty-five votes polled at the last November election.

We also recommend that County Conventions for the selection of delegates, the nomination of county officers, &c., be held at the respective county-seats, of the District, on Saturday, September 21, 1861.

We trust that all lovers of constitutional freedom, and the benign Government established by Washington, will unite in this movement, and the selection of true and tried patriots and honest men for the offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

- S B White, C N Church, Fred P Drew, Edward Cobb, G McClelland, E A Barker, A W Callen, D F N Rule, A Whitman, G K Harris, N S Gilbert, H N Williams, J Mansfield, B Buntley, Thos Cameron, G W Stallcop, H Heidel, C Wetzel, G L Miller, R Berry, Jas McDevitt, John Wallace, R McBratney, C Berger, And 300 Others.

SALUTATORY.

We present to-day to the public the first number of THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNIONS.

In this, our inaugural, we do not intend to enter into any elaborate exposition of the policy which shall characterize our administration. We have already, in our prospectus, briefly set forth the leading objects which have induced us to commence the publication of the paper—namely, the maintenance of the Government, and the development of the natural capabilities of the Western Kansas Valleys.

We love the Republican Government established by Washington, and his illustrious coadjutors; and we believe its maintenance against all foes to be the most sacred of all earthly duties. We shall therefore do what we can to uphold it—speaking of open and secret enemies as they deserve to be spoken of. In doing so, we intend to call things by their right names, and to invoke against traitors of all degrees, the scorn and execration of all honest and patriotic men.

In thus supporting the Government we do not propose to be governed by any narrow partisan views. We have confidence that the present administrators of the Government are actuated by proper patriotic motives, and that they are every way competent to the successful management of the difficulties which the exigencies of the times have devolved upon them; but if it shall be demonstrated, after a fair trial, that such is not the case, we shall be among those who will insist that men who are competent shall be put in their places. So much for Governmental matters.

In local matters, we do not propose to be governed by any mere town or county considerations. An idea prevails extensively that Central and Western Kansas is a desert and howling waste—almost uninhabitable by white men. Without stopping, at this time, to inquire who are the authors of this absurd aspersion of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the continent, we shall labor assiduously to correct the falsehood, and to invite settlers to the now unoccupied lands of the Smoky Hill, Republican, Saline, Solomon, the Blues, Vermillion, Neosho, Verdigris, and their thousand tributaries. The lands drained by the streams named, are capable of supporting a population more dense than that of Massachusetts, and upon their speedy occupancy by an industrious agricultural people, depends, in a large measure, the future growth of the State, and the prosperity of those of us now here.

We ask our frontier friends, who agree with us in the objects which we seek to promote, to aid in extending the circulation of the Union, not only among our own people, but among the people of the East, from whom we hope to attract emigration.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As some maliciously disposed persons have taken pains to circulate a story to the effect that the SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNIONS has been started merely as a campaign paper, and as soon as the election is over it will be suspended, we beg leave to state that this paper is to be a permanent thing in Junction City. We have come back to Junction City to stay just as long as we can make an honorable living; and judging from the success we have already met with we think the paper will afford a "clever" subsistence for ourselves—and family, if we had one. No doubt other stories are in circulation detrimental to our interest and the interest of this paper. When we find out who the authors (and we know there are more than one) of these LIES are, we shall surely publish them, and perhaps call them some pretty hard names.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

We publish in another column a call, extensively signed by patriots of all parties, for a Union Convention, to put in nomination the right kind of candidates for the offices to be filled at the ensuing fall election. This is as it should be. At a time like this, when the overthrow of the Government by a traitorous overthrow of malcontents is sought, mere disputes about platforms, or the policy which the Government ought to pursue in its administration, seems absurd and out of place, and will not be engaged in by an earnest and patriotic people. All who are not traitors at heart, can readily agree to postpone the consideration of the question of a high tariff or a low tariff, specie currency or paper currency, squatter sovereignty or congressional prohibition of slavery, or the best man for President, until the question is determined as to whether the Government shall or shall not continue to exist—whether the old Constitution of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, or the new Constitution of Davis, Toombs, and Stephens, shall be the supreme law of the land, and whether Mr. Lincoln, elected by the people, or Jeff Davis, elected by a cabal of traitors, shall be the President of the American States. Until the Government, the Constitution, the capital, are safe from the traitors who now surround them, patriots of all parties must separate from traitors, and unite in a hearty and consistent effort for the maintenance of the institutions, in the defence of which so many of our brave people are now perishing their lives. In no way can those of us who remain at home evince our devotion to free institutions more decidedly, than by sacrificing all party predilections upon the altar of our country, and by joining hands in support of patriots, and in opposition to the traitors who are tolerated in our midst, and who are laboring by canting, hypocritical, and false pretences, to aid the rebels in the consummation of their scheme for the overthrow of the Government and the conquest of a large portion of the Union. Fill the local offices, and the Legislatures of the loyal States, with sympathizers with Southern treason, and the overthrow of the General Government, and the extinguishment of freedom, would be speedy and certain. We must not permit this. No man who sides with treason and traitors, and against his own Government, should be permitted to hold any place of power or influence amongst us. They belong to the Judas Iscariot family, who, with a kiss, will betray to crucifixion and death, the patriots who confide in them.

A UNION DEMONSTRATION.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., the Unconditional Union men met at Taylor's Hall to avail themselves of the ability and eloquence attracted by the Court. The meeting was called to order and Wm. H. McKinley chosen as President, and Woodbridge Olin as Secretary. We are truly sorry that our want of space forbid us publishing a full report of the able and patriotic speeches made on this occasion. Mr. Gilchrist, of Topeka, a staunch Democrat, made the opening speech, which was replete with patriotism, and unusually interesting. He showed up to his Democratic brethren in its true light the base and cowardly idea of a compromise, other than that the villains should lay down their arms and eat every word of their dangerous and infectious doctrines. Mr. Essick, of Manhattan, was next called upon. He made an able but very indiscreet speech, attacking Mr. Hawkins in a manner not suited to the occasion. Mr. Hawkins, who happened to be present, interrupted him, which occasioned an awful tumult, during which Hawkins' friends acted not only indiscreet, but outrageously. "Courtesy" demanded that Mr. Hawkins should be heard, but the meeting considered the regular programme of more importance than "courtesy," consequently Mr. Hawkins had to bide his time. Judge Greer arose and made a telling speech, but the Judge's character for ability is a sufficient guarantee for the speech, without any words of comment from us. Col. Sandford next arose, and gave an interesting account of the origin and progress of the rebellion, and with great ability defended the government in its effort at self-preservation.

But the crowning speech of the evening was made by Hawkins. He displayed a wonderful genius for haranguing crowds, and gave unmistakable evidences of a total absence of that essential article, backbone. He made a good Union speech, but was not applauded by his friends to the extent that he was the night before, when he made a speech almost as contrary as could be. He did not plead on this occasion for the "dear people," but went into the war millions—yes, hundreds of millions—blood—carnage—desolation—everything and anything, to re-establish the supremacy of the government. He wound up his "speech of the evening" with a definition of the word "unconditional" that would have done honor to Webster. Suffice it to say he was "lustily cheered by his admiring (?) auditors."

The ladies—God bless them—graced the meeting with their presence, thereby demonstrating that they were sound on the Union question.

OUR POSITION—DUTY OF UNION MEN.

In assuming the arduous duties incumbent upon the editor of a public journal at the present exciting period of our national existence, we feel it a part of our duty to define clearly our position, and the principles that shall actuate and guide us in the discharge of our duties as a public journalist.

It is known to many of the citizens of this county and Western Kansas, that we have been connected in different capacities with the press of Junction City, since its inauguration, over three years ago. Our former actions in the political world have been very limited; whatever they were, we deem them of no importance in influencing us how to act while our government is assailed by traitors, and our constitution trampled upon, and laws defied.

In the present perilous condition of our once happy land, we feel it to be the imperative, as well as solemn duty of all true patriots of our country to ignore all party platforms, with their attendant prejudices, and take their position upon the broad platform of the Constitution, fully resolved to defend that sacred instrument against the assaults of its enemies, whether they emanate from the North, South, East, or West. Treason and open rebellion, in all its horrid forms, now exists in our once peaceful land. Civil war, with all its horrors, is now upon us, and we do not consider it right that we should stop to inquire what party those traitors and invaders belonged heretofore, or what were the former political antecedents of the President of the United States. But it is to us clearly our duty to rally around the Constitution, and the glorious old flag of our country, in one common cause for the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious Union, and under that proud old banner, whose ample folds have guarded and protected us during the whole period of our political existence—which has raised us from an infant republic to the position of the greatest nation on earth—the pride of ourselves, and the admiration of the world. We shall know no party but the party of the Union, so long as there remains an armed traitor upon our sacred soil, and to the success of that party we shall assiduously labor with all the zeal, energy, and ability we possess. Earnestly trusting we shall have the co-operation of all Union-loving men, whether Democrats or Republicans, without regard to past political differences.

In conducting the Union, we shall, in the language of Jackson, "Take the responsibility," unswayed by fear or unbridled by gain, uncontrolled or influenced by any man, party, or clique, save that party who marches and keeps step to the music of the Union.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

At the approaching November election, the voters of Kansas will be called upon to select a permanent seat for the State Capital. In doing so, the object most important are: To choose such a point as will be most easily of access to the largest number of our citizens, and as near the centre of our State and population as possible. The people of Western Kansas are, perhaps, more deeply interested in this question than the majority are aware of. That the seat of government, for a number of years at least must remain east of the Pottawatomie Reserve is a fixed fact. That the first railroad built in Kansas will start from some point on the river, and terminate for a time at the capital, is equally true; therefore, our object should be to bring the terminus of that road as near our own doors as possible. This should exert a strong influence upon our action.

We know of but two points, now in the field, that are likely to succeed, Topeka and Lawrence. Much may be said in favor of the latter, but that its interest are not identical with this section of the State can be seen at a glance, and that its citizens have never shown a disposition to make them so, is proven by their past history. In fact, it is not natural they should, and they never will. Topeka, however, has interests with which we are united. Its position is located exactly upon our line of travel to and from the Missouri river. Though situated on the south side of the Kaw, it must look for its success, as a business place, and its prosperity as a city, to the West and North of the river. They have not got the agricultural country on the south side that will ever support them. For this reason, they are now, and have been for a long time past, exerting their influence in favor of this section of our State.

We like Lawrence, personally. For the past year we have been temporarily located there, and we believe it to be a smart, thriving town, and likely to become an important point; but no matter how far she may advance toward greatness, this section of our State will receive no benefit from it.

We shall continue our remarks upon this important subject, (at least to Western Kansas,) in future numbers, and shall show that aside from the great advantage derived from our proximity to a railroad, we still should sustain Topeka.

THE "DEMOCRATS."

A Convention was held on the third of the present month in Junction City, by a body of men calling themselves "Democrats," for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the district and county offices the ensuing year. The form of organization was gone through with, resolutions were drafted, and a ticket was nominated, composed exclusively of "Democrats." At present, we are not disposed to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the different gentlemen named by that Convention for responsible public positions in our county and district. Perhaps many of them would not stand a close inspection; but let that pass.

We should like to compare the present position of some of their leading candidates with that occupied by them only one year ago. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Here is the first of a series of resolutions. None of them amount to much.

"Resolved, That under Democratic principles, the country has prospered beyond all precedent; that they promise us as much glory in the future as prosperity in the past; that, entertaining such belief, we will adhere to those principles, and not unite with a party which has reduced the country to its present unhappy condition."

The above is exceedingly lucid. We trust we understand what is meant. Taking the present condition of our country into consideration, we would like to ask what kind of glory is promised by adhering to "Democratic" principles, if the present action of the so called "Democrats" are based upon those principles. The virtual admission, at the close of the paragraph that they are disunionists, is apparent to every school-boy.

The remainder of the "resolves" charge the present condition of affairs upon all sections of the Union, want peace, and advocate a re assembling of Congress, and the adoption of the Crittenden Resolutions, don't want slavery interfered with, [wonder what they think of contraband?]; and "regard no war or peace as defensible, which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of the States." We wonder who this last hits; must be Jeff Davis and his crowd, for we know of no other party, at present, trying to "separate the States."

A Good Appointment.

We learn that Major Wessel, now commanding at Fort Riley, has been appointed Colonel of the Home Guard Regiment, by Gov. Robinson. We believe this to be a most excellent appointment, and one which the Major was well deserving; and though we regret to lose so valuable an officer from the Fort, we are content to know that in his new position he will be of much more real benefit to our young State.

The Signatures.

Over three hundred names have been signed to the call for a Union District Convention. By publishing the whole list, together with other matter in the same type, in this issue, we would run short of capital letters; we therefore omit them.

Charles F. Clark is organizing a company of cavalry, at Fort Riley, for home service we believe. All who wish to join the service, can do no better than enter the ranks of this company. Mr. Clark is every way competent to take command, having served a long time in the regular service, and will make a popular and efficient officer.

It was rumored in Leavenworth on the 13th, that late St. Louis papers had been received in Weston, containing accounts of a battle at Munson's Hill, near Washington, in which the Confederates were badly beaten. The report has some plausibility.

An Incident of the Hatteras Affair.

Commodore Barron, (rebel) seemed very much taken aback. "I would not care so much," said he to Gen. Butler, "but to be taken by my own ship, the Wabash, is humiliating." Some of them seemed in good spirits. Their first questions were, "What will you do with us—will you hang us?" They were assured they would be cared for humanely. On being given a good supper they kept continually remarking about the treatment they received.

They looked for irons immediately upon their arrival, expecting to be hung in them. When the first salutations were made between the United States officers and Commodore Barron, he asked "how many were killed on the fleet?" The answer was "None." "How many were wounded?" "None," was the reply. "Why," he exclaimed, "you astonish me. I thought that to capture these forts, it would cost a thousand lives, and it would be cheap at that."

When Commodore Barron and his officers descended to the deck of the flag ship Minnesota, where Commodore Stringham was stationed on the quarter deck to receive him, General Butler presented Barron to the gallant old Commodore, saying, "Commodore Barron! Commodore Stringham!" The latter, raising himself up to his full height, looked the traitor straight in the eye, and barely inclining his head, replied, "I have seen Mr. Barron before."

Barron, who has always prided himself on the hauteur monde fairly winced under the whole volume of honest sarcasm contained in that look and sentence. It was a touching sight. On the one side stood the manly old tar, who will die as he has lived, under that glorious old flag that has flung its crimson folds over his head on every sea, waiting to tread the shore and receive the grateful plaudits and loving thanks of a mighty nation. Opposite to him stood the base traitor, who deserted his post in the very hour when his services were most needed by his country. What must have been the tumultuous emotions in his breast. Scorned by his former friend of a lifetime, the object of contempt and execration to the humblest coal passer on a ship where once his proud form and graceful manner had been followed by the devotion of the entire ship's company. It will be remembered that Barron sunk the obstructions at Norfolk harbor to prevent the egress of the United States ships, before Virginia joined the rebels, and yet his plea is that he had to go with his State. Did he have to steal millions of property from a nation that had fed and clothed him and heaped honors upon him, and steal it before his State had made a step toward leaving the Union.—Wash. Cor. Phil. Enquirer.

CHEERING NEWS

DAVIS' DEATH CONFIRMED.

BEAUREGARD A PRISONER.

60,000 TRAITORS, KILLED, WOUNDED AND TAKEN PRISONERS.

THE JUNCTION BOYS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

Dr. Henning, a member of the Junction Company, attached to the Second Kansas Regiment, arrived home last night. He says the Junction boys are now in Leavenworth. They are all well. Those among them who desire it, will probably receive their discharge on the 20th, and return home. Capt. McClure was left at Brookfield, Mo., in charge of kind friends, and is doing well. His wound is not as bad as at first supposed. 2nd Lt. James P. Downer, is now in command of the company. Let us give the boys a rousing reception when they come.

The Doctor reports that a rumor was current in St. Joe, to the effect that a great battle had taken place near Washington, in which the rebels were badly beaten. Beauregard was taken prisoner, and 60,000 of the traitor army killed, wounded and made prisoners. Whether this report be true or not, it goes far to confirm the rumors received by the last Leavenworth papers, and which we publish in another part of this paper. The news may come by to-night's mail, and we may be compelled to wait until Saturday before receiving any detailed authentic accounts. We are inclined to credit it. Should it prove true, "Secesh" has received a mortal blow. It may squirm and kick some little time longer, but to no effect. Very soon its life will be extinct, and all that then remains to be done will be to cast its heinous loathsome carcass from our land, to prevent the pestilence which soon spreads from large masses of putrefaction.

Three cheers for the good old Union!—Hallelujah!!!

The News.

[From the LEAV. TIMES and CONSERVATIVE.]

SEPT. 12.—A battle has taken place at Dry Wood Creek, Missouri, about twenty miles east of Fort Scott, between 465 men under Col. Montgomery and the rebels under Price, numbering 2000. Our side was opposed by nearly five times their number, but held their ground manfully for nearly two hours, when they retreated to Fort Scott in good order. Gen. Lane then ordered a retreat to Fort Lincoln, about twelve miles north and east of Fort Scott, which was immediately commenced. All the army stores were removed from Fort Scott, and nothing left but the buildings. Lane is now busy fortifying Fort Lincoln. Price, with 7,500 men and seven cannon, is at Papaville, on the Osage, about thirty miles east of Fort Lincoln. The rebels lost, at the battle of Dry Wood, 45 killed and 120 wounded. Our loss was three killed and twelve wounded.

We learn from a reliable source that there has been another tragedy on the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad. The sounder's tore up the track, yesterday, near the town of Ely, about forty miles east from St. Jo., and the train from Hannibal was thrown off the track. Several persons were severely injured. Among the number, B. M. Hughes, Esq., President of the Overland Mail Company, who is not expected to recover. We have not been able to learn the names of the other injured persons.

The steamer, Little Blue, from Leavenworth, was captured by the "Seceshers" at Napoleon, while on her return trip from Lexington, where she had been for a load of coal for the Leavenworth Gas Company.

SEPT. 13.—At Atchison, fears are entertained of an attack from the Secessionists. The Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad is still impassable. Several bridges have been burned within a day or two.

SEPT. 14.—The First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, is at Palmyra, Mo.

Maj. Sturgis has been appointed a Brigadier General.

The Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad is open again. A train came through yesterday morning. The Federal troops are in possession of St. Jo.

Capt. M. J. Parrott arrived here, last night, from St. Louis. He informs us that the Federal forces are again in possession of St. Joseph. The arrival of the troops was hailed with joyful demonstrations by the Union men, who marched through the streets, bearing aloft the stars and stripes, and accompanied by bands of music, playing National airs. The Kansas Second arrived at Platte River Bridge, yesterday morning, and a portion of the regiment was expected in St. Jo., last evening. They had a skirmish at Shelbina, a day or two since, with a party of rebels. The latter had a six-pound cannon. Capt. McClure, of Company B, formerly of Junction City, had one of his feet shot off. He is doing well. It is expected that trains will now run regularly over the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad.

The Jay-Hawkers are doing an extensive business in Kansas City.

Lt. Col. Blair has been called to St. Louis, and Major Cloud has command of the Second Kansas.

There are two thousand Federal troops at Platte Bridge, nine miles from St. Joseph.

SEPT. 15.—Everything quiet in Atchison.

Dr. Hogeboom, of Leavenworth, has been appointed one of the surgeons in the Home Guard Regiment.

The Kansas Second Regiment arrived in Atchison last evening.

IMPORTANT.—Instructions have been sent to the various Indian Agents in this State to organize as many of the Indians as will fight for the Union. The Agents are also instructed to report the number that can thus be raised, and the arms and equipments in their possession. The disloyalty of many powerful tribes of the Southern Indians—several of them having joined the rebellion and others being doubtful—has warned the Government of the necessity for preparation to meet them. The rebels have brought the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage into the war. Indian will meet Indian, and the battle will not be on our soil.

THE LATEST CLIPPINGS.

CAIRO, Sept. 2.—A special to the Chicago Tribune says: The Secessionists robbed the Charleston Branch Bank, Mo., yesterday of \$70,000—twenty-seven thousand in coin and the balance in bills.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In connection with a rumor of Jeff. Davis' death, it is mentioned that he long had a chronic disease of the optic nerve, threatening cancerous results. His physician apprised him that death would speedily follow the extension of the disease to the brain.

From all parts of the country the government has assurances that recruiting is going on with great briskness the average number enlisting is about 5,000 per day.

Sept. 4th.—Confirmation of the death of Davis comes to this city both by way of Louisville and Manassas. His disease was congestive chills.

LATER.—Contrabands employed by the Government bring news from Manassas that Jeff. Davis died on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, and that news of his death was telegraphed to Manassas, where badges of mourning were worn by all who could procure them. The rebel flags near Alexandria Seminary were at half-mast on Tuesday and Wednesday, and many well informed and cautious persons as well as Davis' relations here, credit the story. Speculations concerning the event are rife in this city and the anxiety concerning the event is everywhere apparent.

Sept. 5.—The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies has spread alarm throughout the Carolinas. The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated upon the head quarters of the rebel pirates.

Four Messrs, Sept. 7.—Com. Stringham has arrived. The George Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing a number of fugitive families from Tar River.

It is supposed that the Secessionists will make a stand at Fort Macon. This is a strong castellated work, guarding the approaches to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of that State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of support by the Government.

A prominent clergyman from Hatteras Inlet says, "Should the Federal troops invade the main land near Beaufort, they would immediately be joined by 2000 North Carolina Unionists."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Russian Minister had an audience with the President on Saturday, and read to him a letter from his government on American affairs, regretting the present difficulties, and saying the Emperor is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the American Union. The letter is signed by Gortschakoff.

Sept. 6.—The State Department has notified the War Department that it must refrain from granting passes to women and children who desire to enter the Southern States.

The Union men in the Southern part of Maryland are organizing strongly for the October election.

Fernando Wood publishes a card in the New York papers repudiating all connection with the Daily News, and that he is for "a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Judge Pettit made a speech in Lafayette, Indiana, a few days ago, in which he said: "I can see no other or better plan now, in the condition of our public affairs, than for every man, whose business and situation will permit, to enlist in the army of the United States." That cleans Pettit's record up to date, though his sins may have been as scarlet.

The Cincinnati Commercial estimates the number of effective men under Gen. McClellan, on the line of the Potomac, at 156,000 fighting men.

The Union movement in Ohio gives promise of glorious results. The Cleveland Plaindealer and Toledo Times have both taken down the Democratic ticket, and now support the Union nominations. It is probable that other journals, of the same political faith, will follow their patriotic example. It is even said, by the friends of Jewett, the Democratic candidate for Governor, that he will withdraw and make the vote a unanimous one for "Tod and victory."

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Tribune's special says the court martial at Alexandria, has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot, for various offenses.

On the 8th instant, Gen. Rosecrans crossed the mountains with a large force, to attack Gen. Lee.

Cincinnati papers of the 8th state that a battle was imminent, near Washington. The rebels were within five miles of Pennsylvania Avenue, and were erecting batteries within two miles of our entrenchments.