The Lancaster Gazette

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, - Sept. 18, 1862

UNION STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
of Cuyahoga county.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. S. KENNON,
of Belmont county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
CHAUNCEY N. OLDS,
of Franklin county.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM D. HENKLE,
of Warren county.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN B. GREGORY,
of Scioto county.

FOR CONGRESS, (12th) DISTRICT,
CAREY A. TRIMBLE.
of Ross county.

JUDGE COURT COMMON PLEAS, (7th) DISTRICT
PHILEMON B. EWING,
of Fairfield county.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A few days ago the rebels retired from their menacing position before our entrenchments near Cincinnati, and the idea that they intended to attack the city was treated as a jest. But they are again retracing their steps and more cautiously entrenching themselves, and at present remain in force near Florence, Ky. They have reached the Ohio river and planted a battery nearly opposite Rising Sun, Ind., and thirty two miles below the city. Whether they can attack Cincinnati or not, it is now quite evident that they look upon it as a glorious prize, and that no less efforts than have been made would have availed to secure its safety.

As active engagements are still going on between the Federal and rebel forces in Maryland and the Upper Potomac, it is difficult to obtain as yet any detailed and definite account of the results.

Enough has been made known to show the invasion of Maryland by the rebels forces though humiliating to us, was a most disastrous step to them. Hardly had they set foot in the State before Gen. McClellan commenced pressing them at all points so sorely, as to defeat every object they could possibly have in invading our soil at this time. They have been disappointed in that there has been no popular demonstration and uprising of the people of the State in favor of the Rebellion. Large trains of army supplies which they had bought and stolen, have been burned to prevent them from falling into our hands. The hosts which came eager to overrun the loyal States are retreating to the Potomac and into Virginia, in a manner most damaging to themselves. The fighting has been severe and the losses heavy on both sides.

It is said that in one of the engagements that the 12th Ohio and 12th North Carolina, and 23d Ohio and 23d North Carolina became engaged with each other—the Ohio troops being sought out by the North Carolina troops for revenge, on account of what they had suffered from them in a previous action. The Ohio boys charged upon them, routing them entirely and took 130 prisoners.

The accounts of the battle at Harper's Ferry are very confused and unsatisfactory Later reports give our loss at about 200 killed, much less than was at first supposed. Several thousand of our troops were taken prisoners, but the rebels concluded to abandon the town, which they did in such haste, that they omitted even to parole the prisoners they had taken and they were allowed to go free.

A dispatch yesterday afternoon stated that a fight was going on between the forces of McClellan and Jackson, in which Gen Longstreet had been killed, and Gen Hill taken prisoner by our forces. Further particulars will be looked for with interest.

One of the most remarkable marches on record has been performed by a body of Union troops who have marched from California to the western border of Texas, a distance of 6000 miles, averaging about fifteen miles a day. The march was through a desert country, where no forage or supplies could be obtained; so that everything for man and beast had to be transported, and yet it is said that their transportation train was not greater than that of a regiment marching fifty miles from Washington. They lost but ten men on the road and the troops are said to be in fine condition, and ready to meet the enemy. Such men will be heard from again.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the arrival of the Norwegian and the Australasian off Cape Race, we have news from Europe to August 31, which is four days later than that received by the City of New York. The United States gunboat Tuscarora left England on August 27, as was supposed for Cadiz. An important discovery is said to have been made by means of which the distress for cotton may be relieved without delay by supplying the manufacturers with raw material to any extent. The news from Italy is highly important. The Italian Government has succeeded in suppressing the movements of Garibaldi. In a sharp contest between his forces and the royal troops, Garibaldi was defeated, wounded and surrendered. Before crossing to Calabria, Garibaldi issued from Catania a proclamation to the Italian people, in consequence of which demonstrations in his favor had taken place between the authorities and the people.

OF POLITICS.

Perhaps at no time in the history of the country has the occupation of the party politician appeared so clearly in its true light as a thing to be despised as at present. The man who at this time can wage political warfare for self or party aggrandizement, may justly be suspected of being a lineal descendant of the tyrant who "fiddled while Rome was burning." Before the mighty struggle now going on for national existence, all other questions and issues dwindle into insignificance. But we should not overlook the important relation which our political action holds to the issue now before the country. Careful and judicious political, as well as energetic military action is demanded by the exigencies of the times.

We have not yet given ourselves over to the tender mercies of a military Dictator. The power to prosecute the war is still to be obtained through legitimate and constitutional channels. In our contempt for politicians we must not forget our political duties. If, as is often asserted, this is a time to lay aside party organizations and party issues, it is also a time for those who think thus, to unite themselves in opposition to those who refuse to do so, else party organizations and party machinations may obtain a triumph when it would prove most disastrous.

Viewed in this light, the political contest this fall appears to be an important one, in which every citizen should feel an interest, and if he be so situated that he can avail himself of the privilege of the elective franchise, no interest he may take in the affairs of the country, in other respects, can absolve him from the performance of his duty in this. It is important that, in the prosecution of the war, the Government as well as the people should be a unit—that in the changes which are to be made in the coming election no new element of discord should be infused into the councils of the nation.

What one of the sources of discord would be may be seen from the following quotations from Mr. Martin's speech at the OLDS Indignation Meeting four weeks ago:

"We have but little hope of doing much with the Senate, but by proper efforts the lower House can be reached, and such a curb put upon the legislations of Congress as to secure a constitutional war, imbruing a spirit of compromise among our fellow citizens of the South." Alluding to Mr FINCK he said: "A candidate is presented to the Democracy who stands firmly and squarely upon the Democratic platform; true to all its principles, and in favor of an honorable compromise at the earliest practical moment."

We have not made the above quotation from Martin's speech, because we consider him high authority, but as the most convenient specimen of such literature that we have at hand. It is proper to add that Mr. Finck, in his speech, made Martin's declarations good concerning him, and avowed himself as one who had an eye to compromise. Now whether legislation based upon such ideas as above quoted, be intended to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, or if we give credit for all honesty of intention, and admit that they really think in antiquated simplicity that this is a time in which the voice of compromise would be listened to by the South the effect is all the same—to distract the action of Congress in the prosecution of the war.

What vigorous measures could be inaugurated to put down the rebellion that would not be incompatible with the idea of compromise? What efforts are now making but must be suspended in order that the process of "imbuing a spirit of Compromise among our fellow citizens of the South," might have a fair trial?—With what is known of the former action of the people of the South in regard to compromise and of their present pretensions in this struggle, what trifling it is to talk of such a milk and water policy? Yet such is to be the result if the "lower House should be reached." What citizen of this Congressional District, having a proper view of the virulent spirit of this rebellion, and of the demands and wants of the Government, but must come to the conclusion that the Lower House should not be reached by Mr. Finck?

Battle at Green River Bridge.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky, Sept. 16th.

The following is the latest and only reliable account of the battle at Green River Bridge, of Sunday, brought here by special messenger, just arrived who left the battlefield at 11 A.M yesterday:

The fight commenced at four A M. Sunday, and lasted 5 hours. The rebels made nine or ten attempts to storm the breastworks, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. The rebels sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead which was over three hundred, according to their own statements. The wounded on the rebel side is not known. Their flag of truce remained six hours.

The rebels sent Col Wilder word that he must surrender, as they had Bragg's whole force just coming up, and would take them all. Col Wilder replied that he was sent there to fight, and intended to do so.

There was no more fighting up to the time the messenger left. Our loss was 37 killed and wounded, including Major Abbott of the 67th Ind, killed. The rebels lost three colonels and all the field officers of one regiment killed.

It is expected the fight has been resumed before this.

Col Owen reached Col Wilder during last night (Monday) with artillery and infantry re-enforcements.

Major Abbott's body passed through here yesterday, enroute for Indiana.

From the Army in Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 15—8 A. M.

To H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable, that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic; and General Lee stated last night, publicly, that he must admit that he had been shockingly whipped.

I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 15—3 A. M.

H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that General Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the center and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the gap, after a severe engagement on all parts of the line The troops, old and new, behaved with utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, very strong positions defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss is very severe. The corps of Gens. D. H. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy disappeared during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit. I do not know where he will next be found.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 15—10 A. M.

H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief:

Information this moment received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army. General Lee is reported wounded, and Garland killed.—Gen. Hooker alone has over 1,000 more prisoners, 700 having been sent to Frederick. It is stated that Lee gives his loss as 15,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

(Signed) G. B McCLELLAN.
Major General Commanding.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

DESPERATE FIGHTING,

Two Regiments Attacked at Fayette by 5,000 Rebels.

GALLIPOLIS, September 14.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a column of the enemy, about 5,000 strong, said to be under command of General Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on our forces encamped at Fayette, consisting of the 84th and 87th Ohio Regiments, numbering about 1,200 men, under command of Colonel Siber, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley Bridge during the night, having lost about 100 killed and wounded, mostly of the 84th Ohio.

In the mean time another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge, on the Lewisburg road, under command of Cerro Gordo Williams, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the 9th Virginia, and one company of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who were at Sommerville. Nothing since has been heard of them. Under these circumstances, Colonel Lightburn's front flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which he successfully accomplished on the morning of the 11th, after destroying all the Government property that he was unable to bring away. He accordingly moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way. Here he massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed by the enemy he retreated during the night, reaching Elk river, just below Charleston on Saturday morning. He made another stand on the lower bank of Elk river, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting from ten A. M., till dark. Our forces shelled and destroyed Charleston, two houses only being left.

The result of the fight is unknown, nothing having been heard from Colonel Lightburn since 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Up to that time our troops held their own, and were punishing the enemy severely.

We understand that our forces completely destroyed all the salt works. Col Lightburn brought an immense train of 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk river.—The retreat to Elk river was conducted in good order.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of our forces, as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis. The militia are flocking here from this and the surrounding counties This border is in great danger. The enemy's force is represented as being 10,000 strong, with a proportionate force of artillery.

Details of Sunday's Battle.

BOONESBORO', Md., Sept. 15.—The battle of South Mountain was fought yesterday, resulting in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battlefield is located in a gorge of the mountain, on the turnpike between Middletown and Boonesboro'. After endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength of position, about 12 o'clock Gen Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock Reno's troops got into action, and a battle of musketry ensued for half an hour. The fight was terrible. At last the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The loss on both sides was considerable,

We had not a General or field officer injured at this point, excepting Gen. Reno, who was killed by a Minie ball passing through his body.

Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's Corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountains on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebel's left. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy two hours before sundown. Here, as in the case on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful in driving the enemy before them, with great slaughter. The rebels here suffered more than at any other point on the battlefield.

Gen Hatch, commanding the division under Gen Hooker, was wounded in the leg.

Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana, were ordered to move to a gorge of the mountain. This division did not get into action until after dark, when a fight began which lasted till nearly nine o'clock.

The brigade lost 120 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Captain Caldwell of the second Wisconsin.

The rebels were driven back about a mile when Gibbons' brigade was relieved by Summer's corps, which held the position during the night.

THE SIEGE OF FORT RIDGELY.

Lieutenant Shuman's Official Report—Gallant Defense of the Post Against an Overwhelming Force of Sioux.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following dispatches have been received at headquarters of the army;

HEADQUARTERS, FT. RIDGELY, MINN., August 26

To Gen. Halleck, Commander in Chief:

I have the honor to report that this post was assaulted by a large force of Sioux Indians, on the 10th instant. A small remnant of Company B, 5th regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and the Renville Rangers, a company just organized for one of the regiments of this State, were the only troops I had under my command for its defense, and nobly did they do their duty.

Finding that they could not effect a lodgment, which was prevented in a great measure by the superior fire of artillery under the immediate charge of Ordnance Sergt. J. Jones, U S. A., which compelled them to evacuate the ravines by which this post is surrounded, they withdrew their forces, and the gallant little garrison rested on their arms ready for any attack during the night. Several people, remnants of once thriving families, arrived at this place in the most miserable condition.

Some were wounded and severely burned, having made their escape from their dwellings, which had been fired by the Indians. The people in the immediate vicinity fled to this post, and were organized and armed, as far as practicable, to aid in its defense.

On the 22d inst., the Indians returned, with a much larger force, and attacked us on all sides, but the most determined attacks were on the east and west corners of the fort, which are in the vicinity of ravines.

The west corner was also covered by stables and log buildings, which afforded the Indians great protection; and in order to protect the garrison I ordered them to be destroyed. Some were fired by artillery and the balance by the Renville Rangers, under command of 1st Lieutenant J. Gorman, to whom, and the men under his command, great credit is due for their gallant conduct.

The balls fell thick over and through the wooden building, erected for officers, quarters; still the men maintained their ground.

The Indians then prepared to carry the post by storm, but the gallant conduct of the men at the guns paralyzed them, and compelled them to withdraw after one of the most determined attacks made by Indians on a military post.

The men of Companies B and C, Fifth regiment Minnesota Volunteers, aided by citizens, did good execution, and deserve the highest praise for their heroic conduct.

Mr. Wykof, of the Indian Department, with many other citizens, rendered efficient service. Our small arm ammunition nearly failed.

On consultation with Ordnance Sergeant Jones, I ordered the balls to be removed from some of the spherical case shot, and many of the balls fired by the Indians were collected and re cast.

The ammunition was prepared by a party of men and ladies organized for the purpose, who worked night and day, until good supply was obtained

The buildings composing the garrison proper are still up, but they are very much wrecked. All the outbuildings, except the guard house and magazines, were entirely destroyed. Most of the mules and oxen belonging to the Quartermaster's Department were taken by the Indians, and we were left with a scant supply of transportation.

I adopted every possible means in my power for defense, by erecting barricades, covering the storehouse with earth to guard against fire from the arrows, which were thrown with the determination to make a complete sacrifice of everything but the men's quarters and storehouses, which were stone buildings, and were saved.

I also inclose a list of killed and wounded—three killed and thirteen wounded.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. J. SHUMAN,
First Lieut. Co. C, 5th Reg. Minn. Vols., Commanding Post.

The Draft Again Postponed.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 14.

To the several Commissioners for Superintending Drafting:

The attention and energies of the people of the State having been almost exclusively devoted to the protection of our southern border for nthe past ten days, and the work of recruiting by reason thereof almost suspended, I feel it my duty to the gallant people of Ohio to postpone the day for the commencement of the draft. I do, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me, order and direct the commissioneres of the several counties of the State, intrusted with the power of superintending the drafting of the militia, to postpone the commencement of the execution of the order for drafting until Wednesday, the first day of October next, on which day they will proceed in the manner heretofore indicated to draft the quota then due from their respective counties. This number will be ascertained by deducting the number that may have volunteered between the first day of September and said first day of October from the number heretofore appointed to said counties by this department. The several military committees are requested to ascertain from the commissioners of their respective counties the number that was due from their counties on the first day of September, and continue their noble efforts in aid of the recruiting service until the first of October, when it is hoped and believed the entire quota from each county will be filled. The necessity for the force called for by the President is now apparent to all. Our very firesides are threatened, in the desperate efforts of the rebels to destroy our glorious Government. Rally, then, noble men of Ohio, and with one grand effort fill up the ranks.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Battles in Maryland.

Sunday's Victory—The Fight Renewed Monday—The Result not yet Ascertained—Re-enforcements Pressing on to McClellan—Beauregard Reported Coming to the Assistance of the Rebels—Unfavorable News from Harper's Ferry—Great rejoicing in Baltimore—From Washington.

ENTHUSIASM OVER THE VICTORY.

McClellan stock has gone up like a rocket to-day. His official dispatches were bulletined from hour to hour as they arrived and a general feeling of relief soon began to pervade all circles.

As the situation is more closely scanned, however, apprehensions, concerning the situation are not wholly removed. It seems to be believed that McClellan has had more fighting to-day, and the silence from Harper's Ferry is ominous. It is known that Miles had desperate fighting all day Saturday, and it is feared that the rebels attacking him had an overwhelming force. Nothing has been heard from there concerning the operations of either Sunday or today, and it is feared the silence bodes no good. If the statements telegraphed to Philadelphia that the rebels had gained the Maryland Hights, are true, Miles must have either surrendered or made a rapid retreat into the interior of Virginia, as his position at Harper's Ferry would then be untenable.

SUNDAY'S FIGHT—AN ATTACK ON THE REBEL REAR GUARD.

So far as McClellan's fight is concerned it is not yet definitely known to have been more than an attack on the rear of the rebels advantageously posted. The stories in circulation here of our commanding the passes so as to be able to prevent the rebels from gaining the ford at Williamsport are manifestly untrue. We are wholly in the rear of the enemy.

THE REBEL RETREAT OPEN.

There is nothing whatever to prevent them from escaping to Virginia or beyond Hagerstown to some strong position, as fast as legs can carry them.

THE BATTLE RENEWED.

Heavy firing has been heard here this afternoon, which renders it probable that McClellan has again come up with the rebel rear guard, and the battle has again been renewed. Later advices seem to render it probable that the rebels had nearly their whole force over in Maryland. In that case it is manifestly impossible that our divisions can have been fighting more than their rear guard.

LEE'S FORCE 150,000 STRONG.

Marylanders say that Lee told them he had 150,000 men, and entered Maryland with the purpose of holding the State.

THE REBEL POSITION.

Few particulars of yesterday's engagement are known here beyond those given in McClellan's official dispatches. We know, however, that yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the army came fairly up with the enemy, posted on each side of South Blue Ridge Mountain, and stretching on a line from north to south from points nearly opposite Middletown and Jefferson, both of which villages are eight or ten miles from Frederick.

Middletown is on the road to Hagerstown, and Jefferson on the direct road to Harper's Ferry. Our right, commanded by Burnside, rested on Middletown, and our left, under Franklin, on Jefferson.—A general engagement having commenced McClellan necessarily attacking the enemy, on the latter's very advantageous position. The battle was obstinately contested until nearly 9 P. M, by which time the enemy had been gradually driven up South Mountain, over its top, into the valley or mountain sides below. We held the top of the mountain on Burnside's line throughout the night, and thus gained an important victory.

HONOR TO COX'S BRIGADE.

General Cox's Gauley Bridge Division of Ohio troops had the honor to be the first to enter Frederick, drive out the rebel rear guard, and take possession of the city.

BAD RUMORS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A messenger just from the battlefield says a messenger had arrived the night before in hot haste from Miles at Harper's Ferry.

Nothing was known of the news he brought, save that it was stated he brought bad news.

The latest advices confirm the views already expressed of our engaging the rebel rear guard, and somewhat detracts from the completeness of the victory.

THE FIGHT RENEWED ON MONDAY.

At 9 o'clock A. M. today, the engagement at Burnside's position had been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain, from which he drove the enemy the night before.

The firing that commenced at daybreak was an attack of the enemy upon Franklin's corps, on the road to Harper's Fery. No direct communication was had with that corps up to 9 o'clock this morning. The telegraph operator at Point of Rocks being the party reporting that Franklin was heavily engaged this morning some miles in front of him. The corps of the enemy that yesterday morning escaped from Hagerstown was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily retraced its steps in order to be in the fight today, which it could easily do. Neither Sumner's corps nor Couch's division were in the fight, though both are doubtless supporting Franklin today, as they were in position to do so yesterday evening.

MOVEMENTS OF PORTER'S CORPS.

The corps of Fitz John Porter passed through Frederick at 3 A.M. today, and were to have arrived on the battlefield at noon.

BEAUREGARD EXPECTED BY THE REBELS.

The rebels in the fight say Beauregard was expected to join them today with a corps forty thousand strong. It is not probable, however, that such an expectation can be realized. Forty thousand efficient rebel troops were not left behind at Gordonsville, from whence they say say Beauregard is bringing them up.

BURNSIDE THE HERO OF THE DAY.

It is entirely safe to say now that the facts, already in, show the chief credit of the successes thus far is due to Burnside. That gallant officer led the advance, and more than justified the high hopes the country had of him.

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE NEW TROOPS.

The good reports of the conduct of the new recruits form one of the most encouraging features of the news yesterday.

THE WOUNDED LEE.

The rebel General Lee reported wounded yesterday, is not the Lee commanding the rebel armies, but Fitzhugh Lee, his son.

Foreign News Items by the Bohemian

CAPE RACE, September 14.—The London Daily News editorially shows the falsity of the Times' predictions on American affairs, and how unjust and partial have been its comments. The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the conflict that is being carried on. It deprecates any interference in American affairs, but such as would prove acceptable to Americans, but says, "Surely the idea of friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of the national dignity." It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation or compromise between the contending sides. It asks, "Is it not better to have resource to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopeless inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance.

GIBRALTAR, September 1.—The steamer Masilla, from Southampton for Alexandria, reports she was chased by two steamers at night, in the Bay of Biscay, but managed to escape. The Massilla has specie and jewelry aboard to the amount £376,000. The departure of troops for Rome has been countermanded from Paris.

ITALY.—The official Turin Gazette says, that Garibaldi has been removed to Varignana in the Gulf of Spezzia. An extraordinary council of ministers was held at Turin to take into consideration his case. The opinion which prevailed at the council was that justice should take its course. Two of the ministers were in favor of granting him amnesty. Nothing has been decided as yet.

The London Times says Garibaldi is the undeniable founder of Italian Unity. It adds: "He must not stand as a criminal before Italian judges upon the very grounds of a blow struck for Italy; the way to obviate so jarring a spectacle would be for Garibaldi to pledge himself to his old friend and comrade, Victor Emanuel on his parole to leave Europe for an indefinite period."

Important from Nashville.

Bragg Marching on the City.

NASHVILLE TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

A Portion of Buell's Army Marching into Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept, 13.—The Press of this city received the following dispatch from Nashville, Tenn, September 11—5 P.M.

The whole of Buell's army is hastening to the support of the city which is now menaced by Bragg, who follows our rear guard at a respectful distance.

The city is being fortified. General Thomas will be placed in command with orders to defend the city at all hazards Before this reaches you the fate of Nashville doubtless will have been decided.

An advance, composed of the Pennsylvania, 24th and 1st Wisconsin and the 17th Kentucky, accompanied by two batteries, left here to tender their respects to Kirby Smith's rear; 15,000 men under Buell will leave to-night, same destination.

Eight thousand men from the army of Rosecrans, under command of Jeff. C. Davis, arrived here to day, for the purpose of re-enforcing Buell.

Mayor Polk is in town today, a refugee from Columbia. Capitol Hills are being fortified.

Bragg will not catch us napping.

The Secessionists are very bold, and the Unionists trusful and undaunted.

The Enemy Severely Repulsed at Charleston—Gallant Conduct of Col. Lightburn's Command—Case of the Sick and Wounded.

GALLIPOLIS, September 15—We are yet without particulars of the late battle at Charleston. All accounts agree, however, that the enemy were severely handled and repulsed with great slaughter.

Col. Lightburn gave the citizens of Charleston one hour's notice, in which to leave the town.

Refugees say that our troops marched through the streets of Charleston, going toward Elk river in admirable order, with bands playing, and formed their line of battle as if on dress parade.

This place is full of refugees and contrabands, who come down the Kanawha in boats from every direction, most of whom are in destitute circumstances.

Col. Lightburn took the Ripley road, going towards Ravenswood, on the Ohio river, where he arrived this evening, bringing his trains through in safety. Steamers have been sent to his assistance.

Our loss is yet unknown.

The 47th Ohio, 9th Virginia and one company of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who were cut off at Summerville, succeeded in joining Col. Lightburn, and were in the fight at Charleston.

There are 500 sick and wounded soldiers at this place, having been sent from Charleston before the fight took place.—The churches, school houses and court house are full.

The enemy are supposed to be moving slowly down the Kanawha.

Battle at Mumfordsville, Ky.—The Rebels Defeated.

LOUISVILLE Sept. 14.—There was much excitement in the city this afternoon, in consequence of news of a battle being fought at Mumfordsville, Ky.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. Sept 14.—The enemy under General Duncan attacked our forces on Green river near Mumfordsville, at three o'clock this morning The fight lasted till 11 A. M, our men fighting bravely and firing the last shot.

The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. They sent a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Wilder of the 17th Indiana, commanded our forces.

☞ Persons in the habit of shooting upon the premises of ABRAM EVERSOLE are hereby notified to desist. If they do not, the law will be enforced against them. ABRAM EVERSOLE.

☞ Victims of Rheumatism read

CLEARPORT, Fairfield co., June 4, 1857

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.—*Dear Sir:*—This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became severely afflicted with Rheumatism, and it disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time; I procured of your agents at this place, Messers. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I sent you this to be published. If you think proper, that others similarly affected may have the benefit of my experience.

SILAS SPRINGER.

☞ See advertisement.

AGENCY FOR THE COLLECTION OF

MILITARY CLAIMS,

BACK PAY, BOUNTY MONEY,

PENSIONS, &c., &c.,

FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

BINCKLEY & CLARKE.

JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Esq., Washington City,
R. M. CLARKE, Esq., Lancaster, Ohio,

HAVE established at office in Lancaster for the special accommodation of the people of Fairfield county

☞ OFFICE—*Tallmadge Block, Main street, Lancaster, Ohio.*

December 19, 1861—39

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THIS PART OF
FAIRFIELD COUNTY!

PLEASE take notice, that the GRIST MILL, one mile West of Lancaster, on the Pike, formerly called the Tallmadge Mill, but now owned by Daniel Rheam, has just been

WELL REPAIRED

and put in the best of order, by new Bolts and Cleaning Works and in fact everything is in perfect order. S. KETCHUM, that old miller is in the mill as miller. He has now tried the new works long enough to know that they cannot be beaten in the State in giving a good quality and quantity of flour. He would say to all those who have had poor flour at this mill heretofore, to come back and try it once more, for he feels confident he can give entire satisfaction every time. Come and try it again.

S. KETCHUM.

May 15, 1862.—3m8

LAKE ICE!

SNYDER & POWERS

HAVING filled the Old Shaeffer & Little Ice House, at the foot of Main Street, with

PURE LAKE ICE,

Offer it at ONE CENT PER POUND, being the same price heretofore charged for the common Reservoir Ice. The citizens of Lancaster can have it delivered at their residences daily, in quantities to suit. Persons wishing an extra quantity of Ice for making Ice Cream, Pic-Nic Parties, &c., can get it at any hour in the day.

Orders from a distance will be promptly filled, the Ice well packed in saw-dust, so as to insure its preservation.

☞ Apply in person, or by letter, to either H. SNYDER or P. POWERS.

SNYDER & POWERS.

Lancaster, Ohio, May 16, 1862.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE!"

FURNITURE ROOMS!

JESSE OUTCALT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to supply all who want

CABINET FURNITURE

With a good article at reasonable prices. His Parlor, Bed-room, Office and Kitchen Furniture is of the latest style, and manufactured of good materials, and in the Best Style of Workmanship.

He feels confident that he can sell more Furniture for the same money than has ever been bought in Lancaster before.

Upholstering, Repairing and Varnishing

Done on the shortest notice, and warranted to give good satisfaction. All orders in his line of business will be promptly filled, and he hopes, by punctual attention to business, and low prices for his work and wares, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

The public are invited to give him a call.

Undertaking.

COFFINS, of any style, furnished on short notice. I will attend funerals in town and country, with or without a Hearse.

☞ Shop on Main St., in the Rooms formerly occupied by Smith & Eckert, 2 Doors East of Hocking Valley Bank.

Lancaster, May 22, 1862. JESSE OUTCALT.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville

RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Thursday, June 5th, 1862. Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

	Live Stock.	Fr. & Ac.	No. 1 Pas.
Leave Cincinnati	6.00 P. M.		7.00 A. M.
" Morrow	8.30 P. M.		8.55 "
" Wilmington	10.20 "		10.52 "
" Washington	1.00 P. M.	12.20 A. M.	11.00 "
" Circleville	4.30 "	2.55 "	12.18 P. M.
" Lancaster	7.45 "	5.50 "	1.20 "
" N. Lexington	9.35 "	7.45 "	2.28 "
Arrive Zanesville	11.30 "	10.15 "	3.30 "

GOING WEST.

	No. 2, Passenger	Accommodation
Leave Zanesville	8 50 A. M.	2 10 P. M
" New Lexington	9 50 A. M.	4.30 "
" LANCASTER	10 45 A. M.	7 15 "
" Circleville	11 42 "	9 50 "
" Washington	12 48 P. M.	12.20 A. M
" Wilmington	1 43 "	2.38 "
Arrive at Morrow	2 32 "	4 13 "
" at Cincinnati	4 20 "	6 00 "

Eastward Passenger Train makes close connections at Zanesville, with Central Ohio Train for all points East.

Westward Train connects at Morrow with Little Miami Train for all points South and West, and also with Little Miami Train for the East and North.

Daily lines of Coaches connecting with Passenger Trains are run from Circleville to Chillicothe and Columbus.

☞ Special arrangements are made for carrying Live Stock to the Eastern Markets, by the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Rail Roads, at as low rates as are offered by any other line.

For through Tickets East and West, or for further information as to Freight, Rates or Shipments, please apply to JOHN C. CASSEL, Agent, Lancaster.

WM. REY BOND, Receiver.

W. W. CARD, Ass't Sup't., Zanesville, O.

Jan. 9, 1862—41tf

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Crowl,

WILL continue her Millinery Establishment in the rooms on the corner of Main and Columbus Streets, Lancaster, Ohio, where she will continue to receive the

Finest and Most Fashionable

MILLINERY GOODS.

She will furnish all Goods in her line, at the most accommodating prices. She will employ the best workmen, and warrants satisfaction.

Thankful for patronage bestowed, she respectfully invites all to call and examine her stock.

MRS. CROWL.

Lancaster, March 27, 1862—no 1.

DR. A. C. BARLOW

STILL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE ON THE

HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM,

and will attend to the duties of his profession both in the city and country. Office on Main Street in the New Grocy Building.