

NOTES ON NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

A GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

We have had intimations for some time that the rebels, encouraged by their wonderful series of successes, had determined upon an invasion of the North along the whole border line, from Washington to Missouri, and the plan is now being executed with surprising audacity.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

On Saturday, Aug. 30th, the same day on which the great battle took place in Virginia, General Kirby Smith with some 16,000 rebel soldiers, appeared before Richmond, a small town in the center of the east half of Kentucky about 90 miles in a straight line nearly due south from Cincinnati. At this point there were about 7,000 Union troops—raw levies from Indiana and Ohio—under General Nelson. A battle took place which resulted in the complete rout of the Union forces, with a loss of some 200 killed and 2,400 prisoners.

EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

The intelligence of this defeat produced the most intense excitement in Cincinnati, as it was feared that General Kirby Smith would advance and attack that opulent city. The citizens were accordingly called on by the Mayor to enroll themselves *en masse* for the defence of the place, and they responded with the greatest enthusiasm. All classes and nationalities laid aside their jealousies and devoted themselves to the salvation of their city. All able bodied negroes were impressed to labor on the fortifications under the direction of a competent United States engineer, and soon 25,000 men were engaged every afternoon in military drill.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF KIRBY SMITH.

From Richmond General Smith advanced to Lexington, recruiting his forces on the way from the Secession element in Kentucky, and overpowering the little detachments of Union troops who were guarding the road. From Lexington a railroad leads north to Cincinnati 99 miles, and another north-west to Louisville 94 miles. Both of these commercial cities, situated on the Ohio river, are places of great wealth, and either would prove a rich prize to a rebel army could they succeed in capturing it.

GENERAL BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS.

This movement of Kirby Smith's is especially audacious, considering that General Buell with a powerful army is 200 miles south of Lexington in the southern part of Tennessee. But the enemy's programme embraced a plan for keeping General Buell occupied. General Bragg who was commanding a rebel force at Chattanooga, stated at some 40,000 strong, started at the same time toward Buell's army which was a few miles at the west. General Bragg adopted the same plan that has been so successful with the rebel leaders, that of falling on the communications of the Union General, and forcing him to fall back. This led to a concentration of Buell's army, during which there was a week of marching and countermarching in the mountains. At the last accounts the two armies were facing each other, General Bragg being very near the middle of Tennessee, and General Buell at the southwest of him. General Buell does not seem to have been so completely outgeneraled as most of our commanders have been.

THE REBELS IN OHIO.

On Wednesday, September 2, a small band of guerrillas crossed the Ohio river near Racine, and proceeding to that town; they killed one man and wounded two others, and stole twelve horses. They then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar and encamped for the night.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

On Monday September 1st, the day of the last fighting by General Pope's army, Captain Cole, with 160 of the First Maryland cavalry, was engaged reconnoitering the country in the neighborhood of Leesburg, when he suddenly came upon a column of rebel horsemen, under Fitz Hugh Lee, estimated at 2,000 men.

Leesburg is in Virginia, about twenty-five miles northwest of Fairfax Court House, the scene of Pope's last battle, and is about four miles south of the Potomac river, which can be crossed in this vicinity at several fords. A skirmish ensued, in which Captain Cole's company got decidedly the

worst of it, and only effected their escape across the river with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of nearly one-third of their number. Captain Cole, having received a reinforcement, pushed across the river once more, with the intention of avenging the loss he had sustained, when, to his astonishment, he discovered not only cavalry but infantry and artillery in large numbers, and he hastily fled with the information.

On Friday, September 5th, the rebels crossed the Potomac into Maryland in large force. The advanced guard amounting to about 8,000 men marched in the cool of the evening toward Frederick, a beautiful town of some 6,000 inhabitants, situated about 12 miles from the Potomac. It was after dark when they reached Buckeystown, where they posted their pickets in all directions and bivouacked for the night. Meanwhile foraging parties were sent out in all directions, who drove in large quantities of beef cattle, negroes to slaughter and cook them, hogs, sheep, fowl, &c. They also brought in abundance of other provisions to their bivouac, not forgetting intoxicating liquors and salt wherever they were to be found, regardless of the prior claims of former possessors or anything else. The fence rails made the bivouac fires, and for the first time in a long while the secesh had evidently a jolly night of it. In pursuance of orders, Captain Faithful, the Provost Marshal at Frederick, removed about one third of the stores at Frederick; but before more could be sent forward it was found necessary to leave or else become prisoners of war. The balance of the stores were therefore, on the afternoon of Friday, committed to the flames, and Frederick was immediately afterward evacuated by our troops. The Junction was also evacuated, and all the stores tents, camp equipage, cannon, &c., at that point safely transferred to Monrovia Station—a point on the railroad about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, where they are now encamped, awaiting the further advance of the desperate enemy.

The next morning, Saturday Sept. 6th, before the break of day, the enemy having sent forward his scouts previously, and been informed that Frederick was evacuated, resumed his line of march toward the picturesque and hitherto prosperous and pleasant little city. Early in the morning the town was occupied by 8,000 of the rebels, and among the first to enter it were the First Maryland rebel regiment. Colonel Bradley Johnston, who commands this regiment, is a native of Frederick. He was the first rebel to enter the town. The secessionists in Frederick of course turned out in full strength to meet their friends, and the display of rebel rags was proportionately large.

Since this date the country has been filled with rumors of the movements of the rebels. It is said that their main army, amounting to 120,000 men, have crossed the Potomac, and that they intend to attack Baltimore and to march into Pennsylvania.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THEM.

General McClellan has left Washington at the head of troops, the force of which is not stated, and has proceeded up the Potomac toward the enemy. At last accounts he was at Rockville, 14 miles northwest from Washington, and the rebel army was supposed to be along the line of Seneca Creek, some 12 miles beyond. The Governor of Pennsylvania is making the most vigorous preparations to defend that State, and he is zealously seconded by all classes of citizens.

It is believed by many of our army officers that all of the rebel armies who have made these desperate advances into the North will be captured.

DEATH OF GEN KEARNEY.

In the battle fought between Centerville and Fair Fax Court House on Monday, Sept. 1st., of which we gave an account last week, the brave General Kearney was killed. He was a native of this city, and after joining the army he went to France and studied in one of the military schools. He also served in the French army in Africa. He was ranked by our soldiers among the fighting generals.

BRILLIANT ACTION UNDER COMMAND OF AN ORDERLY SERGEANT.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst., a battle occurred at Plymouth, in North Carolina, between three hundred Union soldiers and fourteen hundred rebels, under command of Col. Garrett. The rebels were composed of cavalry and infantry. They intended attacking Plymouth and burning it to the ground in conse-

quence of the stern loyalty of its inhabitants. They came on Tuesday night within three miles of the town, intending to bivouac for the night and make the attack in the morning. This plan was frustrated through the energy of one of the loyal natives, who came quickly into town and reported the fact to Capt. W. H. Hammell, of Hawkins' Zouaves, who, with his own company and a company of loyal North Carolinians, occupy the town. Unfortunately, Capt. Hammell was sick, his first lieutenant was also sick, and his second lieutenant disabled by a wound received in a former engagement, so that the command of the little army devolved upon Orderly Sergeant Green. No time was to be lost, and in an hour the two companies, some of Captain Flusser's brave tars, and the greater portion of the male citizens of the town moved out to give fight to fourteen hundred rebels. After a short march they came upon the rebels, who were in the bushes. Sergeant Green commanded our little band in a manner which would reflect honor upon a general. The rebels were surprised. A fight of one hour's duration terminated in the rout of the rebels, the capture of the colonel who commanded the whole force, and Lieutenant Fagan, who commanded the cavalry. With these, forty other prisoners were captured, and about thirty of the cavalry horses. Thirty of the rebels were killed. Sergeant Green lost three in killed.

CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

General Pope has been relieved at his own request of the command of the army of Virginia, and appointed to the command of the North West. General McClellan now has command of the forces about Washington. General Banks is appointed under McClellan in command of the Washington fortifications. General Hunter has been superseded in the command of the department of the South by General Mitchel.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMARY.

In the great glass manufactory of Clichy, France, and other places, oxide of zinc is being substituted for red lead. It possesses the advantages of being cheaper, purer and supporting a higher temperature, without blackening. It is, however, apt to assume a yellow color when the pots have been used for some time; but this is counteracted by the addition of a small quantity of oxide of nickel, about four to six drachms per 550 pounds of white zinc.

In the British House of Lords, lately, Lord Shaftesbury expressed his belief that "there is more cotton lying idle in India than would keep going all the mills in Lancashire." He added that, according to his information, the quantity of this precious article ready for market is about six million bales.

NINE out of every ten horsemen start in their seat whenever a horse shies, and then the horse is either by whip or spur driven up to the object. This makes horses look at any singular object with more nervousness, for they expect a thrashing at the same moment. The rider should neither shy himself, nor notice it in his horse; and far less punish him.

A NUMBER of hack coaches which were impressed by the Government to bring wounded from the battle fields in Virginia, are now standing on the fields, the rebels having carried off the horses.

By the latest news from Europe we learn that there were only 18,000 bales of American cotton in Liverpool, and the advance in price in one week had been six cents per pound.

SPAIN is waking from her long lethargy. She has commenced the construction of railroads, and the Government has just nominated a commission to organize an industrial exhibition.

JEFFERSON Davis has issued a proclamation for another day of fasting and prayer.

A NOBLE INVENTOR.—Elias Howe, Jr., the well known inventor of the sewing machine, has not only given thousands of dollars to the Union cause, but has joined the 17th Connecticut Regiment as a private, and with gun in hand and knapsack on his back is now serving his country in the defence of Baltimore.

RAYMOND'S JURY RUDDER.—The address of the inventor of this rudder is John C. Raymond, 122 Avenue D, New York.