NOTICES. ATTENTION! TO THE LOYAL and AMELPHIA REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD, Fill ADEL THE fellow citizens to be alive to the present call on their fellow citizens to be alive to the present call on their fellow citizens. He are imperatively needed. The wasted ranks citizen flowing regiments—the heroes of Dranesville, of our glorious regiments—the Chickshominy, Malvern Windhester, Fair Oaks, of the Chickshominy, Malvern Windhester, and Coder Mountain

HUST BE BENNFORED.

MUST BE BEINFORCED.

Our conterty calls for succor as she never called before.
The critis is upon us, and we must be equal to it. Gonerais of Brigades, of Divisions, and the Commander-inrais of Brigades, of Divisions, and the War Defor new organizations. They urge, and the War Defor new organizations. They urge, and the War Defor new organizations are urge, and the war per
partment urges, the lastantaneous reinforcement of the
brave regiments now before the enemy to their original
full shaling complement. Our fathers, our brothers, and full fighting compare regiments say—our sous in those regiments say—if COME AND JOIN US."

our sous at COME AND JOIN US."

Tried soldiers from the armies in the field have been detailed to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their taked to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their taked to redusted ranks. Premium and bounty, such as never before were puid, are ready for distribution, but LOVE OF COUNTRY

And devotion to the Fing that has waved in glory from 15.75 to the present hour, are the incentives that are relied PREMIUM AND BOUNTY ARE GIVEN PREELY REMIJON And part, the citizen for the immediate to compense, in part, the citizen for the immediate to compense, his family, sacdices he makes in leaving his business, his family, and his home, at his country's call, in this her hour of trial. The consciousness of having done their duty, and trial. The consciousness of having done their duty, and trial country's praise rewarded the American page grateful country is praise to the country of the countr her with pride the sacrifices and devotion of their DRAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED.

BRATTAN HAN BEAM OF STREET, BR our city.

Our city.

THILADELPHIA CALLS ON HEB SONS

to sustain her fair fame. Fathers, Sons, and Brothers,
took as to come to their aid without delay. Let us do ft.
Let us keep bright our city's glory, and do our best for
our beloved country.

By order of the Committee;
ALEXANDER HENRY, Unsirman,
THOMAS WEBSTER, Vice Chairman,
LORIN BLODGET, Secretary. MAMES OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR RE-OBUITING SERVION, LOCATION OF BENDEZ-VOUZ, &c. Captain Thomas J. Town, Lieutenant Patrick Egan, Captain Thomas J. Town, Lieurenant Patrick Egan, 18th Regiment, 202 Dock street, above Second. Lieutenant O. B Grifflith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st Regiment, No. 133 North Ninth street. Captain Wm. J. Uhler, Captain Adam Schuh, 99th legiment. Lieutenaut John S. Riehl, Lieutenaut George W. Tom-nson, 26th Regiment, corner Sixth and Carpenter, and Captain P. McDonough, Lieutenant John Curley, 2d Capinin Matthew Bellly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market Captain Wm. Wilson, Sist Regiment, 1118 Market

Gaptain Sthols, Sist Regiment.

Captain Sthols, Sist Regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas K. Boggs, 23d Regiment, northeast corns Sixth and Chostnut, third story.

Lieutenant George W. Wilson, Sist Regiment, No. 8

Bouth Fifth street. william M. Duncan, 61st Regiment. Lieutenant Samuel Larkin, Lieutenant John Stanton, Lieutenant Charles Rosu, Lieutenant Edward Hough, sch Regiment. 532 North Third street.
Lieutenant James B. Hadley, 28th Regiment, 419 Calwhill errect. Captain Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488 North Third etreet. Captain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter S. Briggs, 7th Pennsylvania Lieutenant William Leiford, 29th Begiment, 716 Market Lieutenant John Boche, 13th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth ect. Lieutonant Daniel B. Meany, 13th Cavalry, 44 South Beyonth street. Lieutenant J. A. Gregory, 91st Regiment, 620 Chestnut Captain H. A. Sheetz, of Pennsylvania Reserves, 620

einnt street leutenant Col. E. H. Flood, Major James Brady, Lieutenant Artillery.
Lieutenant Daniel F. Linn, 58th Regiment.
Lieutenant Joseph M. Abbey, 112th.
Captala John S. Davis, 90th Regiment, N. W. corner jigh and Chestnut atreets.

Cartain John T. Durang, 90th Begiment, Armory of
Sational Guards, Bace street bel. w Sixth. ides a private from each company of each regi-au20-10t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

"THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNLEVANIA" intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennvasia, at their next session, for a renewal of their rter. Said Bank is located in the city of Philadel.

phis, with an authorized capital of one million of dol lars; a renewal of which, will be asked for, with the NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, 3 that an application will be made to the Logisla-are of Pennsylvania, at their next ression, for a ronewal the Charter of the SANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES. The said Bank being located in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

Brorder of the Board. W. GUMMERE, Cashler. Philedelphia, June 23, 1862. NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid Beruiting, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the Fand, SINGLETUN A. MERCER, Eac., will receive its smounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farmer's and Mechanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed to the member of the Committee to whom they subscribed, and in Transucce's receipt will be sent to the donor. By order of the Committee.

By order of the Committee. jr26-ff THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman. OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!—PA-TEIOTIO Citizens who desire to subscribe to the UITIERS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of CITIZENS BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of the Philadelphia quota of the President's call for three hundred thousand men, are respectfully informed that the Committee will sit daily to receive subscriptions from the A.B. to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. Bubscriptions may likewise be sent to either of the undersigned:

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office.

OHABLES GIBBONS, Secretary, 252 South Third threat

CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 501 Sansom JAMES McCLINTOOK, City Tressurer, Girard HIMEY D. MOORE, State Tressurer, 664 North BINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund, SINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund, THOMAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue, WILLIAM WALSH, 218 South Delaware avenue, J. E058 SNOWDEN, Independence Hall. ADOLPH E. RORLE, 153 Dock street.

8. W. DE OUURSEY, 831 Chestaut street.

8. W. DR GOURSEY, 631 Chestaut street;
GEORGE H. STUART, 13 Bank street.
MICHAEL V. BAKER, Independence Hall.
GEORGE WHITNEY, office of A. Whitney & Bons.
RICHARD C. DALE, 521 Market street.
LORIN BLODGET, Board of Trade Booms.
JOHN E. AUDICKS, Independence Hall.
JOHN D. WATSON, office of North American. JAMES MILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street:
Ward committees will be appointed to procure subciptions in every ward in the city, due notice of which will shortly appear.
All subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in the papers, unless otherwise requested.
By order of the Committee, 1729 THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore A. T. LANE & CO., was this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the tindersigned, at No. 419 MARKET Street.

ALEX. T. LANE,

WM. F. HANSELL,

B. HANSELL,

B. HANSELL,

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1862. jyl-inth2m NOTICE.—It is hereby certified that the undersigned have formed a Limited Partner-phip, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms bereinsfter set forth, to wit:

1. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BUSH & KURTZ. 18 to be conducted is BUBH & RUELZ.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods in the City of Philadelphia;

3. The general partners in the said firm are VAN CAMP RUSH and WILLIAM WESLEY KUETZ, both residing at No. 1937 VINE Street, in. said City of Philadelphia; and the special partner is THEODORE W BAKER, residing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH Street, in said city.

Street, in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the NINE-TEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will erminate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUABY, A. D. Made and severally signed by the said partners, at the City of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Hight Hundred and Sixty-two.

VAN OAMP BUSH,

WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ,

WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ,

General Partners.
THEODOBE W. BAKER,

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And curers of the celebrated "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR. CURED HAMS, Nos. 142 and 144 North FBONT Street,

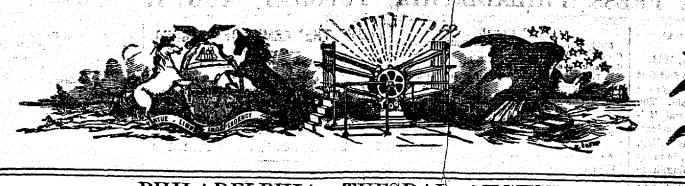
Between Arch and Race streets. Philadelphia. The instity celebrated "EXCELSIOE" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co., (in a style peculiar to themselves,) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious Eavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are Bronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for 1y26 ·1m

R FRANK. PALMER.

Surgeon Artist to the Government Institutions, Wash-ington. Also, to all of the Medical Colleges and Hos-Pitals.
The "PALMER LIMBS," adopted by the Army ond Kavy Surgeons. Pamphlets sent gratis. Address, B. FRANK. PALMER, 172-6m No. 1609 CHESTNUT Street, Philad's. CHAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice of De Coucy & Co., and Comet Champagne Wine, sust received per ship Georges, and for sale by JAURETOHR & LAVERGNE,

202 and 204 South FBONT Street. TUST RECEIVED 10,000 POUNDS best quality Linen Thread for Sewing Machines, Nos. 40 @ 70, put up in 2-coince and on 200-yard spools, and for sale by WOLGAMUTH & BALBIGH, ad 12-12t No. 9 BANK Street. .No. 9 BANK Street BAY RUM.—AN INVOICE OF very superior BAY BUM, is quarier casks, just sectived and for sale by OHAS. B. OARSTAIRS, 172 126 WALNUT and 21 GHANITE Streets.

A NTI-FRICTION METAL, For sale by Superior quality, OITY BRASS FOUNDRY, DRINKER'S ALLEY,
Between Front and Second, Bace and Arch sts.



VOL. 6.—NO. 22. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY AUGUST 26, 1862.

SEA BATHING. BANGEMENT.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BALL BOAD. Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sup. FROM GEN M'CLELLAN'S ARMY

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIO CITY.

BEDUUTION OF FABE.

On and after Monday. August 26th, the boarding at Congress Hall will be greatly reduced. Persons intending to visit the sea shore in the latter part of the season, (September being the most pleasant m eath.) should stop at Congress Hall, as it is conveniently near to the beach, and every comfort of the guests is promptly attended to.

I hope, by reducing the price of board, to meet with
such encouragement as will enable me to keep the house
open until the first of October, guaranteeing that the
house shall be kept as well in every respect as it has
been heretofore under the management of the present
properiet. STOP AT CONGRESS HALL. G. W. HINKLE.

UNITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular firstclass Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. KOBISON,

H. A. B. BROWN,

Superintendents. SEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE

HOME.

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the ocean,
and furnished with spring mattressee. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table. well established as a first-class nome. Frankling well established well MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, New Jersey.

M. LAWLOB, Proprietor.

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high ceilings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

au6-im*

QTAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,) ATLANTIO CITY, N. J. SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

HOTELS. TRVING HOUSE. NEW YORK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, ENTRANCE OR TWELFTH STREET, Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN, This house is now open for the ac-Families and transient Guests. GEO. W. HUNT,

DOWERS' HOTEL. Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW,

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi tites of a The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling

mblic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate sharges, is respectfully solicited.

je2-8m H. L. POWEES, Proprietor CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED. A late of the GIBABD HOUSE, Philadelphis, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. augo-ly DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEAL TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &o.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE MNGBAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

CABINET FURNITURE. -CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Busi now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

mb20-tf

No. 326 CHESTNUT street

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

BEATION BEY, TOY, AND PANOY GOODS

M P O B Y U M,

KO. 1035 WALNUT STEERT,

BELOW MLEYSTER,

PHILADELPHIA.

ILLUMINATING OLLS. "T UCIFER" OIL WORKS. We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a stoady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & FEARSALL, fext-tf Office 516 MARKET Street. CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES is induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchaser paye thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frau and imposition. FAIBBANKS' SCALES are manufacared only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIB-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the mainess, where a correct and durable Boales is required.

FAIRBANKS & EWING. apio-if MASORIO HALL, 715 OHESTRUT ST MAUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from us.

BABUTOHE & LAVERGNE,

WYLE-12 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. DAMPHLET PRINTING. Best and Oheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BEOWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street.

zen among us again, if he will stay. Another member is J. B. Hubbard. He was exiled from TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1862.

From an occasional correspondent. YORKTOWN, August 22. A retreat of our army is always attended with more or less surmises and disceuragements to many who know nothing but obedience to the orders of commanders. It was so at our retreat from the White Oak Swamps, before Richmond, to Harri. son's Landing, and great dissatisfaction was expressed on this, our last retreat from the Peninsula, gained by months of toil and enduring of hardships. A retreat is always hazardous in the extreme to the rear guard of an army, who are held back to great judgment and precaution on the part of the

the safety of the entire force re reating. COMMENCEMENT OF THE RETREAT. On the morning of the 9th inst., the transportstion of troops commenced from Harrison's Landing and day until the grand army of the Potomac was reduced to a handful of men. Gen. Pleasonton's duty and keep up the appearance of an army in force, and we were advanced to Turkey Creek, at the foot of Malvern Hill, as pickets, a distance of six miles from Harrison's Landing, where we renained until the evening of the 16th, when we received marching orders. As the army had all left, and we were to bring up the rear, at eight o'clook P. M. we were in our saddles, and the column moved off slowly, leaving six squadrons on picket, under command of Major Pennock Huey, of the 8th Pennsylvania, who was ordered to remain until twelve P. M., when they should quietly move off without being observed by the rebel pickets. On our march we were afforded no little amusement in the way of seeing dummies placed along the entire line of our breastworks, an officer of the day mounted on a wornout Government horse, logs with charred-ends mounted and covering the walls of the works, resembling columbiads, stove pipes resembling the rifled caunon, and around each stood the gunners, with their implements in hand, ready to salute an approaching army with the cannon's wild roar, and so perfectly

tinels, and preparing for an attack to drive us from our stronghold, and imagined their chagrin upon the discovery of their "sell." WE ENCAMP FOR THE NIGHT. Our march was kept up until 12 o'clock P. M., when we were encamped within sixteen miles of the Chickahominy. At this hour Major Huey commenoed the drawing in of his pickets from the foot of Malvern Hill, and retreated a distance of three miles, near the breastwork, which point he held for twelve hours, when he gradually fell back from behim with cavalry and infantry. Here a slight skirmish ensued, resulting in the wounding of a private in Company E, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry,

executed that it was well calculated to deceive

and cause an army to come to a stand still, with

the anticipation of work ere a further advance

might be made. In fact, oft have we imagined

that we could see the rebeis firing upon these sen-

who was shot through the breast. THE CHICKAHOMINY REACHED. The advance of our brigade reached the crossing at Chickshominy at a late hour on the evening of the 17th inst., where we were encamped at 21 o'clock A. M. On the morning of the 18th inst... we were joined by Maj. Huey, with his command. He was warmly greeted and complimented upon his success The undertaking was great, and the manner in which the whole affair was conducted reflects greatly to the credit of the Major, as a man who is possessed of that coolness and judgment es. sential to military success. At 9 o'clock A. M., the brigade commenced the crossing of the Chickshominy, by means of the pontoon bridge. The stream at this point is about three-quarters of a mile in width, and the bridge was all that could be required. Two hours were occupied in our crossing, and after all had successfully reached the shore, the bridge disappeared in less time than it required us to cross. After reaching the shore we were somewhat amused at one of the privates of the 8th, who suddenly drew his horse around facing the opposite shore, and carefully surveyed the pontoor bridge, its entire langth, and wrigging dinchargh to

atathe same time remarking, "Catch a Yankee, Mr. Rebel; it can't be did." BOUND FOR YORKTOWN. We remained at this point until the morning of the 20th, when we again took up our line of march for Yorktown, via Williamsburg. The last-named place was gained at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we stopped to find our horses and draw rations for our men. While resting we thought we would stroll round and see what was to be seen, and if anything presented itself that would afford a Christian meal, we should secure it; but "a'as! poor Yorick!" we went in hungry, and came out with a strong desire for something to est. The town is shrouded in gloom. The stores, hotels, and private houses have closed shutters as well as doors. Occasionally did we come across a bright-eyed litt e girl on a street corner, with her basket of green apples, retailing to our soldiers at a penny apiece. Two years ago we had occasion to sojourn for a few days in this place, Then all was life and activity. The commercial mart was all that could be desired; fashion, had its rage among a population of upwards of seven thousand inhabitants; the payements were lit up with the bright smiles and graceful forms of the fair; but, alas, how changed! At six o'clock we were again ordered into our saddles. Arriving at this point, Yorktown, as eleven P. M., we observe no change since our departure for the Peninsula; all is quiet, and the sentry, as he walks his lonely beat around the walls of the fortifications, yet reminds us of our occupying contested soil—the place surrendered by the British, and evacuated by Magruder without the exchange

OUR FUTURE MOVEMENTS. When we shall leave, and where we shall go, is yet a matter of mystery; but what we require is rest, and we trust that we may receive it, as our labors have been onerous and fatiguing, taking the advance of the army to within four and a half miles of Richmond, and the rear of the same on both occasions of retreat from the battle-ground of Fair Oaks to Harrison's Landing, on the James river, and from the last named to our present position. But Heaven forbid that we shall remain at this oint for the recruiting of health and spirits, as here's a spot of ground situate near by over which is a signboard inscribed, "The Union Cemetery;" and from the endless number of new-made graves, we are strongly impressed with the important fact that it cannot be gained here. More anon.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

From General Butler's Department.

New ORLEANS, August 10, 1862. NON APPEARANCE OF YELLOW FLYER.
All indications, up to this date, give us encou agement that our city will escaps a yellow fever visitation this year. This has been the earnest preyer of the Unionists of New Orleans. The impious and malevolent wish for a return of the scourge is frustrated. A great effort was made some weeks ago to represent one or two cases of death in our hospitals, reported as doubtful, to have been cases of this fever. The fact that we sign of epidemic disease, has put an end to the prophesying. There is, however, considerable sickness of a light character among the soldiers. In seasons when no epidemic exists, the new comer is not exempted from acclimating fevers, but these are rarely if ever fatal, with reasonable attention. There has been no yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans since 1858. Previous to that it visted us in '47, '53, '54, and '55. The Confederates could gain no advantage from its return, for it is as fatal to the Mississippian as to the Northerner; and it is probably held in more fear among people of States immediately around us than among the venturesome ankees, who come and brave its dangers through, not having homes of easy access to fly to on its approach. During the prevalence of fever here an rleansian visiting country places in Mississippi and Alabama is sure to be avoided, so great is the fear of communication of the disease, the seeds of which they suppose he may carry in his person, or in his clothes. The Confederate army could probably not furnish two regiments of men not subject to this fever; so that the result of its visitation would se only an increase of misery to the sufferers, and i loss of tride and business to the city. GEN. BUTLER'S "INDIGENT RELIEF" ORDER. General Butler's order, assessing the prominent ontributors to the rebellion in one-fourth of the

sums then given, to help the suffering poor of the

city, is cordially approved by the loyal, and re-ceived with a spice of satisfaction by some of the To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

The "North Pennsylvania Railroad Company," in which the city of Philadelphia holds a pouniary interest to the extent of one and a half million of dollars, is refused by Connoils an outlet for her coal trade out Broad or Ninth streets, whilst the "Reading Railroad Company," virtually owned abroad, and in which the city has no peouniary interest, is allowed to monopolise, to the detriment of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the only avenue between the Delaware and Broad street—the Willow-street railroad. dislo; al, who do not forget to wish retribution to the prime movers of their froubles. A board of distributors has been appointed, with orders to assist alike the families of Union recruits and Confederate soldiers, and the friendless destitute, but to keep separate accounts with these classes, for reference and examination. The board consists of five g ntlemen. Among these is Colonel Thorpe, now our city surveyor, formerly of the New York custom house, and known in literature as "Tom Owen, the street-the Willow-street railroad.

News to Sunday Last.

here, last December, for saying that in ninety days the stars and stripes would wave again over New Orleans. He is an industrious mechanic, who has at ained competence and position. His time of exile was spent in Cincinnati. A gereman who left the Rappahannock at 11 o'clock on Swelv morning has given the Bulletin some interest-WHO HAVE TAKEN THE OATH-ASTONISHING DE-

VELOPMENTS. The provost marshal's report, showing that 11,723 persons have taken the citizen's oath of allegiance to the United States Government, has been received with much astonishment, but its truth no one questions, the registry books being open to the examination of all. What is remarkable about as in leaving we gave to the enemy what had been | the matter is the fact that the list exceeds by more than three thousand the total number of votes cast for members of the State Convention that caused the State to secede, and hurried it into the war. insure it against a surprise attack. It requires At that election the vote stood about 4,200 for Secession delegates, and 3,900 against—the maximum commander in charge, as upon its success depends | majority for Secession being 338, and this majority attained by palpable frauds.

Bee Hunter." , He is a jovial and popular gentle-

man, in former years a resident here, but well-

known, in late years, in New York and Washington

circles. We have some hope of making him a citi-

NO LOUD UNION TALK. Strange to say, however, it is still unpopular, and considered "indiscreet" to profess Unionism, or talk with infantry, and troops were on the march night it. I will give an instance. A person having to give a bond in a civil suit at the Provest Court, was told by the clerk that the security must be a person cavalry brigade was held in reserve, to do picket whe has taken the oath. He replied that all his whe has taken the oath. He replied that all his business friends were Secessionists, and it was impossible. The clerk told him to look through the registry book, and he would find himself mistaken. He did so, and was surprised to find several names, just the sort he wanted. The first one he applied to at his place of business said he would be glad to do him any favor of the sort, but an oath of allogiance would be required, and that he could not take; in fact, he would rather die first. Still congosing the fact that he had examined and found their names upon the book, our friend repaired to others on his list, not one of whom admitted er intimated having taken the oath; and all, on being informed of what would be required of them, expressed the utmost abhorence, and regretted their inability to serve him.

DEFERT OF THE REBELS AT BATON ROUGE.

Wednesday, August 20, 11 o'clock P. M.:

Wednesday, August 20, 11 o'clock P. M.:

Hernal Pope's entire command, with the exception of sar guard, crossed the Rappahanneck this morning.

A guard, crossed the Rappahanneck this morning at 90 clock; closely followed by the save commence on wring; from Culpeper at 3 clock Mond ay evening, and the rear guard commence of morning in ording the portion of leaver guard. Crossed the Rappahanneck this morning at 90 clock; closely followed by the save audit of the ording and considerable force of the enemy, was grant of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the warm of the ording and considerable force of the enemy, was grant of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the save guard of the enemy About half way between the guard of the enemy About half way between the guard of the enemy About half way between the guard of the enemy About half way b

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT BATON ROUGE. Breckinridge's defeat at Baton Rouge is the only topic of war news discussed during the past thre days on our flag-stones. Yesterday, the ambi lances carried the wounded of the battle throug our streets to the hospital. A movement is on fit among the Unionists and their families to seole them practical relief and attention, and efforts re making to bring the thing to a head quicklyso that none may suffer. The army surgeons, nurs, &c., are doing all they can, and a few noble sals among the ladies of New Orleans are unobtrusivly visiting the sick and wounded, and showing thim kind attentions. There is also a good deal of inorganized liberality and attention from our citizens shown to the soldiers, as many of them warmly testify, but there is need of association and organization in the matter.

ASSESSMENTS PAIN IN A considerable amount of Gen. Butler's assess ment has already been paid in, and to-morrow, which is the last day mentioned in the order, will probably realize a large accession to the contribuwishing to be ostentatious in their sufferings, and others wondering whether the man is really in ear nest. It is very probable, however, that General Butler will, in a few days, show, as Gen. Halleck did in St. Louis, that this plan of assessment is a very practicable thing, and that the embarrassments in the way of its execution will trouble none but themselves. General Butler's fearless and prompt measures have made him popular with the loyd and Union-loving of our city. He possesses the confidence of this class in New Orleans without a doubt; we hear no expressions of a contrary sentiment, except from open or disguised enemies of our beneficent Government.

Harper's Magazine. The September number, which we have received from J. B. Lippincott & Co., and also from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, contains several attractive articles. Such are an illustrated paper upon ironclad vessels, "In the Buffalo Country," by G. D. Brewerton, Trollope's "Orley Farm," Miss Evans' "Romola," the conclusion of Thackeray's "Philip," and the Editor's Drawer. There is a portion of Miss Mulock's feeble and purposeless story, "Mistress and Maid," which is prosy, spun out, and common place to a degree, in incident and charac-ter. Other female source, in ner story currents Partie Caree," and Miss Mabel Key, in her unambitious but most interesting sketch, "St. Luke's Hospital." There is a fine war-poem, by N. G. Sheppard, called "The Carte de Visite," and another, entitled "Seadrift," by T. B. Alrich, in which occur such bad rhymes as anger and danger. The best article, as regards fulness of fact and clearness of statement, is upon the new volume of Carlyle's Frederick the Great, and we can scarcely err in attributing this resume to the practiced pen of Mr. A. H. Guernsey. The Editor's Drawer is original and racy; we have not detected a single old acquaintance in its numerous quips, jests, and anecdotes. We notice a promise that, next month, a continuation of the story of "Madeleine Schaeffer," by Miss Prescott, will appear in Harper. The magazine announcements of forthcoming publications by Harper & Brothers, include Thackeray's Philip, with numerous illustrations, Mrs. Oliphant's Chronicles of Carlingford, and also her Life of Edward Irving, the Scottish preacher, the third volume of Carlyle's Frederick the Great, and a new volume of Children's Picture Books, called The Sagacity of Animals, with sixty engravings, by Harrison Weir.

Peterson's Magazine. The literature is much better than it has lately been, though "The Jacobite's Daughter," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, still wearily drags its slow length along. There are some very good novelettes, including "After All," by Miss Mackintosh, "The Second Trial," by F. L. Benedict, and, best of all, "Dora's Cold," by an anonymous writer. The postry is generally good, and the Editor's Table, including reviews of new books, up to its usual high standard. The numerous illustrations are of averagement, except the frontispiece, "The Little Mischief Maker," the design of which is good, but with an impracticable child's face—the hair being that of an Albino, with a face of impossible width, and unnatural foreshortening.

Bob Lee and Jeff Davis. THEIR TREASON AND TREACHERY—FALSE TO THEIR OATHS -- FALSE IN EVERYTHING -- ENDORSING MUR. To the Editor of The Press : ers, and, of course, at their admission and at change of classes, swore fidelity to the Government, to maintain the Constitution, and to defend the United States against all enemies. Lie repeated his oaths in the army. Davis swor the same over and over-in the army, when additted to the bar, in the Legislature of the State henails from, in Congress, in the Cabinet, in the Sinate. The oaths are required by law, and must have been taken on assuming the offices. They have violated all their oaths; they saturated their ouls with perjury; they forfeited all-precensing to truth and honesty; they rendered themselve unworthy of belief on their word or on eath; they proved to all men that they disregard both. And yet, after their monstrous mendeity, Davis, in his letter; to Lee of 31st Julylast, is brazen enough to say, "a sacred rigard to plighted (he should have said blighted) ai h, shrinking from the mere semblance of brealing a shrinking from the mere semblance of brealing a shrinking neverts our resort to this extremiy"—

gress as put an onshoot of two victomess, and considering two at Washington by its own rottenness, and considering the atherisations which the war placed at the distribution of the war placed at the distribution of the order have withstood, the virtue of the old Congress could never have withstood, with perjury; they forfeited all-pretensila to are now near the middle of August without any of refusing to execute the cartel to liberate r exchange prisoners, which he calls generous. Lee, the deserter, in his letter of 2d August, to the general commanding the United States army, speats the farcical statement of regard for plighted faith; farcical as coming from him and his leader, who have proved that they have no regald for plighted faith. As if to prove their faithlesness, if further proof were wanted, in the paper which contains their vaporing about their plighted faith, they declare they will not comply with their engagement so far as General Pone and his diverse. gagement so far as General Pope and his dicers are concerned; which ought to be retaliated by a

declaration that quarter shall not be given to sither Rebels and traitors, every death caused by their satellites is murder; the shooting of our sentinels was assassination; the hanging of Union men was butchery; the employment of marauders, to kill, burn, destroy, and rob, is savage barbarity; and yet burn, destroy, and roo, is savage barbarry, and yet Lice and Davis denounce as murder the punishment of spies sent into the midst of our troops. Disap-pointed of constant information respecting the numbers, situation, and movements of our armies, from bers, situation; and movements of our armies, from their adherents left within our lines, or in rear of our armies, by their expulsion from the places where they were watching us; foiled by our troops of their expectation of obtaining, by plunder, forage and supplies from the surrounding country. Lee and Davis dilate about op ression of the inhabitants, all of whose distresses have been occasioned by themselves and their accessories, who have brought upon the people whatever sufferings are experienced, the consequences of their villainous in-

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862. Is It Fair?

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Our Frees Strongly Posted on the Rap-

pahannock. CONSTAT SKIRMISHING, BUT NO BATTLE.

ing formation, part of which may be given to the pubic without violating the regulations of the War Departlic whout violating the regulations of the War Departmert.

Or proops have had frequent skirmistes with the rebellin falling back from the Bapidan; but the losses have nobeen heavy on either side. We, hold the railroad brie across the river; as well as two commanding position the other side, from which the enemy have severalmes valuly tried to drive us. Our troops, distributed alge the river for a number of miles, have successfully restd various efforts of the enemy to cross, and it is belied that we can maintain our position until the junction offer other army corps will make us strong enough to reme the offensive.

Ithus I cannonading was heard all along the lines, acravalry eximishes were frequent. The rebells are agrently endeavoring to turn our right, and get in the red of our army by way of Warrenton, which town he in turn been occupied by cavalry parties of, each is But our generals are awake to this danger, and wfoil the rebel plans.

Jur informant does not confirm the report of a corpondent of a marning paper, of the defeat and cape to of about 2,000 rebels, that had crossed a bridge cted in the night. He had heard of no such bridge, of any action corresponding with the one described.

f any action corresponding with the one descrit MOVEMENTS DURING THE RETREAT. RAPPAHANNOCK RAILROAD STATION. sday, August 20, 11 o'clock P. M.

ing.
THURSDAY, Aug. 21.—This morning, at an early hour, the rebels opened a battery upon the 8d Maryland Regiment, stationed at a ford three miles up the river, and scon caused them to retreat.—They had two men killed and savely wounded. At a later hour, about 12 M. a. scon caused them to retreat. They had two men killed and several wounded. At a later hour, about 12 M., a squadro of cavalry crossed the river, about one mile still further on our right, and an infantry corps attempted to cross at about the same time. The cavalry charged upon a company of Indiana troops, commanded by Captain, Wood, and were repulsed. A battery soon caused the rebet infantry to ratreat, and the envalry soon after followed in most admirable disorder.

Oppt Wood captured one of the cavalry officers—a captain, and saveral privates. At about this time the rebet Capt Wood captured one of the cavalry officers—a captain—and several privates. At about this time the rebels opened with artillery along the line for five or aix miles, and a brisk artillery duel was kept up for several hours—from '11 until about 2 o'clock P. M.—and at intervals hroughout the whole day. There was brisk cannonading again, also, between 5 and 8 o'clock P. M.—Early in the norming a force of our cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were thrown across the river at the bridge. This force that several sharp skirmishes, but no general engagement took place. The rebels seem to have batteries at intervals extunding from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs—nine miles above the bridge, to six miles below it—fifteen miles.

ext name from the subdut of watermost not negative miles above the bridge, to six miles below it—fifteen miles in all.

On the right, however, Gen. Pope was well prepared for them, and at every point where they opened a battery our shot and shell caused them to retire. At the extreme left of our line—six miles below the bridge—the brisk fighting followed, lasting several hours, with exacty what result, however, cannot at this time be ascortaired. The loss on both sides must have been large.
This movement on the part of the rebels necessitated the
movement of our camps on the left, and two hospital
tents, containing trenty patients, were left to the tender
mercies of the foe. The less of life on the right of our
line was inconsiderable. Gen. Pope has a very strong
restion, and the troops are all in most accellent spirits. position, and the troops are all in most excellent spirits, and have full confidence in their ability to stay the further progress of the 106.

Bealton's Station,

FOUR MILES NORTH OF RAPPHIAMOGK STATION,
Friday Morning, August 22—8 o'clook.
There is a lull in the firing at the river. An officer
ittached to Gen. Pope's headquarters has this moment ness.

Nine o'clock A. M.—The cannonading is now frequent, and is interspersed with musketry; but it is further to the right (up the river) where Sigel's command is at ork. The main baggage train commenced passing this (Beal-

The main baggage train commenced passing this (beat-ton's) station at six o'clock this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. Sigel's baggage train is now also passing up the same road. This is only a de-cessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as an evidence that our army expects to get whip-A member of the 14th New York militia arrived here a short time ago, and says that two shells fell into the camp of that regiment to-day, and killed several men Glonel or Major Fitzhugh, the rebel General Stuart's

Rebel Press on Congressional "GENERAL JACKSON'S LATE VICTORY." THE COTTON CROP.

SHALL THE CARTEL STAND We continue our extracts from late Southern files, furnished by our special correspondent at Fortress Mon-

[From the Bichmond Examiner, August 18.]

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.]

The meeting of Congress to-day is most opportune. If Providence had oldered it with an eye single to the good of the Confederacy, it, would have designated the very period which hav been chosen for the occasion. If members have come in the spirit which should actuate them, and shall enter at ence upon the important rusiness demanding their attention, their names will be konored for generations to come; but it they have met in the selfish spirit of the modern politician, each mun to vote himself into a brigadier genera ship, a judgeship, or some fat office at the disposal of the men in place, it were much better that Congress would adjourn at once, and that the grave business of public defence should be left to the unselfshness, honesty, patriotism, and energy of the State Governments.

The Confederate Legislature is confronted at the threshold of its proceedings by no less a fact than the threshold of its proceedings by no less a fact than the rapid recruiting of six hundred thousand troops by the public enemy, to be used, in addition to those already invading the country, avowedly for its improverishment, subjugation, and enslavement. To repel this formidable power it has in the field less than three hundred thousand power is not in the new less than the annual to taken to meet this exigent state of affairs.

Unfavorable as this exhibit may be as to the land

meet this exigent state of affairs.

Unfavorable as this exhibit may be as to the land forces, the case is much worse with respect to operations upon the water. Congress has been liberal in appropriations for that branch of the service, and the moneys which it has bestowed with lavish hand have been spent with alacrity; but the magnificent vessels on which they have been laid out have been destroyed by the navy itself as soon as their triumphant success and absolute invincibility have been demonstrated. We commenced the war with a magnificent and wonderfully well provided navy yard, a not numerous but most capital navy, and a prospect of success upon the water, which, if improved, would have led to great things. We are now, so far as the public interests will allow to be revealed even to Congress, without anything, except that notable Secretary, Mr. Mallory, a Navy Department, a Navy Bureau, and swarms of navy clerks, which the vast establishment of Great Britain would scarcely suffice to keep employed. It has been proposed, through the press, to put Mr. Mallory into the Merrimac, No. 2, and to blow both up together. A simpler measure would be a vote of Congress requesting the President to place this branch of the service in better hands. Such a vote should be taken in open session, should be recorded by ayes and noes, and be made a conspicuous landmark in the history of the war, and in the career of a Congress which has, as yet, done nothing to inspire the public confidence. Such a vote would disclose at once to the country what members had come here to serve the public interest and what to serve their own selfath ends by sycophancy to the powers having the dispensation of patronage. Such a vote would give the popole new hope, for it would give to the powers having the dispensation of patronage. Such to the powers having the dispensation of patronage. Such a vote would give the people new hope, for it would give them hope in Congress—a thing which they have never had before. Looking upon the present Confederate Congress such an offshoot of the corrupt one that broke in two at Washington by its own rottenness, and consider-Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Though an indispensable measure, the creation of a mayy is of secondary importance to the business, demand-

navy 18 of st condary importance to the susiness, and and ing the immediate action of Congress, of increasing our army to the size exacted by the new measures of the enemy. It is not a proposition admitting of debate that the limits of age prescribed in the conscription law will have to be transcended, and a new army raised from the men below eighteen and above thirty-five. But a radical difference will have to be observed in the method of creating this new army. The chief objection to the conscript law of last April was the fact that the business was entrusted to the Confederate Government. The State Legislatures having neglected the subject at their winter sessions and sojourned, no alternative was left in the pressing exigency of that critical period but to waive all objections of detail, and to acquiesce in a measure then become absolutely essential to the salvation of the countilly. Probably it would have been better, even then, if Congress had entrusted the enrollment, organization and mustering of the conscripts to the superior energy, fidelity, and patriotism of the State Governments; for the Confederate authorities have not yet executed the conscript law. But this was not the view taken at the time. Having now the benefit of experience, it is plainly and imperatively the policy of Congress to gail upon the States to enroll, commission and organize the army of second class conscripts, which the preparations of the remmy require to be brought into the field. If Congress thall at once make the appeal to the States, this new army will even how be raised before the first class conscripts are yet fully mustered into the service.

The first two weeks of the present session will entitle the Congress to the lasting gratitude or the eternal curses of the country. No assembly of men ever before had so certain an opportunity of winning honor or infamy. The recent Legislature of Virginia which, after Congress, had stampeded from Bichmond, after the Government had selzed the railroads to transport away its bagges, a navy is of secondary imp ing the immediate action of Congress, of increasing our army to the size exacted by the new measures of the

SECRET SESSIONS. SECRET SESSIONS.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The people are utterly in the dark as to the transactions of their representatives for their liberty, involving all that is dear to men. Out off the responsibility of the representative to the people; let them know nothing of what avail is the representative to the people? They can neither control him nor rule themselves. The representative becomes an irresponsible ruler of the people, or, what is more probable, the tool of the Executive, from whom all patronage flows, to carry out his despotic beheats.

atives it is clear they must know all his transactions, and be able to support or repudiate them, and to continue or to change their agent, the representative. Take, for instance, a case by way of illustration. The Constitution of the Provisional G vernment prescribed as follows: The Provisional G vernment prescribed as follows: The Provisional G vernment prescribed as follows: The Able of the rate of \$25,000 per annum; and he shall not receive, during that period, any other modument from this Confederacy or any of the States thereof. It is impossible to mistake these words of the Constitution. Human language could not devise a more distinct declaration that the President should "receive \$25,000 per annum; as, his emolument; and nothing more. Yet we was installed in office, and we find the following resolution: "The Congress of the Confederate States of Amomato The Congress of the Confederate States of Amomato The States." Here is authorized to lease a furnished mansion for the residence of the President of the Confederate

ment buildings be authorized to lease a furnished mansion for the residence of the President of the Confederate
States." Here is a resolution to add to the "emoluments" of the President a furnished mansion, equat to
seven thousand dollars—making his emoluments thirtytwo thousand dollars—making his emoluments thirtytwo thousand dollars instead of twenty-five thousand. Do
the people know how their representatives voted on this
plain and papable violation of the Constitution for the
benefit of the President? A nother matter we would notice is the Presidential vetoes. It is understood that
President Davis vetoed more bills of the Provisional Congress than all the Presidents of the United States, from
George, Washington to Andrew Jackson, included. Do
the people know anywhere how their representatives
voted—first, on these bills; and recond, on the vetoes
upon them? Which of them supported this butrageous
abuse of the veto ower? Do the people know?

[From the Montgomery (Als.) Advertiser.] [From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

[Brom the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

We have never approved of the secret policy of Congress, and do not believe that it is in accordance with the spirit of the Confederate Constitution, or that it is calculated to subserve the best interests of the country. We regard it as pernicions, both, in principle and practice; as being calculated to engender distrust in the hearts of the people, and gives free rein to corrupt and unprincipled politicians to work out their own designs, uncontrolled by any fear of popular displeasure. While the doors of Congress remain closed, bad men will be enabled to plot and plan in secret, unchecked by the fear of popular manifestations of disapproval. It is only by exposing the acts of members of the Government to the criticism of the people, that they can be made to feel continually a due sense of the importance of their duties, and the weight of the responsibility resting upon them; but, while Congress sits with closed doors, and the acts of Government are matured in secret, this wholesome criticism cannot be exercised with discrimination, and, as a consequence, there is no proper feeling of responsibility on the part of those entrusted with the management of the affairs of the country. We hope, therefore, that when Congress meets again in August, a resolution will be and see and hear for themselves what their tryprocurve they consequenced ever thing convected with the Congress and see and near for themselves what their representatives are doing. Let the darkness which has herefofore enveloped every thing connected with the Government be dispelled; let the light of day shine in upon the machinery of Government, and then if members do not receive the confidence and support of the people; it is because they

confidence and support of the people, it is because they have not deserved them.

[From the Columbus (Miss.) Republic.]

Secret sessions of Congress are in the highest degree dangerous to the liberties and interests of the people. Let us take warning by a chapter in the early history of the late United States, which, in its infancy, was for some time on the brink of rain; though, as the question that nearly caused it was only debated in secret sessions of Congress the really war not awar of it till more than some time on the brink of ruin; though, as the question that nearly caused it was only debated in secret sessions of Congress, the people were not aware of it till more than thirty years after the danger had been providentially averted. In 1786, John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who had been authorized to institute a negotiation with the Spanish Government, laid before Congress, as a profound secret, a proposition to abandon the navigation of the Mississippi river to Spain for the period of twenty-five or thirty years, as an equivalent for a treaty of commerce with that nation. This suicidal measure would have inevitably led to a separation between the Rastern and Western country. It would have been a reliaquishment of five-eighths of the territory of the United States, and an abandonment of the fairest subject for the payment of the public debt contracted by the Revolutionary war, which would thus have been chained on the neck of the country in perpetuum. Had the people been aware of what was going on they would never have permitted such a question to agitate the councils of the nation; but the whole affair was veiled in darkness, and so continued until the year 1818, when a resolution was passed authorizing the publication of the secret journals of the old Congress. Questions no less vitally interesting will have to be met by the people of the Confederate States. Let them take timely warning, and watch with a jeatous and suspicious eye every attempt by Congress to sit with closed doors.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN. From the Bichmond Enquirer, August 14 late brilliant victory in Oulpeper county as were received yesterday through various sources.

On Saturday, the 9th inst, the lat Brigade, commanded by General Winder, the 2d Brigade, Col Garnett, and the 3d Brigade, Gen. Taliaferro, attacked the enemy at Mitchell's Station. The fight raged furiously during the day, when a portion of the 3d. Brigade became surrounded, and were compelled to fight their way out with severe loss. The 48th Virginia, which is attached to this brigade, went into the fight, with 528 men, and came out with only 150.

An intelligent correspondent sends us the following, dated on the battle-field, Sunday morning, 3 A. M:
General Jackson has fought the Yankees and has again whipped them. We left from above Gordonsville on Friday, about half past 3 o'clock A. M., on an advance movement. About the middle of the day our cavalry came in contact with the Xankee cavalry, and after a sherp en agement they took to their heels, toking about twenty killed. We took about forty prisoners, with their camp and camp equipage. Our loss was none. Out roops encamped Triday night on Garnett's farm. Early on Saturday morning we again took up the line of march, and care of the day of march, and care of march, and care of march and care the decay of care of march, and care the decay of the care of march, and care of the day of march and care of march, and care the care of the care of march, and care of the day day draw of the day of march and care of the day day draw of the day of march, and care of the day day draw of the day of march, and care of the day day draw of the day of march, and care of the day day draw of the day of the encamped Findsy night on Garnett's farm. Early on Saturday morning we again took up the line of march, and about 9 o'clock discovered the Yankee cavalry drawn up in line in great force, about one and a half mile in advance. After waiting for some time to find out their intention, we had, about half past eleven o'clock, to open upon them with two pieces, from two batteries, on a cross fire. Our shots were well directed. I was standa cross fire. Our shots were well directed. I was standing on my horse by the cannon that fired the first shot, which fell in line a short distance in front of them. The next I saw fall among them. Gen. Ewell then told the men to give it to them as fast as they could load, which was cone until they all disappeared behind the cover of the woods. Our infantry was then advanced, and about five o'clock began one of the most rapid and severe engagements of the war. We suffered severely for a short of the until we got our men up, when we gave it to them, but and heavy, and drove them back with great loss. Our firing did not cease until about one o'clock at night.

livision led in the attack, which was subsequently rei forced by a portion of A. P. Hill's division, the whole numbering about fifteen thousand, against about twenty-five thousand of the enemy. Our losses are not definitely ascertained, but are supposed to reach about six hundred wounded and one hundred killed. The enemy's is estimated to be much heavier in killed and wounded, begingle for hundred without love. The enemy retreated after several hours of degrerate resistance, leaving the ground covered with arms and ordinarce stores. We secured about one thousand stand of murkets and rifles, besides a large number of pistols, swords, &c. We had sone seventr-five or a hundred missing, but it is supposed the number will be largely retuced, as they were constantly rejoining their commands. We trok no artillery, the enemy having succeeded in getting them off. There have been occasional thirmishes since the fight on Saturday, but they resulted in nathing of a serious character. The enemy fell back to the neighborhoed of Oulpeper Court House, carrying off the most of their dead and wounded, though a number of the latter were left on the field, and fell into our hands. They were parcled and sent to the enemy's lines under a flag of trace. The enemy retreated after several hours of desperate

lines under a flag of truce. From the Blohmond Whig August 15.]

An aid of Gen. Jackson, who was present at the battle of Cedar creek, furnishes us some interesting particulars of the engagement. The victory was so complete that a bey of Yankee officers, under a flag of truce, three days afterwards, admitted that it would be absurd to deny it, and laid a wager with one of our generals that not even Pope would pretend that it was anything but a defeat to them. Our informant estimates the force engaged on our side at \$8,000—that of the enemy at 20,000. Our killed and wounded numbered, according to General Jackson's medical director, 600—of whom not more than 150 were killed. The loss of the enemy, in Killed, wounded, and missing, is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. We took two splendid Napoleon guns, fifteen hundred stand of small arms, twelve wagon loads of ammunition, four stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners. The at stand of colors, and nearly or quite 500 prisoners. The fight began with skinmishing about 2 o'clock, some six miles this ride of. Culpeper. Court House. At 4 o'clock it had become active, and hot, and was continued until near nine o'clock at night, at which time, the enemy had Stuart replied that it would be impossible for him to finish the job in that time, and that he would give him till sun-

the job in that time, and that he would give him till sundown. And this was done. During the hottest part of the fight General Jackson put himself at the head of his old Stonewall Brigade, infusing into that band of heroes an order and impetiosity perfectly, irresistible. The ground over which they passed was almost literally covered with slaughtered Yankees. Our informant does not doubt that this victory is but the forerunner of another more important and overwhelming, unless Pope should execute one of McClellans, thank movements. and set THE PRICE OF COTTON From the Richmond Whig, August 15.] [From the Richmond Whig, August 19.]
The Mobile Register says cotton has lately shown that it still-lives. Long dormant in the gin houses of the planters, it is aroused to life as a commercial commodity by the magic of our military, successes, and with the vigorous vitality which perisins to intrinsic values, responds to the appreciation which it has in foreign markets. The sudden advance of cotton to some twenty cents per pound in Georgia markets, and to figures approaching these in other domestic markets, is, of course, directly attributable to the new flush of confidence which our recent successes have inspired, promising that the our recent successes have inspired, promising that the time will come, at a period not very remote, when the buyers of the outside world will be enabled to purchase But will the advance of prices be sustained? If, as is But will the advance of prices be sustained? It, as is very unlikely, a sudden peace should open our ports to commerce, would those who hold cotton at a cost of twenty conts be able to save themselves? A brief calculation would seem to demenstrate that they would be safe It might be estimated that the last year's crop was

lation would seem to demenstrate that they would be safe enough.

It, might be estimated that the last year's crop was three and a half or four million beles; but it is unnecessary to be precise as to figures, inasmuch as we know that the demands of the consuming world were up to the yield, and that there is no ether supply on hand in the world, but, this, and that no more will be raised in the South this season than, will, compensate what has been destroyed and supply the demand for home consumption. Indeed, there is reason to doubt that this season's planting will supply the home demand and compensate the amount destroyed, which has probably been from four to six hundred, thousand bales—doubtless nearer the latter than the former, for in the rich country along the Mississippi the destruction was almost total. Thus, at the reopening of intercourse, we shall have but the amount of a single crop to offer to the world, which will come hungrily into our market to find relief from the cotton famine, its stock of raw cotton exhausted, and its supplies of manifactured cotton, running yery, short, and held at high prices. Thus not only the necessities of industry, which appeal to humanity and to the interests of capital, but the necessities of consumption which create the commerce that sustains and fosters the former, will combine to assure the maintenance of the highest rates for the cotton we will have to sell.

It is the trade demand for cotton goods on which we may confidently rely to keep up the prices to figures that warrant the home transactions at this time at quotations now, ruling in Georgia and sleawhere. We must consider that the stock of manufactured goods is running very low everywhere, and that before our ports are opened two whole crops of cotton will be lacking to the regular sources of supply. This deficit must necessarily keep up the prices of goods, and, the swatined high price of the raw staple will be the consequence. Our planters will lose nothing by not planting cotton, for they will realize co

TWO CENTS. SHALL THE CARTEL STAND ? From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 15.]

From the Richmond Whig, Ang. 15.]

The cartel of exchange adopted by the Governments now at war is framed in the main in accordance with those enlightened principles which have done so much to miligate the horrors of modern warfare. Under the ordinary circumstances of a war between Powers holding the same acknowledged status, with the existence of neither depending on the result of the siruggle, its cenditions might be considered unexceptionable. True, we surrender a large (xcess of prisoners; but in dealing with an honorable enemy, to whom the obligation of a parole would be sacred, this would be no disadvantage, and, should the fortune of war ever shift the balance, the enemy would in turn have to exercise the same liberality. Such would be the case were we engaged in war with one of the Eurogean nations arising out of any of those questions which are the usual canses of rupture between independent. Powers; but the character of the people with whom we are contending, and the very nature of the struggle in which we are involved, suggest grave double, as to the policy of the measure.

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Of the Initias of the measure of the proofs, both in the negotiations prior to the commencement of hostilities and in the actual progress of the war. In this very matter of parole, it may be remembered that the prisoners taken by Gen. Price at Lexings ton had scarcely returned home before it was announced in the newspapers that they would immediately re-enter the service. This was mentioned as an evidence of their pariol.

What reliance cambe placed upon the faithful observance of a parole by a people whose ideas of honor are of so utilitarian a cast, ruled; too, by man who have given us such signal illustration of their punic faith? Will they, who proclaim an abandonment of the rules of the United States the unto the service, or as a reserve for funders to have arrived, an urgent of the model of the prisoners in our some important point, are the rules of the United S

nature, it would seem to be perfeculy competent for our Government, and consistent with good faith, to suspen its operations for the future. Let this be done universally, as it has already been done in reference to a particular corps of the enemy, and we shall probably see that improvement in his conduct which has always followed vigorous and decided action on our part THE SEVEN-DAYS BATTLES. The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mer-

cury writes:

Mr. Crocker, Superintendent of the Army Intelligence Office, states that his books show between 11,000 and 12,000 wounded in the battle before Richmond, and thinks the whole number, including those in private houses not reported to him, will be about 12,500. Gen. Lee, I am told, estimates the killed at 3,500. To these must be added a great many who were disabled by exhaustion, want of food, and bad water, so that the sum total would amount; perhaps; to 18,000 or 20,000. The per centage of deaths among the wounded has been heavy, owing to the hot weather. I have heard it put at eighty per cent, but this is foolish? No case of am-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rebels Preparing to Attack Baton Rouge [From the National Advocate, August 13.1 An intelligent young gentleman, who left Baton Bouge Sunday evening, informs us that the Confederate army was stationed ten miles distant from that place, hourly expecting large reinforcements. On becoming reinforced, it was their intention to renew the attack on Baton Bonge. The United States forces had called in all their pickets, and notified all non-combatants to leave, with anoth movable property as they choose to take with them, as the combatants with them as the combatants.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 13] Governor Thomas O Moore, the Chief Magistrate of the State of Louisiana, made his appearance in Thitodeaux last week on business. The moment the fact became known the people furned out to mob and murder bim. Many people were armed. He begged for mercy; and still, but for four women who surrounded him, he would have been shot. The people detest him on account of his cotton burning and sugar-destroying order. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

[From the New Orleans Delta, August 14] At half past five o'clock last evening Commodore Far-ragut hauled down his flag from the mizzen and raised it on the mainmast, which act announced to the fleet that the hitherto flag officer had assumed the functions and dignity of a Bear Admiral in the United States Nayy. A

salute was fired on the occasion, and in the evening he was serenaced.

This is the first instance in the history of the Republic of the instalment of an admiral in our navy. How fitting it is that Farragut should be the first to be invested with ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

[From the True Delta, August 15.]

We learn that the patrol employed by the planters on the right bank of the river, below Algiers, were attacked last night by negroes armed with shot-gans. The negroes were concealed in the cane near the toil-gate, opposite Chalmette. They rensed from their hiding place, Preitre, Altheir gans at the patrol, composed of Uaptain treated back to their hiding place. Thringth Frank through the muscle of the right arm, and his coat was riddled with buckshot. North was shot in the abdomen. The number of slaves was not known. Two of the party being wounded, the other four were unwilling to remain. Consequently Capt. Reed returned to the oity. We learn that Lieut Dryden has gone down the coast with six men. No tidings have been heard from him. If the [From the True Delta, August 15.] six men. No tidings have been heard from him. If the negroes are armed, as is generally believed, there is reason to fear that they will be overpowered. We learn that the private patrol are to be disbanded.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

[From the Denver City News, August 11.]

A messenger arrived from the southern part of the Territory, on Saturday last, with the news that a guerille band was in active operation on the head-waters of the Huerfano and San Carlos, and in the vicinity of Fort Garland. They number thirty-five men, under the leadership of a Captain Matteson, who claims to belong to the rebel army of Texas. Their avowed object is to harass and rob the Government in every possible way. Int not to molest private property or persens. From the Denver City News, August 11.] way, but not to molest private property or persons, unless they see something they want.

A few days since they captured the Fort Garland mail, and kept the mail-carrier prisoner for four days, when they released him, but kept his horse, arms, and all the Indy felessed nim, but kept his norse, arms, and an the mail matter. A gambler known as Snaggle-tooth Jones, Capt William M. Pierson, and other Denyer men, are said to belong fo the party. Prompt steps should be, and doubtless will be, taken to ferret out these marauders, and mete out to them their just punishment. Such service would just suit some of the Colorado boys of either the let = 23 segment. the 1st or 2d regiment.

From the St. Louis Democrat, August 22. We lay before our readers the contents of a printed circular found in the pocket of one of the batch of Secse-sionists who were caught in this country a few nights since, while attempting to leave for the rebel army. This recious document, somewhat mutilated, was given to us ate last evening:

TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS AND STATE OF the welfare of Missouri will not be forgotten. Circumstances transpired to cause the temporary withdrawal of our troops from their native soil, but now it is determined that they shall speedily return.

We have sought formeon interest with our brethren of the South, and our blood has mingled freely with theirs on many battle-fields, for the maintenance of the great principle of civil liberty and equal rights, inherited from our sires of '76. An indiscoluble tie unites us, which cannot be broken; animated by a like spirit, our destiny is the same. Therefore we can rely fully upon the assistance of the Confederate States of America for a helping hand, to sustain us against a common enemy. a helping hand, to sustain us against a common enemy a neighbor have our cause at heart are expressly enjoined to be prepared to co-operate with us at a moment's
warning. It is thought advisable that an organization
be formed in your midst, of such a nature as I hope
will satisfy the most cautious.

In the face of the many difficulties which we have to contend against, it will be necessary to proceed with great caution and watchfulness. It is, therefore, deemed advisable that a copy of orders and regulations apper-taining to said organization be furnished to those empowered to raise recruits (same to be attached to a copy

ARTICLE 1. It is considered expedient that the com-nate omeer has nest should not be known to any subordi-cation with him are required to add having communi-ART. 2. Every captain appointed according to au-thority vested in the commanding general, shall have full power to select his own officers for the full completion of his commany. full power to select his own officers for the full completion of his company.

Art. 3. Every captain or his subordinate officers shall have full power and authority to administer oaths of allegiance and enlistment in all cases.

Art. 4. No recruit so enlisted shall be informed of the name of their captain; nor is it necessary that they should know the position of a party officiating in any capacity until the proper time arrives for action, of which there will be timely notice given.

Art. 5. The mode of equipment will be imparted by the officers to their respective commands in due time.

It is strictly enjoined that in no case whatever is a copy of this document to go out of the hands of the recruiting officers, but only such portions read to parties enlisting as are suitable to the case. By above precautions it would be difficult to implicate many except those directly concerned.

JOHN C. BOONE, Colonel. FORM OF OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.

de swear by the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that you will not divulge any secret that may be disclosed to you. You make oath that you will bear true allegiance to the Confiderate States of America, and that you will faithfully act in the capacity of a Partisan Rafiger, for service in the State of Missouri during the term of three years or during the war." CAIRO NEWS DESPATCHES.

CAIRO, August 19.—T. M. Cook, correspondent of the Chicago, Times, who signs himself "K." has written litters from here reflecting very severely on Provost Marshal Merrill and his guards Yesterday General Tuttle made an informal investigation of the matter, and as Cook falled to substantiate the charge made, he was pleaced under arrest. Yesterday he denied the authorship of the letters; to-day he acknowledges, and General Tuttle gave him the alternative of denying the charges in the Times or going to Alton during the war. He has chosen the former. In the Times or going to Alton during the war. He has chosen the former.

Lieutenant J. R. Howlett, provost marshal of Paducah, has been relieved (f. his duty, and Captain J. C. Dann is appointed in his place.
Captain Getty brought down yesterday, from Clincinnati, five hundred recruits for the navy.

The steamer Pringle brought five hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton from Columbus this morning. About one hundred bales a day come to Columbus.

Manyelis, August 17, vis Gaiso, 19.—There was a five caking the provided of the force of the confess of the force of the confess of the force of the force of the confess of the confess lasted only about fifteen minuter, when the Confederates ran from the field to the twocds, leaving their killed and wounded behind.

G. V. BROOKE, the tragedian, is in the Bankruptcy Court at Birmingham, England. His deficit is twenty-five hundred pounds.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PREES will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 106 For a Olub of Twenty-one or over, we will send ar Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to not as Agents & THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements ins lines constitute a square. nts inserted at the usual rates. S

THE HALL ARCTIC EXPEDITION HIGHLY INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

MOUNTAINS OF FOSSILS

Geographical Development. Facts Connected with the Franklin and Frobisher Expeditions.

RELICS THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD ...

The despatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, published on Saturoay, gave some interestit g intelligence respecting the operations and discoveries of the new Sir John Franklin expedition, in charge of Mr. C. F. Hall The success of those hitherto sent out, the discovery of the northwest passage, and the zeal of many persons in exploring the frozen regions of the Morth. will, no doubt, before many years, give us the most reliable information respecting that part of the globe. We had been so long in the dark respecting it that the numerous expeditions prior to the loss of Sir John Franklin caused, but little interest; but since that time the excitement attending lies probable fate, the rivalry as to who should find him; or obtain information as to the whereabouts of his party, together with the deeply interesting works that have been written respecting the different expeditions, have had the effect to excite the public mind and cause a desire to learn more respecting that part of the world. The despatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, published party, together with the deeply interesting works that have been written respecting the different expeditions, have had the effect to excite the public mind and cause a desire to learn more respecting that part of the world.

What Mr. Hall has accomplished will be better understood by the following private despatch to Mr. Henry Grinnell. It covers the entire ground, and shows how much and how valuable his discoveries have been:

BT. JOHNS, W. F., August 22.—I am bound for the States to renew my voyage. I have not prosecuted my mission to the extent proposed, on account of the vessel; but I thank God that He hath empowered me to do see much. I have determined the fate of probably two hoats' crews of Sir John Tranklin; have solved the mystery of three hundred years relative to Sir Martin Frobisher's expedition, under Queen Elizabeth, and have learned the fate of five of the men captured from Frobisher by the Esquimaux I have found and identified the exact place of their landing and prior account of Warwick's Sound; from thence Frebisher attempted to plant the colony of one hundred men. I have recovered Avassa, Varedi, and a large number of relics, of raid expedition, and have explored over one thousand miles of sea coast, including the so-called Frobisher's Sound Taylond to be a dean hay, terminating the son's Birtaits and Day of trousure. The teering Henry Straits, which I found to be a deen bay, terminating to son's bitraits and Bay of Frousair. The George Henry was about to depart for the States August 9, 1881, but thick ribbed ice kept her, entombed until October 12. The ship's company subsisted mostly through the window by the generous hospitality of the Esquimaux. I bring with me a family of these people—a man, wife, and child. The records of my work exceed three thousand pages. I will report details to you of my expedition on my arrival.

Mr. C. F. Hall, whose energy and fondness for arctic explorations induced him to undertake the perilous task of investigating more closely the shores of that dreary country, returned to St. Johns, N. F., on the 22d inst, in the bark George Henry, of New London. He returned in consequence of the less of his little vessel, which prevented the further examination of the coast.

The details of, his expedition, when given to the public will, no doubt, prove of unusual interest. The plan he adopted of living and making himself familiar with the language and habits of the Esquimaux, was an excellent one, and had he not met with the mistortune of losing his means of meking further ceast examinations he would have succeeded, no doubt, in being able, by his association with the natives, to have obtained much information respecting matters of which we as yet have no knowledge.

o knowledge. He has determined the fact, however, that what we 70 degrees west. It has always been considered to join the waters of Davis and Hudson's Straits; but his disthe waters of Davis and Hudson's Straits; but his discovery does away with the idea.

We are much in the dark respecting the correct shore line of the greater part of the Arctic coast. To obtain it would be almost impossible, for the masses of ice which are continually surrounding the shore provent any positive determination of the subject. Chances may be offered, when the season is favorable, te fill up the gaps that now remain; but years must pass before any certain knowledge can be obtained of the exact shaps of the Arctic shores, if we are ever able to obtain it. There are now many indentations marked on the shore line on every map; that have no existence in fact; and when examined, as Brobisher's Straits have been by Mr. Hall, will be found to have existed only in the fancy of the engraver, or in the imagination of some whaler, who, because there was an indentation in the ice surrounding the coast, naturally thought the land must take the same formation. formation.

Mr. Hell reports having examined over a thousand miles of coast. This will prove of importance, and will add much to our present information respecting the country. His explorations appear to have been confined to Davis' Straits and to the southward of the parallel of the proverse at the departs have represented to the country. 67 degrees, as the despatch makes no mention of his having been to the northward of Cape Walsingham by water.

His journey to the interior must have been of an exceedingly interesting character, and had he been able to carry out his ideas of constant intercourse with the Esquimaux, he would no doubt have obtained reliable information of all the poor fellows who remain yet to be accounted for, and who have no doubt laid their bones in the frozen regious of the north, besides being able to obtain an extensive and correct knowledge of the country, of which we have comparatively no certain information.

nation: How far his researches have been carried on shore and omong the natives we do not yet learn; but we feel satisfied that one who has energy to carry out a shore-line examination of over a thousand miles in a region of constant ice and snow, will have made discoveries and obtained information of the interior that will be in all restant ice and snow, will have made discoveries and obtained information of the interior that will be in all respects new, and that will increase the desire to have further information regarding those desolate regions.

By the despatches we learn that among his other discoveries; Mr. Hell has obtained information which has probably determined the fate of the two boats' crews of Sir John Franklin's expedition who perished in endeavoring to return. There can be no doubt that had the various expeditions; which have been sent in search of Sir John Franklin been organized to pursue their observations more on shore than afloat—or on the plan adopted by Mr. Hall—that certain knowledge of the fate of Sir John and his party would have been obtained long before it was. Mr. Hall has no doubt obtained his information from associating with the Equimaux, who have, in all probability, a knowledge of the fate of all foreigners who perish on tablish the fact that the search of; and the knowledge will be gained only associating with the natives, adopting their manners and customs, living with them for a time sad gaining their friendship. In this way they will be induced to give information that will be all the world will desire, and which might have been acquired long ago and for a tiths of the money that has been expended on expeditions that have virtually amounted to nothing. The discovery, also, of their landing, proves how much valuable information can be obtained where the search is made in a proper manner. Frobisher's voyages had ceased to be thought of; they had become matters of history, and only used for reference; and that pow, at this late day, information should be had which forms an important addition to them, no one could have deemed possible. Mr. Hall has also obtained information of the existence of a great glacier and mountains of fossils between Hudson's Straits and Frobisher's Bay, and has, we apprehend, much other information respecting the curiosities of the interior that has not been transmitted by telegraph interior that has not been transmitted by telegraph.

While we do not think that the information we can
gain respecting that part of our globe to the northward
of the parallel of seventy degrees north, or to the southward of the same south, will be of any particular benefit,
still it will be well to knew all we can respecting every
part of the globe on which we live; for there is no telling what we may come to, and what advantage we may
gain by being thoroughly posted even upon regions of
ice and snow, where the only inhabitants are the polar
bear and Arctic fox.

The Arctic explorer gains his knowledge by the most
severe experience. He life is one of toil, hardship, and
suffering, and it requires a man of the most indomitable The Arctic explorer gains his knowledge by the most severe experience. His life is one of toil, hardship, and suffering, and it requires a man of the most indomitable energy to project, equip, and carry out with success an expedition that has only in view all the hardships and discomforts of life, without any of its brighter features. Hence we lock apon the success attending the late expedition of Mr. Hell as wonderful, considering all that he had to do with, and have no doubt when he once more starts, assisted, as he will be, by others, and with greater means of effecting his object, that he will be able to accomplish all that he desires, and give to the world a narrative of his adventures and discoveries that will be valuable through all time.

His plans we consider the most proper to gain extended information. The explorer who depends upon his vessel alone to carry out the voyage and to make discoveries, and who knows the probabilities are that he will be locked up nine months out of the twelve in the ice, can never effect much: We rather look to those who, like Mr. Hall, rake the land for it, and who, with the aid of elects and snowshoes, the companionship of Esquimaux and their faithful dogs, seek information that the sailor who sticks to his ship cannot obtain, and who depends upon his small boat to make such shore examinations as he may deem necessary to the success of his expedition.

m necessary to the success of his expedition.

From Western Pennsylvania. BEAVER, PA., August 22, 1862. Captain T. H. Norton, of the 9th Infantry, reguar army, and Assistant Surgeon L. Oberholtzer, are here examining and mustering in the 140th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers: Beaver county has done nobly. Her quota required for the first three hundred thousand was sent off promptly, and it is highly probable that the number necessary for Beaver to furnish in the last call will be furnished without a draft. curnished without a draft.

Surely treason cannot lift its head in a county like this. Fathers and mothers send their sons without a murmur. They do not wait to ask if they can escape he draft, but, like true patriots,

are willing, if need be, to offer their sons on their

To the Editor of The Press: DEAR SIR: I would beg leave to suggest (through the columns of your valuable paper) to Mr. Marshal Millward, when he completes the enrollmen of the militia, that he would publish the names in the daily papers once or twice, giving the name and residence of each person enrolled, and the number of the precinct and ward, also the bounds of the precinct. By this means every one who is enrolled would be able to see at a glance whether his neighbor who is equally liable with himself is on the list; if not, he could have his name put en. In this way a large amount of skulking would be prevented and we would have a fair and honest enrollment, which would give satisfaction to the whole people. Very respectfully,

whole people. A SUBSCRIBER. THE COAST SURVEY IN CONNECTICUT—Officers of the United States Coast Survey are now engaged in testing the accuracy of the base likes of some of the triangles which are spread like a vast net-work over a large portion of the United States. Mount Tom, near Northsampton, is the point where the theodolite is fixed, and the angles measured; and Sandford Mountain, in the town of Cheshire, Conn., twenty-nine miles distant; Baid thill, in Union, Conn., twenty-nine miles, and Box Hill, in Bolton, Conn., twenty-nine miles, are signal stations; on each of which heliotropes; which are small round mirrors capable of deflecting the sun's rays, in any desired direction, are mounted. Even when the sky is free from clouds or haze, good observations can be obtained during only a brief, period in the morning and afternoon, owing colous or mane, good conservations can be optimized dutient or ly a brief, period in the morning and afternoon, owing to the tremulousness of the atmosphere caused by the heat of the sun. Hence weeks and months are consumed in verifying what it takes but a flash of time really to take.

THE FELLNER MURDER TRIAL.—The prosecuting attoiney of Monmouth county has fixed the trial of Radetzakl; for the murder of Fellner, for the 3d of September. A question of much interest to the medical jurists will be raised, and one which has not yet been passed upon in this country by any jury in a criminal court. The body of the murdered man had been in the court. The body of the murdered man had been in the water some days, and was found near the Strewbury river, in this State. This State having only jurisdiction to try for murder committed within its limits, it will be to try for murder committed within its limits, it will be incombent on the prosecution to prove that the man was murdered where the body was found. This will be gitted, and it will be contended, and endeavored to be substantiated by evidence, that the body had floated from some distant point. One of the most remarkable criminal trials in England involved the same question, and resulted in an acquittel.—Nevark Mercury.