## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.



We can take no notice of anonymous communication tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. WT Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

#### THE WAR.

None can complain now of the inactivity of our Virginia campaign. Event has succeeded event so rapidly within the past fortnight that the unmilitary mind becomes perplexed in attempting to arrive at any definite information as to what has been done, or what might have been done. So many incomprehensible and irreconcilable despatches appear in print, so many strategic points are occupied that cannot be found on any attainable war map, so many confident prophecies are uttered that this rebel general will be entrapped and that rebel general cut off from his supplies, that the reading public finds itself in an inextricable maze whenever a grand battle does take place. We shall therefore place in a clear light, but briefly, the reanlia of the fighting of Friday and Saturday last. On Frium-last General Pope attacked the rebels at Haymarket, a station ------Manamas Gan railroad, shout eight miles west of Manassas Junction. The result was a most complete victory, which was to be followed up on the following day by a renewal of the offensive. Saturday came, and with it, unfortunately for us, and most nnexpectedly, came heavy reinforcem ints to the rebols, who in turn became the assailants. To a prudent officer like General Pope, a retrograde movement was the only policy of safety left. That prudent policy was most skilfully and success fully enaoted. Our army has retired in good order. to an almost impregnable position at Centreville, where it will immediately be reinforced, where it has direct communication with Washington, where it can obtain all necessary supplies without danger of cavalry raids in its rear, and where it will assuredly gain strength for an immediate forward movement. There is nothing in the despatches giving us this information that need dis courage any truly loyal man-nothing discouraging in a prudent retrogression, which will be but temporary-nothing discouraging in the fact that | can possibly be performed. General Pope has been joined by Franklin-nothing discoursging in the fact that " Sumner was on the march"-nothing discouraging in the fact that Gen. Pope is expected promptly to renew the contest. The advantages or disadvantages of this withdrawal to Centreville remain to be seen; but this much we know, that, whether good or evil may result, the movement is not in stself a defeat. We of the North have much of the shaping of its consequences on our own hands. If in our apathy we neglect to send forward the needed reinforce-

ourselves. THE NEWS.

VERY full details of the second battle of Bull Run appear on our first page as telegraph. Although subsequent despatches detract somewhat from our triumph as first reported. we have nevertheless no cause for dejection, but many reasons for hopefulness. We are fighting an enemy whose desperation impels him to fearful risks. These risks he will inour once too often.

ments to s rengthen General Pope, the responsi-

men who carried the Union banners, we have been enabled to sustain the charge, and to hurl back the exultant legions into the fastnesses from which they came. We claim a great victory. We have sustained the united assault of the Southern armies, and, having demoralized and pros-

push on our column to Richmond. Every city in the North is sending forth its thousands to swell this gallant and magnificent array. Every home in the North is sending

forth a brother or a son to take the place of some dear one who has fallen in his country's cause, and every lover of that cause is making sacrifices to accomplish our triumph. giving his money and prepared to give his life.-Such a spectacle as this is a fit companion picture to the sublimely terrible exhibition that we are seeing in Virginia. With the valor of the North in the field, and the loyalty of the North preparing to take the field-with a great cause to animate our souls, and a

triumph and consolation. To the loyalty of the North we make the

the bloody field of battle there comes the cry of wounded men demanding instant and tender care. It is for the people of the North to give another manifestation of sympathy and sincerity by ministering to their relief. We want accomplished physicians and surgeons, kind-hearted men and women, to nurse the sick and wounded. We want every household to give of its linen and its woollens to assist in alleviating the sufferings of our friends and brothers. We want every man to give of his substance, that the efforts of these Ohristian men and women may be for immediate and substantial good. The battle is over, but let us not forget its many victims. Let us not forget that, while we are secure in our homes, hundreds and thousands spend these hours in pain and anguish. This is the immediate duty that comes to all men, and we pause in the midst of our exultation to impress it upon them as the highest and most sacred task that

### England and Our Grain Crop.

Very many sensible people believe that the bility of failure rests less on that officer than upon

int; and, as everybody had left their um What their common sense teaches them

trated them, we are still fresh and eager to

righteous God to give victory where victory belongs-the rapidly coming future is full of

appeal which these stern events suggest. From

recent change of England's attitude to this country, was due less to a declining sympathy with the rebels than to a sudden consciousness of her dependence upon the North for the bread of life. Cotton was necessary to her capitalists and manufacturers; but wheat was indispensable to feed her clamorous millions, who, when their stomachs are concerned, are not spt to enter enthusiastically into undeveloped Cabinet schemes of the diplomat, nor applaud for any length of time the blatant speeches of the " honorable member from Verbosity." The masses of Great Britain may be

misled for a time by their presses, and by the misrepresentations of such Southern emissaries as YANCHY, SLIDBLL, and SANDBRS; but although an obstinate, they are not a wholly upressonable people, and their common sense teaches them that their interests lie in the continuance of friendly relations with our Government. can reduce to an arithmetical certainty by the production of the figures. In the nine months, commencing on the first of last September, England imported 4,919,344 quarters of wheat and 4,236,456 cwt. of flour ; four per cent. of the flour were obtained from the United States, thus creating an indebted-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA Highly Important from Pope's Army BATTLES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, TERRIFIC CONTEST YESTERDAY

A REVERSE. A RETREAT, AND A VICTORY.

# STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

### His Overwhelming and Unexpected Reinforcements.

THE ISSUE OF TO-DAY TO DECIDE THE CONTEST.

The Crisis of the Rebellion at Hand

JACKSON'S ADVICE TO HIS MEN

The Last Hope of the Southern Confederacy.

MAGNIFICENT VALOR OF THE UNION TROOPS. OURAGE OF THE MEN AND SKILL OF THE

GENERALS.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Special and Exclusive Report to "The Press.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862. Getting News Under Difficulties. It will hardly be necessary for me to mention the fact hat it was not until late yesterday afternoon that the War Department determined to relieve the newspaper. respondents from the restraint recently placed upor them in order to prevent them from furnishing any news direct from the army of Visginia. When it was annonneed that the "embargo" had been taken off, the name spread like lightning, and every one's countenance wore an expression of hope that some reliable information concerning the details of the recent great battles south of ns would be speedily forthcoming in bulletins, extras, and, as the latest, in the Sunday papers. The physiognomies of familiar friends of mine-the. "gentlemen of the press," the elongation and melancholic cast of which it was thought, by citizens, had become hopelessly par -a sort of chronic affectionsuddenly rounds up, and, illuminated with exultant smiles, these gentle men had kind words and abundance of jokes for ever one. Soon all was hurry and bustle on the streets, and

it was evident that some movement of importance was being executed within our city limits. Government Impresses Vehicles.

The correspondents ran hurriedly around from o livery stable to another, offering fabulous prices almost for saddle horses, horses in carriages, wagons, buggies, or anything in which a man's body might be stowed away. But, alas! none were to be had for love or money-none except for the Government service. Cavalrymen were galloping up and down every street, and avenue, and alley, and taking possession of every hack, carriage, and light vehicle of whatever description, for the purpose of despatching them to the fields of the late. conflicts, there to be used in removing our brave, wounded soldier ; from the cold, damp ground to comfortable beds in our hospitals. Accordingly, during the whole of yesterday afternoon, last night, and this morning, a motiey procession of vehicles was rattling over the Aqueduct Bridge, in the direction of Centreville, some of the drivers cursing and swearing at the prospect of eing suddenly improvised nurses and undertakers, and in contemplation of the loss of innumerable "nic What a spectacle was that which met the eye of the habitue of the national capital upon the arrival of the Sunday morning train from the North ! Not a hack was to be had; it was raining hard, and very unplea-

mand of Gen. JACKSON; but about our o'clock a treendous cloud of dust was seen on the right, and tien POPE became convinced that heavy reinforcements for the enemy had succeeded in getting through Thoroughfare Gap, and were marching towards his right, with a view of turning it, and getting in his rear. He accordingly wisely determined to withdraw his jaded troops from the immediate field of action, which the enemy at ones took possession of. It was mortifying for General POPH to do this, but necessity knows no law, and SUMNER and PORTER had not arrived to save the day. Centreville is a most important point, and Manas. sas Junction is equally so, and no one can fail to see hat it is absolutely necessary for us to keep possession This morning the rebels renewed the ba'tle at day. break, and it has been raging furiously all day. An attempt was made to turn our right. but the brave Storn. with his trusty Germans and the batteries he knows so well how to manonvre, was at once ordered to the right. and the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. Sign headed a bayonet charge in person, it is said, and in this new position distinguished himself. Then a bold stroke was made at our centre, which was handsomely repuised by MODOWELL. After this a desperation was fearfolly

evident among the rebels, and there soon emerged from the dust a long solid mass of men coming down upon our poor worn-out army at a bayonet charge on the doublequick. By the description of those who saw this line of bayonets, I am satisfied that in the distance it must have presented a spectacle at once awful, sublime, terrible, and overwhelming.

The Rebels Charge on us.

On came the demons, as if emerging from the earth; well-caparisoned myriads, reaching in solid column as far as the limit of human vision. But we were fully prepared to meet this onset properly, and our men stood. pale, but full of courage, awaiting the result, fully determined to die nobly fighting for the stars and stripes, if die they must; and they saw no salety in retreat. A Change of Tactics.

of them.

Perfectly astounded at the confidence and courage of our men, the rebels came; u handsomely within good range, and taking our fire an semi-orderly commotio was observed in their ranks. While this encouraged on men. Gen. Pors saw what was the intent of it all. The Rebels Turn our Left.

Almost as quick as thought the bugies sounded the order to the rebel phalanxes, and instantly the huge mass of rebels was hurled scainst our left wing. The gallant divisions of BENO and SOHENOK-heroes and victors of other fields-stood their ground for a short pace, but were soon overpowered, and gave way. Bat ting on a yell of triumph, the rebels pushed over plies of their own dead men and the corpse of many a patriot, asing the bayonet at close quarters with our troops. The Order to Fall Back.

The rebels were slow in re-forming. They had no lriven us back without considerable loss, and they did of make another advance until half an hour after, about boon to-day.

This Campaign Decisive,

A rebel officer who was taken prisoner in the charge emarked vehemently, "You cannot whip us-our fat depends upon our success in this campaign." As Good as the "Slogan."

Now everything looks like a great defeat to the arms of the Union, but God has not willed it so. We are never to be defeated at or near Bull Bun again. Our einforcements are in sight at last. STRES, with his

invincible regulars, is in sight. It is the yanguard of FITZ JOBN PORTER'S corps. They are coming up from Mangasas to give the rebels some of the "touches" they applied to them so artistically at Gaines' Mills. His fire is delivered in the enemy's flank, and the rebels stagger back.

Sumner in Sight. The rebels seem three to our one, when cheering is heard in our rear, and the dust, rises in clouds seemingly for miles in extent. Half an hour passes by and puts SUMNER, with his augmented and regenerated corps, in the advance. The troops that have fought so hard and so lorg fall back to Centreville for rest. -Many of them sank right down, and, cooled by the rain that was falling. were soon fast asleep dreaming of home and all that is lovely and beautiful in life, while the roar of cannon was still ringing loudly in their cars, stupefied with the andden relapse from extraordinary excitement of the past week. Franklin Arrives. Shortly after noon to-day FRANKLIN'S corps moved

on from Centreville, and took an advanced position. Schenck and Sykes Wounded. Generals SOHENOK and SYKES have both been wounded

in the hand-the former severely, the latter painfully but not seriously.

Our Captures.

tired in excellent order, and the rebels did not allempt A resumption of the line. But also an increase of the adverse firing. Again & waver, "Staady, steady, men." Col. S. A. MEREDITH, of the 56th Pennsylvania regi-Aye, bawl thil you are hoarse, brave captains and lieu ment, was wounded during the engagement on the night of the 25th. He was conveyed to the hospital, near the nants ; but these seconds are centuries ; you must give these men something to do; you must steady them by ac-Weir. House, at Manassas Junction. It is feared by tion; And here comes enough ; aids gallop down with some of his fellow. officers that he has been taken priorders that bring every musket to its most threatenin position. Then the cheering words of the commanders a As far as is known, we lost neither guns nor ammunithey dash down the lines. Then a wild waving of sword tion in falling back to Centreville by our shoulder-straps as the final word is given, and the All of our wounded were safely brought off. column starts forward. Slowly, at first, and rather The army is not at all discouraged by the results of lamely-joints stiff with fatigue. But as the distance to the foe is shortened the pace is gui kened; fasts and faster moves that steadily advancing column esterday's fight, but all, even including many who are lightly wounded, express the hope that Gen. POPE will

at once move on the enemy. till, on a run like a deer's, with leaps and should like more sayage creatures, they hurl themselves right into the midst of the expectant foe. What passed ther no man can tell. They are not more silent who fall with death-sealed lips than are those who came out unharmed. brought into the Alexandria Hospital : The excitoment is too great for memory to held any Albert Walderf, O, 2d Wisconsin. pround : all faculties are swept away in the one wild thirst for blood, blood. We can only say, that after a short, but desperate struggle, the robel foe fell back-not orderly and meaningly, but in such confusion and lawfork Artillery. John E. Alexander, adjutant, 11th Ohio. less turmoil as only terror can create. The day was won. The blood and bravery of Heintzelman's stout fellows won it. The plandits of a grateful country be with them ! New Jersey. John/Conover, D, 71st New York. It was the boldest and grandest charge of the war. The honor of all history must be with them. Pat McGlenn, sergeant, B, 2d Excelsior.

The Rebel Advance. Very triumphantly the rebel hordes advanced. A long experience on the batile-field has convinced me that this braggadocia of first appearance betokens one of two

things with the rebels-a feint or a reinforcement. When not confident in superior numbers, or not relying on some complex system of strategic mo indeed, move forward-and steadily, too, but not with such presumption as they greeted Pope's wearied forces with on this memorable Saturday. It was evident, at first glance, that they had been heavily reinforced, and it was equally impressed upon our consciousness that we must meet the approaching contest with men wearied enough in body, and not a little dampened by the thought that Sumner and Franklin had failed to come up. But the force under our control was disposed as well as circumstances would allow. All the officers from the major general commanding to the humblest lieutenant were indefatigable in their exertions to mak energy and tast atone for the want of those happy coin ciding circumstances which so often materially contrilivan, D. 2d New York Volunteers bute to decide the issue of a battle. The men stood nobly up to their work, Poor fellows! Sorely tried were they ! Jaded to the utmost by their tremendous efforts of th previous day, yet now called upon to meet a second oreal, and one far more terrible. In the stoutest hearts in the world there will always be engendered some meaaure of demoralization by-forcing a second fight upon men in whose cars are still ringing the awful cries of a first. But here it was unavoidable, and the men addressed themselves bravely to the sovere duty now im-

The Order to Fall Back. The day was far advanced. Our men had fought with more than mortal heroism. Inspired valor flushed each eager countenance. We had suffered severely in killed and wounded; but few of our number had been taken prisoners-the fighting was too desperate, and the field too hotly-contested on both sides to prevent any yielding save in death. The bravery (for I scarce know wha else to call it) of the rebels must be admitted. Whether they were intoxicated or not, as in the seven-days' battles, I cannot say, but I would not be greatly surprised

if such should ultimately prove true. Many of them had Col. Roberts and Captain Pomeroy, of the 1st Michithrown aside their coats and jackets, and entered the gan Infantry, were killed. contest with an Irish dash and recklessness. Many, of Captain Barry, commanding the 16th Michigan, was our men had had not a mouthful to eat since morning, connided. but there was no indication at any point in our line eithe Colonel Brodhead, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, was of wavering or weakness. It was whispered along the ranks in the pauses of the Lient, Farnham, of the 22d New York Volunteers, wa conflict. when the reverberations of the cannon, hushing ronnded.

momentarily, allowed an articulate shout to be heard. Captain L. E. Perkins, of Company E, 2d New York, that FRANKLIN was coming to our aid from Alexandria, and Silas German, private of Company I, 94th New and the men were hopeful. Under such circumstances York, died of their wounds. the order " Fall back ! fall back !" came like a thunder clap to every ear. Each countenance drooped. There serves, was shot through the left lung. was a slacking in our fire, the line wavered for an instant, Licut. Colonel Fuller, in command of the 14th Brookand the massing of the troops commenced. Sad indeed was lyn Regiment, was wounded in the thigh by a Minie this massing of such mere fragments. Regiments were all. Major O. H. Towne, 1st Michigan Cavalry, was reduced to corporal's guards, and, indeed, it is no exagvounded in five places. geration to say that form some brigades it would have been difficult to form a couple of stout companies. But Lient. Col. Thomas, 22d New York, was wounded in no matter now for regimental forms; the object is simply the breast. to get the men into compact form" and retreat them safely. Retreat? Palsied be the tongue that dares to call the deliberate backward movement of those wearied men a retreat. If it be retreat to imperil everything that is dear to man for the sake of national honor-to toil in the excitement of a life-and-death struggle amid every discouragement and actual thwarting-if to hunger, and

Duryca, General Lower. pleed, and fight for two whole days, and then Report for the Associated Press.]

to march to-day.

that General Heintzelman's corps w

ooked for with intense interest.

greatest despatch, and trains will probably extend their

trips to-morrow. There are still a large number of

troops in Alexandria, awaiting transportation to the field

of battle. A Pennsylvania brigade, comprising the 123d

133d, 134th, and 136th regiments, under Gen. Cook, were

trapped, and the results of the recent manœuvring i

WASHINGTON, August 31.-The rebels were heavily re

inforced yesterday, and attacked Pope's army before the

arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack

was boldly, met and a severe battle followed. The

He has now been joined at Centreville by Genere

night. He occupies the strongest position in the neigh-

borhood of Washington, and is expected promptly to

Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-Information received here

tle of Saturday.

Alexand St. alexan

rerew the contest and successes of Friday.

of our troops.

arday.

norning.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. SEVERE BATTLE. Line of Battle formed Three Times

OUR TROOPS RETREAT TO LEXINGTON.

GEN. NELSON WOUNDED.

H.

from the Battle field.

Thomas McCoort, D, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Pennsylvania.

zeant. E. 16th Michigan.

. Mills, D, 28th New York.

G, 5th New York Volunteers.

oral, A, 74th New York Volunteers.

Charles Zoolah, E, 22d New York.

Swain Johnson, B. 1st Minnesota.

Wm. Geriabront, K. 2d New Jersey,

Matthew Cowlin, A, 76th New York.

Henry Hirners, C. 9th Pennsylvania.

Bale Wield. K. 9th Pennsylvania.

John Smith, H, 16th Massachusetts

John S. Hatch, lieutenant, 1st Michigan

Andrew Neisk, E, 105th New Lork Volunteers.

Henry Fuller, H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Ernest Hackinty, corp ral, K, 1st N. Y. Volunteers.

George D. Masten, Jas. Costello, 20th N. Y. Vols.

Lieutenant Morse, of the same regiment, was killed.

Conrad Seicker, sergeant, D, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.

Jscob Cunningham, I, 17th New York Militia.

Chas. Farber, O. 68th New York Volunteers.

John P. Kirk, O, 5th Pennsylvania.

M. H. Setson, A, 35th New York.

Wm. Sporter, A. Maryland Volunteers

Henry O'Neil, F; Henry Broudh, sergeant, I; Philan.

er Ponner, G; and Charles H. Kelly, lieutenant, K. 50th

George H. Swan, lieutenant, A; James Hough, ser-

John Alexander, F: Henry Klein, sergeant, A: John

Henry O. Pratt, lieutenant, F, 38th N. Y. Volunteers.

John M. Gordon, sergeant, B, 72d N. T. Volunteers.

Benjamin A. Sullivan, F: John Garstenacker, H

William A. Wheat, corporal, F; and James Patterson,

Charles E. Bell. sergeant. C: John A. Robertson, cor

Samuel Wayne, John McCarty, B, 1st Pa, Artillery.

William W. Withrow, C, 1st Virginia Artillery.

Joshua M. Haines, K. 105th Pennsylvania.

CINCINNATI, August 31 .- On Friday alternoon the List of Wounded Arrived at Alexandria rebels beyond Richmond, Kentucky, drove in our cavaly. General Manson, with the 69th and 71st Indiana, WASHINGTON, August 81.-The following is an official lat of the wounded in the late battles, who have been moved up, and, after throwing a few shells, the enemy etreated rapidly beyond Bogersville, leaving one gun behind. General Manson bivonacked for the night. On George Loper and Christian Stock, sergeant, I, 1st New Saturday morning General Manson advanced with two egiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy John H. Toole, corporal, I, and J. M. Conover, G, 33 a fight began, with heavy losses on both sides. The memy attempted to turn their left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers. Doutby N. Jones, C. and Edward Van Not. G. 121

The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the rebels finally turned our left flank, and advanced in full force on our column. Jeneral Mauson ordered a retreat, and fell back three miles. and then reformed the line of battle on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks. The firing by artillery was kept up briskly by both sides. After fighting about two hours, the enemy advanced on the right flank, under cover of the woods, and, after evere fighting, succeeded in turning it. A retreat imnediately took place to our original camping ground. Here General Nelson came up, and after great efforts, ucceeded in rallying the men, and formed another line f battle. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exausted, and some of the guns were left without men to work them, all having been killed or wounded. General Nelson was wounded about three o'clock P.

Jacob Bancroft, H; John Mariett, O; and James Sul-H., when our men again fell back, retreating to Lexington. The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000. Our forces engaged were the 95th Ohio, the 12th, 16th,

66th, and 71st Indiana, with Mundy's and Metcalf's cavelry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. . The number is not yet known. Nathaniel Trask, F, and Wm. O. Jones, A, 26th N. Y Lieut. Col. Topping and Major Kunkle, of the 71st Indiana, were killed.

Gen. Wright left this morning to take the field. Gen. Wallace leaves to night to join him. A large number of

regiments are en route for Lexington. LOUISVILLE, August 31 .- In the battle fought yester day, near Bichmond, Kentucky, the Federal force, as near as can be ascertained, was between 8,000 and 9.000. It commenced by General Nelson driving the rebels back. until about 4 o'clock P. M .. when the rebels were Thos. Shine, K. Jos. F. Phillip, Corp., F, 28th Mass. 7 largely reinforced, and, crossing the Kentucky river, hey captured nearly all our artillery, and routed our

In addition to the above, Lieut. Merriam, of the 1st fichigan Cavalry, was wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 men. The Federal loss is reported 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The repel loss is not known, but is said to he neavy. Gen. Nelson was wounded slightly; Col. Warner, of the 18th Kentucky, and Col. Topping, of the 71st ndiana, reported killed.

> all the male chizens were ordered out, and slept on their arms. Major Generals Wright and Wallace are at Lexnoton. The Union men are fully prepared, in case the re .els make an attack.

A Bowling Green despatch says that a large rebel force, Milton Phelps, adjutant of the 10th Pennsylvania Reinder Buckner, is at Tompkinsville. The rebels destroyed the telegraph line to-day at the

State line, thus cutting off the communication with Nashville.

vening. There is considerable excitement in the city.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press,"

Appointments under the Tax Law. The following appointments have been made under the tax law for the State of New York .

COLLECTORS. 1st District—George T. Carman, of Patichoepil. 2d District—A. M. Wood, Brooklyn. 3d District—Henry C. Brown, Brooklyn. 4th District—John Mack, New York. 5th District—Joseph O. Hoxie, New York. 6th District—William Orton, New York. 7th District—William Orton, New York. COLLECTORS. 6th District-William Orton, New York. 7th District-Not yet imade. 8th District-George Patman, New York. 9th District-George Patman, New York. 10th District-Not yet imade. 11th District-Joshua J. Waterman, Hudson. 12th District-Joshua J. Waterman, Hudson. 13th District-Wands T. Kingston. 13th District-Womas Townsend, Albany: 15th District-Gideon Reynolds, Rensselaer of 16th District-Waiter A. Faxon, Obestatown. 17th District-Waiter D. Brooks, Potsdam. 16th District — Walter A. Faxon, Onestertown,
17th District — D. Brooks, Potsdam.
18th District — James H. Bur, Gioversville,
19th District — George W. Erus, Cooperstown,
20th District — Lawrence L. Merry,
21st District — Lawrence L. Merry,
21st District — Lawrence L. Merry,
22d District — Ralph H. Every, Walker, Utica,
22d District — Alred Wikinson, Syracuse,
24th District — Marker Marker, Dark 23d District—Alfred Wikinson, Syracuse, 24th District—Wm. A. Halsey, Port Byron. 26th District—Myron H. Clark, Canandaigus, 26th District—Simeon Chil, Binghamton. 27th District—Seymour T. Denton, Corning. 28th District—John Yan Yoorhees, Rochaster. 29th District—John B. Halsted, Oastila. 30th District-Philip Dorsheimer, Buffalo. 31st District-Milton Smith, Mayville. 82d District-Sheridan Spook, New-York.

ASSESSORS. 1st District-Henry B. Eastman, of Rosslyn. 2d District—John Williams, of Brooklyn 3d District—Wm. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn 3d District—Win E. Robinson, of Brooklyn.
3d District—Pearce O. Van Wyck, of New York.
6th District—George T. Bellews, of New York.
6th District—George G. Steinbrenner, of New York.
7th District—Anthony F. Blecker, of New York.
8th District—Horner Franklin, of New York.
9th District—James E. Carter, of Occhetoa.
10th District—Frack. Cook, of Catskill.
12th District—Frack. Cook, of Catskill.
12th District—Frack. Cook, of Granville.
18th, District—Philip N. Neber, of Granville.
16th District—Lawrence Myers, of Malone.
16th District—Crish D. Meeker, of Malone.
16th District—Heinscall Ransford, of Norwioh.
18th District—Heinscall Rensford, of Morwioh. 11th District—Heinscall Hanstord, of Norwi-18th District—Heinscall Hanstord, of Norwi-18th District—Ohas, M. Denio, of Bome. 20th District—Leonard Ames, of Mexico. 21st District—Jewn Gauder, of Pomphrey. 220 District—Jos W. Gates, of Ontario. 23d District—Jow W. Gates, of Pheps. 26th District—Alfred Wells, of Ithaca. 26th District—Alfred Wells, of Ithaca. 27th District—Joseph J. Mix, of E mira. 28th District—John W. Graves, of Medina. 29th District—John Y. Graves, of Medina. 29th District—Henry 8: Wuodruft, of Franklin ce. 30th District—Henry 8: Woodruft, of Franklin ce. 32d District—P. Gilbert, of New York. The 9th Congressional district of New York comprise seven wards, and is the largest in the city, as well as a very wealthy and important district. If has been di-vided into two collection districts, the Third, Ritth, Sixth, and Eighth wards being numbered the 9th dis-trict, and the First, Second, and Fourth wards the S2d district.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTORS.

1st District-Jesper Harding, Philadelphia 2d Bistrict—John H. Dishl, Philadelphia.
2d Bistrict—John H. Dishl, Philadelphia.
3d District—John M. Biley, Philadelphia.
3d District—John M. Biley, Philadelphia.
3d District—John W. Oowell, Doylestown.
6th District—John W. Oowell, Doylestown.
6th District—John W. Baker, West Chester.
7th District—Wm. Baker, West Chester.
8th District—John W. Teyher, Padias. 8th District—Diller Luther, Beading. 9th District—Alex, H. Hood, Liancaste

At Lexington, last night, the bells were all rung, and

General Nelson left en route for Oincinnati to-day.

Gov. Morton and suite arrived at the Galt House this

Killed.-Oolonel Koltes, 73d Pennsylvania; Lieu tenant Colonel McLean, 88th Pennsylvania; Colone O'Connor, 2d Wisconsin : Colonel Cantwell, 82d Ohio : Captain Francis Shellinglin, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862. Woundea -General Hatch, General Patrick, General The Stamps for Medicines The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not be able rietory stamps until abber. On and after first September and until the proprie ALEXANDRIA, August 30 .- There has been heavy tory stamps can be supplied, manufacturers of articles firing heard to day in the direction of Centreville, and entioned in schedule 9 will be required to keep an ache contest of Friday was undoubtedly renewed this curate account of all articles manufactured, sold or re-Telegraphic communication has been re-established to moved from the premises of the manufacturer, the ac count to be verified by oath, and payment to be made lansesas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired, with the

Sth District—Alax, H.; Hood, Tsancaster.
10th, District—Jamas H.; Irwin, Pottsville.
11th District—Jamas H.; Irwin, Pottsville.
12th District—Jos, H. Scranton, of Scranton.
13th District—H. L.; Scott; Towands
14th District—Levi Kaulman, Mechanicsburg.
16th District—Edward Scull, Sumersct.
17th District—Lindsley Mehaffy, Newberry.
19th District—J. M.; Bouglass, Mercer.
20th District—Jasper M. Thompson, Uniontown.
22d District—John Shea, Pittsburg.
24th District—David K. Lankey, New Castle. 24th District-David K. Lankey, New Castle ASSESSORS. ASSESSORS. Ist District—Wathington Keith, Philadelphia, 2d District—The. M Sweeney, Puladelphia, 3d District—T. Fletcher Budd, Philadelphia, 4th District—David B, Southworth, Philadelphia, 6th District—Edwin T. Obase, Philadelphia, 6th District—Edwin T. Obase, Allentown. 7th District—Thos. Oheney, West Ohester. 8th District—Alex. P. Tutlen, Reading. 9th District—Jake. R. Alexander, Lancaster. 10th District—John Ashley, Pottsville. 11th District—Samuel Gilver, Easton. 12tb District—Samuel Monrose. 11th District—Samuel Oliver, Esston.
12tb District—Wm. Jesanp, Montrese.
13th District—Daniel Kendig, Middletown.
14th District—Horace Bouxham, York.
16th District—Horace Bouxham, York.
16th District—Horace Bouxham, York.
17th District—Thos B. Campbell, Huntingdon.
18th District—Geo. Boals, Boalsburgh
19th District—Geo. Boals, Boalsburgh.
19th District—Daniel V. Derrickson, Mendville.
21th District—Daniel V. Derrickson, Mendville.
21th District—Daniel V. Derrickson, Mendville.
21th District—Daniel V. Derrickson, Mendville.
22th District—D. W. Shirock, Greensburg. 22d District-Henry A. Weaver, Pittsburg. 23d District-Samuel Macks, Butler. 24th District-Samuel Davenport, Bea APPOINTMENTS FOR THE STATE OF OPIG COLLECTORS. 1st District\_Thomas Spoo District-R. R. H. Taylor, Cennicant. District-John L. Martin, Middletown. 5d District-John L. Martin, Middletown, 4th District-F. M. Wright, Urbana. 5th District-John Walkup, Wakakonsta. 6th District-David Sanders, Wellington. 7th District-A. P. Stone, Colus bus. 8th District-Henry C. Hedges, Mansfield. 9th District-John W. Dewey, Norwalk. 10th District-S. A. Baymond, Toledo. 11th District John Campbell, Trento. 12th District Waltham Dewsy, S. Bloomf 13th District Albert A. Guthrie, Putnam. 14th District N. B. Yates, Elyria 15th District-Eliakin M. Moore, Athens. 16th District-Charles J. Albright, Cambridge 17th District-Jos B. Actor, New Lisbon. 18th District-Bichard C. Parsons, Cleveland. Fassessons. Ist District-Oharles D. Fordick. Ist District—Gharles D. Fordick. 2d District—James Pullen, Hamblin county. 3d District—William Miner, Deerfield. 4th District—George W. Berry, Upper Sandusky 6th District—George W. Berry, Upper Sandusky 6th District—George W. Berry, Upper Sandusky 7th District—Issac N. Barrett, Spring Valley. 8th District—O. S. Hamilton, Maysville. 9th District—Luber A. Hall, Tiffia. 10th District—Luber A. Hall, Tiffia. 10th District—H. S. Bundy, Redemults. 12th District—Charles F. Shaeffer, Lancaster. 13th District—Benj. Grabt, Mount Vernon. 13th District-Benj. Grant, Mount Vernon. 14th District-Aaron Pardiner, Wadsworth. 15th District-J. B. Waters, Marietta. 16th District-John H Barnhill, New Philadelphia. 17th District-John H Barnhill, New Philadelphia. 18th District-John E. Hurlburt, Bichfield. 19th District-Horace C. Bush, Beeravenna. APPOINTMENTS FOR KENTUCKY. The State of Kentucky has been divided into four colection districts, and the following appointments made: collegram collegram 1st District-George D. Blakly, Russelville. 2d District-Edgar Needham, Louisville. 4th District-Bichard Opperson. 1st District-Charles Tond. 2d District-Wm. M Spencer. Sd District-Harrison A. Williams. 4th District-Hamilton Gray, Maysville,

At the Central freight depot in Buffalo are temporarily deposited two large cannon bound for St. Louis, of the same pattern as those in use on the Monitor, which are to be used on a gunboat with revolving turrets. They are fourteen feet in length, twelve feet in circumference at the breech, and carry solid shot weighing one hundred and seventy two pounds, and shell weighing one hun- | thirty-five per cent. of the wheat and seventydred and forty-four pounds. Sixteen thousand pounds of metal were embodied in each. Their calibre is about twelve inches.

A VIOLENT WHIRLWIND passed over North Croton. New Hampshire, on the 22d instant. Its track was limited, but the wind was quite destructive to trees, corn, and standing grain, wherever it struck. The house of John Kidder was moved about ten feet from its foundation, and split open. The chimney and shed were destroyed, and the barn was | Of course, to cancel this debt, the profits from also blown down. There were two children in the house, but they were not injured.

WE print to day details of the heart-rending misfortune to the Pacific mail steamer Golden Gate, whereby so many of the passengers perished by fire or water. A more fearful casualty has seldom startled our community, and that it does not excite more general comment is due to the excitements of the war.

THE pistols of Daniel O'Connell were recently sold at auction in London. With one of these, in 1845, O'Connell shot D'Estere. An inscription inside the pistol case stated that D'Estere was promised £1,000 down and £1,000 for life, by the Dublin Orangemen, if he killed O'Connell. The pistols brought £1 18s.

THERE have been a number of fires in Canandaigua of late, and the presence of incendiaries is suspeoted. The fires occurred under circumstances that can leave little doubt that they were the result of design.

FROM the Southwest, we publish much interesting news, including official accounts of the battle of Lone Jack, and the taking of Independence, Missouri. The conduct of our troops, in these engagements, is placed in a most creditable light.

The Battles in Virginia

What we have to say to-day is told in another column. Beyond the brief, nervous, and sententicus narratives of our correspondents, the great events of the last week require neither explanation nor comment. Never in the history of the world have scenes like the scenes of these recent August days been chronicled. We are bewildered in contemplating the mighty drama. We see smoke, and dust, and dead men-men in the agonies of death, magnificent evolutions in the field, wonderful exhibitions of intrepidity and valor, the bayonet charge, the battery taken, the repulse of cavalry, the details of war, its circumstance, and its fearful pomp, and we anxiously seek for the meaning and the end. It is not to us so much that so many men have been killed-we must ask for the bleeding wounds of our country before we think of personal misfortunes. After a contest, terrible beyond all description or belief, it is our proud duty to-day to bless Almighty God for having vouchsafed a great triumph to our arms, and for having enabled the armies of the Republic to inflict the death-blow upon the conscript levies of a de-

perate rebellion. The movements of the different armies in Virginia have been fully detailed in these columns. Our correspondents, and those of our staff whose business it is more particularly to follow and explain the movements of the army, have shown the different designs of the to reduce our grand armies to half racontending generals; how McCLELLAN came from the Peninsula, and JACKSON, taking advantage of this weakness, came to the

Rapidan; how BURNSIDE moved up the Rappahannock, while LEE, with his over-

ness of \$40,000,000. In addition to this, England was compelled to purchase of us, within the same period, fifteen millions' worth of Indian corn. We derive these figures from the official tables of the British Government. so that their correctness may be relied upon.

manufactures required to be largely appropriated. The interruption of the American cotton

trade has, undoubtedly, led to the financial ruin of many hundreds of English manufacturers, and the starvation of numbers of operatives. But the energies of the people are directing themselves into new channels; the cotton fields of the East are being explored and operated with success ; and Europe is recovering from the shock of our civil war, and from the miseries it at first entailed, with some-

thing of American elasticity. To all practical purposes we are as intimately connected with Great Britain to-day, as at the time when the ocean cable linked the two shores together; or, as at the earlier time when the colonies were wont to speak of a "mother country." We have been treated, at odd times, in a rather step-motherly way, to be sure, but we have never been vindictive towards a relenting antagonist. We gave the Prince of Wales almost a colonial welcome, and if he should pay us a second visit to-morrow, he would be treated with respect, as the royal representative of a great people,

akin to us in descent, in language, in habit, customs, laws, and institutions. In the world's great competition, jealousies have sprung up between us, and heart-burnings, but never any vital antipathies. We are brethren in the family of nations-both spoiled. somewhat by our prosperity-and, like all spoiled children, must have our "spats" occasionally, to be followed by a hearty "making-up."

> But we have not yet done with our graintrade statistics. What some very learned writers mean, when they speak of the entente cordiale, is simply-wheat. Wheat is king; wheat holds the balance of power among earth's monarchs. His sceptre is a sheaf, his subjects every generation, his realm the great round world. So much for his highness, in a general way; we are not writing a biographical sketch of him at present, but simply adducing a few facts that explain his wonderful" prestige. The New York Central Railroad, it is stated, will receive this year for tolls on the grain crop of the West, nine millions of dollars; the Erie Railroad will receive seven millions; while the Erie canal will receive for tolls, five millions, five hundred thousand dollars, and for freights, twelve millions, five hundred thousand dollars. Up to the first of August last, thirty million bushels of grain and flour had passed through Buffalo. Of the amount transported to the East by the Pennsylvania Railroad, within the same period, we have seen no statement. From these figures, however, it is plain that we can feed the hungry millions of the Old World through the next winter, without stinting ourselves one dollar's worth, or having need tions. No wonder Mr. TROLLOPE went to Chicago, and wrote an enthusiastic chapter in behalf of our cereals. He has described in that chapter a more imposing sight than the

review of an entire army; and he has given to the world a grander conception of our whelming columns, came sweeping over houndless resources, and inherent wealth, the mountains; how General Pors, by a then gigantic International Exhibitions could well-fought battle and a well-managed re. convey. We will show mankind, in the end, that cotton is not a match for wheat; for wheat is our carte de visite, and inspires the whole world with respect for the great original.

home, the tempers of twenty car-loads of welldressed gentlemen and ladies were sorely tested as they turned themselves into the depot from the cars for temporary shelter, the former already crowded with soldiers and other persons, spxious to get out of the damp. only to find very slim means of conveyance to the hotels. Over the River.

But " the embargo is off," and jealous of each other as well as of the public interests, over they went, upon the sacred soil of the "Old Dominion," in search of anything that sounded like news or the name of a wounded man. Some went to Alexandria, and there took passage upon baggage cars for the seat of war: others were to be seen mounted upon mules, and, with note-book and pencil in hands, were stopping each sutler, surgeon, or straggler they met, to obtain "just a ote or two, you know, from your division "

Sad Reports in the City. During the afternoon a placard was ported all over the city by the War Department, to the effect that any one who wished to visit the battle field to aid the surgion in the care of our wounded, could do so without " let or bindrance." They were requested to furnish their own conveyances where that was practicable, and when it was not, transportation would be furnished by the Department. The only equipmonts necessary were stated o be a tin cup, a bucket, and a bottle of good brandy. I am happy to say that the good people of this city who love our country and her brave sons turned out in great strength, and furnished themselves liberally with nany good things in the way of refreshments, &c., and

departed for the battle-field. Arrival of Surgeons. In addition to the thousands of surgeons, nurses, &c., which have left this city within the last twenty-for hours a large number of medical gentlemen arrived here

this morning from Philadelphia, and were immediately tent forward to the recent doubly bought battle ground to relieve those who have given up from exhaustion. The Rebel Designs.

I find that the accounts published in The Presse, for some days past, of the evident designs of Stonewall JACKSON and LEE, are quite correct. It is now certain that it was part of the plan of the rebel leaders to reach Manassas Junction ahead of us, or drive us out of it and then make it a base of future operation and supply for their armies, as they advanced into Maryland. To this end, LEB ordered LONGSTRBET and ANDERSON to move as one column, due north, upon the Junction, uniting his fforces there with those of JACKSON, advancing from the west. It has been ascertained from rebe prisoners of war that there are no corps d'armée in the South, but that the divisions are composed of several subdivisions, and are thus very heavy, numbering at least twenty thousand n.en, and oftener thirt bousand. So it would seem that the rebil army with which we have had to contend in the recent battles, including the grand divisions of JACKSON, LONGSTREET, ANDRESON, and EUGBR'S old command, could not have been less than eighty thousand men.

### Recent Movements.

By some strategy, not yet manifest, the rebels suc ceeded, about ten days since, in turning our right flank at Warrenton, and marched upon Manassas almost un cerceived. As soon as Gen. POPE became assured of this, he ordered HookBR's division to march upon Manassas Junction rapidly from Alexandria, with five days' cooker rations, in light marching order, but with a good supply of ammunition. HOOKER sprang forward with his gallant fighting division, and, meeting the rebels under EWELL, at Keitle Run, several miles southeast of Manassas, gave him a sound thrashing, and drove him from Bristow Station and the railroad, over which our large army, near Warrenton, was being supplied with stores; and although the rebels had made a raid upon Catleit's Station, and destroyed a small portion of the bridge and track at Oedar creek. this movement of HOOKER prevented LONGSTREET from setting in our rear with a large army, and entirely severing POPE's communication with Washington. Thus the army of Virginia was saved from annihilation or ignominious surrender, which must have followed want of supplies, as there is no forage in that country. It will be plainly seen from this that LONGSTREAT WAS at least to hold in check what he supposed to be our entire aimy at Warrenton, while JACKSON moved through Centreville on to Leesburg, via the turnpike road over Goose creck, over the Potomac and into Maryland. LONGSTREET apparently fell back when HEINTER IN came up with the balance of his corps to reinforce Hoox.

BR, and upon his arrival at Galnenville opened communication with JACESON, who is said to have been moving towards Gum Spring, twelve miles northwest of Centreville, at the time, and informed Stonewall of the condition of affairs, which, being fully appreciated by the latter, he at once turned about and struck for the Warrenton turnpike, intending to join LONGSTREET at Gainesville. In the meantime, Gen. POPE moved his army up from Warrenton as rapidly as possible; MODOWELL, with his own and SIGBL'S corps, and RENO'S division, moving to the left, through Greenwich, towards Gainesville, which movement, Gen. POPR says, caused the rebols to retreat

through Thoroughfare Gap, to return reinforced: The Battle of Friday.

On Friday, after a todious night advance, McDowall, SIGHL, and BENO came upon JACKSON, six miles west of Centreville, as he was retreating to Gainesville, and a severe pitche

The Battle of Saturday.

coais behind.

It is said that our captures of prisoners and stores, camp equipage, &c., are immense. The various trains returning, from the battle-fields are loaded with tons of stores of every description, taken in the recent battles. General Banks.

The army corps of General NATHANIEL P. BANKS is at Manassas Junction. He has rendered most important services, although not actively engaged with the enemy. It is understood that he was anxious to move into the valley and prevent any reinforcements from reaching JACKBON, but it was thought best to leave him to hold the Junction, and keep communication open between our aimy and Washington.

### General McClellan

Hos his headensrters at Fort Lyon ... His friends her say that he has taken umbrage at the action of the President's appointment of Gen. POPE to the chief com-mand of the armies in Virginia. The Army of the Potomac is now completely merged into the former. It has been considerably augmented of late by recruits, returning convalescent soldiers, and new regiments. General Cox:

Among the troops which distinguished themselves in the recent battles, I cannot forget to mention the brave division of Ohio troops, recently in Western Virginia. These war-worn veterans seemed to fight almost for the love of the thing-they stood their ground everywhere nobly. General POPE called them his "trusty re serves."

The Cannonade Heard in Washington. During yesterday from early dawn until seven o'clock in the evening, the steady roar of artillery, much more concentrated and heavier than that which was noted at

the first battle of Bull Bun, startled our citizens. People proceeded to Georgetown Heights and other elevated points, and some went so far as to state that they could distinctly count the number of discharges! Our citizen generally took the matter very complacently. They seemed to have perfect confidence that our army would be found equal to the emergency ; and while some found fault with General POPH on various pretexts, it was universally conceded that he was a man of great dash. and from his recent good management, in operating against JACKSON, in the vicinity of Bull Run, it was admitted that he was " the right man in the right place." I may say that the people were not the least surprised this morning, on visiting the War Department, to find that the President thought so, tco, for he had appointed him

commander-in-chief of the active forces in Virginia. Our Wounded.

It was not a little remarkable to notice leading citizens Seconsion proclivities sending their wagons, horses, and, indeed, everything they had, to the Gevernment in this one of its saddest extremities. The fact is worthy of note, that one prominent citizen, at daylight this morning, had his fifty omnibuses all geared up, and the horses gally decorated with American flags; and, having driven them to the War Office, he tendered them to the Government for such service as it might deem proper. Accordingly, this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a grand cavalcade of fifty omnibuses arrived in town, accompanied by about two hundred and fifty wagons, from the vicinity

of Centreville, loaded with such of our wounded as were not seriously injured. It was astonishing to observe what good spirits these poor fellows were in. They cried out, as they passed the crowded corners, "We sin't whipped !!!

#### Our Loss on Friday.

Persons who have arrived from the immediate vicinity of Manaseas to-day report that our loss in killed and wounded is very heavy, and it is generally conceded that eight thousand is too low a figure. But all agree in saying that the enemy's loss far exceeds ours, owing to the superior arms of our soldiers and their determined valor and terrible enthusiasm. A Bayonet Charge.

There was a bayonet charge. Let those who want i mow what is the sublimest moment in the physical existence of man look at a division when the order is given that is to hurl it silently and stealthily, but steraly and steadily, into the jaws of destruction, whence it can escape only by breaking the very teeth of the Death which threatens it. It is not mere bull-dog daring that is then aroused ; it is more than passionate blood which, at the word, leaps through the veins with such hot impetuosity that toughly corded norve and brawny muscle dulyer, under the fresh life. impulse. It is spirit, soul, that gush up warm and eager from the heart and pour through the old bloodchannels with such vivifying tumult that the dark. dull, veinous clots rush along as bright and sparkling as if their forming were the mantle of new-formented wine : it is the capacity for high and glorious things, for suffering, and daring, and death, which, latent before and felt as but faint and fragmentary aspirings in the commo droping of life, now spring into an armindtent and fullstatured existence. You do not know what they arethe capabilities of life, you of the North who tread your little daily rounds, in and out, and have no ambition beyond the bounds of wealth and ease. You are dreaming, all of you. You think yourselves bowed down when you groan under ponderous unrealities ; by a truer para dox you may stand erect when the spiritual weight of a

real manhood settles on you. Let me strap a knapsack on you instead of a ledger; give you a pistol for a pen, and put a bayonet into your hands which before held a yard stick. Now stand in the ranks and wait for the word. It comes. " Charge bayonet battle took place, which leared and the field was stontly contested. 'This was a drawn Off ! and God be with you! Fight your way stoutly ; it is for your life ! Fight it unflinchingly; it is for your battle, but JACKSON'S loss was very heavy, and observe honor ! If you fall, the glory of this came and the ing the trap that had been set for him, he endeavored ublimity of this scene will brighten your eve in suite of retreat across Bull Bun on Friday night, the death-glaze, and hold high your hopes even when but from some cause he did not get his army entirely over. Our forces moved after him that night, life is obbing; if you struggle through, you are a man forever-a man on a large, scale of character, a man of inand by daybreak yesterday morning had driven the enemy over Catharpin Creek. Up to the date ensity and concentrated force, a man who has had more of General Porn's despatch, headed "Groveton, near than glimpses into the magnificent possibilities of the Gainesville," we had captured all of JACKSON'S baggage mirit within him. Buch are the made men of Heintzelman's entire corps wagons, and camp equipage, and a large number of d'armée who escaped the chances of their glorious charge. brisoners. The fields were said to have been full of rebels overcome with exhaustion, hunger, and thirst, They have lived ages in moments; they have passed through the most terrible ordeal that can test the stuff who roadily gave themselves up. Some of these men of manhood, and they have a recompense beyond gold state that they started out from Thoroughfare Gap in light marching order, with ten days' rations of very er emolument-self-asserted honor and a deen insight of life; for was it not bordered closely and heavily with poor quality. and that this had been all consumed. leath? is be true future victories over him will be easy.

in presence of overwhelming numbers; to fall back slowly and orderly upon reinforcements-if this is retreat. our srmy did retreat. How the President Received the News. The intelligence of POPE'S reverse, received early this morning, had a visible effect upon the President, and he continued uneasy until General HALLBOR informed his of the concentration of our forces beyond Centreville, and our success in driving the enemy back this afternoon. Our Ohief Magistrate has the most unbounded confidence in the ability of Generals HALLBOK and Popul and, it is said that he will take occasion to personally thank the generals who have distinguished themselves

in these battles. The Firing To-day Heard in Washington. The firing heard to-day in the city was only at intervals, and seemed to be dull, heavy, and desultory. Perhaps this was caused by the humidity of the atmosphere It was believed, that a very heavy battle has been going on tc-day, but of course it is impossible for your correspondents to arrive here from Centreville to night. hope to send you a full account to-morrow. "SPECIAL."

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Tespatch to The Press ] NEAR CENTREVILLE, August 81-6 P. M.

Last evening, about five o'clock, McDowerr's left flank was turned, it is said, by a body of rebel cavalry, supposed to be five thousand strong. MoDowsLL's corps being on the left of our army at the time, and the rebel cavalry being supported by infantry, MCDOWELL'S entire corps was almost instantly swept away. The charge was fearful. Our officers say that it exceeded, in fierce impetuosity, anything they ever saw, or heard cr read of in history.

advantage on the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army, in The Ground Regained. This morning there was a report, how true I know not, that the ground lost by this charge has been regained. good order. This is improbable. Franklin, and Sumner was on the march to him last

The Enemy's Strength. The enemy, according to the reports of prisoners who have been taken, and who seem to be intelligent, has recently been reinforced enormously, and now includes the entire rebel army in the State of Virginia! The prisoners even go so far as to say that, according to what they have heard, the rebel army of Virginia numbers about 250,000 men.

The Enemy's Position. indicates that there has been but little, if any, fighting They occupy the outer extremity of the old Bull Bull battle-field at present, their front being at the farthest to-day. point of the old field. They hold their old rifle-pit Our army is well concentrated, and the r which were dug on the memorable 21st of July, 1860 good condition and spirits. They are bold and impudent What their intention is cannot be known to any but themselves. Our Army Reinforced.

I am gratified to announce that our army was rein forced at noon to-day, by at least 60,000 of the most effective men we have in the field, including FRANKLIN'S COIPS, SUMMER'S COIPS, PORTER'S COIPS, RIGHARDSON'S division. EBDOWION'S division, CONB'S division of Ohi veterans from Western Virginia, together with General STURCISS' new division of the following Pennsylvani resiments of the new levies: 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th

126th, 127th, 128th, 129th. The latter marched from the various camps near Washington, this morning, where they have been lately located, and whence they can be safely spared. The Conveyance for Wounded-Blun-

dering. I learn that the pressing of backs, omnibuses, etc. Washington, for the conveyance of the wounded from the battle field. was necessitated by a sad mistake in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Potomae

-the Department having failed to bring up the ambnlances which were used on the Peninsula, and of which there was a very heavy supply. During to day five hundred ambulances arrived in Washingto What Officers think of the Prospect It was the opinion of leading army efficers yesterday on the field that we shall be very fortunate if we can

whip JACKBON, LONGSTERET, ANDERSON, and the other rebel leaders, without surrounding them. Prisoners.

Bight hundred prisoners were sent forward from this point this morning, to Alexandria. This makes 1.500 that have been forwarded to Washington. The total number of prischers captured by us is very heavy TAYLOR'S New Jersey Brigade has not been in this fight. Several hundred of its men. who were taken have been paroled. It has not suffered as much as is generally believed. Statement of a Prisoner.

A very intelligent prisoner, a commissioned officer, with whom I conversed, told me that JAOKSON made an address to his army, day before yesterday, in which he urged his men to stand firm and fight to the last, for if they were beaten then and there, all hope for the succossful establishment of the Southern Confederacy was lost. This man also reports that in Friday's battle JACKSON made a very narrow escape from capture. Number of Prisoners Taken.

Persons supposed to be well informed say that we have

taken at least 17,000 prisoners from the enemy in all the engagements, but many were paroled on the spot and Appeal to the Loyal for Supplies of Lint for the Wounded.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 30th, 1862. TO THE LOTAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN, UNITED STATES:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted. The brave men wounded in defence of their country will seen be in want of it. I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with this necessary ar-ticle. There is scarcely, a woman or child who can not scrape lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in <u>their assistance</u> of their rights are sounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights are sound to those who then you will be accelted in Bobbo by Snearce to M The patients who were able to be moved from th Alexandria hospitals have been taken to Washington to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to day. WARNINGTON, August 30 -General Pope's statement eremy at daylight is confirmed to day by the heavy fall in the defence of their rights and rises, non-tributions will be received in Boston by Surgeon A. N. MoLaren, U. S. A.; New York, Surgeon B. S. Satterley, U. S. A.; Newark, Assistant Surgeon Janeway; Phila-delphia, surgeon Ge rge B. Ocoper, U. S. A.; Baltimore, Surgeon C. O. Cox, U. S. A.; Washington, Surgeon O. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; Cincinnati, Surgeon Glover Penn, U. E. A.; Louisville, Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. A.; St. Louis, Assistant Surgeon J. T. Alexander, U. S. A.; or by any other medical officer of the army. MILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon Generat U.S. firing heard from that vicinity. Rumors of successes o various kinds have reached here, but they need confirma Yesterday rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Ohain Bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction. The impression prevails that the rebels have been on-

Surgeon General II. S. A. Forty-three wagon loads of hospital supplies left here

n Saturday evening for the battle-field. Medical Inspec-LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. tor Coolidge, Surgeon Page, Assistant Surgeon Webster. and other medical officers of the army, and private phycians, proceeded to the same locality. WASHINGTON, August 31 .- The following despatch i

ublished for the information of those whom it may concein: [Translation.]

LEGATION OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862. WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862. In view of the frequency with which some private per-sons, as well Spaniards as foreigners, are in the habit of striving to import remedies and medicaments into Spain, and for the purpose of preventing the losses which might be occasioned through a want of knowledge of the Spanish laws on this subject, the undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her. Catholic Mejsety, has received directions from his Government to communicate to that at Washington, for the information of the merchants of the United States, that, according to the tariff row in force, the importation that, according to the tariff now in force, the importation and sale of every remedy or medicament, "gelfebic or compound, from foreign countries, which is not found set down by name in the tariff of customs, are pro-The Rebel Guerillas on the Tennesse CAIBO. August 30 .- The steamer Bosie Hamilton W bet down by hand in the tail of customs, are pro-hibits and, in order, that any one may be so set down, the application of a professor of medicine or of plarmacy will be requisite, in which application shall be shown the exact composition of the foreign medicament whose im-portation is desired. To decide in regard to these appli-cations, which must be addressed to the dinister of the fired into on Thursday, when thirty miles above Fort Henry. Three of the shots took effect, and the capital was wounded. The gunboat Alfred Robb, which was following the

cations, which must be addressed to the dinister of the Interior, a report will first have to be obtained from the Royal Academy of Medicine of MaJrid, and also, the opinion of the Board of Health. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to reiterate to the honorable Becretary of State the assurances of his highest conside-ration. GABRIEL G. TASSABA. EXCITEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Hon. WM. H. SHWARD, Secretary of State of the Arrival of Wounded from the Bat-United States. Latest Appointments under the Direct

Tax Law. FOR MISSOURI -First District-Collect WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 .- Intense anxiety prevails in tor, SAMUEL H. GARDNER, of St. Louis : Assessor, THEOPHILE PAR the hotels and on the streets to gather incidents of the SIN, of St. Louis. Second District-Collector, JOSHPH

late fights, but the reports are se indefinite up to noon to day as not to justify their repetition. BOGY, of St. Genevieve ; Assessor, DANIEL Q. GALH, of Washington. Third District-Collector, O. B. WIL-Private reports from Fredericksburg, as late as KINSON, of St. Joseph ; Assessor, JOSBPH A. HAY, of o'clock P. M, yesterday, give contradiction to the re-Canton. ports current here regarding the burping of bridges and destruction of property in that locality. There has been No Change in the Army of Virginia. no such proceeding. General Burnside had possession It is not true, as stated, in the papers, that General MCOLULLA, had been appointed or placed in command

f that city up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. General Schenck arrived to day, having been severely of the United States forces in Virginia. Major General HALLECK is the commander-in-Ohief, and Generals wounded in the right wrist during the battle of yes POPE, MCCLELLAN, and others are in command of their

The following are some of the casualties during the rerespective divisions. ent actions in Virginia, obtained from unofficial sources: : 101sr Nsw York.—Captain McOlellan, in the groin Captain W: O. Allen, in the ankle by a shell ; Captain H lo General Pope. General McClellan commands that portion of the Army killed; Lieutenant Danioutt, killed; Captain Thomas O'Hara, wounded in the leg; Captain Donovan; in the heel; Lieutenant White, in the side. of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command.

Captain Waters, 76th New York, in the thigh. Colonel Cantwell, 82d Chio, killed. Hall.ck, general-in-chief.

Colonel Cantwell, 322 Onlo, Eiled. 100rt PRNNS1L/NAIA.-Ospi Simon Brown, killed; Lieutenant Carl, wounded in the stomach and breas; Lieutenant Rozen, probably mertally wounded; Lieut. Patter, head and arm; Lieutenant Blair, wounded; Captain Oliver, in the leg; Lieutenant Space, in the eck : Captain Van Garder, arm off : Colonel Leasure

adly in Mie leg ; Major Dawson, in the hand. Colonel Bors and Captain Hold, of the S6th New York, oth wounded. both wounded. Goloael Broom, of the 20th Indiana, reported killed. Goloael Broom, of the 20th Indiana, reported killed. Goloael Hayes, of the 62. Pennsylvania, wounded. 105TH PENNSYLVANIA.—Oapt. John Hastings, wounded badly in the leg; Gaptain A. O. Thompson, shoulder; Gaptain Robert Kirk, shoulder; Lioutenant, Graig, arm; Licotenant Neil, slightly in the breast; Gaptain A. O. Graig, acting colorel, in the ankle. This regiment, it is said, lost half its members at Fair Oaks. 29TH NEW YORK.—Oolonel Soest, wounded in the arm; Adjutant Van Gedlitz, supposed mortally; Lieutenant Bosenburg, in the arm; Lieutenant Feldesier, in the leg.

58TH NEW YORK .- Major Henkle, in the arm : Lieut Wenklebaugh adjutant to Gen Steinwehr, in the leg. Acting Adjutant Lieut. Powell, son of Dr. Powell, of the 2d Excelsior, New York, wounded. the 2d Excelsion, New York; Wounded. EXCELSION BRIGADS.—Lieut. Frenklin, in the groin; Lient. Col. Potter, hand and arm, and amputation is not probable; Capt. Green, struck by a shell; Lieut. Hoxis, wounded; Lieut. Donalds, died from the effects of an amputation; Lieuts. Murphy, Lowentrout, Lewis, and MacMinter, 10 Fulled MoAllister, all killed.

niel Webster has returned here from Norfolk, with 180 sick and wounded soldiers. About 80 of them ha been transferred to the sanitary ship Euterpe. The signal corps which has been for a long times tached to General McOlellan's army left here this after noon on the steamer Arrowamith for the Potomac. T Arrowsmith also takes up a large number of recruits in the regiment of Vire Zouaves, who arrived here the morning in the Baltimore boat.

River.

Rosie Hamilton, shelled the woods, without, however,

From Fortress Monroe.

effecting the dislodgement of the rebels.

The time for the removal of the wooden buildings the Point will be up on the 31st of August, but not seems to realize that it will actually take place, notwit standing the order has been given. It seems uncall for by those who do not understand why the building

should be removed at the present time. The officer who took the last flag of truce up Jan river was assured by Captain Winder, of the rebel armit whe received it, that the prisoners taken from General Pope's army were treated precisely as the others has

The Command of the Army of Virginia. WAR DEPARTMENT. been.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1862. From Nassau, N. P.-The Gunboat R. I The command of the armies in Virginia is as follows: Cuyler at New York. General Burnelde commands his own corps, excep NEW YORK, August 30 - The gunboat B. B. Cori rom Nassau, N. P., on the 26th, arrived at this port hose that have been temporarily detached and assigned

day. Commander Frank Winslow died on the 23d instant, His body ever. He was a native of Boxbary, Mass. His box

on board. The Under has been sent to the lower quarantine. The gunboat Huntsville was spoken on the 23d, of General Pope commands the Army of Virginia and all. the forces temporarily attached to it. leasce, with the loss of both surgeons by vellow f All the forces are under the command of Major General

and five officers sick. The Cuyler captured the British schooner Anna phia, while trying to run the blockade. She bri advices from Key West to the 20th. The general bes was better there, the fever having abated. The gunbast Albatross and frigate St. Lawrence we at Key West.

The National Horse Fair.

The [President and Secretary of the Treasury were The surgeon and a number of the crew of the Cayl closely engaged to-day in completing the appointments are sick with the fover. nder the excise and direct tax law,

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General.

The prisoners released from the old Capitol last night rociferously cheered the officers in charge, for the kind HARRISBURG, August 30 .- The railroads have treatment they had received. The provost marshal, Major Dostor, is making ar-

Miscellaneous.

y agreed to carry horses and grooms free one will issue half-fare tickets to visitors of the Nation angements for the reception of a large number of pri-Horse Exhibition, to commence at Williamsport 2d of September, to be continued to the 5th. The coners expected in Washington to-day. bition is open to the entire Union, and the indi are very promising. Many entries have been made in each of the States. Among the hoted horses entered are the Arabias I

Excitement at Boston. BOSTON, August 31 -The excitement in the city

to day has been quite equal to that which followed the first battle of Bull Kun. Notices appeared in the Sunday papers, and were also given from the pulpits, requesting the people to contribute lint, linen, whisky, cordials, and other hospital stores necessary for the wounded, and a large amount of such articles were gathered and sent forward by to night's train. A large sum of money was also contributed Mayor Wightman, several members of the City Conn.

left by the night train also to render aid. A train of

eight double freight cars, piled with hospital stores, con-

tributed by our citizens for the use of the wounded in

The Guerillas in Missouri.

state that the guerillas, 1,500 strong, under McBride,

The rebels have, for some days, been congregating all

An attack is soon expected, but no fears are enfer-

There is no news of any other rebel raids through the

The 20th Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this

PROVIDENCE, August 31. - Two steamers, with disabled soldiers, arrived at Portsmonth Grove this morning. It is not known where they earse from.

ANOTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS --

Ve would call the attention of buyers to the large

and attractive sale of 1,000 cases of boots, shoes,

Arrival of Prisoners.

and 522 Commerce streets.

ST. LOUIS. August 31.-Advices from Greenville

corps of volunteer surgeons.

ensive demonstrations.

tained as to the result.

bar is expected to-night.

vening. authors and

64 28 ....

Ool Simmon, are there to meet them.

treat, fell back beyond an untenable line of defence, and, uniting with the other forces in the army, prepared to meet the rebel onset. That meeting culminated in one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles that have ever been fought upon the earth, and the narrative of that hattle is what we give to our readers today.

We think we are not anticipating wildly when we say that upon the plains of Centreville and in the beautiful and romantic region that lies around Manassas and its adjacent hills, the rebellion has made its last and mightiest effort to annihilate the Republic. From all we can judge, the rebel leaders massed their armics in Eastern Virginia, determined to force their way into Maryland and take possession of Washington at all hazards. We are disposed to believe that those armies were commanded by the bravest and most experienced generals of the South. composed of the flower of their people, and strengthened by all the resources that sympathizing allies in foreign countries could give them. Dreading the renewed strength of the North, as expressed by the President in his recent call for troops, it was their pelicy to hurl the whole South like a thunderbolt upon us, and paralyze our powers, before we could be enabled to gather strength sufficient to accomplish their downfall. Thanks to the brave | to day.

Gas. There is a rebellion, in a domestic way in New York. The Tax Bill having put a small tax upon gas, the Manhattan Gas Com-

pany has "improved the occasion," by putting on an additional charge of 15 per cent. per thousand feet upon every thousand cubic feet supplied after September 1. The New Yorkers justly and indignantly consider that this is a shabby, selfish, and unpatriotic way of shift-

ing the tax from the company to the consumers-of evading the common contribution to At any rate, I learn that during yesterday the battle the revenue of the country. Some wards continued all day without any decisive results, the fighting being desultory, and both armies being almost utterly have announced indignation meetings, and the feeling is very strong. Considering that every Fitz John Porter Does Not Come Up. where on this American Continent where gas The enemy had now retreated for some distance and is used, the profits to the proprietors are enormous, (to say nothing of overcharges,) it is still held the enemy at bay, and waited anxiously fo the arrival of Gen. PORTER'S corps of fresh troops from not too much to expect that they will pay the Manassas, but from some unaccountable delay he did tax out of these profits. We have not heard not arrive. The probability is that his men have been what is intended to be done in Philadeldhia.

FIRE INSURANCE.-Mr. O. Bardenwerper, whose former connection was with the Northern Assarance Company, of London, has opened a fire insurance agency at No. 424 Walnut street. He represents the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the Amsterdam, Fire Insurance Company, of New York city, both of which are reliable comanies, which may be inferred from their statements, which we publish in our advertising columns

The men were by no means fresh when they were subnitted to this trial. They had fought through the greater part of a most fatiguing day. They had been without provision or rest since early morning; and, worse than all, an intolerable thirst consumed them. They were tired-to the verge of exhaustion-hungry, thir ity,

dusty-everything but dispirited. In the eyes of all the world they would have been justified in treating the order to charge as a mistage, whether intentional or navas back of Gainseville. MCDOWELL, SIGEL, and BENO tentional. They had been forced back by the sheer weight of overwhelming numbers; new forces had been constantly hurled upon them, and it was but madness to refuse the chances of meeting reinforcements in the rear. The awful crash of the battle was still around them. A overtasked with long marches, and want of proper com. forts, they having left their camp coutpage and over superior artillery was hurling havoo into the ranks. Musketry was increasing its deadly volleys, and there began to be symptoms of a flanking movement and a The Battle of Sunday. cross fire. It was under such circumstances that city is full of rumors to day about the battle Beiutzelman's corps ceased fire. It made a decided

going on to day in the vicinity of Bull Bun. The exlifference in the noise of the field; the diminution of itement runs high on the Avenue in consequence of th und was almost a hush, for though the enemy was circulation of these reports. I am happy to say that I blezing away as rapidly as ever, it is the guns immedihave just seen an officer of bigh rank, this afternoon ately about one that fill one's ears. For an instant, the who has given me some most important news. great line wavered; this suspense was too horrible, it Gen. POTH seems to have met with a temporary re-verse to day. He was successfully driving the enemy. must be filled with act of some kind ; mortal men cannot

during yesterday, whom he supposed to be under com-

General Schenck Wounded.

General SOUBNCK went to Washington last evening He is severely wounded in the left arm, and it is feared he will lose the limb. His division was in SIGEL'S corps. Brisades of General STAIL and General MCLIANE were driven in by JACKSON'S men, but were rallying when Gen. SCURNOR left. Gen. ERNBST VON STBINWEILE'S and Gen. CARL SCHURZ'S divisions drove the enemy back handsomely upon several occasions at the point of the bayonet. Sonunz's division is badly gut up. General

MiLnor's Independent Brigade suffered severely. They fought well, dropping the rebels like ripe fruit. Surgeons and Nurses Wanted."

At least 500 additional surgeons are needed imp diately, and, although some 300 are expected from your city to bight, the services of many more will be accepta-Nurses are also wanted, and would not be doing too much if as many as one thousand charitable ma and women would "go down to the dark and bloody ground," and perform their acts of patriotism and charity. Position of our Army Yesterday After-

noon. This afternoon, our whole army is massed ten mile south of Centreville, beyond Bull Run, and notwithstanding that the rebel army has received such great re inforcements, we are driving the enemy at every point and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain. JACKpox will certainly be driven to the mountains. He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap again, for HEINTZEL-MAN is guarding the road, and he cannot break through

Further Details\_Col. Meredith Wounded. and Probably a Prisoner. ial Despatch to The Press.]

ALEXANDRIA, August 31 .-- Mr. JOSEPH MHYBRS, a antier of one of the Delawars regiments, has article a from the scene of action, and is able to give me a lew additional details of the battle restorday. He states that our simy was not defeated. There

stand it i for God's sake, let the great gap of inaction be | were several symptoms of a pento in one or two divisions, crammed-with death, if nothing else. " Steady, men. !! , when the order to fall back was given, but our men re-

### FROM HARRISBURG.

Volunteer Physicians-Departure of Troops.

HARRISBURG, August 31.-Skillal physicians and sur geons, provided with instruments and all the necessar appliances, are being rapidly sent to the relief of the oldiers wounded in the late battles at Buil Bun. Six of our resident physicians left here last night, and others from various parts of the State have been invited by the Fovernor, and all are, no doubt, now on their way. Surgeon General Smith, with his Philadelphia corps of rolunieer surgeons and nurses, also leave to night. The first regiment of the Bucktall Brigade left here ast night for Washington, under the command of Oolo nel Roy Stone; the second, under Colonel L. Wistar, will probably move on Tuesday next, and a third will be ready to start within a week.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORS, August 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat active; white; \$1.65.01.75; red; \$1.30.01.35; Oorn frm;; white, 66.656;; yellow, 63.0656: Pennsylvania Oats, 62.0630. Provisions buoyant. Whisky advanced 101%; that brave corps, especially wi h our grand armies at hi

Fire at Charlestown, Mass. BOSTON, August 31. - Several wooden tenements and three stables, on Thorndike and Forbush streets, Charles-town, were destroyed by fire (last night: Twenty familes were made homeless. Loss \$10,000 to \$15,000

old, named John; Manbattan, in Brooklyn, with his pa-rents; wentsto a funeral inwa wagon; on Sunday, and while returning home, was leaning over the dash board, when the horse suddenly kicked him on the head, smash-ing his shall from the effect of which he died in a few minutes. ninutes and TUESAW SEL 25 dical

gie, Pay Yann, George McClellan, Rob Roy to Murrill, George M. Patchen, Jr., Young America, J Island, Ned Morgan Lyon, John Gilpin, St. Javre Black Hawk Meesenger, Black Hawk, Young Clard derella, Olsee, and George M. Patchen. Also, Engin the famous stallion owned by John Minor Botls, of the hands stands of when by showing the second minor but by ginia, conficated by the frebels and recaptured by Union army. It is stated, on good anthoriy, that <sup>25</sup> 000 have been refused for him. There are, also, mi row descendants of the most noted horses in the con-thorough-bred Messengara, St. Lawrences, and all grades of Mergan and Black Hawk that are expected cil, a squad of twenty policemen, and several physicians

From California.

From California. Ban Francisco, August 20, 5 30 P. M.—The ship S<sup>35</sup> sailed this morning for Hong Kong. The market is quiet. The jobbing trade is fair for first hauds a Sales of eight and a half million of cryst first hauds a Sale of eight and a half million of cryst first hauds a talk of a sale of a sale of the sale of the sale first hauds a sale of eight and a half million of cryst first hauds a sale of eight and a half million of cryst first hauds a sale of eight and a half million of cryst Graceriss are generally ubchauged. There is little of yoution to speculation in merchandise. Extensive 3 yoution to speculation in merchandise. Extensive 3 them realizing fortunes in a few days, causing consider them realizing fortunes in a few days, causing consider ble inflation in the market for such operations, which be inflation in the market for such operations, which the inflation in the market for such operations, which the inflation is the market for such operations. Virginia, left at 6 30 P. M. The train also had a large threaten that place, and that 1,400 Union troops, under continue to receive an impetus from the handsol dends declared by the principal Washoe Mini-

ciation. A train of wagons recently arrived in Oarson from Salt Lake, bringing 60,000 pounds of flo 73,000 pounds of butter; for market. This is competition Cabifornia has mee for supplying the their available forces at that point, and hourly make ofon the easiern slope, while

Letter from Col. Fitch-A Rebel Cha The steamer Adriatic arrived to day with five hundred negroes, freed by General Curtis, on board. A like num-HBLENA, Ark., August 22,1

To Major Gen. Halleck, Commanding U. S. Siz: To day, for the first time, a latter fro Lee, O. S. A., dated near Richmond, August 2, my observation, charging Brigadier General 6 with having murdered in cold blood two peacefu I have no claim 1; the title, being a plain color doubiless the officer alluded to. Some journ me, during the late White river expedition, fi leged havging of two, hostages. General Lee me for the seme supposed act. The praise an are alite undeserved, and the charge in both ca-out the shadow of foundation. In fact, hower of them may have desaryed different treatment me was killed by the frobys under my command in fair action. o Major Gen. Halleck, Commanding U.S. n fair action.

brogens, &c., to be sold on Monday morning, Septemper, 1, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneors, at their store, No., 525 Market I Bur action. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. G N. FITOS G. N. FITUE TALLA S Colonel 46th Indiana Volunte Commanding the late White River Expedi 1 1 10

A FRABFUL DEATH. A child, about six year