

be estimated. The South asserts that negro slaves are indispensable to her. That is only so far true, that she does absolutely need hired negro workmen, and ought not to be deprived of them. Her agricultural wealth for a time has been ruined without them. But no good man desires a settlement under which any section of our country would be even temporarily ruined.

Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices and traditions in favor of owning her laborers, has herself been brought, by the perils of the hour, to think seriously of a change of system, as the only means left her to obtain aid and comfort from Europe. Nor can all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact, that such a change of system would advance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration, to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes, at a fair valuation, the slave property of the South. Will an intelligent declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of the whites throughout the slave States? The result, so far, has clearly shown that the negro, mild and long-suffering, and often attached to his owner, is little disposed to resist under an organization of his own. Once secured, at least, he will gradually join our cause—that is all. He can be hired as laborer or soldier, which may seem fit—payment being made for him, if his master refuses to be loyal, and his services being confiscated if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our right.

Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the chances of European intervention. Be those chances great or small, intervention may occur, and that ere long.

If it occurs, its character will depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in regard to slavery. If, previously to such intervention, we shall have issued a general declaration of emancipation, then we shall stand before Europe as the champions of human liberty, while our enemies will be regarded as the advocates of human servitude. Public opinion in England, in France and throughout Europe, generally, will then prevent the respective Governments from intervening, except it be in our favor. No European Government dare place itself in the attitude of a slave protector.

If, on the contrary, we shall have left the issue as it now stands, our policy indicated only by the Confiscation act, not broadly and boldly announced, and more especially if the South, despairing of saving her favorite institution, concedes, as the price of foreign recognition and support, a voluntary system of gradual emancipation—not at all an unlikely move—then the sympathy of public opinion throughout Europe will be for the Union, and will sustain any action in her favor.

Think, too, in such an event, how false our position! how low we shall have fallen in the eyes of the world! how unenviable the place we shall occupy in history through all time! It is idle gasconade to say that, thus situated, we can defy Europe. Let the South, by conceding emancipation, secure the sympathy and permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without the aid of our troops; then throw into the scale against us, the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France—and who shall say how many less of millions besides?—and what chance for success, or for reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponents who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a nation against a great nation desiring a separation from the mother country and forcibly casting off its authority, what more sympathy can we expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or to Mexico when Texas struck for independence. Until the issue is changed, so that the question of human liberty becomes involved in it, we must expect from European powers at the best only indifference; coupled, probably, with the feeling that Mexico succumbed against Spain, and Texas against Mexico, so will a Southern Confederacy finally maintain itself against us.

That a declaration of emancipation was not issued a year ago, I do not regret. Great changes must mature in public opinion before they can be safely carried out. Extreme measures, to be justified and to be effectual, must often be preceded by long tried conciliation. Yet in national emergencies it may be as dangerous to disappoint as to anticipate public opinion. And I confess my fears for the result, if decisive measures are longer delayed. Stand where we are now, and, to go on is less dangerous than to retreat. We ought never to have proposed emancipation with compensation to loyal slave owners, nor declared to the disloyal, as by law we have, that their slaves shall be liberated without compensation, if we did not intend to follow out the policy we commenced. We have incurred the odium; let us reap the benefit.

For do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to retain slavery in the border States, even in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far, extirpation of slavery, the only effectual policy, becomes the safest one. All men in the North will not acquiesce. Neither did all acquiesce when the war was commenced, yet who that is loyal opposes it now? And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, for unanimity? Some will fall off. So be it! There is small loss in that. And there is some gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half loyal. He who is not for us is against us.

I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, with such small proportion of exceptions as in radical national changes must be disregarded, are to-day prepared for emancipation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their option. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, and have still

to make, are too vast to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of perpetual safety and peace. Reflecting men feel, too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a Northern, necessity. The South is exhausted and suffering, needs into the full as much as we. She will soon see, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two cotemporary nations, can never again exist in amity on this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive slave laws difficulties, if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper pledge, in a measure, issued, will not be followed by a thousand practical difficulties. The uprooting of an ancient and gigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. The true question is, whether greater difficulties be likely to be met, if we do not beset any other policy. Pressed home as we are, to avoid obstacles is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. The lives of the best of us are spent in choosing between evils.

When dangers surround us, we must rise in a measure, by nature, let us do what we can, and leave to God the issue. We may best trust to Him when we enter his path of progress. He aids those who walk in it.

I feel assured that final success awaits us in pursuing such a path. And I see no other road out of the darkness, our right.

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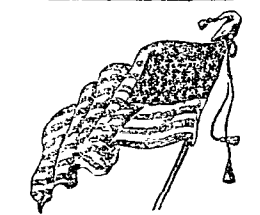
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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 19, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Another Partisan Ticket.

On Wednesday last a number of men claiming to be the representatives of the Democratic party of the county met in the Court House, and after calling Jacob Cresswell to the Chair, J. Simpson, Africa, read a list of names and moved that the gentlemen named be admitted as delegates, which was agreed to. Delegates were not required to present credentials of their election, which was the best evidence that but few of them, if any, had received the proper authority to act for the party. We know that a majority of the men who occupied seats as delegates had not been elected as such. They were brought together by a secret Circular issued by a few leaders in this place whose main purpose was to nominate some men for office who could not have received a nomination if one half of the Democratic party had participated in the choice of Delegates.

The first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Congress. R. Bruce Pettrick and John Scott, Esq., were nominated. It is proper here to state that Mr. Scott was not a candidate for nomination for any office, and yet he received 21 votes. Mr. Pettrick having received a majority of the votes was declared nominated. A motion was then made and sustained by the enemies of Mr. Scott, nominating him for the Senate, which he declines, as will be seen by referring to his letter in to-day's Globe.

Samuel H. Bell, of Shilohsburg, was nominated for Assembly; David Caldwell, of Huntingdon, for Sheriff; John Gemmill, of Porter, for Co. Commissioner; Michael Star, of Dublin, Director of the Poor; J. B. Carothers, of Franklin, for Auditor; R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, for Prosecuting Attorney; and John Noss, of Toll, for Co. Surveyor.

This ticket was placed in nomination by the influence of men we would not trust in any public position. Men who declare openly their friendship for the cause of the Rebels are not fit associates for loyal Democrats. We cannot support any ticket or any man accepting a nomination from Rebel sympathizers.

THE CONSTITUTION.—For some time we have been reading with care the columns of several of the most prominent papers of the State claiming to be the leading organs of the Democratic party, but we have yet to find in any of them that evidence of loyalty to our Government the people have a right to look for from presses making so very loud professions. We have yet to see in any of them any other than the kindest brotherly feelings for the traitors who are attempting to destroy our country. And yet they deny being secession sympathizers. Since the adjournment of Congress, these and other party presses of the same school, have kept up the discussion of the "eternal nigger question" with more bitterness than it was discussed by the Abolitionists while Congress was in session. The "nigger" and the Constitution appears to be their only "stock in hand." They would soon the Government should be destroyed and our homes made desolate, than that a negro should be set at liberty, or the Constitution understood different from their notions. Such a position has already cost us the lives of tens of thousands of our best men, and millions of treasure. The time is past for discussing any other than the one important question,—"SHALL THE GOVERNMENT BE SAVED?" This is the question that must come home to the heart of every man, and he who hesitates to give the Government an unconditional support, cannot expect to be considered truly loyal.

NO POISONING IN CAMP CURTIN.—Post Surgeon Wilson at Camp Curtin, issued the following card on Saturday last: A CARD. CAMP CURTIN, HOSPITAL DEPT., August 10, 1862. Reports having been circulated to the effect that several men had been poisoned at Camp Curtin by means of strychnine, and that they had died from its effects, I deem it only just to state, that there is no foundation in fact or circumstance for this rumor. There has not been a single death in camp, or any sickness but a few mild cases of cholera morbus, caused by eating unripe fruit or vegetables, since the gathering of the recruits into camp.

J. P. WILSON,
Post Surgeon Camp Curtin.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 15th, 1862.
Mr. Lewis—I am informed by persons who were present during the sitting of the Democratic Convention, which met in this place on Wednesday last, that I was placed in nomination by that body for the office of State Senator, with power to appoint Conferees to meet the other Conferees of the District. No member of the Convention asked my consent, or intimated to me his intention to introduce my name as a candidate for that position. A gentleman who I believe to be my personal friend, did inform me that he had been instructed to vote for me for Congress, and asked me whether I desired to be nominated. I informed him, very decidedly that I did not. This was all that was said to me about introducing my name for any purpose in that Convention. It was used without authority, and as I have not been asked by the official organs of the body, whether I will accept the position in which I was placed by its action, I take the liberty to say, that I will not accept it. I will not appoint Conferees as requested, I will not accept a party nomination if tendered, and I state briefly why.

The facts attendant upon the Convention: The fact that it assembled in answer to circulars sent out by individuals, and without any published call of the Chairman of the County Committee; The fact, stated, I am informed, by one of the speakers, in open convention, that in many townships no delegate elections were held, and most of them were self-constituted delegates; The fact that my nomination was insisted upon against the protest of those who said they were my friends; and the respect due to my friends, would in ordinary times, even if I desired political position, be sufficient to make me hesitate about accepting a nomination proffered under such circumstances. But these are extraordinary times, I have no aspirations for place or power, and these reasons are not worth either consideration or discussion while others of greater importance exist.

I do not accept this party nomination because I am opposed to party strife as long as we are in the midst of this wicked rebellion. Party contest can neither aid in maintaining this war, nor weaken the rebels. On the contrary it must weaken and divide loyal men, and give strength to treason. Is not this manifest?

I will not go back to examine the causes, alleged by partisans on either side, of this rebellion. It is enough for me to know that we have a form of Constitutional Government, which protects every right, and remedies every wrong in a peaceful, legal, and effectual manner; that traitors have raised the arm of revolt against its authority; have marshaled hosts of armed men not only to resist, but to destroy it; and that at the present hour we are engaged in a bloody struggle for its existence. Shall this Government be preserved or destroyed? That is the issue we are trying, and it is being tried, not by discussions of heated partisans, not by the intemperate invectives of a political press, but by the order of blood. Rebels have forced the ordeal upon us—they fired the first gun, and put the Government in a position which compelled it either to uphold its authority or acknowledge its impotence. It is the only ordeal which will settle the issue. This is painfully evident to us. The weeping eyes and the sorrowing hearts that have been in our streets and homes during the last ten days; the separation of loved ones; the gallant, honored men, who early in the war, and recently have left us, and now are enduring the toils and privations of a soldier's life; the lists of dead, and sick, and wounded we have scanned, all these tell us this is no mere party contest we are engaged in, that it is a contest of blood. It is one in which the loyal heart of the nation espouses one side, the disloyal the other. These are the parties in that contest. Now if our hearts all go with the Government, the nation's flag and honor, while they are fighting under one banner in the field, what need have we for two at home? What good can be accomplished by division? I can see no good which can result from a party contest at this time, but much evil. Let any candid man look at it dispassionately and see in what it must result.

Take up two papers of opposite political parties. Instead of discussing the differences of political principle which divide parties, they are occupied in the effort to put each other in false positions with regard to the Government and the war. I have before me illustrations of this. A late number of the Bedford Gazette calls the Confederation which nominated Hon. Edward McPherson for Congress in that district, "an Abolition Congressional Conference." A late number of the Huntingdon Journal & American states that a Convention of the "Anti-Secessionists" of this county nominated Archibald McAllister for Congress. It is my pleasure to know both these gentlemen. Mr. McPherson went to this war, where the Abolitionist proper never is found. He went into it as a captain at the head of his company. A more loyal man than Archibald McAllister, and one who has done more to sustain the government and the war, does not live in this district. And yet any rebel

who would get hold of those partisan papers would inevitably be led to believe that the people were divided into two hostile classes, the one Abolitionists, the other Secessionists; and both opposed to, or disaffected towards the Government. The Republican partisan in his rancor, styles the whole Democratic party as Secessionist or Anti-war. The Democrat, with equal bitterness, ranks all the Republicans with Wendell Phillips and his followers, who oppose the President and his measures, because he observes his official oath. Unacceptable, unpopular, even, as the truth may be, it is a truth which should be uttered, that partisans, and political presses are by these means misrepresenting and libeling the great body of the people of this State. They are neither Abolitionists, nor Secessionists, in the proper sense of these terms. There may be an insignificant number of each, but where they vow themselves they receive the scorn which their treason merits. And yet if we keep up political organizations through this trying time, these misrepresentations go on, despicable extremes are adopted as characteristics of a whole people, men become embittered, and a false color will be given to any result of an election. If a Republican be elected, the Southern leader will say to his followers, "there is no hope for justice in the old Union, another 'Abolitionist' is elected." If a Democrat is elected, the same leader will say, "the 'Anti-war' party is successful, all we have to do is to hold on a little longer for separation, compromise, or a fight between parties in the North." Thus, in either event the partisan contest will end in division at home, and aid and comfort to the enemy. What is there to justify or call for this? There is no political issue that can now be raised, which will compare in importance with the one I have stated. That is fundamental and vital. All others are more incidents and should be held subservient to it. If we fail in that, not only will parties fail, but the cause of Republican Freedom throughout the world will go down in our failure.

The destruction of free Constitutionality Government will be a calamity which will call forth the sorrow of suffering and hoping humanity in all lands, and be hailed with exultation by the monarchs, nobles, and oppressors of the world. It must not be. We must not divide upon any minor question until the rebellion is crushed; the Government reinstated in its lawful authority, and the Constitution and laws made supreme over the whole Union. Division among twenty millions of people must enable seven or eight millions to succeed against them. If I do, who wishes to be one of the twenty millions surviving? I trust such divisions will, by the good sense of the people be yet prevented. I have my decided political convictions, and if political issues must be forced upon us by the issue of the war, I will not consent to have my name used at this time, to make them. I would rather invoke all men, whatever may have been their past political differences, or however they may expect to differ in the future, to bury their differences, disband old political organizations, and unite as one people, in this deadly struggle for national existence. Let us make public sentiment so strong, so undivided in support of the army in the field, and of the Government in its measures to suppress rebellion, that the man who betrays want of sympathy with either of them, will feel the necessity of turning his face and traveling southward.

Our armies are in the plain, and the Government has called for more help, and our picked men are on their way to join in the battle. Let there be no discordant voice until the conflict is over. Let it not be said that while the battle was raging, Aaron held up one hand of the ruler, while Hur pulled down the other, but let the whole people come up to his help; let us hold up both his hands, and cry God speed to the loyal hosts in strife, and with such a cause, and an united people we shall soon rejoice in victory. Until we shall have done this I have no heart for the strife of party, and will take no part in it.

Yours, &c., JOHN SCOTT.
Party Nominations.

Last week we gave the ticket nominated by the Republican or People's Party's delegates, a majority of whom were kept constantly under the lash of the numerous candidates who came to the Convention determined to ruin the Union. A large number of the delegates who were not under the immediate control of the office-hunters, were opposed to making nominations, and in the position they took, they were sustained by the unanimous voices of their party outside of the Convention and by a very large majority of their voters in every township in the county. But the great mass of the voters were misled by the estimation of Dr. Orady, who was the leader of the radicals. The politicians had, by hand labor, got control of the Convention, and every fair and honorable suggestion to unite the loyal vote of the county upon a Union Ticket was trampled under foot.

In the so-called Democratic Convention, an effort was also made to adjourn without making party nominations; but Abram Cresswell took the lead, and with the assistance of other radicals, forced a nomination against the wishes of a large number of delegates, and against the wishes of a large majority of the party in the county.

Will the Democratic party proper, and the Republican or People's party, submit to being made slaves to men whose highest ambition is political strife and the spoils of office? We shall support no other than a Union ticket, pledged to the Government and a vigorous prosecution of the war.

We want to hear from every township whether it is the desire of the loyal people, irrespective of party, to have a new and a strong ticket in the field. We hope there may be no delay in answering the call. A bold and manly action will crush out all opposition to the will of the people.

All who are in favor of a call for a Union County Convention to put in nomination a Union County Ticket, will authorize us by letter or otherwise, to attach their names to a call. Let us hear from the people as early as possible, that there may be a united action of all opposed to party strife and party tickets at this time.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand,

though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance. Rickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible. I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock P. M., and found the action raging furiously.

The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Banks holding the position he took early in the morning. The losses were heavy.

Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks. The brigades of Crawford and Girden being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the center.

Before this change could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine and the Rhode Island Division. Their fire was most destructive as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and the gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday.

The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day. Our only active operations being on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark. Monday's heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's report.

A cavalry and artillery force, under General Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan river, which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning.

Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder were sent forward in the morning.

The behavior of Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement.

He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Angur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geney behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Angur and Geney were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one flank to the other, fell into the enemy's hands.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which General McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier General Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Crawford.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500, of whom 250 were taken prisoners.

As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own.

A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN FORBES,
Major-General Commanding.

Sigel's Pursuit of Jackson.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL SIGEL'S COMMAND, NEAR THE RAPIDAN RIVER, August 15th, 1862.

The enemy are still reported to be retreating beyond the Rapidan. Although they have force on the other side with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, they are supposed to be merely covering their retreat of the main body.

General Milroy is in the advance, with Buford and Bayard's cavalry, and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points.

It is stated by scouts that Jackson's army numbers 60,000 at least. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers. Some of the latter came into our camp last night, and said almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert if they thought they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday, with his musket barrel grasped in both hands, (the stock having been broken), and many dead rebels lying around him, some with their heads smashed and others bruised in various ways—all the dead showing marks of unceasing fighting. Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three balls.

Many of the enemy's dead were left unburied, while others were only half covered, in many places arms and feet being seen above the earth.

Many of the enemy's prisoners, who were wounded, and concealed themselves in houses near the battle field, were brought in to-day.

WAR NEWS.

Good News from Cumberland Gap.

The reported loss of 3,000 U. S. Troops False.—The Rebels Badly Whipped at Tazewell, Tenn.—The True Story from Cumberland Gap.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Captain J. A. Terry, Division Quartermaster, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th, at noon, reports that DeCoursey's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on the 9th, at Tazewell, Tennessee, and that Colonel Cochran, of the Fourteenth Kentucky regiment, whipped four rebel regiments. Cochran held his fire until the enemy were within 150 yds., and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded, and fifty-seven of the Sixteenth taken prisoners. We took a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel prisoner, whom we exchanged for the 57 prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and other stores. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagements in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the foregoing. All the reports of the cutting to pieces of General Carter's and Colonel Byrd's forces by the rebels are entirely false.

General Morgan has thanked DeCoursey and Cochran for their gallantry.

The Knoxville papers give a list of 100 rebels killed at Tazewell.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain.

Official Despatch from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, August 13, 1862. }
Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnell's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpeper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpeper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of General Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpeper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Banks' and McDowell's corps.

Brig General Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of the men.

The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during Friday and Saturday night. Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpeper, with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps three miles in its rear.

The corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpeper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand,