E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, September 4, 1862.

Republican State Nominations.



THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN CO. TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: HON. GEORGE LANDON, FOR REPRESENTATIVES BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, DUMMER LILLEY, FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

JOSEPHUS CAMPBELL, FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY D. MONTANYE. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR J. J. NEWELL,

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR: G. R. ACROYD.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

The Manch Chunk (Carbon Co.) Gazette, the great Transatlantic cable. in an article relating to Senator Wilmor, says: -" His worst enemies are obliged to concede to him honesty of purpose, end integrity of worker; a powerful thinker and an able adhe wins the good opinion of both parties,

plaintiff and defendant. As a Judge, no one doubts his ability. His him for the bench, and although considered a should be without one. leader of his party ; no one never accused him of allowing his political opinions or perjudices to influence his decisions. He carefully listens to the facts in each case which comes be fore him, and to those facts applies the rule of law, and gives his decision as he believes justice requires, regardless of personal likes or dislikes, without fear favor or affection.

As a citizen he is universally respected .-Generous to a fault, he is always liberal in his donations to every charitable project. Affable in his manners, and obliging in his disposition, he has the confidence and respect of all who knew him intimately.

As a statesman, he has always been consistent and adhered to the same principles which now actuate him. His history is a part of the history of our country; and posterity will point him out as one of the few who have never changed his principles for the sake of

The author of the famous Wilmot Proviso, he was feared by Southern politicians; and their allies in the North waged unceasing, war upon him, and forced him for some years to retire to private life.

The slave power could neither buy, nor force him into the support of their measures, as he Lounced by the War Department to be as folpreferred to be right, rather than to be the lows :holder of an office and be wrong. The people of his judicial district knowing his worth and his abil ties, placed him upon the bench, and detached and assigned to Gen. Pope. Generbetter : o appreciate his foresight and his wis- Army of the Potomac that has been sent for-Senate, his course has been entirely in keeping forces are under the command of Major Genewith his former well known principles. He ral Halleck, General in-Chief. has given his unqualified support to the Adminmatter how its discharge may affect his political prospects in the future.

people."

GRAND NEW NAVAL AND MILITARY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES .-- We have been shown by Mr. M. F. FISHER, agent for this County, a new and splendid map of the United States. including all of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the settled parts of the Canadas and British Columbia, Mexico, all the Central American States, and the West Indies. It claims to be more complete and valuable than any map yet issued; while, with the expectation of a large sale, it is placed at a less price than any recent Map of equal value. Particular attention is called to the following features:

It contains the results of the recent topographical County and State Maps made from actual surveys throughout the Northern states, orders. to a great extent as yet unpublished. As the maps were made by surveying the roads by course and distance, the results are of course

in the highest degree reliable. From the Departments at Washington the author has had the most liberal access to re- eruits and the land donation which the govern-Pacific Railroad route are in advance of offi- of the war. The soldiers of Rome, who concial publication, and the Western Territories quered the world, got eight cents a day. The are faithfully delineated from Government English soldiers only get a shilling a day, while

dents of every railroad in the South just pre- can soldier the very day be enlists. The pay

General McClellan, and distributed to the military officers of the army and to the commanders of the gulf squadron for Government use. The seats of war will be found delineated with especial care and fidelity.

While in the body of the Geographical portion this map challenges comparison with any map ever issued, in all the details of accuracy and execution that make a map valuable, it presents additional attractions, and new material showing the settlement of the Western Territories, not to be found in any other. The great subject filling the minds of our citizens is the suppression of the present unnatural rebellion, and it is around this that all public interests center. On this map will be found portraits of the civil officers, the heroes, and the martyrs of the war, in a series of thirty fine steel engravings, embodied in a new medallion border.

The census is published in advance of the issue by the Department, and will be found of great interest. Numerous additional statistics have been added.

The Time Dial indicates the time at the different cities of the Union when it is noon at the Capitol; in other words, the difference in time from Washington. By this Dial the difference in time between any two points of the Union may be easily calculated, while the number of miles can be seen at a glance on the distance table.

The Level of the country through to the Pacific Ocean is shown with the floor of the Atlantic, on which it is proposed again to lay

To those having relatives or friends in the great army of the Union-and who has not? -this map forms a present guide to the great character. As a member of the bar David historical events now being enacted, and a Wilmor has few equals. He is an earnest most ornamental memorial of the suppression of "The Great Rebellion of 1861." The vocate. Courteous to his opponents, indefati- likenesses of those who have successfully savguable in his industry, and prolific in resources ed our honored institutions from destruction, and our country from anarchy, will here be handed down to the next generation.

This Map is furnished at the remarkable legal acquirements are such as eminently fit low price of seven dollars, and no family

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia is exciting and satisfactory. The fighting was renewed on Saturday between General Pope and the enemy, who had been considerably reinforced. The battle was a severe one, the rebels gaining the advantage and compelling General Pope to fall back to Centreville. which he did in good order. Franklin's corps reached him at this point on Saturday evening, and General Sumner's division was rapidly marching up to join him. He was expected to make another assault on the enemy on Monday morning, with the fresh troops thus added to his army, but the latest reports stats that there was very little fighting, not more than an occasional skirmish. The position of General Pope is represented as the strongest in the vicinity of Washington. Rebel scouts had penetrated as far as Langley's station, in the vicinity of Chain Bridge, on Friday; but it is said that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise of the capital in that direction.

The disposition of our forces and the several commands of our Generals are officially an-

Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those troops that have been temporarily when the rebellion brokeo at and people began al McClelian commands that portion of the dom, he was elected by the legislature to fill ward to General Pope's command. General the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Pope commands the Army of Virginia and all Mr CAMERON. Since taking his seat in the the forces temporarily attached to it. All the

Our news from the West is important. Our istration in its efforts to put down this rebel troops under Gen. Munson had a heavy brush lion. He is never found absent from his seat, with the enemy near Rogersville, Kentucky, on when an important measure is to be voted up- Friday and Saturday, which resulted in heavy an; never shrinks from doing his duty, no loss on both sides. Our fources were compelled to fall back three miles and form a new line of battle on an elevated ground. The rebels fol-For the ability, integrity and industry with lowed, and after a severe artilery fight, turned which he has performed his work, Judge the riget fl nk of the Union force, who immedi WILMOT is entitled to the thanks of a loyal ately retreated. General Nelson having come up endeavored to rally the men, but being wounded at three o'clock in the afternoon the troops again fell back to Lexington. The number of rebels engaged in these actions was between fifteen and twenty thousand. Our forces comprised six infantry regiment and two squadrons of cavalry, supported by artillery. Generals Wright and Wallace have left Cincianati to reinforce the troops at Lexington.

Colonel Fitch, of the Sixty-fourth Indiana regiment, in a letter to General Halleck,dated from Helena, Arkansas, positively denies the charge made by the rebel General Lee that he had hanged two citizens of the South, held as hostages in his hands. He says that, although many of this class might have deserved such a fate, none of them were submitted to it by his

PAY OF OUR SOLDIERS .- No soldiers in the world were ever paid so liberally as those now in the service of the United States leaving out of the question the bounties paid them as recent Government maps. The levels of the ment is sure to bestow upon them at the close maps. The admirable Coast Survey is the the French soldiers gets even less. The bounty given to the American volunteer is nearly as The Southern States embrace the material much as the earnings of an English soldier for furnished to the Board of Trade by the Presi- three years. This sum is earned by the Amerivious to the war, and now issued by request of given to our troops should, and we think will,

lead to a large emigration from Europe. At no former time has the Model Republic offered such magnificent inducement to the man of toil as at this very moment. The bounty, pay and land given to our troops make their earnings for the first year nearly six hundred dollars, which is equal to two dollars per day ! Any man can lay up money now who wishes to. There is no excuse for idleness. Till the war is over such a thing as want should be unknown to any man in health.

Republican Co. Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the County Committee, a Convention of delegates assembled in the Court House, on Monday evening, September 1, 1862, and organized by electing G. F. Mason, as Chairman, Andrew Fee and James Wood, as Secretaries.

The following delegates presented their cre-

dentials and took their seats: Armenia-N. Sherman, J. B. Morgan, Araenia—N. Sherman, J. B. Morgan, Albany—D. Kellogg, R. Miller, Athens twp.—J. Griffin, F. Clark, Athens borough—N. C. Harris, S. W. Blood, Asylum—M. T. Vangorder, I. Ennis, Burlington—R Knapp, R M Pruyne, Burlington borough—S W Miller, A Morley, Burlington West—J W Campbell, J Ballard, Canton—J Bothwell, E Landon, Columbia—Keys P Besley Columbia—Keys, P Besley, Franklin—W Robart, M Marshall, Franklib—W Robart, M Marshall,
Granville—V Saxton, J Tidd,
Herrick—W A Whitmore, T A Lee,
LeRoy—J P Vanfleet, H Holcomb,
Litchfield—C Bloodgood, J McKinney,
Monroe—F Sweet, J L Coolbaugh
Orwell—A G Mathews, Robert M Kee,
Overton—James Heverly, Daniel Heverly, jr.,
Pike—Stephen Gorham B Dewit,
Ridgebury—H Owen, Benj. Herman,
Rome—D B Barnes, C M Vanwinkle,
Røme boro'—Daniel Vought, W G Alger,
Smithfield—Lark Bird, C E Wood,
Springfield—Amos Knapp, B P Strong,
South Creek—W Y Glines, J K Seaafus,
Sylvania boro'—Peter Monro, G P Monro, South Creek—W Y Glines, J K Seaafus, Sylvania boro—Peter Monro, G P Monro, Sheshequin—L J Culver, Geo. Smith, Standing Stone—Wm. Griftls, Wm. Kingsley, Terry—N Terry, J W Dennison, Towanda—G F Mason, L D Bowman, Towanda—boro—C K Ladd, W B Dodge, Towanda North—Daniel Kennedy, J Wood, Troy twp.—James Ward, R W Lenard, Troy boro—E Pomery, W Morgan.
Tuscarora—W. Barronwilif, J. Cogswell, Ulster—A. Newell, Gur Tracy. uscarora—W. Barronwhii, J. Cogowe.
Ister—A. Newell, Guy Tracy,
Yarren—C. James, H. Howell,
Yindham—J. W. Warner, J. Newman,
Yyalusing—A. Fee, J. S. Thompson,
Yells—Lorenzo Grinnell, J. H. Brink, Wells—Lorenzo Grinnell, J. H. Bri. Wilmot—O. P. Ely, Perry Miller, Wysox--J. B. Hinds, Wm. Lewis.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress : J. B. Hines nominated George Landon, WM. Griffis " H. W. Tracy, C. K. Ladd " E. Smith.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot as

Whereupon George Landon having a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Congress. The Convention then proceeded to place in

nomination caudidates for Representatives .-The names of DUMMER LILLEY, G. W. KIN-NEAL HEMAN MORSE and B. LAPORTE Were placed before the Convention.

On motion, Dumer Lilley was nominated as a candidate for Representative by acclama-

another candidate for Representative, when LAPPERE had 53 votes, Kinney 17, Morse 4 much the worse, than that you should beliber- following on behind them

D. LILLEY and B. LAPORT were declared duly nominated as candidates for Representa-For County Commissioner JOSEPHUS

CAMPBELL, of Burlington, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 45 votes, J. A. LINDERMAN 39 votes.

For District Attorney, G. D. MONTANYE of Towarda Borough, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 52 votes, H. N. WILL-

For County Surveyor, J. J. NEWELL of Orwell, was nominated by acclamation,

For Auditor, G. R. ACROYD, was nominated by acclamation.

The following resolutions were read by WM. Lewis, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention adopts as the he patriotic views embodied in the resolution adopted by the loyal members of Congress, to wit: earts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its mainonce against those who are in arms against it . to s nin with determined resolution our patriotic Preside and his administration in their energetic efforts for trosecution of the war and the preservation of the University of the War and the preservation of the University of the War and the preservation of the University of the War and the preservation of the University of the War and the preservation of the University of the War and the President Presiden and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the pres cked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of di dl ever again be raised over any portion of the ; that to this end we invite the co-operation of a who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utconsume all who strike at the Union of our father

ll who sympathise with their treason or palliate cheir guilt."

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of ne people of the United States in this crisis; those are nyal to its constitution and every inch of its soil, and are eady to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the nion, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it and ose who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our ountry, or to yield to the insolent demands of its names; that we fraternize with the former, and detest be latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to ally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny. Resolved, That we endorse the proceedings of the Union Convention lately held at Harrisburg, and will give its nominees Thomas E. Cochran, tor Auditor General, and Wm. S. Ross, for Surveyor General, our cordial

and united support,

Resolved, That the present State Administration has taithfully discharged its duty under the extraordinary emergencies of the times—by its vigor in raising, equiping and arming troops—by its economical expenditures and by its tender care of the sick and wounded soldiers Resolved, That Hon. DAVID WILMOT, by his able and

consistent course in the United States Senate, has entitled himself to the approbation of the people he represents. That we point with pride to his legislative career, as realizing the confidence so long placed in him by the peo-ple of this district, and to his endorsement by the late State Convention, as a proud and deserved tribute to his integrity and consistency—and to the principles he has so long and ably maintained. Resolved, That we concede to Susquehanna County, the

That E. W. Hale, Andrew Fee, C. F. Nichols, Wm. Griffis and Doctor Benjamin Dewitt, be Senatorial Conterees from this County, to confer with Conferees from Wyoming and Sullivan to nominate a

Resolved, That G. F. Mason, J. B. Hines, J. G. Towner, . W. Warner, O. J. Chubbuck, C. Fuller, be gressional Conferees from Bradford Co., and that they be instructed to vote for George Landon.

The President was authorized to appoint the usual County Committee for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were appointed as said Committee :-

Towanda Boro'-S. W. Alvord,

Canton-John Vandyke, jr., Canton—John Vandyke, Jr. Wyalusing—Andrew Fee, Litchfield—A. Bloodgood, Athens—I. N. Evans, Smithfield—Clinton Wood, Wilmot—A. J. Stone.

The Convention, on motion, then adjourned

The Grand Opportunity.

The following article from the Boston Journal is to the point, and strikes with force .-Young men, read it :

We often think as we look on the multitudes

of hale young men, without families, who are thronging our streets and filling up every place of amusement, whether they are conscious that in rejecting the invitations to join the army of the Union, they are letting slip a grand opportunity for which they may feel deep regret and chagrin hereafter. However they may have dulled the sensibilities of youth, then hearts still warm at the memory of the great ages and actions of the past. Can they read the pages of Bancroft, Prescott, or Morley, or the stories of the memorable epoch of Eugland and France and not feel the wish that they, too, had lived in the heroic times when immortal honor was won? And can they not see that precisely such times are now passing around them? Never in the history of this country, at least, were there such abandant chances for gaining honorable distinction as are now opened up to every young man of strong arm and clear head and of ambition fit for anything in

And hereafter, when the Union shall have risen redeemed and renewed from this baptism of blood, how will these delinquents feel Will they want to rehearse to their children any of the stirring passages of this drama which will then have almost supeiceded in interest the story of the Revolution of '76? "Did you ever see a battle?" "What part of the army were you in?" "What? a million of soldiers called for, and you not go at allwhy?" Who wishes, in his declining years, to face a battery of such questions? But it is not alone in domestic circles that the heavy penalty of present recreancy will have to be paid. We may be sure that hereafter, in politics, in business, and in the regards of the community, a wide distinction will be drawn, separating from all others the young man who had no valid excuse for staying away from this war and vet did so. Common rectitude and common sense require that this should be so .-What, the country in imminent peril and saved only by the blood of thousands, yet those who turned their backs upon her to be regarded as well as those who ran every risk in her service? Never. Let no young man delude himself on this point.

But we trust there will be little or no dis position to look at the matter from this negative point of view. So far as volunteers are concerned, they should come forward willing ly stimulated bytheir convictions and hopes, rather than pushed on by warnings and fears There is enough that is positive to allure men into the ranks now so rapidly ferming. Is any one ambitious of merrited honor? All other avenues are worthless compared to this.— the rebel force that suddenly appeared between her honor insulted, her peace disturbed, her inDoes any one desire to be useful to the utmost the position of the army of Gen. Pope, and at tegrity imperiled. The small but gallant arin his day and generation? Here is the path marked out for him beyond all mistake. Does any one desire to strengthen all those qualities independent cavalry corps. They consisted of ter, and the enemy advancing to the accomwhich command success in life? Where can infantry and artillery and marched about it be done so well as amid the responsibilities, thirty thousand strong from near Waterloo, the State. He must be met and driven from active duties, discipline and self reliance of the on the head waters of the Rappanannock, camp? If the man only has the right stuff around by White Plains to Manassas, about in him, a year or two's service in the field forty miles in two days, without wagons, tents, to rally to the defence of his State; to rise The convention then proceed to hallot for makes him twice as much of a man for all the blankets, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their as one man and strke a blow for the defence ordinary pursuits and professions of life. But baggage of every description to be transported of his native land, property and homes. there are hardships to be encountered. So by wagons with the other army corps of Lee's But what are hardships to a live American? Stuart's Cavalry at Manassas, on the day be It is our glory that we have lived and thrived fore vesterday, Taylor's Brigade were actually on them, and made them our benefactors .- confronted by a greater portion of Jackson's Shirking duty is about the hardest thing our corps d'armee, Maj. Gens. Jackson, Ewell, Tal-

countrymen can ever undertake. voidable, inevitable enemy of our lives. Of all sas during the engagement the uncounted myriads of the human race, but Yesterday at I o'clock P. M. Jackson's adhas been in many battles and is yet safe, while they took from Taylor. the honored tather was killed by the acciden- In the afternoon, about 800 of this cavalry sriking but similar instances are all'around us. from Fairfax Court House to Vienna But where can a brave man die better than on Hooker's battle, of the day before yesterday the field of glorious service to his country ?- | was with Ewell's division, and was a gratify-But the deaths in battle are really few; and ing success. disease, whith has been much more destructive, will henceforth be greatly mitigated by morning, had concentrated his very large army increased experience and care. The season of so as to sadly interfere with the calculations the year in which the new levies will take the upon which the rebel Generals must have venfield and fluish the rebellion, will be emently tured their bold and extraordinary movement. favorable. All things, in fact, are now favorable for enlistment Thousands of every condition and rank in life are coming forward, so Longstreet's front, and had also all the rest of that every one can select his own comrades, of his army well up within supporting distance. like characters, and of the same neighborhood. Thus it continued through the balance of the They will give tone to all with whom they are afternoon. associated, thus escaping the evils which beset tives of a soldier. Nothing, in short, is now it in the spirit of genuine patriots, and press onward in the ennabling discharge of its Pope's army practically between him and the duties. Let none neglect it, for once passed other rebel corps d'armee it will never return.

Gov. Curtin has been urging upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury the propriety of appointing disabled soldiers as collectors of the National tax. In every city, village and township in the country can be found men who have been incapacitated for service in the field by wounds or sickness, but who are fully capable of performing the duties of a tax collector. These men can certainly present claims beyond those of noisy politicians, who always endeavor to secure the fat situations in the gift of the Government and who are now election of a candidate for the State Senate, and instruct urging their claims by thousands. The men senatorial conferees to support for nomination the who have lost health or bodily vigor in the urging their claims by thousands. The men support of the country, are all, by claims of right and justice, entitled to such a favor as the Government can bestow in return. For collectors, and we have no doubt that the good order. proportion required for Penusylvania alone have dearly earned their rights to claim repeat the successes of Friday. them, should have that claim endorsed by

FROM THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA HOW THEY ELUDE GEN. POPE. A Desperate Battle Between Mc-Our army is well concentra Dowell and Jackson on Thursday. in good condition and spirits. THE ENEMY DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS. The Fighting Terminated by Darkness. JACKSON IN A TICHT PLACE. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN.

POPE. MA NASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28-10 o'clock P. M.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take post there, two days before, had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immed iately broke up my camp at Warrenton June tion and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back is three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's Corps and Relo's Division, to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzleman's to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's Corps and Hooker's Divisic I mrached back to Manas sas Junction.

McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down the Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished-Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to he west side.

The forces to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a

force of the enemy.

The division of Hooker, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 17th, and a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated after three hours in advance. He retreated to Centreville, and took the turnpike toward Warrenton He was met six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel late this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which has terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the af-

Heintzelman's Corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy mond, Ky, lasting from morning till 4 o'clock loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, in the afternoon, resulting in our troops many arms and one piece of artili-r

JOHN POPE. Major-General.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 30.

tains the following intelligence: "We have information that satisfies us that

liaferro, A. P. Hill, and Stuart, and the Gen But death is found on the battle field. But eral-in Chief, Robert Lee, or his son, Brig. where is he not found? He is the one una Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, being present at Manas-

two have escaped his scythe. It is no use to vance occupied Fairfax Court House in force think of eluding his presence, for he would of cavalry, and had conected their own wound. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Firemen, even go with us, and might even be piloting us ed of the action of the day before with Taylor, the fire obtained the mastery, and soon the into his very snares Think of what occurred if not their wounded of the engagement on the in the family of ex Governor Briggs-the son same day with Hooker, and also the prisoners

tal discharge of a gun in his own house. Less force, under Stuart in person, moved down

We had gotten McDowell's force, including Sigel's, probably, between Jackson's rear and

ordinary camp life. They will carry with them pression that in twenty-four hours direct comthe safe guards of home, and a generous rivalry munication will have been established between that will but strengthen and adorn the incen- Washington and Maj Gen. Pope's army; more especially as there are signs that Jackson's wanting to the brilliant opportunity for useful- army corps in endeavoring to proceed northness and distinction held out to the loyal young | wardly, as though making for the experiment men of America, but that they should accept of opposing the re-establishment of such com-

> We may add that Gen. McClellan is disposing of his heavy Union force around Washington and Alexandria, and the fortifications, so as to make it play an important part in the eventful drama of the hour

In the battle of yesterday, the attack certainly came from our side. "Occasional," of the Press, of this city, writ-

ing from Washington, says that while Gen. Sigel and Gen. McDowell are barassing Stonewall Jackson in flank, Gen. Banks is in his rear, and a larger army than all under Gen. McClellan disputes his march.

WASHINGTON, August 31-10:55 A.M. The enemy was heavily reinforced yester and a sleeping room adjoining, lost his cloth day, and attacked General Pope's army before ing, books, papers, &c.

the arrival of Generals Franklin and Summer. The attack was boldly met, and a severe battle fellowed. The advantage on the whole \$1,500. the collection of this tax, the people will be was with the enemy, and General Pope fell called upon to support an immense army of back to Centreville, with his whole army in & Co., loss in removing goods \$1,000-insured

He has now been joined at Centreville by would furnish situations for a majority of the Frankiin, and Summer was on the march to lost nearly everything-\$490. dilapidated veterans from the ranks of her him last night. He occupies the strongest quota. The situations of assessors or collect- position in the vicinity of Washington, and is viture, &c, loss \$400. ors are eminently desirable, and those who expected promptly to renew the contest and

> Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of the new troops.

THE EVENING REPOT

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1879 Information received here indicates if there has been but little if any fighting to-day Our army is well concentrated, and the m

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 30, 1809 The following are the commanders of no armies operating in Virginia :--General Barnside commands his own corps except those that have been temporarily de

tached and assigned to General Pope. General McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not be sent forward to General Pope's command. General Pope commands the Army of V ginia and all the forces temporarily attach

All the forces are under the command Major General Halleck, General in Chief E. D. TOWNSEND.

Assistant Adjutant General Lo UISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 31

In the battle fought near Richmond, yester. day, as near as can be ascertained, the Nation al force was between 8,000 and 9,000, under command of Gen. Nelson. They drove the rebels back until about 4 o'clock in the after. noon, when the rebels were largely reinforced and crossed the Kentucky river, capturing nearly all our artillery, and routed our men.

The rebel force is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The National loss is reported at 150 cr 200 killed and wounded. The rebel los is not known, but is said to be heavy. Gen Nelson was wounded slightly. Col. Warner of the Seventy first Indiana, are reported At Lexington lust night the bells were rung.

and all the male citizens were ordered out and slept on their arms. Maj. Gens. Wright and Wallace are there. The Nationals are fully prepared in case the rebels make an Gen. Nelson left en route to Cincinnat

A Bowling Green dispatch says a large rebel force, under Buckner, is at Thompkins The rebels destroyed the telegraph to day

tion with Nashville. Gov. Morton and suite arrived at the Gal House this evening. There is considerable excitement in the

at the State line, thus cutting off communication

ing driven back with serious loss. No parte General Nelson, wounded, arrived here t

Destructive Fire in Binghamton.

On Saturday night about 12 o clock the clear, loud notes of the fire-bell, striking thre an ionneed to our utizens who of course had nearly all retired, that there was a fire in the busin ss porcion of our village. Smoke was seen to proceed from the cellar of B F. Sisson's store, adjoining the canal, on Court street. The Fire Department was immediately out is fource, and endeavored to subdue the fire be fore it should envelope the building; but it was difficult to ascertain its exact locality .store was enveloped in flames; and the conflagration was not checked until had destroyed the Dry Goods store of B. S. Sisson the Drug Store adjoining, of Brownells and Stocking, and a portion of the block in the rear, fronting the

building \$15,000. Insurance on Goods \$3; 000 : on building \$2,000 The Books and papers in the safe were saved. A poli y o \$3,000 on Goods was allowed to expire short time ago Mr. Sisson, sopposing that his proximity to the water in the canal would insure him against any loss, his policies did Hon. H. S. Griswould, County Judge, who

occupied the office on second floor, over the store, lost in books, furniture &c., about \$1; 800 No insurance. Surrogat's papers and records were saved, and also his most import ant law papers. Brown, who lived in the third story, lost, it

furniture, \$500-no insurance. D. S. Richards, Esq., law office in rear of Judge Griswold's lost his law library, estimat

ed at about \$500. N. J. Hopkins, who had an interest in l' brary and furniture, (belonging to the late munication with his immediate front, with G. A. Northrup, Fsq., former law pardner of

Richards,) lost about \$4000-no insurance. Wm. Sisson, who slept over the store, lo nearly all his clothing, room furniture, watch, &c , valued \$400. He was nearly suffocated barely escaping with his life.

Brownells & Stocking, druggists, lost \$15; 000-insured \$9 000. Building owned by Wm. P. Pope, \$6,000, insured \$3,000.

Costle, meat market, under Sisson's on the canal, loss \$2,000-no insurance. A large quantity of buttes, and other articles, was

stored in his rooms. Solomon Judd, Esq , law office over Brown ells & Stocking, loss in law library and form ture, \$800-no insurance.

Major Waterman, occupying same rooms, I. N. Hine & Co., merchants, adjoining

Brownells & Stocking, loss in removing goods Gillespy & Co., druggists, adjoining Hint \$3.000.

Nowlan, also up stairs, family clothing, fur-Judge Balcom had his furniture stored in the

Misses Harvey, rooms in building up stairs,

burnt buidin J-some loss in removing.

The fire is generally supposed to have original nated in the celler of Brownells & Stecking