Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, Sept. 2nd, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
ISAAC SLENKER,
Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JAMES P. BARR,
Of Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic and other voters of Susquehanna County, irrespective of former opinions, who are now in favor of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, of restoring the Union to its former condition of harmony and prosperity, and who desire that the existing war shall be successfully prosecuted to the accomplishment of these ends—not for other and opposite ones—and who repudiate the revolutionary and destructive theories of secessionism and abolitionism,—and are willing to heartily sustain, through the medium of the bullet and the ballot, suitable efforts to defeat all combinations formed to aid or accomplish the respective ends of said theories,—are respectfully invited to assemble at the usual places of holding the Democratic primary meetings, in the several election districts of the county, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, and elect two persons to act as delegates in a county convention, to assemble in the Court House in Montrose, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate suitable persons as candidates for the offices to be filled at the October election. The following named persons are requested to attend to the usual duties of committees of vigilance.

Auburn—A. Waltman, A. Carter, D. Seeley.
Ararat—Ed. Warner, N. J. West, Ed. Baldwin.
Ajoloacon—R. Collins, P. Walsh, M Nolan
Bridgewater—E. Newcomb, W. Fancher, E. Hill.
Brooklyn—Abi Ely, R. O. Miles, Stephen H. Williams.
Clifford—John Stephens, Adam Wells, John Bolton.
Choconut—M. Hickey, I N. Austin, C. Byrne.
Dundaff—Begt Ayres, J. C. Olmstead, C. C. Church.
Dimock—C. J. Lathrop, B. L. Brush, J. I. Wallace.
Franklin—A. Williams, E. L. Merriman, J. Snow, 2d.
Forest Lake—J. Bradshaw, Wm Harvey, M Mann.
Friendsville—M. S. Handrick, M. C. Sutton, C. B. Jackson.
Gt Bend—J. H. Dusenbury, R. T. Stephens, I. Reckhow.
Gt Bend twp—George W. Boyle, H. W. Kegeh, Wm Lusk.
Gibson—John Smiley, R Tuttle, A. Day.
Harford—H. P. Blanding, S. Seymour, N. Tingley.
Herrick—G. W. Lyon, T. Burdick, jr., A Tilden.
Harmony—Wm Tremaine, J. W. Austin, R. Martin.
Jackson—W. D. Birdsall, L. Griffis, O. H. Perry.
Jessup—I. E. Birchard, Z. Smith, W. C. Handrick.
Lathrop—S. W. Tewksbury, E. S. Brown E. G. Tewksbury.
Liberty—R. Kenyon, S. H. Darrow, D. L. North.
Lenox—H. Quick, E. D. Davis, F Wilson
Middletown—P. S. Ross, L. Curley, F. Taggart.
Montrose—C. D. Lathrop, C. Sherman, H F. Turrell.
New Milford—B. Sabins, F. W. Boyle, G. D. Post.
" Boro—W. T. Ward, Geo. Hayden, Wm Green.
Oakland—M. Shutts, L. Westfall, O. Phelps
Rush—G. W. Maynard, G. H. Harvey, L. Williams.
Susq'a—A. W. Rowley, G. Curtis, A. J. Seymour.
Springville—J. Compton, H. N. Sherman, W. V. Dean.
Silver Lake—M. Hogan, J. Gorman, T. Hartnet.
Thomson—C. Stoddard, L. S. Aldrich, C. Wrighter.

By order of the Democratic Committee.
D. BREWSTER, Chairman.
A. J. Gerritson, Sec'y.

Information Wanted.

A friend of mine, writing from Oregon, under date of May 15, '62, says, "If you can obtain information of a man of the name of Hollenback, who married a lady named Laura Dart, in Wayne county, N. Y., and removed to Luzerne county, Pa., you will confer a favor on a lady friend of mine, who wishes to learn something of her parentage. The lady's address is Olive A. Welsh, Portland, Oregon." Any person having knowledge of such a family, and wishing to give information, will find ready response by addressing

JOHN BRADSHAW,
Birchardsville, Susq. co. Pa.

P. S.—Luzerne papers please copy.

☞ The State Medical Board will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, Sept. 11th, 1862, and set one day for the examination of candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Candidates will register their names at the Hall at 8 a. m., and none but those present punctually at 9 a. m. will be examined.

Citizens of Pennsylvania of good health and capable of active service in the field, can alone be received.

By order of Governor Curtin.

☞ The call for our County Convention should be promptly responded to by the Democrats. Send true men from every district—men who are aware of the condition of the country, and who will act accordingly. In this way we may prepare to elect a man to Congress who will truly represent all the loyal Union men of the district; one who will maintain the Government against ALL its foes; not only armed traitors South, but abolition traitors North.

☞ We are often asked if there are any candidates for Congress in this county. There are two or three gentlemen talked of; but whether they will desire to accept more than a complimentary vote of the County Convention, we know not. We have men well worthy the position; and our county may properly claim an equal show for honor and place. Should it be felt advisable, in conference, to give Luzerne the man, we are content; yet we are decidedly in favor of the county nomination, next Monday, of a Union Democrat upon a war and anti-abolition platform—leaving all beyond that to the discretion of the conference. We announce no candidates, as we are not requested to. Men, we care not for—principle, we cling to till the last. Judicious acts may secure success, and to that end we waive all incidentals. Let our party be RIGHT act wisely, and we win.

☞ The abolition Convention met last week and made up their ticket as follows: Congress, G. A. Grow; Senator, Wm. J Turrell; Representativve, D.D. Warner; District Attorney, Albert Chamberlin; Commissioner, Nelson French, of Jackson; Auditor, Wm. M. Tingley, of Lenox.

Luzerne county has accepted Grow, and it is thus settled that this man is an aspirant for another ten years' lease of office. It now remains for the true men of the new district to unite their energies as ONE MAN to elect a faithful representative over this demagogue.

☞ Grow says that to be in Congress for the last eight years, is like being in a kettle of boiling hot water! Well, if the people stop sending demagogues there who feed and fan the fires of fanaticism, such will no longer be the case. Let's have a change.

☞ The two companies from this county have been mustered into the 141st Regiment. Madill, of Bradford county, is the Colonel, and Lieut. Searle has been appointed adjutant. The men are in excellent spirits, and will doubtless give a good report of themselves.

☞ There seems to be a general demand that volunteers be accepted instead of resorting to a draft, and we think that this pressure will finally force our Governor to give the State a chance to fill the army with willing men only. Let volunteering go briskly on then; better go into old regiments than to be drafted. Show political managers that they cannot force a draft, as some designed to do.

☞ Godey's Magazine for September is an improvement upon its usual choice variety—with which almost every lady is familiar, and every one ought to be. It is emphatically A, No. 1; and the efforts of its inferior rivals to match it, although unsuccessful, are commendable. $3 a year for single copies, or less to clubs. L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harford Fair.—The Fifth Annual Fair of the Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will be held on the Fair Grounds in Harford village, on Wednesday Oct. 8th, 1862. The Premium List and Regulations will be published hereafter.

By order of the Executive Committee.
W. B. GUILE, Sec'y.

Attention Company.—Not any of the military companies that are forming to fight the rebels, but the entire company of Teachers in Susquehanna county, will please observe that the next meeting of the "Susq'a Co. Teachers' Association" is to be held Sept. 18th and 19th, at Great Bend. Will the Teachers, School Directors, and Citizens of Great Bend Boro' and Township, see that provisions are made to accommodate *all* the Teachers of the county, as it is expected that *nearly all* will be present, armed and equipped, to make the meeting unusually interesting.

To The Public.

The undersigned having been engaged by the Democratic State Central Committee to publish, under their auspices, a Campaign Paper to be called The Democratic Leader, take this occasion to call the immediate attention of all Democrats and other National men to the importance of using their influence to secure a wide circulation for the same.

The paper will be issued at the price of Twenty-five cents for the campaign, and will be published semi-weekly, until the day of the election.

All orders to be addressed to

A. D. Boileau, Publisher,
108½ South Third street, Phil.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:

The Democratic Leader, it is intended shall be devoted to a truthful and fearless exposition of the cause of the present calamities, and the relief which the Freemen of Pennsylvania may in part obtain through the ballot-box, which, with the support they will give as loyal men for the suppression of the rebellion, may, in time, and as the only feasible mode, restore our distressed country to its once prosperous and happy condition, as always maintained under Democratic Administrations of the Government. The Democratic Leader is, therefore, not only recommended to your support, but your duties and interests as good citizens will be greatly promoted by making efforts for the wide spread circulation of this Paper.

F. W. Hughes,
Chairman of Democratic State Central Com.

☞ Specimen copies of the above sheet may be obtained at the office of the *Montrose Democrat*, and friends are requested to call and get them.

Partiality of the War Department.

Mr. Secretary Stanton's partiality for Republicans and Abolitionists is too manifest to be made a secret of. He has arrested hundreds of Democrats upon information that no country justice of the peace would consider for a moment, and held them prisoners for months without a hearing, or giving them any opportunity to learn the names of their accusers or the nature of the charges preferred. In all this time he has arrested but a single Abolitionist, Plum, of New York, and he was released after a few hours confinement, although it was notorious that he had exerted his utmost influence to bring the Government into contempt and to prevent enlistments. Another instance of partiality is to be found in the case of Cassius M. Clay, (we omit Phillips, Greeley, Pillsbury and that tribe,) who spoke flat treason in Washington city, within hearing of the War Department, and subsequently enlarged upon it in a speech which he delivered in New York:

"As for myself," said he, "never, so help me God, will I draw a sword to keep the chains upon another fellow-being. (Tremendous applause.) Suppose, gentleman that you succeed upon the present policy; what have you gained? Better recognize the Southern Confederacy at once, and stop this effusion of blood, than to continue in this present ruinous policy, or have even a restoration of the Union as it was."

This is as seditious and revolutionary as anything could be. This man who has been honored with a high place of trust and responsibility as a representative of this country at a foreign court, comes home professedly to fight, but publicly refuses to fight the rebels, or aid his country at all, because the Administration does not avow an abolition policy! He thinks it better to end the war and dissolve the Union, than prosecute the contest on constitutional grounds! And yet this avowed discourager of enlistments, so far from being arrested, is to be honored, the telegraph informs us, with an important military command!

A Letter From The President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

Arrest of Charles Ingersoll, Esq.

Charles Ingersoll, Attorney at law, was arrested yesterday, at his residence, on Walnut street, above Fifth, by the Provost Marshal. The following is an exact copy of the affidavit upon which the arrest was based, and which is now in the hands of Provost Marshal Kerns:—

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss:

Edward Willard, being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he resides at No. 174 Laurel street, below Second, in the city of Philadelphia; deponent was at the mass meeting held in Independence Square, in said city, on the evening of August 23d, 1862. Charles Ingersoll made use of the following language: "The despotisms of the Old World can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They can imprison us as they like, for the exercise of the rights of free speech, as in the case of a citizen of the Twelfth Ward, but what does it amount to; if they can imprison us, they have to feed, clothe and lodge us, and in these hard times that is quite a consideration." Deponent was in front of the stand and in a position to hear all the said Ingersoll said. E Willard.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty fifth day of August, A. D. 1862.
DAVID BEITLER.
Alderman and ex officio Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Ingersoll was taken before Alderman Beitler, and surety was entered for his appearance at 12 M., on Wednesday next, before the Provost Marshal.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. POPE—Gen. Pope has been forced to issue a circular threatening most severe punishment to officers and men who make his order for taking rebel property a pretext to commit excesses. They are forbidden to molest houses, persons or property, and forage is only to be taken by forces detailed for the purpose. Strong guards are to scour the country for five miles about encampments to prevent pillage and to arrest marauders.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* and Wheeling *Intelligencer*, have at length suggested the property of arresting that infamous traitor and blasphemer, Wendell Phillips. This is a suggestion that we hope will be acted upon by the Government without delay. It will go far towards restoring confidence in the Administration.

Resolutions of the Luzerne County Democratic Convention.

1. *Resolved*, That the Democrats of Luzerne county in convention met, now, as they always have done in the past, affirm their unfaltering allegiance to the constitution and Union of their country and the government of their fathers.

2. That Democracy is a sentiment, not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised—it knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness, and it will have but one country and that an individed country.

3. That this sentiment is destructive only to despotism; it is the conservator of liberty, of labor and property, it is the sentiment of freedom, of equal obligations: it is the law of Nature, pervading the fundemental principles of a republican government.

4. That the objects of the war now desolating the country, so far as the people of the loyal States are concerned, are fully declared in the resolution of Congress passed with only two dissenting votes on the 22d day of July, 1861, and known as the Crittenden Resolution, and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by disunionists of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of subjugation or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And that the American people, outside of these purposes, have no hope of peace, prosperity or happiness, and for these, and to preserve these, all our energies of treasure and of life shall be freely sacrificed on a common altar.

5. That we protest, in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in all we hold dear in the future of our beloved country, against the mischevous measures of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the National Treasury; and we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving, as they do, an expenditure of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the land we love; that we are unalterably and unconditionally opposed to all the schemes having for their object, immediately or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of negroes anywhere; that we deny the constitutional right of the President or Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pay for negroes, or which would make the Government or people slavedealers; a policy which, if not arrested by the votes of the people, will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

6. That in opposition to measures of this kind we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent—the ballot of a free people—and say, in the language of another: "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them."

7. That we hereby ratify the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention made at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of July, to wit: Isaac Slenker, of Union county, for Auditor General, and James P. Barr, of Alegheny county, for Surveyor General.

It was on motion

Resolved, That to preserve the integrity and insure the success of the Democratic party, it is now, more than ever, the duty of all Democrats to be loyal to their organization and faithful to their principles; and that every candidate who presents his name to the convention for nomination to office, is thereby, in the opinion of this convention, bound in honor and good faith to support the successful candidate, without equivocation and with all his influence.

Brigadier General Stone Released.

It is announced that Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, who has been long confined in Fort Lafayette, on the heinous charge of treason, has been released, and is now with his family in New York. As the Government has liberated him without a trial, it is to be presumed that he is innocent. But if so, what reparation will be made for his long imprisonment, and for the stain which has been cast upon his reputation by the mere suspition of treachery to the Government? It is a cruel thing to deprive an innocent man of his liberty, and publicly accuse him of an infamous crime. The miscreants who, with slander's poisoned tongue, insinuate the base charges which lead to such arrests as these, should be severely punished. No man's liberty or good name should be at the mercy of the slanderer.

Indian Massacres.

The Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, have become hostile and are committing murders and devastations along the Minnesota river. The number of whites already killed is supposed to be about 500, amongst whom are several missionaries. Governor Ramsey is exerting himself to suppress the disturbance, and a large force of militia were at the latest accounts marching against the Indians.

A general War with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A despatch received at the Post Office Department, dated Salt Lake, yesterday, says:

"A general war with nearly all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river is close at hand. An interruption of the Overland Mail is daily expected, and nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government can prevent it.—The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles. Gen. Paige's force is too small for this, while Col. Conner's force is four hundred miles west, travelling slowly."

Owing to the information contained in the above despatch, the Post Office Department has instructed the Postmasters to send the California mails to New York till further directed.

"ONE MOCK!"—Mr. Wendell Phillips in his traitorous harangue at Abington, compared the President of the United States to a "turtle." Now, supposing that the President were to issue his mandate for conveying W. P. to Fort Warren, what then? Why then, we should say, the voice of the Turtle would be "heard through the land" with great satisfaction, and the traitor be bound to confess the Real Turtle a good deal stronger than his Mock.—*Vanity Fair.*

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

The Draft Postponed till Sept. 15th.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 27.—The following important order has just been issued:—

Head-quarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, August 27, 1862.—General Order, No. 32.—The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th, 1862, until which time volunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the township, borough or precinct where they reside.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't—Gen. of Penna.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—The following additional order has just been made:—

Head-quarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, Aug. 27, 1862—General Order, No. 33.—It is ordered that under authority of the following despatch received from the Secretary of War this morning, volunteers may be received into the regiments heretofore accepted, until the first of September, under the terms and conditions mentioned therein.

Mustering officers will continue to muster in volunteers presented for accepted regiments until the first of september.

NO BOUNTY OR ADVANCE PAY AFTER SEPT. 1.

Washington, Aug, 27, 10 A. M.—To Governor Curtin:—No advance pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretofore issued. If the regiments are full by 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date.

The condition of enlistments in the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor.
A. L Russell, Adjutant-General, Pa.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—The Governor has placed the details and work of preparation for the draft under charge of Colonel A. K. McClure, a gentleman whose ability to perform the important duties is well and favorably known throughout the State.

Three more regiments were organized to-day, and will go forward to-morrow. The material for the formation of three or four more is also in camp. These will be organized and sent forward as soon as their arms arrive. Companies from all quarters are constantly arriving.

The time designated as that upon which the draft was to have taken place has been changed, because of the impossibility of procuring, in time, correct assessment list from all the counties of the State. This postponement is no evidence whatever against the certainty of its taking place.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

GOV. CURTIN EXPECTS TO AVOID THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 28.—Gov. Curtin confidently expects to make arrangements to allow each district of the State a reasonable time to furnish its quota of troops in volunteers, and thus obviate the draft entirely. As soon as the enrolment is completed and returned, the quota of each county, township, precinct and borough will be ascertained, together with the credit each is entitled to for men in the service. Having ascertained the number of men to be drafted in each subdivision of each county, an opportunity and a reasonable time will be given to furnish the quota as volunteers.

The draft was postponed until the 15th of September to afford ample time for these arrangements. It is expected that the quota of each county and sub-divisions can be ascertained by the 5th of Sept.

L. Thomas, Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, is here for the purpose of conferring with the Governor relative to the organization of regiments and their prompt transportation.

A new department has been instituted here called the Military Bureau, to which has been assigned the duty of the appointment of Examining Surgeons, and Commissioners for the draft, and all business connected with the enrollment of citizens subject to military duty. Hon. Alexander K. McClure, of Franklin, has accepted an appointment as aid to the Governor with the rank of Colonel. He is also acting as Chief of the Military Bureau

Perilous Condition of Cumberland Gap.

To the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:—I have two letters from Cincinnati, dated the 25th instant, and one of the writers is a clergyman. The news given me is this, and the writer was directly from the Gap, escaping through the woods in part, and with great difficulty:—

"When I left a considerable force of the enemy was in front of the Gap, while one regiment of Rebel cavelry has possession of Barboursville, and eight regiments of infantry occupied Flat Lick, only twenty miles from the Gap. It will require great efforts and prompt action to save our men from being cut to pieces or forced to surrender My heart sickens over the miserable management of our authorities at the Gap."

A second letter states these items:—

"Our army is surrounded at the Gap, and if not speedily relieved will be cut to pieces. Ashby's Cavalry are in Barboursville—a heavy force is coming through Wilson's Gap and concentrating at Flat Lick, only twenty miles from Cumberland Gap, while our supplies are cut off. Such management is disgraceful!

"Gov. Morton, of Indiana, sent a large force to the Gap, and these were destined at Lexington, not even dreaming of their want at the Gap. But a short time since eight hundred East Tennessee Unionists, and fifty North Carolinians made their way to the Gap and entered the Federal service. To think of these poor fellows being cut to pieces is too bad."

I have been, for months, disgusted with the management of affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee, and I have this day started a messenger to Washington, with a letter to Secretary Stanton, making known this state of things.

If our Government does not intend a more energetic and sensible course of conduct, I advise the authorities to surrender to Jeff. Davis and his plundering and perjured hoards.

August 27, 1862. W. G BROWNLOW.

RECRUITING OFFICE!

OVER F. B. CHANDLER'S STORE.

☞ The only way to escape a draft in this State is to enlist at once.

The Rebels at Manassas.

Alexandria, August 28, 1862.

The enemy have succeeded in holding their own in the vicinity of Manassas.—Last night they got down to Burks' Station, some fourteen miles from here, and drove the telegraph operators away.—They were the last to leave. It is probable that the Rebels destroyed everything around the Station.

The First New Jersey Brigade, yesterday, got into a gully where the enemy had two cannon planted. They opened at once on the Jersey troops, and a heavy body of Rebel Cavalry came in at their rear, completely hemming the Brigade in a pen. A panic was at once crerted; some escaping, but many were killed and wounded.

On Tuesday evening, two trains coming threw Bristow, they found the Rebels had barricaded the road. The first engine cleared the road of all obstructions, and got through all safe. The second engine, named the Secretary, also cleared the road the second time. Crossties, four and five deep, were piled up on the track each time. At Union Mills the first train stopped to wood and water, and while so doing the second train came thundering down the road, and ran into the first train, mashing and jumbling both trains up together. Three soldiers were killed who were in the cars.

Five trains were coming down the road—three trains besides these two. The wrecked train was driven off by the Rebels. Two more trains behind the above were smashed in consequence of the enemy opening a switch.

The enemy captured six cannon, yesterday, belonging to the Eleventh New Zork, General Sturgis' Division.

All night long rumors of varied character reached this place. At one time the enemy were marching directly for Washington. No one is allowed to go down the road except troops.

Up to last evening, it was thought that our loss was between two and three hundred, in killed and wounded.

Previous to the firing and attack on Manassas there was considerable uneasiness manifested by all hands at the post. Trains were being made up at the time the firing commenced. The despatcher started on a train, and rode about a mile and then got off the cars and made his way back to Manassas. The firing commenced as soon as he reached there.

The volleys of musketry were terrific.—The enemy had artillery planted, and our forces had none. Great praise is bestowed upon the Twelfth Ohio. A portion of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry became badly, and were placed under arrest and taken to Alexandra by a guard. This is the regiment formerly known as Colonel Frishmuth's.

The despatcher above mentioned slept all Tuesday night within the enemy's line, and escaped by crawling on his hands and knees, before daylight. He says that a number of farmers were with the Rebels.

The road between Manassas and Alexandria was crowded all day yesterday with contrabands escaping. They are coming in droves this morning, and are in the most filthy condition—clothed in rags and taters. Where they all come from is hard to tell. A great deal of suffering among them must naturally follow this great exodus. What will be done with them? is a query asked on all sides.

Nothing further has been received from the field of operations up to twelve o'clock this morning. A train is to be despatched down the road this morning.

Desperate Battle Between McDowell and Jackson.

Manassas Junction, Aug. 28 10 clock P.M.

To General Halleck.

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 immediately broke up my encampment at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's Corps and Reno's Division, to march upon Gainesville, by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Rino and one division of Heintzelman's to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's Corps and Hooker's Division I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDowell was order to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas througe 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 the west side.

The force to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The division of Hookers, marching toward Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, capturing cambs and baggeage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly on 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 in this afternoon. A severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points.

Heintzleman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how the enemy are to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. JOHN POPE, Maj-Gen.

BULL RUN REVERSED.

BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY!

FIELD OF BATTLE, 5 a. m. Aug. 30.

To Gen. Halleck:—We fought a terrrible battle yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted, with continuous fury, from daylight till after dark, by which time the rebels were driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue; but I shall do so in the course of the morning when Porter's corps comes up from Manassas, but they are badly used up. We have not lost less than 8,000 men killed and wounded. From the appearance of the field the enemy lost not less than two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. News from the front state that the enemy are retreating to the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not yet able to form an idea of their extent. JOHN POPE, Maj-Gen.

Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Gens. Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was on the side of the enemy. Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army in good order. He has now been joined at Centreville by Franklin and Sumner. He occupies the strongest position in the vicinity of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest.

A Rebel Threat.

The following general order has been issued by the adjutant-General of the rebel army:

"Whereas, Major-General Hunter, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brigadier General Phelps, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Louisiana, has organized and armed slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this confederacy;

And whereas, the Government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this Government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than by the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent the repetition;

Ordered, That Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing or instructing slaves, with a view to their armed service in this war, he shall not be regarded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President may order. By order,

S. COOPER, Adj. and Ins.-Gen.

Fort Donelson still in our Possession.

We have at last received information from Fort Donelson, confirming our belief that the report published some days since of that important defensive work was incorrect. A despatch from the Chaplain of an Ohio regiment states that the enemy, nearly eight hundred strong, the same party that capured Clarksville, after demanding surrender of the fortification had made an attack, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty killed and wounded.

The Fort was garrisoned by four companies of the seventy-first Ohio regiment and upon the demand for surrender being made, they unanimously determined to fight rather than to yield possession of their dearle bought prize to the rebels.

Before this we hope this noble band has been reinforced in such strength as to preclude any possibility of the stars and bars again waving from its battlements.—*Phila. Inq.*

Regulations for Substitutes.

Quite a number of suggestions have been made to the Government with a view to equalize the price to be paid to substitutes in cases where they may be required under the draft for three hundred thousand nine month's militiamen. Some have urged that the War Department shall take charge of the whole matter, and others recommend that a rate shall be established, and that the price shall be paid directly into the Treasury by those who may be compelled to procure substitutes. The same subject was canvassed during the war of 1812, when Congress provided for such such cases by enacting, on the 10th of December, 1814, that any person subject to militia duty who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expense, during the war, shall thereupon be exempt from militia during the war.

New Camp of Instruction.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 28.—A new camp, called "Camp Luzerne," was organized in Luzerne county last week, and is rapidly filling up. Its location is healthy, upon the western slope of the Wyoming Valley, distance about three miles from Wilkesbarre, and commands a view in every direction of unequaled beauty.

Major Hendrickson, of the 6th Infantry, is the Mustering-in Officer, and Major Eldan has been apppointed Commandant of the Camp. Captains of companies will find this an excellent place to rendezvous with their men, as it well supplied with clear spring water, and all the necessaries required to make the soldiers both comfortable and happy.

☞ Cassius M. Clay, who, like Jeff. Davis, repudiates the Constitution of his country, and is opposed to the restoration of the Union under it, hat not been arrested, although he proclaimed his treason at Washington.

No! not arrested, but he has received a good office!

☞ They give the negroes precedence at the Boston Custom House, in doing business. A captain on Saturday presented his paper in regular turn, when up marches a "colored gentleman," places his papers on top of the white man's, and the Custom House officer graciously attend to him first, and obliges the white man to wait until coffee is served! Give us an equal chance with the blacks, do, gentlemen.—*Boston post.*

☞ You may give the people a mercenary Senate; you may give them a venal House of Assembly; you may give them a truckling Congress and a tyranical Prince—but give me an unfettered Press and I will defy you to encroach a hair's breadth upon their Liberties.—*Sheridan.*

☞ What is the use of being poor, when you can make from 600 to 81000 a year by acting agent for the Adams Sewing Machine Co. Persons out of employment and having the least bit of "vim" in them would do well to write to Mr. C. Ruggles at Detroit, Mich. and get the Co. confidential circular to agents.

THE Providence Post says, Governor Andrew, by his speeches and military orders is doing more to obstruct the President's path and defeat his plans than all the Secessionists to pe found in States claiming to be loyal.

A despatch states that Hon. E. B. Chase, Ira Davenport, and G. B. Kulp, and several others, were arrested on Saturday, at Wilkesbarre.

MARRIAGES.

In South Bridgewater, Aug. 24th, by Rev. J. F. Deans, Mr. ALBERT B. SWEET, and Miss HANNAH E. BARBER, both of Dimock.