COMMUTATION TICKETS For one, three, six, nine, or twelve months, at very For one, in the accommodation of persons living out of town or located on or near the line of the road during the summer. From and after July 1, 1862, a still greater the annual trade on these tickets. COUPON TICKETS

For inenty-six trips between any two points at about For twenty mile. These tickets are intended for the the critical travelling frequently, and are of great aduse or ramines making occasional trips. SCHOOL TICKETS

for one or three months, for the use of scholars atanding school in the city.

Living on or near the line of the road, and having ected on to use the road frequently in their clerical wantity, are furnished with certificates entitling them to travel at half fare. Applications to be made only to tach Lewis, General Superintendent, at Altoons. EXCURSION TICKETS

leaned at half fare to parties of over forty, good for

any reasonable time. EXCURSION TICKETS during the Summer are sold at greatly reduced rates, for the benefit of those seeking recreation from business. or in pursuit of health. here tiekets are good for ten days, and are issued to ORESSON (top of the Allegheny Mountains), AL-TOONA (foot of the mountains), BEDFORD, DOUB-LING GAP, and EPHBATA SPRINGS. For time of departure of trains see bills and cards of

For Through Tickets apply at the office of the Com pany, Southess corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET JAMES COWDEN, Agent. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

ivlo-teel WEST CHESTER WEST CHESTER BOAD, VIA MEDIA.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP AFTERNOON BZ.

CURSIONS ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. friest Country and the most beautiful On TUESDAYS and FBIDAYS of each week until (orther notice an Extra Train will leave West Chester as

normal points of the property of the state of the passengers buying Excursion Tickets can take either the 2 or 4.30 P M Train from Philadelphia, and the state of 6.66 P. M. Train from West Chester.
ROUND-TRIP TICKETS FROM PHILADELPHIA to all Stations east of West Chester, good on any of the abere Trains, out or in, may be had on these days ONLY, at EXCUBBION RATES, good only on the days issued. For inther information, apply at the Ticket Office, in the Depot, N. E. corner of FIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets. MANT DELIGHTFUL LOCATIONS FOR SUMMER BOARDERS HENRY WOOD,

SEA BATHING.

je21-tuwfs tf

FOR THE SEA. SHORE! - SUMMER AB-NGEMENT .— OAMDEN AND ATLANTIO BALL BOAD.

Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sundays excepted). Trains leave VINE-Street Ferry M 

SUMMER RESORTS. CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. —Comfortable Booms can now be had at this well-test and convenients -located house, as there are a num-per of departures dally.

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor.

CEA BATHING. - A FAVORITE D HOME, THE "WHITEHOUSE," MASS ACHUSETTS Avanue, ATLANTIC, Crew, M. of This repulse bounded open. Its situation is quite near This popular bones: It of the situation is delicated the popular bones: Its reputation is and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table Every attention given to guests, and terms moderate.

Why WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

au6-1m BY No Bar at the "Whitehouse." CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC

OITY, New Jersey.
M. LAWLOB, Proprietor. The above new drouse is now open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well-ventilated, high cellings, to Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the CTAR HOTEL,

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

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

Opposite the Surf House. Terms to suit the tim EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC

O OITY, N. J. BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD. A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifulis situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. ie20-2m Now open for visitors for the season. MANSION HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, E. LER. Proprietor This House having been thoroughly renovated and en-inged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, tod pest office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BHIEL, of iadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and ice brands of cigars. je20-2m R AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.

Board 37 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m YOTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few shoice Broms can be obtained by applying soon. The froprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his ows, and fresh vogetables from his farm,
Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel
obs for sale by

M. McCLEES,

THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIO and MASSAOHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms und table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any in the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Resement Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

G. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG,

1620-2m Proprietors. Proprietors.

OITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the control of the Children and servants half price HESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YORK and COIFIO Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open

REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO

LEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (Iomerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, LANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the HOTEL, LONG BEANCH, N. J., is now open, nated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the ace; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours om New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice ally, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the B. and D. B. Sallroad, Address B. A. SHOEMAKER.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, jel9-2m\* CEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS E M P O B I U M, No. 1025 WALNUT STEERT, iell-fply

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

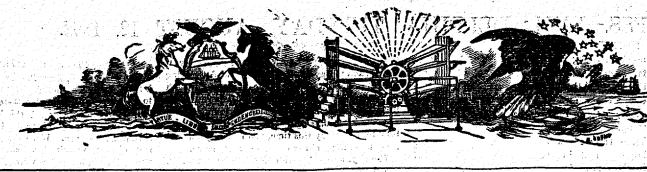
# FAIRBANKS & EWING.

balo-ti MASONIO HALL, 715 OHESTNUT ST CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity and complete success which our PATENT SELF-Other parties are endeavoring to sell their inferior machines, by adopting our name of "SELF-ADJUSTING" We, therefore, give notice that our name will be plainly and one and Machine manufactured and sold by us, therefore, experience.

and one others are genuine. Any one using our trade-hark will be dealt with according to law.

Mr. L. E. SNOW, corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, is our SOLE AGENT for Penn-ic2tte12 HALEY, MOBSE, & BOYDEN.

BAY RUM.—AN INVOICE OF Yery superior BAY RUM, in quarter casks, just led and for sale by CHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, 126 WALKUT and 21 GRANITE Streets



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

VOL. 6.—NO. 10.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1862.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, August 10, 1862. The thermometer here is 103 in the shade, and the air is like the breath of a furnace. A New York Times correspondent yesterday was sunstruck, and has since been subjected to a tender journalistic nursing of wet bandages and whisky punches by the combined corps of all the papers. A general stampede to the North has been broached by several to obtain a few days of cool air. The Hygeia Hotel here, the only place where board can be procured, is like an oven, and many denizens indulge in moonlight dreams upon the roof and plazzas. These dreams, with preliminary waking fancies, are often set to music by a guitar and rich chorus of voice from the black waiters of the hotel, who thus close their daily labors, while their Jess-accomplished plantation brethren, in the contraband quarters, give voice to humbler and more grotesque melodies. attend an evening prayer meeting, read the newspapers, con their spelling books, or stroll, with dusky inamoratas, along the shores of Hampton river. This, with \$10 a month and rations, for their daily work, is better than slavery and nothing. We often hear of the greater happiness of negroes in slavery, but I doubt if any here can see it. Moreover, when Uncle Sam sees fit to employ negro regiments, he can find plenty of brawny recruits at this spot, ready to offer their lives that the Union may be saved, and their race freed.

NORFOLK. On Friday morning last I took the 10 o'clock boat for Norfolk, intending to return that evening. Boats here are always attendant upon the convenience of Government, and in this case I was detained until after one, and could not, therefore, leave by the return boat. Safe calculations for travel can at no time be made in this region. I found that discontent with the military authorities among the Union men and many of the army at this place had in no wise abated since my last letter on the subject. In addition to other charges, Gen. Viele is accused, I know not how truly, with winking at negro catching. I do not know this gentleman, either personally or by sight, but am aware that he was bred at West Point, where youths, at a period when they are most open to impressions, are drilled bodily and mentally into machines, where a material course of study crushes out all aspiration and all fancy, and where conversation, when not absorbed by the army, smuggled whisky, or woman, is varied with a vulgar conservatism which ignores all social progress or philanthropic ideas, and throws a blinding veil over the moral perceptions, from which the soul never recovers. This is the reason why regular army men, almost without exception, are pro-s'avery. Slavery, flogging, and the swindling of poor creatures out of their wages, have always existed; the Church countenances it, and supposed respectable men practise it. Who, therefore, expects a cadet, of all people, to denounce it? We may, therefore, safely set down cent occurrences at Norfolk by no means belied the supposition. A loud-mouthed Secessionist of that town owns a private negro jail, where slaves were formerly imprisoned for punishment at the expense of their masters, and where, at a cost of twentyfive cents to the latter, they could be treated to a flogging. This building is a frequent place of meeting for Secessionists, and is, moreover, a secret post office, where letters for various parts of the rebel Confederacy are left and paid for at very high prices, in anticipation of their being smuggled

across the lines. The place is as notoriously known as the public jail, yet no guard has been placed over it. The military authorities either know of its existence and wilfully ignore the fact, or are certainly lacking in vigilance. The owner of this establishment is said to act in concert with a negro-catcher, and employ certain privates of a regiment stationed in the city as assistants in their kidnapping rascalities. This fact is confirmation, I will cite that of a negro, who harriedly informed the guard of the 19th Wisconsin Regiment, a few evenings since, that four men, in a wagon, were endeavoring to carry off her husband and two children. A squad of men was immediately sent down, who caused the scamps to escape. One of them left behind his military cap, upon which, though the brass figures of the regiment were taken off, could plainly be seen their impression on the cloth. The negro-catcher-in-chief that I have spoken of was recently found with a soldier, driving, under suspicious circumstances, a wagon into an alley at one in the morning. A sentinel challenged them. The soldier not being upon duty had no right with the countersign, yet he gave it, and the sentinel allowed him to pass. The negrocatcher, perhaps through fear of compromising his informant, hesitated to give it, although supposed to know it, and was arrested. The provost marshal being apprised of this fact, at a very early

hour, long before the time arrived for publicly hearing cases of arrest, sent for and liberated him. If both these men had the countersign, where did they get it? The only persons having authority to communicate it, to persons not on duty, were the military commander, the provost marshal, and the North immediately to report for duty. We are colonels of the different regiments. Who gave it to them, and for what? A sergeant of the 19th Wisconsin Regiment had \$100 offered him on Friday evening last, if he would catch a certain negro and deliver him outside of the lines. That noble regiment has been free from any imputations of slave-catching, and the sergeant indignantly spurned the offer, stating that no money could induce him to commit such an infamy. He then communicated the fact to a lieutenant, who ordered him to take the negro, re-

ceive the money from the fellow, and a guard should be hidden near by to take him into custody. Ere this is published, the capture will doubtless have been effected. It has been already stated that an officer of the guard of one of the regiments, hearing that two cannon and a number of small arms were secreted Gen. Viele, and ordered to return them. Another officer hearing of arms being in some other country a United States navy flag, bore it away. He was not only reprimanded, but arrested for doing so, and the flag was sent back. The seizure simply of a United States flag was a transcendance of duty, but the exaggerated zeal of the young officer should

not, certainly, have been rewarded with an arrest.

A reprimand would have been sufficient, particularly as the owner of the house was in the rebel army and the plantation left in charge of an over-Curiosity led me, yesterday, to this place, seventeen and a half miles from Norfolk. The rebels tore up the railroad, and the Government has reently repaired it. The hours of leaving Portsmouth for Suffolk are, nominally, half-past nine and one; those of returning, eleven and half past two. But little attention, however, is paid to these rules. The train goes when the Government is ready. This road was constructed in 1834. You will be surprised to hear that, in the seventeen and a half miles of transit, not one station is found, and with exceptions of a few straggling farms, the road is lined with woods. Upon a Northern road, built for

ition of things that Southern statesmen and their Northern abettors desired to impose upon virgin Territories in the West, and it is to preserve this wretched statu quo, which slavery ongenders, that they are in arms against a beneficent government.

CHANCES FOR SETTLERS. The land of which I speak was, before the war offered at ten dollars an acre. It now can be had for five, and probably less. The soil is a rich clay loam, and abounds in marl and muck, for manuring purposes. The Nansemond river, navigable for steamboats as far as Suffolk, is about ten miles from the railroad at Norfolk, but runs almost parallel with it, in a lessening degree, until the two converge at Suffolk to a distance of but half a mile. oth railroad and water facilities offer themselves herefore, to settlers in that locality. It is well snown that trucking has been extensively carried on near Norfolk by Northern men, to supply Northern markets, and their crops are three weeks earlier than those of New Jersey. Grapes thrive remarkably; peaches are rarely killed by early frost; and, to add to the rich catalogue of Northern fruits that here greet the eye, luscious figs ripen to perfection.

Walk up, Yankees, and buy in. Suffolk was founded during the last century, and in its quaint old buildings preserves many traces of age. Its trade consists chiefly in a retail business with the surrounding country, and in large | with flowers of every hue and odor, dotted over numbered fifteen hundred inhabitants. At prefive hundred, chiefly ladies and old men, the vision of the fabled Rasselas.

oung officer of our army, if the ladies of the place showed any cordiality to members of our army, or nan with a scowl of dislike, and besides, they are not worth knowing. They may be called ladies, bnt have no cultivation, no conversation, and know nothing. They are not fit for society." These are types of many residents of Southern small towns, and also large ones. They read little, think less, are wretchedly superficial in accomplishments they may have undertaken, and place their whole ambition in being "genteel," in dressing conformably to the mode, closely observing social conven-

Northern maidens, but in the free States they are often interspersed with most charming exceptions. In the slave States they are almost the rule. SENTIMENT ON THE WAR. In cenclusion, I would remark, from much observation and much conversation with Secessionists in this region, that they are all heartily tired of the war, and wish it settled in one way or the other. In case of peace, we might depend on its preservation, at least by Virginia citizens. Men wish trade resumed; women are harassed by constant anxiety for their relatives; and though all, as a matter of pride, adhere to Secession sentiments, they deplore the present bloodshed, and wish it definitely ceased. In all these people, beyond their stupid political

sentiments, there is much to commend and admire THE LIBERATION OF NEGROES, now going on to a large extent throughout the State, does not give the inhabitants great concern. They have been expecting it, and are not surprised. Many tell their negroes to go when they wish it, and on a stampede, owners ofen indulge in a semi congratulation that their uncertainty is over, and that much care and future responsibility is saved to them. N.

### FROM BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

BURNSIDE'S NINTH ARMY CORPS, FREDERICKSBURG, VA , August 9, 1862. The Divisions of Generals Burnside, of the North Carolina corps, and Wright, of the Department of South Carolina, have located their respective camps upon the high, healthful, and romantic grounds pordering the Rappahannock, and but a short distance from the city of Fredericksburg and village of Falmouth. From the camp ground of the 2d Division, an admirable view of the surrounding country is obtained. As far as the eye can reach, the landscape is dotted alternately with grove and camp. A more beautiful scenery can scarcely be realized, and coming from the flat, scorching plain at Newport News, the change is a preferable one. After nightfall, when the camps are lighted up, and the men congregate in squads, in the respective streets, it brings to remembrance scenes in a large city after the gas is lighted, and the pedestrian is burrying to his home and family. But to the sollier, family and home are a scaled letter at present. He seldom thinks of "to-morrow," as it is not in "Hardee." He would rather practise 'Hoyle." Give him a shady nook, a canteen of cool water, a book, or a pack of well-thumbed cards, and he cares for nothing but to-day. Such an idea as to-morrow never penetrates the recesses of his cranium, and he is far happier, and has, we know, less care, with his "Thirteen dollars a month and found," than many are with their princely for-

Shortly after going in camp, Major Sherman, paymaster for the Division of General Burnside, made his appearance, and commenced paying off the different regiments. The time paid for was two months, and was due upon the first of July. Of course the men all scraped an acquain ance with the Major, who handed out their money to them, with as much politeness as a man would receive a sum of money which he did not expect. Paymaster Sherman won golden opinions from the men, by accommodating them with all the available small notes that he had in his possession, and by giving them treasury notes of five dollars denomination instead of tens and twenties.

On account of the illness of Col. Ferren, commanding 2d Brigade, Col. J. F. Hartranst, of the 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, is now in command. The Brigade is in General Reno's Division, and is composed of the following regiments, who each take the position in column as follows: 51st Pennsalvania. 21st Massachusetts, and 51st New York. The first Brigade is under command of Colonel Nagle, of the 48th Pennsylvania, and comprises the

48th Pennsylvania, 2d Maryland, and 103d New York. We have, you perceive, two regiments from the "Old Keystone" to maintain her reputation in this corps. The 51st have three engagements to record. "Present" opposite, and though the 48th have never had an opportunity to display their prowess on the battle-field, we doubt not, when the occasion requires, they will be "well to The headquarters of General Reno and staff is

located in a fine, commodious brick house, on a high elevation, and has a commanding view of the country for a number of miles in all directions. The mansion is fitted up with all the modern conveniences. Water fixtures in every room, and gaspipe, which was expected to be called into us, at some future ime by the projector, is let into the walls and ceiling. The former owner and possessor is a Virginian and a rebel; its present occupant is a Pennsylvanian, and a Union man, straight out. I refer to Major General Jesse L. Reno. A commissioned officer and ten enlisted men have been detailed from the different regiments of this corps for recruiting service. They proceed

inclined to believe that within a few days President Lincoln will prove to be the most active recrniting officer that has yet reported for duty. The rebels around here are active. They display their vigilance by capturing army wagons not well guarded, and stragglers along the road. "Old Stonewall " is reported at Gordonsville, at Richmond, and, in fact, in all parts of Virginia, at one and the same time. He has not made his appearance at Fredericksburg as yet, unless he came, as his sympathizers claim he did, as a farmer peddling apples. Some of the citizens around here will tell you gravely that Gen. Burnside was at this place a short time, taking photographs, and that he knows all about Jackson's movements. It is probable he does, but does not receive the information in the style they presume.

It is rumored that all mail matter bound North on a plantation near Norfolk, went there and is detained at Acquia Creek. As to the truth of seized them. For this act he was reprimanded by the report we cannot say, but should suppose there was nothing in it, though we have had no mail, but one returned from Newbern, since we arrived. This house of a Secessionist, searched it, and finding but | detaining news matters, by petty officials in the employ of the Government, is about played out. If mail matter is forwarded to the soldiers, the soldiers want it—they will have it—and no matter what the duty, or how fatiguing, he will brave both, if you inform him that a mail has arrived in camp, and contains a letter for him. This stoppage of letters, for fear they will contain information that will give aid and comfort to the enemy, is nonsense. If we knew half as much of their deings as they know of ours, our army would have occupied Richmond long ago; and if the information that they receive from camp letters is of any great service to them, how much more so is the information of those who live and dwell, under the shadow of the Congressional halls at Washington? If a secret espionage is to be carried on, then strike the fountain

head at the commencement. Important movements are on foot, not a thousand miles from here, and, if not frustrated, will restore confidence throughout the North. It is probable that our stay here is not intended to be a prolonged one. The large baggage trains will be cut down, and but small trains of transportation will be permitted. Offic.rs will be allowed eighty pounds, that long period, seventeen miles and a half from | and privates as much as they are able to carry on any terminal city, would be town all the way, and their shou'ders. Quick, decisive blows are to be houses would stand in constant succession, nestled | struck, and if, within the next two months, rebelin blooming gardens. But Virginia is a slave State! | dom does not become too hot to hold rebels even, I am mistaken, and that greatly,

time, Mr. Jeff Davis. The weather is warm, and six inches of red dust in the main roads, but there is generally a good deal of air stirring. The mercury stands this morning at 98 degrees in the shade, and, as the brokers observe, "still going up." J. P., JR.

# FROM GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. CAMP NEAR BATTLE CREEK,

FIVE MILES EAST OF BRIDGEPORT, August 6, 1862. A large portion of General Buell's fine army is encamped here, in an exquisite valley bordering upon the Tennessee river, and situated between the Cumberland and Raccoon mountains. Battle creek is a small rivulet, terminating at this point, where it flows into the Tennessee river.

The whole of Buell's camp lies immediately under the Cumberland mountains, stretching its continuous length in a right line to the northeast, while upon the other hand is the Tennessee river. bounded upon the east by the Raccoon range of mountains. The scenery of the valley is delightful-at intervals shaded by groves of oaks and other trees of a sturdy character, freshened by springs and rivulets of sparkling, gurgling water, fragrant

at the same time, our men have fared sumptuously on green corn, beans, melons, and fruit of all kinds, invited them to their houses. "No, they meet a with the savory addition of mutton, venison, veal, and other luxuries of animal food. Notwithstanding the neighbors tell us that this is

the most unhealthy month of the year, and that the valley is by no means an absolutely healthy situation for a large body of men, our troops were never in the possession of such universally good health, information to that effect being tendered me by the surgeons of several regiments. The regiments are all on the increase, occasioned by the return of those who have been absent on furlough. New tionalities and acquiring an air of style. These clothes, regulation hats, etc., have been provided for all the regiments, enabling them to present a characteristics can well apply to a large class of clean and soldierly appearance.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, Buell's army were in never so fine condition as at the present time. The regiments are all fuller than they were before Corinth: the men composing them possess superb fighting qualities and powers of endurance, having had experience at Belmont, Somerset, Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, and know no such word as fail; the tout ensemble of officers and men is new and complete in change, while the discipline of these hardy sons of the West compares favorably with that of the regular army. Major General McCook is at present in command

of the three divisions already here, and is a good soldier, and possesses ability of the most sterling character. Gen. Buell and staff are expected in a few days. As a proof that he is already pursuing a different policy, I am happy to inform you that no property is protected here whatever. A determination seems to exist on the part of those conspicuously in command to afford no more protection to those who have in any way assisted the leaders of the rebellion, while those who avow themselves Union men must give the most satisfactory proofs of loyalty to become entitled to the most trivial of kindnesses.

Our troops do picket duty by brigade, our lines occupying a distance of several miles upon one side of the river, while the enemy hold the opposite side. No shots are exchanged, although our men are in communication at all times with the rebels. The scene is more romantic than the situ. ation before Corinth, as persons upon this side of the river can hear plainly every word of conversation which takes place upon the other, especially in some places where the river is very narrow. If the rebels can be believed, General Bragg is in command. The camp of the Kentucky 11th and 26th is opposite that of the rebel Helm's cavalry, many of the men upon each side being intimately acquainted. Every conceivable kind of conversation occurs between the two parties, the rebels generally being more saucy and defiant than are our men. The enemy seem to be very well aware of the fact that our army have been short of subsistence, and often shout, "Boys, you're only on half rations; we have plenty to spare!" Both parties exchange newspapers, and we frequently read the Atlanta and Knoxville journals. The modus operands of the exchange is novel, each party swimming to the middle of the river with a newspaper in his mouth. An exchange of coffee and tobacco is often made in somewhat the same. manner, the parties always shaking hands before separating.

Witnessing such friendly exhibitions and honorable meetings, it is sometimes questionable in one's mind if war really exists. But if you walk along breaking out of the rebellion, about three hundred the shore a short distance, you will see some fel- people. The 37th Indiana Regiment is throwing lows amusing themselves by merely pointing their up earthworks, about half a mile west of the town guns at rebel objects, making use of some such expressions as the following: "But, couldn't I pop that button-nut off that stump;" " Lord, how quick I could send that gray back below;" "Fut from Battle Creek about sixteen or seventeen an ilegent shot for a feller like meself;" "How miles.

Quick I could jerk that fellow's head on of its hinges;" and divers other expressions, which urge | FROM GENERAL POPE'S ARMY. me to believe that all exhibitions of friendship are

transitory in fact. And equally ludicrous transactions occur upon the opposite side, the following being their stereotyped expressions: "How is all our Yankee friends to day?" "How much did you find at Corinth?" What did you do with those twenty thousand prisoners that Halleck took there?" " How do you ever expect to cross this river?" "How long do you expect to keep the railroads open?" "Next, time we get after you we'll drive you to \_\_\_\_!" "How about Richmond?" "Where's Fremont?" "Have you heard from Beauregard?" while "Bull Run" is the general salute. I trust that such a state of affairs will not last ac

long, and end as tamely, as everything connected with the investment and evacuation of Corinth. Already we have camp rumors that the enemy are leaving the river, although we listened to eight different "tattoos" last evening, leaving no reom to doubt but that a large number of men are directly opposite us. The enemy are also at Jasper, a small town in the Seynatchie valley, upon this side of the river, distant about six miles, and drove in our pickets late last night. Subsequently, our whole army moved two miles from here, and remained in line of battle for five hours.

A Mrs. Bostick, who resides in this neighborhood, crossed the river yesterday, under flag of truce, permission having been granted her to visit her husband, who is a captain in the rebel service. Mr. Bostick owns a large plantation, and about forty slaves. In this vicinity are twelve houses, the male residents of which are all absent, most of them being in the rebel service. Mrs. Bostick has informed many of the officers, here that her husband was a Union man, but entered the Confederate ranks voluntarily to avoid being pressed, and to insure the safety of his property. Large numbers of the Union citizens of this county come into our camps, and we derive very valuable information from such sources. What is still better, large numbers refuse to leave our

camps, but have formed themselves into a company, under a man named Smith, a rich farmer, residing a few miles east of Jasper, and drill three times a day. They draw rations, and subject themselves te the discipline connected with a soldier's life. Their stories of rebel barbarities, in this portion of Tennessee, are almost incredible. I hope soon to witness great activity in this department. A successful battle at this point, and the occupation of Chattanooga, would be one of the most brilliant successes of the war. It will be a most difficult march, as we have many obstacles on

our route. But General Buell has the men and means. His troops are in good order, and only too willing to acquiesce in any vigorous movement which may be resolved upon by those in command. Once in possession of Chattanooga, which is a most important point, our forces, or a portion of them at least, would move to Cleveland, a place of great railroad importance, and take possession of the road which runs to Dalton, Georgia, a transaction which would actually do more to break "the backbone" of the rebellion than anything which has yet been accomplished. A glance at the map will verify my statement.

BATTLE CREEK, TENN., Aug. 7, 1862. In my letter from Huntsville, I promised the readers of The Press a brief description of travel through "Secessia," from Columbia, Tenn., to Stevenson, Ala., and, believing that, in the main, it will be interesting, I hasten to comply. After transmitting you a letter from Columbia, I took the cars from that place, and soon reached Reynolds' Station, a distance of probably eighteen miles. The country is quite pretty, the clean land being nearly all put to corn. Arrived at Reynolds' Station a little before twelve M, and took a stage for Elk river. After shaking hands with Colonel McHenry, whose name will be ever memorable with that of Shiloh, and who is in command at Reynolds', in company with seventeen others I jammed myself into the old-fashioned vehicle, and started for Elk river. Many of the young readers of The Press never travelled in a stage coach, and I fancy very few of any age ever experienced a stage coach ride under circumstances such as were connected with mine. In the first place, travelling over a forsaken road, in a dilapidated the passengers: upon the seat in front sat four loquacious Jews, who, for the first few miles, indulged in every species of severe language in no wise commendatory of the happy manner in which the driver extracted from them a ten-dollar note apiece for the trip. Immediately behind me sat a genial image of Nature's handiwork, with legs of a triphammer motion, who hummed Yankee Doodle, and beat time upon the subscriber's surroundings of the termination of his spinal column. Near him was located a good design for a cornfield, who was troubled with a severe hiccough, and whose general physiognomy showed plainly that he was strongly addicted to the act of abbreviating divers juices. which may be procured in large or small quantities. I occupied a position upon the right-hand side of the middle seat, near an intelligent-looking Irish lady, who had the extreme felicity of occasionally running her elbows into your correspondent, and a plainly attired chaplain upon her left. According to stage-coach etiquette, the most of us entered into conversation with each other, and thus occu pied ourselves until we reached Pulaski. Here we stopped for dinner. And such a dinner! The table was about forty feet in length; the only species of animal food were dainty slices of roast pig swimming in Confederate grease shipments of grain and lumber. Before the war it | with villas, plantations, and residences, and mu- the very sight of which produced consternation sical with thousands of the feathered songsters—the among the Jews, while the "list" of vegetables was sent, with exception of the military, it counts but | whole lending a charm at once suggestive of the confined to corn of a mature age, and antiquated five hundred, chiefly ladies and old men, the younger male inhabitants having joined the rebel army. Its principal street is a mile long, and stretches from the Nansemond river to the Petersburg Railroad depot. It is wide, unpaved, and amply shaded with old trees. Upon it are the chief stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be stores and residences, in the latter of which might be last four weeks has been on ha'f and third rations, as far as the Government is concerned, but, cucumbers. But the dessert-a "vase" of apples

cheese. Pulaski is a small town, and when I passed through it, our forces there, consisting of the Fourth Kentucky and Fourteenth Ohio, were anticipatingian attack, and had barricaded the streets with cotton bales, which were lying about in profusion, much to the discomfiture of a hundred or more Israelites, who are generally the buyers of this great staple. About two o'clock, we again started, and soon found ourselves at Richland Creek Bridge, which was being guarded by the 17th Kentucky, and in a few mothe 41st Ohio. Here the men were obliged to walk over the mountain. Subsequently we took our respective seats in the coach, and in a short time arrived at Elk river, the only accidents occurring being the breaking in of the top of the coach, and the injuring of my long-legged friend in the rear. Quite a ludicrous scene occurred, however, before we reached the river, for, as our female Irish friend was enjoying her pipe she endeavored to sneeze, the effort of which burst the strap of the seat, and she

fell into the lap of a lymphatic lieutenant who was sitting behind her, besides interfering with the shins of an unoffending Jew located in front. Arriving at Elk river we found that the train had just left, and, of course, something must be done for the night. A party of us started for the Widow Brown's plantation, a mile distant, where we took supper, and found accommodations for the night. Mrs. Brown owns a plantation of about three thousand acres well, stocked with mules and negroes. Last year she raised one hundred and one bales of cotton, ninety-three of which she has sold for gold. She is a bitter Secessionist, but has put about half of her land to cotton this year, nevertheless. The 6th Kentucky do guard duty at Elk river, spanning which is a large bridge, which has just been completed by the Michigan Mechanic and Engineers. No one can too fully appreciate the services of this regiment, who have probably superintended the construction of more than a hundred bridges in the Western Department, not to mention the number of corduroy roads which they have assisted in making. The next morning I started for Huntsville, in company with the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, upon a freight traic, and after fifty six miles of uninterrupted travel arrived at Huntsville, staid here a few days, wrote you a letter descriptive of the place, and uyon the morning of the 5th inst started for Stevenson. The first place of interest on the route is the town of Brownsboro', about twelve miles from Huntsville, located upon the meandering Flict river. It is almost bounded by mountains, and the country about seems fertile and healthy The town is adjacent to a chalybeate spring, much

frequented by invalids in the summer. Point Rock s the next place of interest, and derives its name from a precipitous bluff, over one hundred-feet high. Woodville is another beautiful place upon the road, situated in the midst of a group of mountains, which abound in sulphur and chalybeate springs, but unknown as places of particular resort. Bellefonte is one of the finest places upon the railroad, and derives its name from the existence of a beautiful fountain at the base of the hill upon which stands the town. There are two institutions here, called the Bellefonte Masonic Female Institute and the Bellefonte Male Academy Twelve miles east from Bellefonte is the town of Stevenson, which is located at the base of a spur of the Cumberland mountain, and contained, previous to the to more efficiently repel an attack, should one be made. A large amount of ordnance and commis-sary goods are stored here. Stevenson is distant

# Its Advance to the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, Ang. 10.—Later advices fully confirm the statements forwarded last night, concerning the vements of Pope's army from Culpeper Court House to the Rapidan.

It appears that Hartsuff's and Orawford's prigades of McDowell's corps moved promptly forward from Culpeper on Friday, as soon as word arrived that our pickets had been driven back across the Rapidan, and arriving in the attrocon, promptly engaged the enemy. A sharp little skirmish followed, which resulted in driving the enemy back to the south side of the Rapidan, and displacing them from some positions there. As surmised in last pickit's despatches, the affair was not pushed so

in last night's despatches, the affair was not pushed so as to lead to a general engagement, but our troops contented themselves with dislodging the rebels and securing a position on the Rapidan.

The remainder of McDowell's corps, and the whole of Banks', get up to the same position that evening, while Sigel's followed promptly, so that at last advices the greater part of Pope's army was massed at Raccoon Ford on the Bapidan, and resdy to be hurled against the enemy whenever other preparations of the commanders were completed. The belie' in the army yesterday was that they would move forward promptly, and marching orders were esserly anticipated.

Governor Sprague was roused this morning at daylight by a special messenger, and started immediately for General Burnside's army. It has been believed for some time that Burnside's army. It has been believed for some time that Burnside and Pope were in some way to cooperate in present movements, and this sudden sending for Sprague is interpreted as indicating speedy activity.—

New York Times.

## FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. The Rebels Cross to the South Side of the James-15,000 of them at Petersburg-50,000 More South of Richmond.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 10.

The rebels, contrary to general expectation, show ne signs of advancing on Gen. McC lellan. and appear to be acting on the defensive. For the last week they have been moving large forces to the south side of the James river. It is reported that they have 15,000 men at Petersburg, and 50,000 between that place and Richmond. They still maintain a large force on the north bank of the James. This movement is considered as revealing facts which they are anxious to conceal from the leaders of our arthey are anxious to conceal from the leaders of our armies in Virginia, such as—

First. Their army at Bichmond is not nearly so large as is generally believed at the North.

Second. They do not dare to advance against General Second. They do not dare to advance against General McClellan, and, more than that, they fear that he is intending to move on Petersburg or Fort Darling.

Third. They intend to maintain the defensive knowing very well that if they attack General McClellan and are defeated, the game is un with them. Everything is staked on Biohmond, and if it be lost the end of the rebellion will not be far off .- New York World.

FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITION. Interesting Letter from Fort Gibson-The Rebels Concentrating at Boggy Creek. FORT GIBSON, CHEROKER COUNTRY, July 27 1862. The Government forces here will amount to about 5,000 men and two batteries of six guns each. They are divided as follows: 3,000 Indiaus and 2,000 whites. The Indiaus are formed into a brigade by themselves, under the command of Col. R. W. Farnas, of Nebrasta. The Indians are formed into a brigade by themselves, under the command of Col. R. W. Farnas, of Nebraska. The expedition is now under the command of Col. Salomac, of the Wisconsin 9th. Since the arrest of Col. Wier, our forces have been so distributed as to place us in complete possession of the country.

The Cherokte nation may be considered as two-thirds loyal. John Ross, the principal chief, is astride the fence, and needs eccision upon the part of our Government to make him take sides. He is, however, under arrest by our commander. The Creek Indians are about two-thirds loyal. The Choctaws are mostly Secsah. All that portion of country north of the Arkansas river is now in our possession, and can be he'd if the Government will only send arms and aumunition to arm those who throng to our ranks and ask to be taken in The entire slave population of this country is fast crowding to our lines, and ask if they cannot belp to fight for massa Abe. Our efficers dare not collect them, but there are no re woolly headed Indians than I eyer dreamed of—of course they are Indians. And it is a marked fact that the woolly headed Indians are the best fighters.

The rebel forces have fallen back to Boggy Depot, sixty miles south of the Arkansas river, at which point the forces of Piles, Coffee, Stand Waitor, McIntosh, and Raines have all formed a junction and thrown up strong forifications. They are poorly armed and short of powder and lead, and a very livited amount of artillery.

The whole Creek and Cherokee countries are mostly depopulated. The people have taken sides and taken the field, abandoning homes, property and families. What is now most neer ed is prompt movements on the part of our Government, and, with a few thousand stand of arms and ammunition, we can cross the river and conquer the on Government, and, with a few thousand stand of arms and ammunition, we can cross the river and conquer the Chectaws, with Pike's forces, and enter Texas triumphantly. The country is filled with cattle and horses, but destitute of vegetable products. We took four thousand nounds of sugar at Fort Gibson, and a large amount of molasses. of molasses.

General J. G. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas, will soon be here in command. We all pray for the day to arrive. He has the entire confidence of the GEN. LANE AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota. OFFIGR OF RECRUITING COM, DEP. OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, Aug. 4. 1862.
Tothe Loyal Men. of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado,
and Dakota: The Government is engaged in raising an
army that will insure the suppression of the rebellion, and coach and four, with twelve inside and five outside, is an episode of real life more romantic than pleasurable. And then the personnet of a few of the passengers: upon the seat in front sat four lo-The conviction exists in the minds of the people, that nothing but war—real, earnest war—can be availing, and the national authorities are responding to this conviction of the people. Acting upon this policy, the Government has authorized me to organize an army in this Department; and, in the name of that Government, I Department; and, in the name of that Government, I call upon every loyal man to aid me in the work.

My powers in the premises are full. Camps will be established at convenient points within the limits of this Department, and supplies of arms and accourtments, camp equipage and subsistence, will be fursished. Everything necessary to the complete equipment of the forces will be promptly and fally supplied. Every volunteer will receive the bounty of \$25, with one month's advance pay, upon being mustered into the service. Those who join this army will designate the men who shall command them. These forces will be used for the defence of this Department. While the armies of the North and East will be marched to meet the rebels on their own soil, no toops can be sent here for our protection. We must rely upon the organized forces now in this Department, and such as can be raised among ourselves. The Government will provide munitions of war—the MEN we must furnish. It is expected that the State and Territorial Governments will carnestly co operate with the representative of the General Government; in this patriotic work, and that every loyal heart will swell with a chivalric enthusism in the boly cause.

The nation is struggling for its existence. The nation here in the period of the capturent of the struggling for its existence are resulted to avert The nation is struggling for its existence. The noblest institutions ever established among men are in peri. A herouleen effort is being organized to svert this calamity. All over the teeming, loval States, the people are rising. Their treasure is poured out like water, and the best lives are being pledged to victory. Shall we not, then, stand by the old flag in defence of our hearthstones and family altars? I do rot say to you, go and perform this work, but I do say, come and join the host marshaling for the conflict. Where duly leads, I will be with you. Relly, then; our country calls.

JAMES H. LANE.

Commissioner for Recruiting, Department of Kansas.

THE BATTLE NEAR CULPEPER

เพลานี้ ใน สมเด็จ เหตุ เป็นเป็นเป็น เพลานั้งได้

A FEARFUL CONTEST.

ments afterwards at the Tunnel, where was encamped Generals Pope, Banks, Sigel, and McDowell, on the Field.

STONEWALL JACKSON AND EWELL COMMAND THE REBELS.

THE REBELS 50,000 STRONG.

GENERALS BANKS, GEARY, AND AUGUR WOUNDED.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Pope. THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER WOUNDED.

Gen. Saxton Mortally Wounded.

Our Troops Hold their Ground. SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT. CULPEPER, Va., Aug 9 .- In consequence of the advance of the enemy, yesterday, to this side of the Rapidan, Gen. Pope sent forward the Second army corps, ommanded by Gen. Banks, to hold him in check, At daylight this morning it was discovered that the enemy had advanced as far as Cedar Run Mountain holding its wooded sides and cleared slopes. Only a small portion of their strength, however, was visible. They also held a range of elevations and ravines westward o

the mountain. An elevated spot, a mile and a half from the mountain and a mile long, east and west, mostly cleared grounds was selected by Gen. Banks as the best place to receive their attack. The forencon was spent by the enemy i manceuvres, in which only occasionally they showed themselves. At three o'clock in the afternoon a battery on our front, a mile and a half range, opened on us, and their infantry drove in our pickets in the woods on the right wing. Afterwards battery after battery was unmasked on the mountain, the slopes and every hill making a crescent of batteries of nearly three miles, each commanding our own position For two hours our batteries were exposed to cross fires and flank fires. The enemy evidently outnumbered us

in guns and weight. We replied, shot for shot, till fiv o'clock, when they opened an enfilade battery on our right. General Banks gave orders to cease firing, and charge on this battery. The duty was assigned to Gen. Craw ford's brigade of Gen. Williams' division, and the 46th Pennsylvania led the charge. Sening the Lattery was a thicket of scrub oak, and, sefore the 46th could reach the guns, they were mowed

down by a terrific fire from the thicket. The rest of the brigade was brought up, and subsequent ly the rest of General Williams' and General Augur's commands; but the enemy's brigades were found at every This battle-gr

vine on our right. Here nearly all the enemy's infantry had been concealed during the shelling, securing them selves from observation by expelling our pickets. that have been fought in Virginia. It lasted until dark, when our forces retired from the field taking new position beyond reach of the enemy's guns from their advantageous position on the heights. Our infantry is badly cut up. We lest two guns. The enemy's loss was certainly greater than ours, as

their dense columns were frequently riddled by our artillerists. We took many prisoners. Since your correspondent left the field, large reinforce ents have reached there, and for an hour shots have been exchanged. The above despatch was sent to Washington by pecial train, on Sunday, but in consequence of a misunderstanding it was delayed in its receipt, by the proper

parties, until Monday morning, otherwise it would have anticipated all other accounts. It is the most satisfactory FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE. WASHINGTON, August 11 .- Accounts from Culpaper epresent the enemy's estimated force engaged at 20,000 d our own, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, as not exceeding 7,000.

The number of regulars wounded is large, but the ounds are generally slight. The number of killed is small. On Saturday ; ight the teamsters lit their fires, causing the enemy to shell our new position for two hours, with Yesterday morning the enemy was not in sight on our front, but the indications were that they were reinforced

n Saturday night, and were attempting to flank our po-Nothing has been heard from General Buford at Madiion Court-House.

Another Account. Masuington, August 10, 1862.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged since the war commenced occurred yesterday at Oedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpeper Court-House, between General Banks' corps d'armée of General Pope's forces, and the rebels under Stonewall Jackson in person. General Pope had sent General Banks' command to the front early in the morning, and the divisions of Generals Augur and Williams took pos'tion a mile or a mile and a half this side the ground of the skirmish of the day previous.

In the aftrnoon, Crawford's brigade of General Williams' division, composed of the 48th Pennsylvania, 10th Maine, 5th Connecticut, and 28th New York Regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Onlosper and Gardonsville turnpike crosses that stream. To the south of this point, distant about three fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar Mountain, a spur of the great Thorough fare range.
No sconer had our troops emerged from the timber on the north, and crossed Cedar creek, than a battery of beavy gune, located in the thick timber half way up the beary guns, located in the times times rail way up the mountain side, opened upon them with shot and shell, and another, of smaller guns, from a point of timber about three-eighths of a mile to the westward.

Best's battery of Parrottguns was immediately planted on the crest of the hill, and began replying to the two, while the infantry was posted in line of battle to the right of the hattery. of the battery.

The eremy kept up a continuous fire from both batteries some half an hour, which was rapidly returned by Capt. Best, when three additional rebel batteries opened from as many different localities. At about five o'clock the rebel infantry was discovered In strong force upon our right and infront supporting the rebel batteries, when word was sent back to the main body stating the fact. Immediately, Gen. Augur's divi-

thrown forward and rosted upon the right of Gen. Craw-ford, and fronting the dense timber where the rebel infan-try were posted.

General Banks now rode on to the field and directed the operations. General Geary's brigade of General Augur's division had the advance and maintained it admirably. General Geary's brigade consisted of the 5th Ohio, 7th Ohio, 29th Ohio, 28th Pennsylvania, and mirably. General Geary's brigade consisted of the 5th Ohio, 26th Ohio, 28th Pennsylvania, and Snapp's Battery.

Fo sconer had these troops taken their places than the rebels opened muskery fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The batterier on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal troops never faitered or even winced. At half past five the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery and infantry to infantry, and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until darkness put a stop to the carnage. I have witnessed many battles during this war, but I have seen none where the tenscious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed.

Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sconer did a volley of musketry or a discharge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented. Regiment yield with regiment, and brigade with brigade, in deeds of velor, and few instances indeed were there where even individuals faltered.

The 8th and 12th regulars attached to General Banks' corpe, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service.

siod, with the remainder of Gen. Williams'd

The 8th and 12th regulars attached to General Banks' corps, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service. Captain Pitcher was wounded severely, though not dangerously, in the knee by a musket shot; but he kept the field until the end.

With the setting in of darkness the firing of musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up a random firing until near midnight. At dark, our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear.

At nine o'clock in the evening the hungry and wearied troops of General Banks were relieved by portions of McDowell's command, and tell back a half mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field.

The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright daylight. Thoroughlare Mountain loomed up to the west, a rebel signal light now flashing through space, and our a rebel signal light now flashing through space, and our long columns standing by their muskets stretched up and down all the slopes and fields, were dimly descried with down all the slopes and fields, were dimly descried with their faces towards the enemy.

Crawford's brigade, which had borne the brunt of the fight, threw themselves, almost exhausted, upon the moist grass, and talked over the adventures of the battle. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position, the enemy commenced shelling us.

Their firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back toward Unipaper.

A paric was very nearly eccasioned at this time, as the regiments took to their, heels to get out of range, and seting so many men retreating, others that had not reached the fill disco started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened peorle, who added to the existing misfortures by telling wild stories of repulse. Soon the provest's grards were thrown across the rords and fields, stopping stragglers, and suffering only the wounded to pass.

The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and rords and fields, stopping stragglers, and suffering only the wounded to pass.

The wounded come in on foot in great numbers, and the ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk.

The scenes that made the morning light terrible were the concomitants of all battle fields; but the unusually heavy loss of field and line officers was remarkable.

Most of our wounded are wounded in the lower limbs. About four o'clock in the afternoon, General Pope and staff went upon the field, and were greated with the most vociferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to We took several rebel prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is certain that the robel General Winder is killed. General Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand. General Saxton is mortally wounded The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to

The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand.

The casualties on our side are fully set forth in the list of sames I send you of killed and wounded, now at the hospitals in Culpeper Court House. The list was taken at nine o'clock to-day.

General Augur's wound is not dangerous. It is a flesh wound in the hip. General Geary is severely wounded in the arm. General Banks had his horse killed under him, as did also the chief of General Pope's staff, Colonel Russles. Ruggles.

Large numbers of hospital tents and stores were sent from Washington to day to the scene of action.

Oulpeper is one wast hospital, though most of the wounded will be sent on to Washington for treatment.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small

THE PRINSYLVANIANS IN THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN. The Pounsylvania regiments engaged in the battle were the 28th, 44th (or 1st Cavalry), 46th, 107th, 109th, and 111th. Col. Collis' company of Zouaves d'Afrique was also engaged Interesting Account of the Fight

10 o'clock yesterday morning:

leorge Neno, F, 29th Ohio.

George Meno, R, 29th Omo.
Captain J. J. Wright, G, 29th Ohio.
John Gray, B, 5th Ohio.
Thomas H. Kerris, G, 12th United States.
Sergeant J. Rush, G, 12th United States.
W. M. Bandall, 2d Excelsion, L. A. New York.
M. Baneiger, A, 5th Ohio.
E. Carberry, A, 102d New York.
W. J. Bland A, 6th Ohio.

E. Carberry, A; 102d New York.
W. J. Bland, A, 66th Obio.
Sergeant A. M. Rhodes, K, 66th Obio.
J. F. Oriatt, F, 7th Obio.
G. M. Cald vell. F, 7th Obio.
S Bushnell: E, 12th United States.
E. Kirwin, E. 12th United States.
B. Winzenried, F, 7th Obio.
M. W. Devia G. 66th Obio.

M. W. Davis, G. 66th Ohio. E. J. Nicholls, G. 102d New York.

ward, D, 66th Ohio.

N. Howard, D., 60th Unio.

J. Bice, A., 5th Ohio.

F. Creque, A., 7th Ohio.

F. Kelly, A., 7th Unio.

J. Hatfield, A., 7th Ohio.

Wenner, B., 102d New York.

Fredenburg, A., 8th United State

J. Wakeman, H., 28th New York.

H. Geddiger, E., 7th Ohio.

H. Geddiger, T., 7th Ohio.

H. Geddiger, E. 7th Ohio.

M. M. Canfield, A. 29th Ohio.

J. Hall, C, 29th Obio. S. Cavis, F, 102d New York.

D. Enly, 1, 27th Indians.
Licutenant Sargent, E., 10th Maine.
Harry Mason, H. 3d Wisconsin.
D. Jones, F., 7th Ohio.
N. L. Norris, D., 7th Ohio.
N. B. Holcomb, D., 7th Ohio.
C. Clendenvin, H., 7th Ohio.

O. Clendenvin, H. 7th Onie.
Benjamin Gridley. F. 7th Ohio.
S. B. Briggs, G. 86th Ohio.
William Hawley, K. 3d Wisconsin, leg..
Major J. W. Scott, 3d Wisconsin, severely in shoulder.
Jacob Pruax, B, 3d Wisconsin, head and side.

Jacob Fruax, B. 3a Wisconsin, lead and side.
S. B. Thompson, A. 3d Wisconsin, groins.
J. Wilcox, B. 3d Wisconsin. arm and hip.
John Sailer, C. 3d Wis., struck by shell in shoulder.
Hugh Coleman, 5th Ohio, musician, arm broke.
Wm. L. Medway, C. 10th Maine, arm.
Jno. L. Smith, 12th United States Infantry.

Chas. H. Sely, 4th Maine Battery, alightly in the head. Henry B. Bartlett, G. 10th Maine, log. M. M. Ahares, C. 7th Ohlo, hand. A. McBrooms, K. 10th Maine, foot.

A. McBrooms, K. 10th Maine, foot.
Capt. Chas. M. Shadd, E., 3d Maryland, wound, chin.
Elery St. Lawrence, A. 7th Ohio, leg.
Irsac Charles, D., 2d Messachusetts
Capt. Geo. Ponsett, Gen. Shields' staff, ball through body.
Charles H. Baxter, C. 7th Ohio.
J. W. Emerson, H., 10th Maine.
David: Winterstein, H., 7th Ohio.
Sergeant S. S. Marvin, K. 28th New York.
Represent S. Stripper, H. 7th Ledions.

Sergeant S. S. Marvin. K. 23th New York.
Sergeant S. Stringer. H., 7th Indiana.
Captain Shurtleff. D., 12th Massachusetts, killed.
P. McDonald, C., 102d New York.
Corporal Colors, A., 12th, wounded.
Corporal J. H. McCorotick, D., 5th Connecticut.
Thomas Sayton, D., 3d Wisconsin.
N. Bickford, 6th Maine Battery.
P. Boola 4, 12th Regulars.

P. Poole, A. 12th Regulars.
Fras. Morton. D. 3d Wisconsin.
Corporal J. A. Ba'l, I, 7th Ohio.
J. Kelly. E, 7th Ohio.
E. M. Williams, D. 66th Ohio.
I. Patterson. H, 105th New York.

William Stokes, A, 66th Ohio. B. M. Risk, F, 7th Ohio. J. Whitehead, C, 66th Ohio. A. McDonald, E, 27th Indiana.

George Flenny, K, 3d Maryland

George Figury, R., on mary and. Lieut. E. J. Hurlburt, A., 29th Ohio. E. Potter, B., 29th Ohio. John Ballentine, B., 28th New York. Robert McOure, B. 5th Connecticut. L. Wilson. D., 7th Ohio.

C. Hedinger, D.
Dennis Manley, E. 7th Ohio.
Capt. A. B. Judd, F, Sth New York.
Frank Matthews, B, 3d Maryland.
John Fisher, H, 28th New York.
Perry Howard, A, 6th Ohio.

E. Winans, A. 3d Wisconsin

E. Hogan, E. 2d Massachus J. S. Clark, E. 7th Ohio. Thomas Ely, F. 7th Ohio. J. S. Ray, I. 7th Ohio. J. Fishcom, I. 7th Ohio.

General Augur, in the hip.

Captain Tennett. B. T. Blair, H, 3d Wisconsin. Wm. Wallach. D, 10th Maine

Geo. Biggory, K. 7th Ohio. E. E. Day, G. 7th Ohio

o. K. Day, G. In Onto. Oseph Trotier, B., 7th Ohio. William Wallace, E. 8d Wisdonsin M. Laumman, D. 3d Maryland. John Howard, I. 7th Indiana.

eutenant M. Elliott, H, 66th Ohio. . H. Storm, I, 27th Indiana. . Griswold, B 29th Ohio.

S. O'BRE, A., 5th Other E. Anderson, K., 3d Wisconsin. L. O. Ferson, A., 2d Massachusetts. A. Smith, B. 10 h Maine. d. O. Olds, E. 68th Ohio. W. Lapham, D., 7th Ohio. I. Olevinger, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

H. Sterling, C, 7th Indiana.

H. Sterling, C, 7th Indiana.

Sergeant J. Gallagher, A, 8th United States.

Sergeant J. Gallagher, A. Sth United States.
E. Palmer, 6th Maine Battery.
W. Adams.
S. Coleman, B., Harris Cavalry.
Licutenant Grafton, D. 2d Massachusetts.
Licutenant Bobeson, H. 2d Massachusetts.
Licutenant B. O. Connor, P., 8th United States.
Licutenant B. O. Connor, P., 8th United States.
Milo Minard, G. 7th Ohio, killed.
Corporal D. H. Wright, G., 7th Ohio, killed.
H. F. Dinger, G., 7th Ohio, killed.
H. Owen, G., 7th Ohio, killed.
A. O. Trimaner, H., 7th Ohio.
S. H. Hopkins, F., 7th Ohio.
S. H. Hopkins, F., 7th Ohio.
C. W. Nesbitt, K., 7th Ohio.
O. W. Nesbitt, K., 7th Ohio.
C. W. Oarrier, F., 7th Chio.
F. Siron, G., 7th Ohio.
B. S. Cobb, O., 10th Maine.
Sergeant G. P. Clayton, E., 7th Indiana.
George O. Giles, E., 1st Virginia Cavalry.
J. H. Peck, D., 105th New York.
W. Garl, A., 8th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Indiana.
J. Parrish, B., 12th United States.
M. O. Shephard, F., 27th Ohio.
Licutenant K. Necord, F., 5th Ohio.
Licutenant C. F. McKeuzie, G., 5th Ohio.
Licutenant K. Kirheap, D., 5th Ohio.

Captain J. A. Bamescy, B. 5th Ohio. Captain J. A. Bamescy, B. 5th Ohio. Lieutenant R. Kirheap, D. 5th Ohio. Lieutenant A. J. Sheyers, A. 5th Ohio. Adjutant H. Marshall, 5th Ohio. Lieutenant J. M. Jackaway, H. 5th Ohio.

Licutenant J. M. Jackaway, H., 5th Ohio.
William Thomas, I. 5th Ohio.
Licutenant J. W. Miller, A., 5th Ohio.
Licutenant J. W. Miller, A., 5th Ohio.
Licutenant M. Shaw, K., 5th Ohio.
Franklin Worz, A., 7th Ohio, leg.
Thomas Boll, H., 1024 New York, severely.
Gaptain Julius Spring, D., 1024 New York, deal.
William D. Hayne, D., 29th Ohio, ankle.
Francis P. Millard, B., 6th Connectiont.
Thomas Scott, F., 5th Ohio.
David B Peabody, C., 2d Massachusetts, shoulder.
John Burrows, I., 2d Massachusetts, shoulder.
John Burrows, I., 2d Massachusetts, alightly.
Francis Drinkwater, C., 12th Regulars.
Licutenant Leak, A., 102d New York, leg.
A. M. Clark, B., 5th Connecticut.
S. W. Bruch, B., 66th Ohio.
Theodore Wilder, C., 7th Ohio.
George A. Case, B., 5th Connecticut, feet.
Joseph W. Smart, K., 66th Ohio.
Michael Hughes, C., 5th Connecticut.
Michael Goodwin, F., 102d New York, leg.

Michael Goodwin, F, 102d New York, leg.

Wishmire A, 27th Indiana. H. Voller, C, 7th Indiana.

E. Palmer, 6th Maine Battery.

N. Phillips, K. 28th New York. Ryckman, C, 29th Ohio.

Crane, K, 5th Ohio.

General Green.

J. Fishcom, I., 7th Ohio.
F. Gaskill, B., 7th Ohio.
T. Henrich, B. 7th Ohio.
G. D. Berthoff, G. 7th Ohio.
Lieut. S. S. Beid, G., 7th Ohio.
Lieut. M. J. Hopkins, K., 7th Ohio.
Z. P. Davis, A., 7th Ohio.

Perry Howard. A, 5th Onio.
J. Hughes, D, 28th New York.
Sergt. M. Jenes, G, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.
S. E. Balls, F. 29th Ohio.
H. Brokamp, F. 5th Ohio.
J. Godfrey, A, 3d Wisconsin.

L. Owen, G. 7th Ohio. Lieut. W. D. Brady, H., 7th Ohio. Lieut. Eaton, H., 7th Ohio, Piedmont House, John A. Franke, D., 7th Ohio.

Major L. H. Pelouze, assist. adj. gen., slightly.

P. Cox, H, 27th Indiana. D. Bily, I, 27th Indiana.

M. Ford. G. 66th Obio

We have no list of the killed in these regiments, the only one mentioned being Major Hector Tyndale, of the 28th Regiment. Major T. was a member of the firm of Tyndale & Mitchell, of this city. He was a noble-hearted gentleman and a good soldier, and his death is sincerely deplored.

TWO CENTS.

Corp. J. S. Alexander, D., 29th Onio, slight Henry B. Lasey, I., Regulars, arm. Corp. T. Duley, H., 27th Indians. Corp. O. F. Tilton, A. Q., Massachusetts. Lieut. W. N. Clark, K., 66th Ohio. Capt. F. G. Pitcher, 8th Regulars. Lieut. B. Neble, 8th Regulars. Lieut. B. Neble, 8th Regulars. Corp. Achenon, 9th New York. Corp. McMahon, K. 5th Connecticut. J. Harrington, K., 18th New York. Wm. J. Colamer, 2d Maine Battery, eye. Thos. Nolen, G., 5th Ohio, abdomen. John Springler, 5th Ohio, neck. Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, arm amputated.
Col. H. S. Stainrook, 109th Regiment.
Col. Joseph F. Knipe, 46th Regiment.
Mejor Matthewson, 46th Regiment.
Lieut. Col. Brown, 28th Regiment.
Lieut. L. W. Ballaton, 109th Regiment.
Lieut. L. Totter, I, 107th Regiment.
Capt. Trotter, I, 107th Regiment.
Adjutart Boyd, 46th Regiment.
Sergt. Wm. Haines, B. 46th Regiment.
Corp. A. Baum, F, 46th Regiment.
Allen M. Knappe, A, 48th Regiment.
J. McFadden, E, 109th Regiment.
J. Killinger, D, 46th Regiment.
J. Killinger, D, 46th Regiment.
E. Ashbridge, G. 109th Regiment.
B. Brines, E, 46th Regiment. John Springler, 5th Ohio, addmen. John Springler, 5th Ohio, neck. John A. Wufant, F; 10th Maine, kip. J. F. Stevens, 10th Maine, thigh. Hanson Davis, H, 66th Ohio, ankle. Peter Mitchell, D, 66th Ohio, breast. Peter Mitchell, D. 66th Ohio, breast.
Thos. Powers. G. 10th Meine, leg.
Dan. O'Neil, K. 3d Maryland; legs.
J. Johnson, I. 10th Meine, arm.
Andrew Kent, C. 1022 New York, leg.
Bichard Orme, K. 102d New York, severely.
Robert Downs, I. 102d New York, arm.
Israel Stevens, H. 10th Maine, thigh.
N. L. Badger, O. 7th Ohio, leg.
Thomas Burrs, A. 12th Begulars, leg.
Frank Andrews, 6th Maine Battery, slightly.
Bylvester T. Norton. D. 3d Maryland, leg.
Sylvester Dorr, A. 12th Massachusetts, slightly.
J. L. Atwood, A, 28th New York, foot.
Chas. Lancaster, C. 10th Maine, breast.
Thos. Watson, B, 5th Ohio, leg.
Timothy McMann. A, 102d New York, ribs.
Stephen Roberts, K, 58th New York, severely.
Lieutenant Marrow, D, 10th Maine.
Dr. Vordquist, 9th New York. B. Brines, E., 46th Regiment.
George Meyer, B, 109th Begiment.
H. A. Ziegler, D, 111th Regiment.
W. McGarrity, B, 46th Regiment.
Benj. Huber, D, 107th Regiment.
E. L. Fisk, B, 107th Regiment. E. L. Fier, B., 10/16 Regiment.
John A. Rockwell, B., 10/16 Regiment.
Wm Cline, E., 10/16 Regiment.
Ellis McCerthy, C. 10/16 Regiment.
John Manton, F., 46th Regiment.
John Oraig, F., 46th, Regiment.
C. Hill, A. 109th Regiment. George Bodgers, F. 111th Regiment Bohert Msson, F. 109th Regiment. J. McGill, F. 109th Regiment. W. M. O. Bobinson, A. 1st Cavalry.

Dr. Vordquist, 9th New York. A. W. Whitney, 13th Massach The Latest from the Field of Battle. R. C. Monrott, J. 18t Gavarty.

J. Moyer, J. 111th Regiment.

J. M. McDonald, C. 18t Gavarry.

B. F. Ross, D. 111th Regiment.

J. W. Charms, K. 11th Regiment. A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS-THEIR RE-TREAT ON SUNDAY A NECESSITY. CULPEPER C. H , Va , August 11 .- The enemy this J. W. Charms, K. 11tth Regiment.
W. Bemis, F. 111th Regiment.
B. Gough, F. 111th Regiment.
B. Gough, F. 111th Regiment.
B. Gough, F. 111th Regiment.
D. McCuhan, A. 28th Begiment.
J. Goode, D. 48th Regiment.
J. Goode, D. 48th Regiment.
J. Goode, D. 48th Regiment.
W. Southard, F. 111th Regiment.
W. Southard, F. 111th Regiment.
W. H. Martin, O. 111th Begiment.
W. W. Thomas, H. 109th Regiment.
Jeff. Prescott, A. 111th Regiment.
John Morrison, F. 109th Regiment.
John Morrison, F. 109th Regiment.
John Morrison, F. 109th Regiment.
J. Hazell, H. 111th Begiment.
A. P. Dixson, F. 111th Regiment.
A. P. Dixson, F. 111th Regiment.
Albert Laird, 1st Oavalry.
Jømes W. Mosener, G. 6th Cavelry.
John B. Magger, A. 109th Regiment.
Thomas J. Sweeney, O, 109th Regiment. morning sent in a flag of truce, asking for permission to bury their dead on the field of battle, now in our possession. This shows that, with all their superiority, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and that their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the battle-field and burying our dead. IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

Bragg Marching on Nashville—His Mennce of Buell a Feint—Scouting Near Memphis. CHIGAGO, August 9 .- A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Memphis, August 6th, says:

At last accounts Jeff Thompson's force was in full retreat. Firing was heard in the direction of his retreat yesterday, and the arrival of a messenger is awaited with yest rusy, and the arrival of a messenger is awaited with great interest.

The steamer Accacia reports about 148 hogsheads of suger, found hidden a mile and a quarter from the west bank of the river, and taken on board. Two of the enemy LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM OTHER The following is a list of the killed and wounded up to found reconnoitring on the bank were captured.

Ool. Hovey's 33d Illinois Regiment, doing garrison duty at Old Town, twenty-three miles below Helens, have captured 500 beles of cotton and other property, including one United States wagen lost by Gen. Curtis at the battle 10 o'clock Yesterday morning:
Colonel Donnelly, 28th New York, mortally wounded.
Colonel Coggswell, 66th Ohio, killed.
Lieutenant Orane, 3d Wisconsin, killed.
Colonel Oreighton, — Ohio, badly wounded.
Major O. E. Fulton, 66th Ohio.
William Stokes, A. 66th Ohio.
J. F. Burch, D, 3d Maryland.
J. R. Morrill, K. 10th Maine. of Pea Bidge. Last Friday a skirmish took place be ween our cavalry and a Confederate cavairy force, twenty-nine miles below Helens. It was quite a brisk affair. We lost one killed and one wounded. The Confederates lost several killed and wounded. All indications look toward lively times in Arkaneas every day.

A lot of confederate goods, consisting of conscript uniforms, several muskets, pistols, two lots of quinine, cotton, &c., was captured here, by the provost general, yes-There is a manifest decrease here in the amount of cotton arriving at this point. The war spirit is fast absorbing every other feeling and interest. The people here appear to have but one object to accomplish, and that is the subjugation of traitors

By passengers just from memphis, I learn that Bragg is marching on Nashville, and that the apparent move on Ruell was but a feint.

THE WAR PRESS.

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George Majrix, 6th Maine Battery, slightly.

Dobbins, G. 2d Massachusetts, slightly.

Wm. C. Finney, I, 29th Chio, thumb. Corp. J. S. Alexander, D, 29th Ohio, slightly in head.

· ..... 5.00

.....12.00

« ...... 5.00

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THE WAR PRESS.

ines constitute a square.

Buell was but a feint.

The Secesh are exulting over the supposed impossibility of reinforcing Nelson, before Bragg can strike his THE DESTROYED RAM ARKANSAS

A Complete and Accurate Description of Her. Of Her.

The rebel rams appear to be ill-fated. The Manassas was sunk at New Orleans, by Farragut, the Metrimae was forced to commit felo de se, after serving the purpose of the rebels for a few months as a scare-crow, and now the formidable Arkansas, which considering her armament weight, and almost indpenetrable plating, has done far less damage to our fleet then either of her predecessors, has been blown up by her offloers, who, of course, will be court-martialed. This grateful news dispels much of our anxiety as to the control and navigation of the Mississispi, and renders the fall of Vicksburg, at an early day, quite possible.

THE ARKANSAS AS SHE WAS. The following description of the Arkan as as she was previous to her demise, is furnished us by our special correspondent:

Her length over all was one hun red and eighty feet, and she had sixty fo threa th of lear. Her midel was a combination of the flat bottomed boats of the West and the keel-brilt stear ers designed for new cation i the and the keel-brist stear ers desirned for n.vi ration i the ocean or deep inland waters. Her bow was made sharp, like that of the Plymouth Bock or Commonwealth, and her stern tapered so as to permit the waters to close readily behind ker. In the centre of her hull she was broad and of great capacity, and for nearly eighty feet along the middle she was almost flat bottomed, like an ordinary freight or passenger boat on the Western waters. Jno. L. Smith, 12th United States Infantry.

Dr. McConald, 3d Wisconsin
I. Goddington, I., 5th Connecticut, head.

Wm. Robb, D.; 3d Maryland, back.

Ezra Brown, A., 7th Ohio.
L. F. Haskell, aid to Gen. Prince, lower part of thigh.

Chas. E. Alderman, D.; 3d Wisconsin, arm broken.

Rush Griswold, B. 29th Ohio, in arm.

W. H. Sturn, I., 27th Indiana, hand.

J. G. Parsons, A., 7th Ohio, leg.

Arthur Lapard, A., 7th Ohio, leg.

Arthur Lapard, A., 7th Ohio, hand shattered.

The engines of the Arkansas were low pressure, and of nine hundred horse-power, all placed below the water line, and well protected from injury by hostile missles. Her cylinders are said to have been twenty-four inches diameter and seven feet stroke. She was provided with two propellers, working in the stern and acting independently. These propellers were seven feet in diameter, and were each provided with four wings or fanges, and were capable of making ninety revolutions to the minute. In consequence of the independent action of the engines, one propeller could be revolved faward while the other was reversed, thus permitting the boat to be turned in little more than her own length.

A network of iron rods, an inch in diameter, protected the propellers from injury by floating logs and driftwood. When under full steam, it was claimed that the Arkansas could make twenty, two miles an hour down the cur-

sas could make twenty two miles an hour down the cur-rent of the Mississippi. HER PLATING AND PROW. The draught of the boat, with her machinery, armament and plating, was upwards of nine feet. Her sides were covered partly with railroad iron of the T pattern, dovetailed together and firmly bolted. Along her afterworks, and around her stern, she was clad with two-inch plate iron, the whole extending thirteen inches below the water line, and fastened in the best manner possible. FORWARD SHE CARRIED AN ENORMOUS BEAK OF

cast iron,
which was so made that the entire bow of the boat fitted into it like a wedge into a piece of timber. The supporting sides of this beak were perforated in numerous places to admit buge bolts that payed completely through the bow, and were riveted at either end. The entire beak weighed eighteen thousand pounds, and was of sufficient atrenath to penetrate the hull of any war vessel on the river. The sides of the boat were of eighteen inches solid timber, and, with their mail covering of railroad and plate iron, were proof against any but the heaviest projectiles.

The Mobile Eventing News of the 221 ult. thus expatiates on the "doings of the varmint:" We have published several accounts by our correspondents of the exploits of the Arkansas ram, but the subject is not easily exhausted, for the deeds of the floating battery and her gallant crew will tell in history, even should their career stop short with the daring voyage from the Yazon river to Vicksburg. We are expecting hourly to hear more of the "ram." The repairs of damages to her were completed last week, and on Saturday night she was expected to get under way for another desperate struggle with her CAST IRON,

to get under way for another desperate struggle wi Further Particulars of General McCook's Death. [Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

LOUISVILLE, August 8.

The remains of the late General Robert L. McCookreached here this evening in charge of Captains Burt
and Fuchshulter and eleven of the 9th Ohio. They
were received at the Nashville depot by Captain Dillard's
provost guards, and escorted to the Galt House They
leave by train in the morning, and will arrive at Cinchnatiat noon to morrow. leave by train in the morning, and will arrive at Cincinnati at noon to-morrow.

I have firm Captain Burt the particulars of the death. The brigade left a point fourteen miles below the Tennessee State line, for Decherd, on the 5th. On the road General McCook, who was unwell, took the advance in a spring wagon, about a mile in advance of the brigade. Suddenly a courier dashed back to the brigade, and said the wagon in which General McCook was riding had been fired upon by bushwhackers. Immediately Colonel Vandever, of the 35th Ohio. sent Oaptain Earhart's company forward on double quick to the res-Colonel Vandever, of the 35th Ohio, sent Captain Earhart's company forward on double quick to the rescue, loading as they ran. They met stragglers from McCook's body guard retreating, purrued by rebel cavalry. Shots were exchanged, and the rebel cavalry retreated. The Kederal infantry were too slow in pursuit, when Capt. Burt, of the 18th Infantry, Lieutenant Harris, Captains Fuchshulter, Stangel, and Captain Thanson, of the 9th Ohio, dashed forward in pursuit of the retreating rebel cavalry. General McCook was then lying on the piezza, at Petty's farm, four miles from New Market, and a half mile from the Tennessee State line. They inquired at the farm house for infermation of McCook, but the people would er could not give information. McCook hearing the inquiries, told, them to open the house to his friends. Dr. Go'don, of the 35th Ohio, and Dr. Boyle, of the 9th Ohio, came up, examined the wound, pronouncing it fatal. The wound was in the bowels, a single ball entering the left side and coming out between the minth and tenth ribs. When in the lowers, a ringle ball entering the fert side and coming out between the inith and tenth ribs. When the physicians arrived General McCook was vomiting blood. He was cool and calm to the last, but suffered greatly, giving Captain Burt and others an account of the assassination. While on the road General McCook met a man in a ravine, and asked him if he knew a good place to engage with a man in the common with the control of the cont him if he knew a good place to encamp. The man told him there was plenty of water on the hill beyond, and seemed anxious to hurry him on. Arriving at the top of the hill, a shot was fired; without effect. As soon as General McCook heard the shot, he

Arriving at the top of the hill, a shot was fried, without effect. As soon as General McCook heard the shot, he told John (his colored servant) to turn back the wagon; that the bushwackers were upon them. They started back in full speed, Gen. McCook leaning on his knees, and assisting the driver. In the fight a number c! shots were fired. Bleven holes were found in the wagon, McCook receiving a single ball. Before the fatal shot was fired, a robel cavalryman ordered the wagon to hait, levelling a pistol across the horn of his saddle, Gen. McCook told the driver to stop, which the driver was in the set of doing, when the cavalryman ordered a halt the second time, accompanying the order with a discharge of the pistol, the ball piercing the General's side. Capt. Brooke, of McCook's staff; implored the cavalryman not to shoot, assuring him the wagon was occupied by a sick man. Another bushwhacker rode up with a cocked pistol, but McCook told him that it was no use to shoot; that he was fatally wounded already.

Captain' Brooke then conveyed McCook to Petty's house. The negro, John, escaped to a corn field, as the bushwhackers threatened to kill the Yankee negro. The residents proposed to hide General McCook's hody away in the negro quarters, fearing, as they said, if the Yankee should die on their hands their premises would be burned; but he was permitted to die at the farm house. Recovering from his parcoxym, General McCook said to Captain Burt, "Andy, the problem of life will soon be solved for me." In reply to Father Betty, if he had any mtsage for his brother Alexander, he said, "Tell him and the rest. I have tried to live as a man, and die attempting to de my duty."

To Capt Burt he said: "My good boy, may your life him and the rest. I have tried to live as a man, and die attempting to do my duty."

To Goth Burt he said: "My good boy, may your life be longer and to a better purpose than mine." Father Betty, the brigade wagon master, was with him in his last moments. 'Olseping his hand in the death struggle, be said to him: "I am done with life; yes, this ends it all. You and I part now, but the loss of ten thousand such lives as yours and mine would be nothing, if their sacrifice would but save such a Government as ours."

Before his death, General McCook sent for, Colonel Vandever, who drew up his will. In his will he directed that two favorite horses, should be given to his brothers, Aleck and Daniel, and the remainder of his property to his mother. Affects and Isanet, and the remainder of ma project to his mother.

It is known to Captain Burt, and others of McCook's staff, that the General was deliberately assassinated. The suller of the 9th Ohio heard the bushwhackers arrange the plan for the assassination, but had no opportunity to communicate information to McCook or staff.

HONOBABY DEGREES .- At the Union College HONORABY DEGREES.—At the Gaion College Commencement, at Schenectady, N. Y., recently, the honorary degree of Lt. D. was conferred upon Major-General Henry Wager Halleck, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States; Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Penns, Ivania, and Hon. Wm. H. Tracey, of New York.

I Navotralia

PHILADELPHIA. NAUTION. The well-earned reputation of d the makers of imperfect balances to of dem as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchaser Are thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frame and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufac only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-Eg & 00, and are adapted to every branch of the ere a correct and durable Scales is required.