stailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars MAIN'S FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THESE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in adquice for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Meiled to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-GARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

EDUCATIONAL. REV. M. L. HOFFORD'S ENG-RLISH, Classical, and Commercial BOARDING SOURCE FOR BOYS, BEVERLY, N. J., reopens source with the source of the sou SEPTEMBER 15th CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphis.
The regular course of instruction embraces the English
The regular course of instruction embraces the English
and French Lauguages and Literatures. Latin if reand sil the branches which constitute a thorough
guired—and sil the branches advention. nch education. and French tage of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

spoken in the Scholastic year commences September 15th, and

closes July 1st.
For circulars and particulars, apply to
For circulars MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH aud SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen September 1. Bo) s prepared for any Division of the Publ Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business. Graml4-lm* H. G. McGUIBE, A. M., Principal.

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A.T. LANE & CO., was this day dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 419 MARKET Street.

ALEX. T. LANE,
WM. F. HANSELL,
S. F. HANSELL,
B. HANSELL.
PRILADELPHIA, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCES-BORS to OHAFFRES, STOUT, & CO., have THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of STOUT & ATKINSON, for the purpose of conducting the Wholesle Dry Goods business, and have taken the store, No. 628 MABKET Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1862.

SEA BATHING. FOR THE SEA.

8 HOBE!—SUMMER ARBANGEMENT.—OAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL. BOAD.
Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sundays excepted). Trains leave VINE-Street Ferry as

jel2-tf

SUMMER RESORTS. CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. Comfortable Booms can now be had at this well-most and conveniently-located house, as there are a numtures daily.

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. SEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE HOME.

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the ocean,
and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table.
Every attention given to guesta, and tarms moderate.

WM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

PNO Bar at the "Whitehouse." au6-1m CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.
M. LAWLOB, Proprietor.
The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms

de. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds. OTAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMURL ADAMS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Terms to suit the times.
1620-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIO OITY, N. J. RY DAVID SCATTERGOOD. A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-ty situated at the loot of Pennsylvania Avenue. Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, E. LEE, Proprietor. This House having been thoroughly renovated and entarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.
The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and jest office. The bathing grounds are ununransed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars. DAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC

OITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS. Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few thoice Reoms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his ferm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. McOLEES, Proprietor. Proprietor. FINHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC

OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIO and MASS ACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any at the Island. There is a spacious Ice Gream and Re-cressment Salson attached to the house. Terms moderate. ent Salson attached to the house. Terms moues C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, Proprietor REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC

OITY, N. J-At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the desot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moferate. Children and servents half price. ferate. Ohildren and servants half price.
For Parties should keep their seats until the cars arive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PAOIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any others on the Island. Prices moderate, je20.2m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CKA BATHING.—UNITED STATES
HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now opencituated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the
sace; house fronting the ccean 500 feet; two hours
from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice
daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the B. and D. B.
Baliroad. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKEB.
Communication from Philadelphis is by the Camden
and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.
jel9-2m*

DOREST GROVE HOUSE-BOHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW JERSEY,—The above popular Hotel is now ready for the SUMMER SEASON, having been thoroughly set in order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's Mountain Seasons. ountain Springs. The FOREST GBOVE is a most capacious House, de-

The FOREST GROVE is a most capacious House, deightfully located, with wide-spreading lawns, and commanding a view of scenery unsurpassed in attraction and
beauty; and offers to visitors a quiet retreat from the
furmell and bustle of city life.

Having no exorbitant rent to pay, the proprietor of the
FOREST GROVE HOUSE will accommodate families
and visitors at as low a rate as a strict regard to the respectability of the House will afford. The moderate
charges of this House, as compared with the neighboring
boarding houses, is a feature which must commend itself
to the attention of families who do not desire to pay exto the attention of families who do not desire to pay extrargantly for a few weeks' recreation. TEBMS—GEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
Visitors to the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will enjoy pure air, pleasant driver, finest scenery, and the purest of chalybeate waters, whilst its accessibility to the cities renders it among the most desirable of Inland resorts.
All communications addressed to the undersigned will meet with prompt attention.

jy25-smlm

P. MATHEWS, Proprietor

HOTELS. POWERS' HOTEL,

Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OFFOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.)

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renorated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi-FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The paironage of Philadelphians and the travelling public desiring the best accommodations and moderate barges, is respectfully solicited. H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. RVING HOUSE,

REW YORK, BEOADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, ENTEANOE ON TWELFTH STREET, Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

This house is now open for the accordances and transient Guests. GEO. W. HUNT,
Late of the Brevoort House,
CHAS. W. NASH,
LIT thetafore jy17-thstu6m

CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED. A late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have seased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES

BTATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

M M P O B 1 U M,

NO. 1035 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice of De Coucy & Co., and Comet Champagne Wine, instructed per ship Georges, and for sale by

JAUBETCHE & LAVEBGNE,

202 and 204 South FRONT Street CLARET.—172 cases St. Julien Medoc Olaret for sale by
OHARLES S. OARSTATES,
No. 126 WALNUT Street.

The first test to be the transferred to the

VOL. 6.-NO. 14.

Ready-made Clothing.

At prices lower than elsewhere

At prices lower than elsewhere.
At prices lower than elsewhere.
At prices lower than elsewhere.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET STREETS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

10-4, 9-4, 8-4, AND 5-4

BLEACHED SHEETINGS

FROM

PEPPERILL & BATES' MILLS.

WELLING, OOFFIN, & Co.,

BED-QUILTS, SUITABLE FOR

HOSPITAL PURPOSES.

8,000 10-4 WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE AND

BLATE.

ALSO, 8-4 and 6-4 INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS.

jyl6-2m 84 N. FRONT and 35 LETITIA STREET.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD. &

HUTCHINSON.

No. 119 OHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHARTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS.

GEO. W. SIMONS & BRO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

SANSOM-STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH, (Up Stairs.)

SWORDS!

INFANTRY, CAVALRY,

MEDICAL, Etc.

BELTS AND SASHES,

SWORD-KNOTS AND COVERS,

SHOULDER STRAPS AND MILITARY BADGES.

TO ORDER.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE TWENTIES:

20-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERN-

MENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE

LOAN AT PAR,

OF DEPOSIT.

Thus avoiding the difficulty heretofore experienced by

114 SOUTH THIRD ST.

BANKERS, BROKERS,

GENERAL COLLECTORS, No. 25 South THIRD Street, Philadelphis

REFERENCES.

M. SCHULTZ & CO. have removed to No. 16 South THIED Street, where they will attend to the purchase and sale of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold and Silver, Old Demand Notes, and other Securities.

\$2,500 - THIS AMOUNT WANTnear the city. Apply to Mortgage, first-class Farm
E PETTIT,
No. 309 WALBUT Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DOBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES.

516 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPHOVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, constantly make the stanting of the st

HOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

1s9-tf

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Pour doors below the Continental.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

» IN

GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

JOS. H. WATSON,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
PARE & BROTHER,

FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-tf

AMERICAN WATCHES.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street

TAMES S. EARLE & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

A full supply of these Bonds always on hand.

last.

WIJAMES H. WALTON.

WALTON & YOST.

TREASURY to receive subscriptions for the above

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

220 CHESTNUT Street.

FOR SALE BY

au2.stuth6t

WIDE SHEETINGS.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Uniforms for Army and Navy at low prices.
Blue Blouses, Blue Pants, and Blue Vests.
Light Blue Begulation Pants for Cavairy.
Light Blue Regulation Pants for Infantry.
Light Blue Regulation Pants for Artillery.
Every description of civilians' clothing.
At prices lower than elsewhere.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. The Battle of Slaughter's Mountain-Complete and Graphic Account—Additional Lists of Casualties.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

CAMP NEAR SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN, August 14, 1862. [Correspondence of The Press.] THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

Undoubtedly the severest battle of the present war was fought on Saturday last, the 9th instant, at Slaughter's Mountain, four and a half miles south of Culpeper Court House, on the road to Orange Court House and Gordonsville. In order properly to understand the nature and extent of the conflict, it may not be inappropriate here to explain briefly the situation of the battle-field and other particulars necessary to a correct understanding of the subject. Slaughter's Mountain, or, as by some, called Cedar Mountain, is one of the chain of the Blue Ridge, crossing the south and middle portion of Culpeper county. In altitude it rises one to one and a half miles, and is thickly covered with dense forests, affording complete shelter to any one concealed therein. Directly along the base of the mountain runs a ravine, and from this ravine, running back a distance of eighty rods, is a cornfield, bounded on the west by the pike leading to Culpeper and Gordonsville. On the extreme right a line

f woods runs in right angles with the road, stretching away a considerable distance. On this mountain, the enemy had posted himself with a force of 42,000 men. The natural advantages of the position made it one almost impregnable. With the mountain overlooking the valley in every direction, from whose summit every movement of our troops could be easily discerned, and at the same time affording the foe an opportunity to plant his batteries in such numbers and most admirable positions as to make of the situation a circumference bristling with cannon, placing our forces, as opposed to the enemy, at the base of a triangle, on both sides and from the top of which we were exposed to the most terrific fire from six full batteries of artillery ranged in tiers in the shape of a semicircle, besides two large siege-guns which had been planted on the enemy's right and opposite our centre and left. The dense woods on the mountain afforded an excellent opportunity to the foe to plant his masked batteries, an advantage which he was not slow to avail himself of. At every step our troops were assailed and mowed down by these masked batteries. You will remember that our position was altogether one of exposure. No leafy woods afforded us an opportunity of concealment, and even when, by a change of position, we were placed in front of a small strip of woods, such was the intrepidity of our men that they would not avail themselves of a refuge so unbecoming a sol-

dier, so unworthy an enemy that continually flaunts in our faces their boast of chivalry and valor. At fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock, the enemy open. ed the ball by sending his compliments to us in the shape of a 32-pound rifls shot from a battery on their right. This was promptly responded to by Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, and silenced. A on of firing then took place for one hour and a half, when Geary's Brigade came up and engaged the enemy. I should have stated that Crawford's Brigade had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements, and check his advance. Geary's Brigade consisted of four regiments of Ohio troops, the 6th, 7th, 29th, and 66th, comprising the remainder of Tyler's old command. This brigade, all told, did not number more than one full regiment. The 28th Pennsylvania, attached to Geary's Brigade, had been early detached by order of General Banks, and ordered to retake a signal station from the enemy on Thoroughfare mountain. This they successfully accomplished, but being pursued by the enemy in great force, and nearly surrounded, they were forced to

were not enabled to participate in the fight. OPENING THE ENGAGEMENT. At the time the engagement opened in the afternoon several new batteries were discovered to have been erected by the enemy, two of which opened fire at a quarter past two o'clock. These were again responded to by Knapp's battery, or rather section of a battery, as there were but four guns. And here I may state that our batteries were none of them full, and at no time did we have in operatien more than 16 guns against 36 guns of the enemy, and most of them rifled pieces at that. The great odds in the artillery engaged was more THE INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE than made up by the superior handling of our guns, which superiority could be plainly seen by the shells bursting in their very midst, but few going wide of their mark. Our firing was altogether-uphill work, while theirs, on the contrary, was every way as advantageous as that of a man standing upon a house-top and dropping stones upon the passers by upon the walk beneath. In about an hour another of their batteries was silenced, when we commenced closing in our lines upon them from right to left, the artillery taking up new positions in advance. Our left advanced about two hundred yards, and lay prostrate upon the ground, thus rendering the incessant shower of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries comparatively harmless, although great numbers were either killed or

return by means of a circuitous route, and thus

wounded by the fragments of the bursting shells. As the enemy from their position were enabled to see our movements, it was, an easy matter for them to quickly change the range of their guns as we advanced to new positions. The firing on both sides was incessant, and at 4 P. M. another of their batteries was silenced by us, when they made an effort to flank us on the left, Jay Cooke & Co.,
James, Kent, Santee, & Co.,
Risborick, Black, & Co.,
C. McKibbin & Son,
E. P. Middleton & Bro,
Hon. Van Pulkins,
ant. Sm which movement was repelled by a further advance

Volleyed and thundered,

in that direction of Geary's brigade. At half past four Green's, Prince's, and Geary's brigades were ordered to charge the batteries before them, and Cannon to right of them. Cannon to left of them,

Stormed at with shot and shell, onward with loud huzzas they rushed. The fearful gaps made in our ranks by the enemy's fire were instantly filled by those who stepped forward to take the place of their fallen comrades. Never was greater bravery and courage displayed by soldiers of any nation than was exhibited by our brave boys on this occasion. Their feet fairly seemed to keep step to the music of the balls as they went hissing and speeding by. Suddenly the opposite hillside was darkened by the countless forms of the enemy, who, up to this moment, had been secreted in the woods, and who had allowed us to approach within easy range, when they poured into our. ranks a deadly fire of musketry, our men going down before it like wheat before the mower. Bravely did our men stand up to the work before them. Unflinchingly did they advance upon the foe, and, after forcing the enemy back upon the mountain, it was not until reinforcements, numbering some eight regiments of Confederate sol diers, came to the assistance of their comrades, that we were compelled by superior numbers to retire, which movement was accomplished in good order fighting our way back step by step.

From this time the engagement was furious and unceasing. At half past six, fresh reinforcements coming to the support of the enemy, the great engagement of the day was commenced on the right, the enemy, under cover of the heavy woods in which he was concealed, advancing to the attack with a strong force in the rear of the skirmishers. For a while the artillery ceased firing, only occasionally sending us a reminder that "the foe was still there." I have heard many old soldiers say that the firing on the right, which was continued for one and a half hours, was nover exceeded, if qualled, in any battle of the world's history. Any one who has listened to the falling of hail-stones on a tin roof can form some slight idea of the rapidity and incessant nature of the firing; and as a result, the ground was speedily strewn with the dead and wounded. Nothing could check the impetuosity of our troops, while the reckless courage of the enemy was surely worthy a better cause. THE ENEMY FLANK OUR RIGHT WING. At one time the enemy succeeded in flanking us well-known and dastardly manœuvres. Creeping

on the right, by means of a resort to one of their along the edge of the woods could be seen a body of troops, dressed in the uniform of the United States soldier, while high in the air floated the Stars and Stripes. Supposing them to be some of our own troops, they were suffered to approach within very short distance, when one of our men detected the trick, shouted it to his companions when, in the twinkling of an eye, the national flag was lowered, and the flag that is a stench in the nostrils of all nations hoisted in its place; at the same time the enemy poured into our flank and front a murderous fire, piling up the dead in great heaps. Only an instant did our men waver, when rushing upon the dastardly cowards, firing volley after volley into them, we drove them back, and forced them a long distance beyond their own advance. At this instant, had reinforcements been at hand, the day would have been ours, and victory would have soothed the pain of grief, while it hushed the wail of agony which the defeat at Slaughter's fountain has awakened through the length and breadth of our land. WE ARE FORCED TO RETIRE.

No reinforcements came to our assistance, and, after performing herculean deeds of valor, we were again compelled, fresh troops coming to the assistance of the enemy, to retire. On reaching the position first held by our troops, they again made a stand, continuing the fight with alternate success until dark, when a large body of the enemy's forces

were thrown against our weary, jaded, exhausted troops, who began to fall back until the enemy occupied the field of battle, and our forces having retired one and a half miles, rested on their arms all night, those who had escaped unharmed eagerly recounting the bitter day's work that had just been gone through.

In every direction were to be met the wounded and the dying. Every dwelling house in the vicinity was taken and used as a hospital, and there, during the long hours of the night, were witnessed scenes of suffering beyond description. The cries of the wounded forming a strange contrast to the sound of the shells, which flew in every direction, fired from the guns of the enemy, one battery of whose artillery was planted within 600 yards of one of our hospitals, with which battery, thick and fast, they shelled the woods in our rear, the iron messengers streaming along their fiery course as they passed, the flaming balls of fire reminding one of the course of a falling star, as it shoots from 10 sky. THE SCENE AT NIGHT. its orbit in the sky.

The night was one of the loveliest I ever remember to have seen. Not a cloud obscured the face of the heavens, from which, in all her silvery lustre, looked down upon a field of carnage and blood, the queen of night. Objects were almost as plainlydiscernible as though it had been perfect day, affording another opportunity to the enemy to discover our whereabouts, thus giving them a mark upon which to turn their cannon. Every one sought what little they could of "tired nature's sweet restorer," with the certainty of a renewal of the conflict on the coming morrow. Morning dawned, and the new-born day was ushered in with a roar of artillery on our side, sending our

morning compliments to the enemy. For some reason they did not think it best to respond, and so, after giving them ample evidence of our being awake, and eager for the fray, we paused awhile, in order that the troops engaged the day before might assume a better and stronger position farther in the rear, while the fresh troops of McDowell's and Sigel's divisions were pushed to the front, and formed in line of battle on the ground occupied by us the preceding afternoon. But little was seen of the enemy during the day, and we were busily employed in the care of the wounded, who were being

brought in in great numbers. THE ENEMY NOT DISPOSED TO RENEW THE FIGHT. The movements of the enemy were most carefully watched all day. Various and uncertain were the rumors circulated as to his whereabouts. All sorts of wild stories were related of his close proximity, or else of the immense distance that lay between him and us. Everything on our side was ready for a renewal of the battle, had the foe made any disposition to attack us. Undoubtedly he considered prudence the better part of valor, on this occasion at least, and so kept himself out of harm's way. Sunday passed, and with its close came another night of suspense and anxiety. Du. ring the day large bodies of reinforcements had been constantly arriving, and as each new command appeared, less and less did we reck how soon or with what numbers the enemy renewed the attack. On Monday morning a flag of truce was sent out by us, asking permission of the enemy to bury our dead and remove the wounded. Until 2 P. M., was given, at which time the enemy asked an extension of the armistice, under the protection of which, it was discovered on the following morning, they had retreated, and passed rapidly to. body of cavalry, under command of Gen. Buford, was sent after them to harass and annoy them, and also to watch their movements, both of which

During Monday I visited the field of battle, where so lately such havor and destruction had been committed. How different the scene that was presented to the eye, to what I had last looked upon | Those who ought to know, profess to feel secure, less than forty-eight hours before! Turn the gaze in any direction, and where but lately serried ranks | mac raid. were epposed to serried ranks, nowinaught was to be seen, save a small scattered groups of men engaged in performing the last sad rites to the fallenquick roar of musketry. Shot nor shell no longer went ploughing through their deepest recesses, and even the little birds, frightened away by the clamor waking the stillness around by a whistle or chirp. Yonder mountain, from whose wooded sides death leaped in every direction, reared its towery summit against the azure sky, as if calmly unconscious of the fearful part it had taken in the late contest. Flame nor smoke no longer enveloped it, and the summer sun, threwing its shadows so deeply around it, revealed the only evidences of a great battle, the hurrying to and fro of men employed, like as

designs were successfully accomplished.

we were, in the burial of the dead. A WALK OVER THE BATTLE FIELD. Passing over the field, a sight was presented that made me shudder, and that almost beggars description. During the heat of the day, while foe is grappling with foe, there is an intoxication about a battle that forces back from the mind any conception of the horrors of a bloody fight between armed hosts. But when the tempest of war is stilled, and no longer is the ear greeted with the whistling of bullets, the loud huzzahs of troops rushing to the charge, then what a fearful spectacle greets the eye whilst riding over the ground saturated with heroes'

One fact I cannot forbear to mention, as showing the utter depravity, and inhuman barbarity of the method of warfare as practised by those who call themselves the representatives of honor, civilization, chivalry and refinement. In nearly every instance I observed that the rebels had stripped our dead of every vestige of clothing, taking their shoes from their feet, their clothes from their persons, rifling their pockets, and carrying off their caps, securing these things undoubtedly with a design to make use of them on other occasions, as they did in this fight to deceive our men, and thus practise another of their hellish methods of fighting. Oh, it is horrible when one thinks of the enormities practised upon the brave defenders of our country by these men calling themselves our brothers and relations! It is high time an end was made to these things, and it can only be accomplished by the severest of treatment. Soothing cordials have been long enough administered; the dis-

eased body now requires and demands a free use of the knife and scalpel. I could recount whole columns of scenes like this. and of a like character, that came under my observation, but I am reminded by the time that I must wait for a more convenient season.

VALOR OF BANKS' TROOPS. Thus has been fought the hardest battle of this war. The troops engaged were the flower of the army of Virginia, the oldest and best of General Banks' command. Nobly and well they did theirduty, and where such universal bravery was exhibited it would be invidious to particularize. Regiment yied with regiment, man with man, in deeds of bravery and valor, and never leaving the field until they were literally cut to pieces. Regiments that went into the field with 300 or 400 men, now muster between 150 and 200. Staff and line officers fell by scores. Companies there are without an officer, and in one instance a company went into the engagement twenty-five or thirty strong, and now musters one man, and he the captain.

OUR LOSS. Probably Crawford's brigade suffered the most severely, they being engaged in the hardest part of the fight-that of musketry. Gordon's, Greene's, Prince's, and Geary's commands are but the skeletons of what they were. Our loss, in killed, wound. ed, and missing, is variously estimated, ranging in number between 1,500 and 3,000. From what I have been able to learn, I should think 2,500 would haps, lack the dash and impulse of younger men, be quite near the mark. A greater proportion of and they may also want the spirit of adventure and officers fell in this engagement than than any other | reckless daring which gave such eclat to our other of our battles: that is, in proportion to the number | recruits. But in lieu of these qualities, the men of forces engaged. Gen. Prince and staff were , who are about to be organized, have, on the whole, taken prisoners in a singular manner. During the a higher appreciation of the responsibilities and obfight the General, in the excitement of the moment, rode up in front of a rebel regiment, and shouted to ment without any desire for personal renown. them to "Charge the d-d rebels." He was an- They have enlisted more as a duty than as an imswered by them with, "We don't take orders from a d-d Yankee like you, but we'll take you," which The personal courage and soldierly conduct dis-

they did, securing himself and staff. played by Major General Banks in the fight at Slaughter's Mountain cannot be too highly spoken of Always in the front, giving orders with imperturbable coolness, he directed each movement with as much ease as though he had been seated in his tent planning the fight. To him belongs the glory of the [gallant check given the enemy by his corps possible, more popular than ever with his comdirection, ran against him, throwing him, and afterwards trampling on him as he lay upon the ground. He was badly bruised, but I hope not seriously He did not leave the field after the accident, but remained until the close of the fight. General Augur was badly wounded by a rifle ball in the abdomen. I learn he is improving. General Geary was wounded by an Enfield rifle hall, in the left elbow. The wound was not considered dangerous, though it was a bad and painful one. The surgeon is confident his arm can be

The mail is just closing, and I will reserve further communication for my next. CHIP. The following is a list of the wounded in the Seminary Hospital, now under control of Dr. Coover, of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment: Charles Hinch, F, 5th Ohio, knee.
Danjel McCarty, O. 2d Mass, thigh, hip, and hand.
Thomas Law, B, 10th Maine, leg.
Macchall Bischam, I, 7th Ohio, face and foot.

W. T Callero, corporal, G 7th Obio, shoulder.

W. T Callero, corporal, G. 7th Obio, shoulder.
John Garnon, K., 5th Consecticut, elbow joint:
Henry M. Marston, D. 10th Maine, hip.
Joseph Warford, sergeant, A. 109th Penna., thigh.
Geo. E. Simon, sergeant, A. 109th Penna., thigh.
Byron Plaisted, C. 10th Maine, shoulder.
George A. Smith. G. 2d Massachusetts, shoulder.
Albert Irish, G. 11th Pennsylvania, sick.
Wm. Morrisey. K. 102d New York, side.
Alonzo Morrill, H. 10th Maine, pubis.
John H. Douthilt, G. 7th Ohio, chest.
Mike O. Donnell, F. 109th Pennsylvania, hip.
David Marts, sergeant, F. 109th Pennsylvania, thigh.
Eugene Brozar, canke' Body Guard, sick.
Wm. M. Scott, corporal, D. 66th Ohio, side and chest.
Francis Coolidge, corporal, F. 68th Ohio, foot.
Betj. Heshfield, B. 7th Ohio, face.
John Hampsden, D. 66th Ohio, shoulder.
James Horne, F., 3d Maryland, hip.
Theodore Hammond, A., 7th Ohio, abdomen, alightly.
Burton Pickett, F., 29th Ohie, leg fractured.
James McNeiler, A., 8th Begulars, both thighs.
Abr. W. Hickmell, H., 11th Pennsylvania, both thighs.
Abr. W. Hickmell, H., 11th Pennsylvania, both thighs.
August Subler, sergeant, G. 66th Ohio, thigh.
Henry Stump, E., 11th Pennsylvania, hip.
John A. Goldsmith, A. 109th Pennsylvania, arm.
John Stone, B. 7th Ohio, hip
Anthony Melville, A., 11th Pennsylvania, arm.
Hugh Lines, G., 46th Pennsylvania, arm.
Henry Canavan, I., 46th Pennsylvania, arm.
Calob Palmatier, G., 46th Pennsylvania, arm.
Calob Palmatier, G., 46th Pennsylvania, hand.
Dennis Cavency, I., 46th Pennsylvania, hand.
Dennis Cavency, I., 46th Pennsylvania, hand.
William Helleren, I., 46t

John McQuillani C, 46th Pennsylvania, forearm. Henry B. Earnest, B. 46th Penna, hand and arm. Matthew, Taylot, D, 46th Pennsylvania, knee. Ch. Pettford, F, 46th Pennsylvania, scalp, Famuel Cups, F, 46th Pennsylvania, head. John Madden, F, 46th Pennsylvania, ankle. Edward Dyer, E, 46th Pennsylvania, arm. Franklin, Weaver, C, 46th Pennsylvania, thigh. David E, Gilger, serg t. K, 46th Pa., arm and shoulder. Lieut, Neill Craig, C, 46th Pennsylvania, shoulder. Alexander Enc. C, 46th Pennsylvania, thigh. John Hays, G, 46th Pennsylvania, shoulder and neck.

Alexander Eric. C., 46th Pennsylvania, thigh.
John Hays, G. 46th Pennsylvania, shoulder and neck.
Perin D. Loonis, F., 7th Obio.leg.
A. Mitchell, K. 66th Obio, thigh.
Jebn C. Johnson, E., 2d Massachusetts.
Albert Wallis C., 6th Maine Battery, sick.
George M. Cook, B. 28th New York, thigh, sorious.
Wm. H. Anson, F., 102d New York, thigh.
Thomas Cochran, A., 109th Pennsylvania, abdomen.
Mike Moorey, C., 5th Connecticut, thigh.
Wm. Bley, C., 109th Pennsylvania, arm fractured.
P. G. Lincum, D., 28th New York, leg, serious. The following is a revised list of the casualties in the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Knipe commanding Lieut. Selbeimer, A, missing. Capt. Foulk, B, wounded and prisoner. Capt. Found; B, wounded and prisoner. Lieut. Greatake, B, wounded and prisoner. Lieut. Lucher Hoch, C, leg amputated. Lieut. Matthews, F, leg amputated. Lieut. Selfridge, H, prisoner. Lieut. Gorman, H, prisoner.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Ram Savannah-Somewhat of a Panic-Arrival of the Iron Steamer Perdu as a Prize-Another Prize Expected-Arduousness of our Duty-General Saxton's Free Labor Correspondence of The Press.] PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 7.

We are now, indeed, under a Southern sun, and it seems to have partaken of the hatred to Yankees which just now is characteristic of all things Southern. The soft sea breeze is our only solace. Its soothing power makes life barely tolerable. We can fancy that it sympathizes with our glorious purposes, and whispers to us of courage, perseverance, and success. THE RAM.

The naval, military, and civil residents of the Department of the South, have had a sensation of he most stirring kind in the from Savannah of the new rebel ram Savannah formerly the British steamer Fingal, a noted block ade runner. Much excitement and considerable panic has existed, and in some measure still exists in anticipation of an early visit from her ramship. Preparations deemed to be ample have been made to receive her. Of these, it is impolitic to speak. but many are uneasily looking for a second Merri-

On Tuesday, a sensation of a more pleasing kind was produced at Hilton Head, by the arrival of a brave. The woods no longer resounded with the prize in the shape of the iron steamer Perdu, Capt. Luckey; super cargo Perdu. She is 580 tons re. gister, built in Hull, England. Her cargo comprises a large assortment of such articles as are in and noise of battle, had returned and were to be great requisition among our "Southern brethren" seen hopping from branch to branch, now and then who are ruthlessly debarred from indulging in foreign luxuries by the folds of our Union anaconda. Among other useful and ernamental articles are, e;000 conces of quinine, wines; brandles, ladies' and gentlemen's clothing of all kinds, boots, shoes, hats, etc. She left England about June 1, ran to Bermuda, where she was unable to get coal, and was obliged to take wood from a wreck, with which she made Nassau, N. P., and thence tried to run the blockade at Savannah.

On Sunday night, August 4, she passed the fort at Tybee, receiving a shot in her starboard quarter, which made sad havor in the cabin, passing her three-quarter inch iron side, and dropping gently into the supercago's berth, which fortunately had no occupant. Not being acquainted with the channel she get around and returned, passing the batteries a second time without serious injury. Next day she attempted to get into Osebaw Sound, where she ran right into the arms of the Unadilla, which was stationed at the entrance of Ogachee and Vernon rivers. Seeing the game was up, her captain submitted with the best grace possible. Her crew consisted of twenty-five men, who were removed to the Unadilla. The captain, who is a jolly fellow, seems to bear his ill-success very philosophically. He, with the supercargo, goes to Philadelphia, with

his vessel in charge of Acting Master Green and a prize crew. The Perdu was provided with a license from our consul at Hull to go to Port Royal. Of course this was to be used as a blind in case of being boarded by either of our cruisers. The Peterhoff, another steamer, is expected in the same way. There never was so arduous a duty imposed upon anavalforce as that now required of the blockading squadrons off this coast. The rebels, urged to desperation, are active, energetic, and ingenious. A regular system of signals, by means of lights on all prominent points, indicate to the blockade runners the position of our ships. The wonder is, that on a double coast, extending over hundreds of miles. with innumerable inlets, openings and sounds, more vessels do not slip in and out. I have just returned from a trip over some of the

antations on these islands. Gen. Saxton has infused energy and system into the experiment of free labor now being worked out by the freed men of South Carolina. The plantations are each under the care of a superintendent, and on some a teacher is added, though the superintendents combine the two characters when necessary. Some Philadelphians are already here, and more are coming, I understand. By the next steamer I will endeavor to give you a full description of the work already done and that in contemplation. J. G. T.

Letter from Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, Aug. 12, 1862.

The State capital is one grand scene of confusion,

made doubly intense and exciting by the constant arrival of fresh volunteers, who come from the remotest limits of the Commonwealth. Of all the men that have yet enlisted, those who are to constitute Pennsylvania's quota, the last three hundred thousand, are superior in every particular. They will serve the purpose for which they were enlisted, and when once fairly trained, they will win victories which will dazzle the most brilliant achievements of the war. These men differ from those who are now in active service, in those qualities of calm and deliberate action which are essential to great military endurance. They are of a class who, perject of the war. They go to fight for their Governpulse of romance seeking novelty and excitement in war. When men are guided by such considerations, they become perfectly invincible—and such our gallant Pennsylvanians will prove themselves to be, in any action into which they may be marched to participate. At present this mass of men are "lying loose" in camp. As fast as possible regiments will be organized and officered, and we think that before this

time next week, at least there thousand men will be forwarded from Pennsylvania, and be placed d'armée at the battle on Saturday last. He is, if under the immediate control of the War Department. One of the difficulties to contend with in mand, who are ready to follow wherever he shall | these organizations is that persistency with which lead. I am sorry to add that, towards the close of men of notorious demoralization and cowardice the fight, he was severely hurt by being thrown wish the command of regiments. General Fitz from his horse whilst in the act of clearing a citch.

Some riderless cavalry horses, coming in an opposite appointed to command in a new regiment who resigned a position in the army, and I have every reason to believe that Governor Curtin will adhere to this advice, so that any man who has resigned need not seek again for position in any of the ragiments about to be formed in this State. One of the most indefatigable men connected with our military organizations is the Commissary General of this State, W. W. Irwin. His duty can be estimated when it is known that, without notice, at least four thousand men were in Camp Curtin, 'all of whom looked to him for subsistence. He is, emphatically, the most efficient officer connected with the State Administration, and during all the exciting scenes that have transpired in this city within the last year, he has passed on in the performance of his official duties without the blemish of a suspicion or the insult of a charge as to a dere-

liction of duty. It is right that such men should

be known, and, to accomplish this, no better chan-

nel is afforded than through the columns of The

Press.

VERY LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Reports from the Valley. COL. WADE HAMPTON MADE A BRIGA-DIER GENERAL.

A Conspiracy of the Richmond Printers.

THE EXAMINER LEFT WITHOUT HANDS. Drafted Yankees Advised to Desert. &c., &c.

A young gentleman, who arrived in this city on Saturday evening from the lower end of the valley; furnishes us with some information from that quarter. He says that there are four regiments of Federal troops at Harper's Ferry, and that Camp Hill, west of the town, is strongly fortified. About one thousand runaway negroes are in the town, and are employed in taking down the walls of the workshops of the old aimory, the Federal seserting that it is the intention of the Government to rebuild the armory. The rolling 'mil' and till-hammer shops, which were not destroyed when our army evacuated, are now engaged in getting out iron for the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad, and are superintended by Rezin Cross and Alexander. Kelly, former operatives of the armory. A notorious traitor, Isaac Baylis, is employed by the quartermaster at Harper's Ferry to steal horses from the citizens of the surrounding country, and, it is said, is faithfully discharging his duty, and realizing a rich harvest by his plunder. The Government allows \$120 per head for these horses, one-half of, which is paid to Baylis as a reward for his scoundrelism and the other half goes to the quartermaster employing him.

At Charlestown there are two companies, composed of Germans, who are conducting themselves with tolerable propriety. Up to Wednesday last they had not commenced enforcing the order of Pope, requiring the male citizens to take the oath or leave the Federal lines.

In and around Winchester there were about 1,500 troops, under command of Gen Platt. A few evenings ago a report was started that our forces were advancing from the Valley road, when Platt immediately turned his guns upon the town, declaring his intention to shell it if our forces attacked him. Several of the Union citizens of the town went out to the fortifications to remonstrate with him, assuring him that the report of an advance was without foundation. These citizens were seized and kept through the might, with the cheering information that if any assault was made upon his lines

[From the Carolina Times.]

In consequence of General Stuart having been made major general, his line brigade of cavalry has been assigned to our gallant fellow-citizen, who has the elements of character to prove himself a worthy successor, as he will do. He commands now a noble brigade, numbering nearly four thousand men. Among them are the lat North Carolina Cavalry, the cavalry of Cobb's Legion, the Jeff Davis Legion, the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, the Hampton Legion Cavalry, to which two companies from South Carolina have been recently added. We learn that Major M. C. Butler, of Williamburg fame, is now colones, and that Capt. Frank Hampton has been appointed lieutenant colonel. GENERAL WADE HAMPION. tenant coloner.

We expect to hear of brilliant doings with such a noble brigade, which has already signalized itself.

THE CAVALRY EXPLOIT IN NICHOLAS COUNTY—IN-TERESTING PARTICULARS. We copy from the Lexington Gazette the following account of the late expedition into Nicholas county, Vir-

ginia:

On Wednesdey, the 23d July, the battalion under the command of Major R. A. Bailey of the 22d Virginia Begiment, composed of the 2d Rockbridge Dragoons, Capt. Gibson, the Charlotte Cavalry, Capt. Bouldin, the Churchville (Augusta) Cavalry, Capt. Cochran, and the Valley Bangers, Capt. Lackey, received marching orders. The command was encamped about five miles east of Union. Moarce, and about twenty-five miles from Meadow Bluff, the place where the forca under Gan. Cook ow Bluff, the place where the force under Meij. Bailey crossed the Greenbrier river' on the first day, and selected a place to encomp for the night, as cautiously as he could, to keep the enemy from discovering his movements, the country being full of Union men. The next merming (24th) the battalion proceeded westward through Greenbrier country, crossing the Sewell mountains, and late in the ovening, when we were about to encamp, Maj. Bailey received intelligence that a force of about one hundred and fifty Federal troops were stationed at Summersville, the shire of Nicholas country. Before this, I know not where he was going, but this information attered his purpose, and he determined to attack Summersville early the next morning, which was about nine miles distant.

When we started from camp the Charlotte company was put in front. The second day it came the turn of the Bookbridge company to march in front; but on the morning of the 25th, Major Bailey called upon Captain Gibson to draw up his company in front, to lead the charge on Summersville. At about miduight the command moved, and reached Summersville at a little before daylight. The advance guard, composed of an equal number of men from each commend, kept a few hundred yards in front. When the guard approached within thirty yards of the Federal pickets, it was halted, and commanded to advance one at a time. One of the guard replied that it was the Federal cavalry coming in. The sentinel insisted for one to advance at a time. The advance guard still approaching, saying it was the Federal cavalry, the Jenninel, said: "By G_, I say halt, or I will shoot." Just then our guard put spurs to their horses, and were fired on several times by the picket. Several balls also passed over the head of the column, when it is passed by the picket post and through the yillage. Before we reached Summerville, Major Balley requested the ownmand to raise a shout on entering the town, and never was a request before one parts. After the officers were taken, several soldiers were examining the room, when one of the priso was encamped.

Maj. Bailey crossed the Greenbrier river on the first day, and selected a place to encamp for the night, as cautiously as he could, to keep the enemy from discover-

by fire.

The prisoners, generally, were pleasant and agreeable.
We treated them kindly, and they seemed to be grateful for it. Among the prisoners there was a lieutenant colonel, one captain, and two lieutenants, and seventy privates. The stores destroyed amounted to ten or fitteen thrusand dollars, and property captured to probably as much.

LETTER FROM COL. ZARVONA, NOW AT FORT LA FAYETTE. The Charleston Courter says that the following letter from the gallant "Zavvona," now immured in a prison, slut off from all intercourse with his follow men, was furnished to the editor for publication. We trust it will receive the carnest attention of those who have it in their

receive the earnest attention of those who have it in their power to apply a remedy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, U. S. A., May 4, 1862.

To His Excellency, the President, Richmond, Va.:

Sin: I suffer so much from the quel treatment that I am subjected to, that it is right you should know it. I write this on a piece of paper which fortune has placed in my way, and it may reach you.

I have been a prisoner nearly ten months. I have never been treated as a prisoner of war. I am not allowed, even for a moment, to go out. All verbal or written communication with friends is prohibited. Writing material, papers, books, even my razor, have been taken from me. The United States Government refuse to exchange or pariole me. The only reason that I can get from any one is, that I am "dangerous." that I am "dangerous."
You may not know of me. Please refer to Governo

arrested and lodged in jail last Friday.

On Saturday his case underwent investigation, and he was sent on for further trial. There were printed \$13,500 of the Central Bank notes, of the denominations 2, 3, and 4 dollars, signed B. Bon, President and P. Cam, Cachier. Of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Bainbridge, \$4.000 in all were printed. They are signed J. S. Long, Cashier. Many of these notes are supposed to be circulating in Franklin, and the people are cautioned against them. It is supposed that Hewitt circulated from 5,000 to 10,000 of the Liberty Saving Bank notes. These were scarcely less fraudulent upon their face than the others, as no such institution is in existence. Hewitt is now in jail at Liberty. HORRID ATROCITIES OF THE RESSIANS. From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th]

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th]
An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atroetites perpetrated in Williamsburg and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed, and then whiped by those worse than savages! Her, alleged offence was the expression of some "rebel" sentiment that offended the miscreants. Such are the scenes which have been insurgurated since the victories of the South near Richmond! This is their revenge for a fair defeat in an open field!

The negro who brings this intelligence was left behind by his master, a member of the 21st Mississippi regiment, when our army retired from Williamsburg, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repay those who took care of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times narrowly escaped capture. He says he never wants to dwell among the Yankees again—he had seen enough of their brutality towards white and black to disgust him with the race forever. RICHHOND PRINTERS SETTING ORSTBEPEROUS. From the Richmond Examiner, 11th.] We are compelled to present the reader with a short paper, and probably will have to do so for some time to come. The journeymen printers of this city, taking ad-vantage of the facts that all persons of their trade subject vantage of the facts that all persons of their trade subject to military duty, and not exempted by employment in newspaper offices, are enrolled in the army by the conscription act, have formed a combination to extort terms which the price of this paper renders us unable to afford.

We had already raised these wages to the highest point permitted by the rise of paper and printing material; and are unwilling to be made the victims of further extortion.

We ask the patience of our readers until we can obtain other workmen; and we inform all competent journeymen printers elsewhere that the proprietor—of this paper will guarantee them protection, a permanent situation, and the highest price per thousand ems

THE CAVALRY EXPLOIT IN NICHOLAS COUNTY, VA.

There exists in this city an illegal and dishonest organization of journeymen printers, calling itself the Richmond Typographical. Society, the true meaning of which is a conspiracy to extort. The character of this combination can best be learned from two articles of its bylaws, which we here insert:

"Article 25,—Every printer employed or holding a situation at the printing business in this city shall be required to make application to join this society at the first regular meeting after commencing work at anyoffice. On the refusal or neglect of any person to comply with this regulation, or in case of the rejection of the applicant, the members of this society shall cease to work in any office where such person may be employed, under penalty of five dollars for every week they shall continue to violate this provision, in default of the payment of which any such member of this society shall continue to work in the same office with a member of whose expulsion for non-payment of dues he has received notice, under the same penalty as provided in Article 25, for working with persons not members."

A conspiracy on this basis is contrary to law, and injurious to all the interests of society, and every member of the combination is liable to criminal indictment and punishment, as has been decided by the courts of this Commonwealth and city in three different cases of exactly similar combinations. employing exactly similar machinery, in three different trades. The articles which we have quoted, it will be seen, give this conspiracy of printers in Richmond absolute control and authority over all members of the trade in the city; and their manifest end is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not is to shut up every newspape FROM THE VALLEY.

ters in Richmond apsolute control and authority over all members of the trade in the city; and their manifest end is to shut up every newspaper establishment that does not yield to its dictation of prices.

Lately, when the Examiner office was slready paying five cents per thousand more than any other newspaper in the city, this combination sent certain srbitrary regulations. ations to the proprietor of this journal, which he having refused to obey, the "society" ordered the printers in this office to strike. They did strike, the leader of the set having declared that he had no complaint against the

TWO CENTS.

A CONSPIRACY OF PRINTERS.

There exists in this city an illegal and dish

[From the Examiner, 12th.]

set having declared that he had no complaint against the office or of his wages; but, being a member of the "so-clety," he was forced to leave.

The manager of this office then placed in the Dispatch an solvertisement, stating that a foreman and eight compositors could find employment in this office, and that the highest wages would be given that wore given in this city. On yesterday, the morning of its first appearance, it was seen that the Dispatch had permitted it to be followed or accompanied in close juxtaposition with this answering notice:

"Wanted—The journeymen printers of all cities and towns in the Confederate States to know—that there is at this time more printers in this city that can find employment. The advertisement of the Richmond Examiner for printers is caused by the refusal of the proprietor of that printers is caused by the refusal of the proprietor of that paper to pay his hands for time devoted to his service. "N. G. SMITH, President "Blehmond Typographical Society."

If any act, by the laws of Virginia, can constitute an indictable offence, this is one. Besides the public misdemeanor, the assertion of this person, Smith, to the effect that the proprietor of the Examiner has refused to pay hands for time devoted to his service, being libellous pay hands for time devoted to his service, being libellous as well as felse, constitutes a private injury for which legal proceedings have been commenced against the libeller himself and the publishers of the Richmond Dispatch, the utterers of his libel; and it will soon be accutained whether the courts of justice afferd protection to a man engaged in a useful branch of industry against conspiracy and slander directly employed to destroy his ability to carry it on. A SHORT WAY HOME AGAIN FOR LINCOLN'S

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Our enemies have listed the last of those among them who are willing to fight us for the love of it. At first they all supposed that it would be a short and easy task to conquer us; and there was accordingly a considerable rush of volunteers for the "glcry" thus cheaply to be Those volunteers have wasted away in the hardships Those volunteers have wasted away in the hardships and conflicts of the war. New men are wanted to fill their vacant places and to swell the dimensions of the invading army. For this purpose volunteers have been called, but they have not come. The Federal authority and the States, and the cities and counties, and wealthy corporations and citizens, have concurred, with their separate "bounties," in offering a large sum to those who might thus be persuaded to volunteer. This resource, tee, has failed. Nothing is left now but the draft. This has been determined upon: and ere now proclamations. too, has failed. Nothing is left now but the draft. This has been determined upon; and ere now proclamations have gone out, perhaps, in every Northern State to draft men to a war which has become hopeless, and is, therefore, without attraction, and to impel them to which there is no laudable sentiment. Of the men thus drafted, most of those who possess the pecuntary ability will doubtless employ substitutes. Of the three hundred thousand drafts, perhaps one-tenth may be able to hire substitutes; though the estimate is, it may he too large, as the price demanded will be high.

it may be too large, as the price demanded will be high. The bargain closed and the money paid, most of the substitutes will desert at the first opportunity, for Patrick and Gottlieb will have no further use for the war such at least, is Confederate experience to a con We have neard that already rankee smartness has discovered a practical evasion by which the draft can be disarmed of its terrors to the unwilling soldier. By the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, captives are entitled to a parole within ten days after being taken. Returning home, they are not allowed to perform military duty of any sort. They thus are at liberty to follow their private business, and at the same time their enlistment entitles them to soldier's pay. A shrewd Yankee perceives in this a most desirable condition of things. At home with his family—attending to his private business—getting a pension from Government—free from a drafts and compulsions to bear arms—in condition to boast his patriotism because not at liberty to volunteer. how could a man be better suited who wished to shun the fight and escape the reproach?

And to a Yankee captive there would be the promise of permanency as the crowning feature of his good fortune. The Confederate Government has a large balance of permanency as the crewning feature of his good fortune. The Confederate Government has a large balance in its favor in pending the exchange of prisoners. If a Confederate is captured, therefore, he will be quickly released. But there are theusands of paroled Yankees, whose freedom Lincoln cannot purchase until he shall have captured as many thousands of Confederates. To a new captured as many thousands of Confederates. To a new captured as many thousands of the content of preferred class. The fortune of war seems, too, to be in favor of the Confederates, and they are constantly adding to the number of unexchangeable Federals.

When Lincoln's drafted men—his unwilling braves—the men who have 'no stomach for this fight," and no interest to urge them—come down to fill his ranks, they have, therefore, two courses before them. One is to fight fercciously, and thus to be killed or mangled. The other is to take the first opportunity to surrender as captives, and thereuponito be paroled and sent home, and there dwell in peace, free of all war's alarms, and pensioned by the Government. Conscious that they are fighting in a bad and hopeless cause, and that they are fighting in a bad and hopeless cause, and that they can win no glory, it will not be strange if thousands, and tens of thousands, of Lincoln's soldiers, old and new, shall be willing to a trip home by way of Richmond or Vicksburg. An "On to Bichmond" movement of this sort we shall be ready to welcome them to, and we commend it to them as the speediest, safest, and most economical route home.

From the Michmond Dispatch, Aug. 12] It has been six weeks since the last gun was fired in the fight around Richmond that sent McClellan "ske-daddling" to the shelter of his gunboats at Westover. Since then a lethargy as deep sa that which pervaded the army and the country after Manassas seems gradually army and the country after Manassas seems graduallysettling down upon us. We are, apparently, waiting for
the enemy to recruit his exhausted strength, and to come
forth in the coel weather that will be upon us in the next
sixty days. By that time his regiments will all be filled
up, and we shall be assailed by three hundred thousand
additional troops We shall at least escape the chance of
attacking him before be is ready. We are giving him
all the time he can desire. He can never reproach us
with pressing him when he is not prepared. What the
consequences will be it is not worth while to anticipate.
We saw what they were last year. It is fated, it seems,
that we are never to reap the fruits of any victory, no
matter how decisive. Manassas was followed by the
abandonment of nearly half of Virginia. Shiloh was
followed by the entire loss of the Mississippi and the fall
of New Orleans. What is to follow the victories around
Richmond we cannot imagine. We have not much Richmond we cannot imagine. We have not much more to give up, unless we mean to abandon Virginia

more to give up, unless we mean to abandon Virginia altogether.

The people of this country ought to be made aware of the truth before it is too late. We are rapidly giving way to the same delucion which lulled our people into security last year, while the enemy was enlisting and training 700,000 men, and building and preparing three hundred versels of-war. We are lulled by precisely the same species of delusion. We are still told that England is not only about to recognize our existence, but to take up arms in our behalf, as if it were not plain that she not only has no intention of doing so, but that France wild long since have done it had she not interfered to prevent it. We are told that the North is discouraged, precisely as we were told after Manassas that she could not raise men for the further prosecution of the war. We listen to the song of the syren. We suffer the warm months, when the Yankees, by the mere force of climate, are finable to prosecute their designs, to pass unheeded over our heads. We shall not be awakened until the first white frost, when we shall be aroused by the thundering tread of 300,000 soldiers, come to reinforce those whom we have already beaten and whom we leave to receive the expected succor before they again take the field. For us the leasons of the past have no instruction; to us reverse and suffering are as though they had never occurred. and suffering are as though they had never occurred.
We apparently love to be deceived. We are sleeping the sleep of Manassas, and it seems as though nothing can head it achain resk its chain. IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH. From the Bichmond Enquirer, 12th]

When Gen. Greene was conducting the war on the part of the colonies, in South Carolina, during the closing years of the Bevolution, it was his habit to go into "summer quarters" during the hot weather, winter in that climate being much more favorable for military operations than summer: "The high hills of Santee" were a favorable recort on these occasions. The temperature here for some days past has been such as would do henor to Carolina Intitudes, and has probably had some influence on military operations. The Yankees, we trust, felt the full effects of this glowing illustration of the sunsy South

But the seasons of high temperature do not last suffi-Respectfully,

BXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.

[From the Richmond Whig, 12th.]

The Lynchburg Virginian says that Wilson C. Hewitt, of Liberty, proprietor of the Hewitt House, has been detected in passing counterfeit money on the Bank of Bainbridge, Georgia, and the Central Bank of Alabams. The noise were printed in this city, upon the order of Roger L. Martin, purporting to be in the hospital at Liberty, though no such person was ever there. Hewitt, in his son, were agents of the Express Company, and of course received the packages of notes that were sent by express. Information was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the bank was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the bank was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the bank was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the bank was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the bank was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that there was a large of the point of absolute absurdity, that there was a large of Union sentiment at the South is the case. He arrived incog, at the Hewitt House, and received one of the spurious notes in change. Hewitt was thereupon arrested and lodged in jail last Friday.

On Saturday his case underwent investigation, and he fall the seasons of high them good from the theat our soldiers will be ready for the long march and the double-quick, and for days of fighting, as soon as the least our soldiers will be ready for the long march and the double-quick, and for days of fighting, as soon as the least our soldiers will be ready for the long with the our soldiers will be ready for the long with the our soldiers will be ready for the long for the sub of days of fighting, as soon as the least our soldiers will be ready for the long for days of fighting, as soon as the least our so But the seasons of high temperature do not last sufficiently long with us to be permanently debilitating; so that our soldiers will be reasty for the long march and the double-quick, and for days of fighting, as soon as the heat descends to a degree that will allow of active exercision. As the campaing is rapidly passing by, it is to be supposed that the generals on beth sides will make diligreat use of the remaining months; and we may accordingly expect attring times in all quarters ere frost retitles down upon the earth.

Since the war began a great change has taken place in the ideas of the Northern people. As the Allony, Journal says, the South has taught them many lessons. They have learned from us the falsity and the folly of that delenen should be the falsity and the folly of that delenen should be a surply in the surply in sammatic and the surple should be a surple and the provess of our soldiers, before whom their own have field on many a field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our soldiers, before whom their own have field on many a field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our soldiers, before whom their own have field on many as field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our soldiers, before whom their own have field on many as field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our soldiers, before whom their own have field on many as field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our sentence in aging the seen the seen of the remaining heads of the seen of

the North that the sectional predominance and glory to which they invited them could be usurped and enjoyed in peace, the oppressed section being too weak and spiritless to resist. They thus made the war, and are now responsible for it and for its success. When it shall have ended in failure, as it will, they will be the victims of the popular wrath. Not more surely was King George's war ministry hurled from place and power by the failure of their endeavor than will Lincoln and his party be driven into political exile and disgrace when once it is ascertained that the war must; end, and the South still unconquered. The legacy of an enormous sublic debt, and conquered. The legacy of an enormous sublic debt, and conquered. The legacy of an enormous sublic debt, and conquered. The legacy of an enormous will be the memorials of the Abolition Republican party when it leaves the stage, amid the excertaions of the populace.

This "avil day" for himself, Lincoln will put off as long as he can, at whatever cost of human life and treasure. Hence, instead of closing a hopeless war, he stimulates it by new fercetties. He bribes his hired bands to their work by proclapation of license to sack and pillage whatever they can find.

These men have not a single argument, entitled to decont respect, for the war they are now waging. So far sat its intended to "gratify their malice, they are doing the 'express work of the evil one. So far as they cherish a lingering hope that the chances of continued war may develop some now unknown means of accomplishing their early design, they are seeking a result which they themselves have branded as infamous. seives have branded as infamous.

"The editor of the New York Tribune said in the beginning that if he (Greeley) could believe that a clear majority of the Southern people desired separate government, he would not object, because in that case they

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Ten " " 12.06 Inarger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus:

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Size

es constitute a square. would be entitled to it, under the great principle of selfgovernment—not believing there was such a majority, but the contrary, he favored the war. They now admit, however, that there is not merely a majority, but that it may be considered unanimity: still Greeley advocates the war, waged avowedly to subjugate an unwilling people and deprive them of self-government.

Some excuse this tyrannical design by the plea that they are fighting to preserve "the nation" as they call it. They speak as if, from the beginning, the different populations of the late United States were one people, and formed one political community. They pretend to forget that in the beginning they were entirely distinct and independent of each other, the colonies having no other bond of connection than as the dependencies of a common kingdom. A common oppression afterwards drove them into a limited association, under the engagements of what were called the Articles of Omfederation. Becoming dissatisfied with this, they dissolved it, remitting the states thereby, to their separate existence again. New articles of union were indeed proposed, in the form of the late Federal Constitution. But there was not the least pretence that any State was bound by it, unless, and until it should, by its own free act, become a party to it. If Virginia had not acceded to it, its authority would never have extended here.

In point of fact, North Carolina and Bhode Island held aloof for a year or two, and there was not the slightest idea entertained that they were not, meanwhile, separate and independent States, bound in no way to the other States, and at liberty to remain so. But Lincola, and one of his clerical speech-makers in Philadelphia, the other day, sagely tells us that the Union existed before the Constitution, and that the Constitution was made for the Union!

This assertion, absurd as its, forms their only defence for the war they are waging. They confess that they disregard the Constitution, but they declare that it is government—not believing there was such a majority, but the contrary, he favored the war. They now admit

the Union!

This assertion, absurd as it is, forms their only defence for the war they are waging. They confess that they disregard the Constitution, but they declare that it is necessary to do this in order to preserve "the nation." They shut their eyes to the fact that the Constitution is what brought the States together, and is all that held them together; and that to destroy it was to remit them all to their original separate independence, and thus breek up and destroy the Union, or what, in the old Federal dialect, they call "the nation."

The Constitution being confessedly set aside, the war of the Northern States upon the Southern is precisely in Character and design what it would have been if waged before the Constitution was adopted. It is a war for dominion. It is an attempt to form "a nation" in which they shall be supreme, by violently extinguishing a great many smaller nationalities. The confession that the Constitution is not equal to their purposes, so that they have to discard it, is a confession that a Union, such as the Constitution formed, is not what they seek, but "a nation" of despotic powers, and they the despots. As an excuse for attempting to establish such a Government by conquest, and to force their yoke upon a people who, by their own admission, spurn it with an extraordinary unanimity and attonishing zeal and energy, they put up the pretence that such a "nation" always existed here—existed before the Constitution—and that they are only fighting to preserve: it is impossible to frame that justification of their atrocious designs concerning us! Of their late proceedings it is impossible to frame the least palliation. Barbarous, oruel, unwise, calculated to defeat their own avowed wishes, they but express the malice due to despair and to the promptings of the bot-tomless pit.

malice due to despair and to the promptings of the bot DOLAN'S NARRATIVE.

[From the Bichmond Examiner, 7th.] In the Philadelphia Press, of August 1st, one Peter K. Dolan, recently a printer in this office, gives an account of his ten months? experience in rebeldom. We will take a future occasion to ventilate Mr. Dolan's

M'CLELLAN'S REAL MOVEMENT. [From the Bichmond Examiner.]

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

The Yankees are preparing for another desperate effort to capture the city of Richmond, and we may as well make up our minds to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Their chief demonstration, despite all feints in other directions, is, no doubt, to be made from Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock as a base. But it is not improbable that what they call their mortar fleet is to second the principal movement by an attack upon Drury's Bluff. Certain it is that the mortar fleet has arrived in the James river; and it is equally certain that it can render no assistance in the grand object of the campaign of the year, except by a ferocious assault upon our works at Drury's Bluff. But for the barricade that was inserted in the river at that point, in the early part of May last, in consequence of the clamor of this newspaper, which it raised in imminent peril of Castle Godwin, Richmond would have been surrendered to the enemy's fleet on the 17th day of that nent period to the enemy's fleet on the 17th day of that month; and the Confederate Government would have been eking out a migratory existence in some of the up-per districts—probably Raleigh, the Company Shops, or Flat Bock—in one or the other of the two Carolinas.

THE ATTACK ON BATON BOUGE-BRECKINRIDGE'S FIRST DESPATCH. Breckinridge, in his despatch dated "Ten miles from Baton Rouge, Augusti6," said "nothing decisive has oc-curred since my last despatch." The following was the ut despatch referred to MOBILE, August 6.—The Advertiser has the following despatch, dated Jackson, to-day. I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following: ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM BATON ROUGE. To General Van Dorn:

Becéiving a despatch that the Arkansas would co-operate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3,000 men. After a struggle of five hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and lower, and to the cover of their gueboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags, and a considerable quantity of property.

My diminished, exhausted force could not take the ar-My diminished, exhausted force could not take the arsenal, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. Clarke is mortally wounded. Ocl. Hunt, of the 5th Kentucky, and Cols. Thompson and Allen, of the 4th Louisiana, and others, severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of the mortar boats, is reported to us at 5,000 strong.

Major General Commanding.

Important from McClellan's Army Departure from Harrison's Landing THE MOVEMENT DOWN THE JAMES RIVER

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Monday, August 11, 1862. The anxiety of the country for the fate of the Army of the Potomac is about to be relieved. The signs which for the last two weeks have been so variously interpreted by the public are in course of fulfilment, and a few days, perhaps hours, will place the condition of the army of the Peninsula beyond all doubt. I wish I might adddanger. Another important change is on the tapis.

Ever since Friday morning our force has been gradually sent away, so as not to attract attention. On that day, early in the morning, five batteries, with the horses and men, which had been loaded during the previous night, were sentdown the river, in light, draught stamers and schooners. It is believed these have been sent to near the entrance of the Chickshominy river, so as to be in readiness to move up and command the crossing of that river, perhaps at Barrett's Ford, which is the lower crossing place. Should the enemy come down to dispute our passage across this celebrated stream, we should need such protection. It may be we shall divide the forces after passing Charles City court houre, and one column take the upper road, to Cole's Ford, which is five miles above Barrett's Ford, measured on Mr. Blunt's new chart and map, which I have found to be very correct, so far as all the places, points, and reaches along the river sure concerned; the distance to Williamsburg, by the most direct of these roads, is not over twenty-five danger. Another important change is on the tapis.

the most direct of these roads, is not over twenty-five By the Cole's Ford route, which takes us by the way of Chiswell to the Williamsburg road, it is probably thirty. Thus, we must be at least two days in reaching williamsburg, even by a forced march, at which point he army will be 'sa'e," if not scoper attacked and rendered otherwise. I doubt if the enemy is in any strong: force on the road, or that he can learn of our movement in season to follow and attack us before we reach this narrow part of the Peninsula. It may be the purpose of General McClellan to have the larger transports receives
the army on board at the latter place. The rebels here
have several large earthworks abandoned. The main
point to be guarded against, I apprehend, is the gouth
bank of the river, from which the rebels will, no doubt,
give us a parting salute, if they can overtake our departing transports in season to do so.

Harrison's Landing, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.
The movement for withdrawing the army from the
James river, which began nearly a week ago very quietly, has steadily progressed until each officer and man
stands ready for the word to march. The effort to retire
without the knowledge of the enemy. I think has falled.
The unusual massing of vessels and transports near the
various landings, side by side; the industry of the small
tugs moving vessels about; the accumulation of the
larger transports opposite the camp, and the filling of
the mail boat for three days past with treops, to say no-General McClellan to have the larger trans the mail boat for three days past with treops, to say n thing of the departure of steamers during every night for most of the 'past' week, must have attracted attention; even if the other movements immediately upon the en-compments and along the banks have not been observed compments and along the banks have not been observed from a hundred places on the opposite shore, which it has been impossible for us to occupy or guard.

Butterfield's brigade has been on the south side of the river for five days, up to yesterday morning, watching against the advance of the enemy from Petersburg, via. Prince George Court House. He captured a few prisoners, one of whom was a Northern man, who was glad to escape. He obtained of him some valuable information. General Seymour's (McCall's old) division has gone across to take his place, and they will probably remain there until our transports are cut of reach, and then embark themselves. It will be done probably within two days—perhaps sooner. days—perhaps sooner.

Yesterday was a busy Sunday. Orderlies were constantly on the move during the day, delivering messages from headquarters to the various commanding generals.

preference for the liver transports—it is so much eavier to sail than to travel. And then, the sun is intensely fervent, and the roads are dusty. Besides, who knows how we shall fare on the road? Will we have forage, and food, and comfortable lodgings, and will the inhabitants of the land be friendly? There is a faint reminiscence that we passed through the land once before, and did not meet a very hespitable reception. But, perhaps, affairs have changed for the better. I hope we shall get off all right, and get stong the road without opposition. With a serious engagement on their hands at Culpeper Court House, and the chances of plenty of employment to keep-Pope at a safe distance from Richmond, we may be permitted to step out of, the back door, and not get a kick down stairs as we depart.

The gunboats were engaged for an hour yesterday forenoon in shelling the woods along the banks of the James river opposite this place. It elicited no response from the enemy. It was doubtful if there was any near enough, went up toward City Point; and returned about 8 o'clock A. M. The balloon reconnoissance, made at sunrise; revealed no important change of the enemy's position. It was too's gooky to see much. A cavalry reconnoissance went's far as Sandy Point on Monday, but found no enemy.

went as lar as band, or what was equivalent to it,
The orders to march, or what was equivalent to it,
were issued Sunday. They were countermanded, or the
time extended, on Monday. So that while the proparations have been going steadily on, the army has been on
the qui vive ever since, expecting to more every hour.
Some of the batteries, it is said, have had their horses
harnessed for forty-eight hours.