THE PRESS. FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS, INELVE CENTS PER WENK, payable to the Carrier. Malled to Subscribers out of the Oity at SIX DOLLARS FILME ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MOSTHS,

TREE DOLLARS FOR Six MONTHE-invariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DoL-

LIES PER ARXUM, in advance.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCES-SORS to OHAFFEER, STOUT, & OO., have THIS sors to OHAFFEER, STOUT, & OO., have THIS DAY formed a copartmership, under the firm of STOUT ATKINGON, for the purpose of conducting, the ATKINGON, for the purpose of conducting, the states of the purpose of the store, Wholesale Dry Goods Dusin No. 523 MARKET Street.

No. 523 MADRIEL SHALL F. T. ATKINSON. PRILADELPHIA, July 21, 1862. jy22-1m#

THE COPANTAERSHIP heretofore axisting under the tim of WANAMAKER & UROWN is this day dissolved JOIIN WANAMAKER, NA FRAN BROWN. PatLADELPHIA, July Blet, 1862.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER. N GITO & OF Article the article that a the set of the BHIP. The subscribers hereby give notice that the haro entered into a limited parinership, agreeably the provisions of the several laws of the Common-weight of Pennsylvania relating to limited partnerships. The name of the firm under which said partnership is The name of the firm under which said partnership is to be contacted is WANAMAKCB & BB JWN. to be conducted is the anture of the business intended to be That the general nature of the business intended to be expanded is the manufacturing, purchasing, and solling ransacted is the mainteen man and special Partners of Clothing. That the names of the General and Special Partners

That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the City of Philadelphia, are JOHN WANAMAKER, General Partner, residing at 821 Lombard Street; NATHAN BBOWN, General Partner, Lombard Street; NATHAN BBOWN, General Partner, residing at 33 North Fifteenth Street; and THOMAS BBOWN, Special Partner, residing at 1219 Spruce

Street. That the amount of Capital contributed by the said Special Partner, THOMAS BROWN, to the common stort of the said from, is Siz Thousand Dollars, which has itort of the said from a said special Farmers, is Six Thousand Jonnars, which is the said farm, is Six Thousand Jonnars, which is the said Partnership is to commence at the date. That the said Partnership is to commence at the date is to terror, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is to terminate on the first day of July, one thereof, and is the first day of July, one thereof, and the date of th

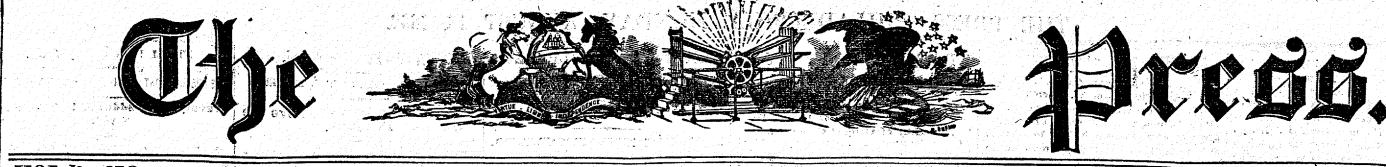
SEA BATHING.

FOR THE SEA. SHOBEL SHOBEL SUMMER AD BANGEMENT.-CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL BOAD. Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sua-days excepted). Trains leave VINE-Street Ferry B follows: Mail Train. SUMMER RESORTS. QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY.

-Comfortable Room can now be had at this well-hept and conveniently located house, as there are a numper of departures daily. and-12t# H. S. BENSON, Propriator. SEA BATHING. - A FAVORITE HOME. THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

THE "WHITEHOUSE," MASSACHUSETTS Avenue. A FLANTIC OITY, N. J. This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near the beach ; has good rooms, all opening upen the ocean, and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is well established as a first-class home. Pientiful table. Wei enclose of the second state of the second MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC

UTY, New Jorsey M. LAWLOB, Proprietor. The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high cellings, &c. Ervants attentive and police. Approximate to the Bathlog grounds. au5-1m* CEA BATHING



VOL. 6.-NO. 15.

forrespondence of The Press.]

life was pure and honest.

"Eshleman," In imitation of " Maryland," by Bandall. BY THE BARD OF THE OBAVAT STORE. The public rush is to thy store, Eshleman ! Their volces are heard at thy door, Eshleman ! They call to see thee as of yore, Strike all old fashions to the coro-May'st thou not their claims ignore Eshleman, our Eshleman !

So long in Tyrant Fogey's chain,

Eshleman : They've called to others e'cr in vain, Eshleman : To ease them of the mighty pain, Of wearing things as old as Cain-But thou'll not let them call again, Eshleman, our Eshleman. Hark to their loud and long appeals,

Eshleman ! List them no longer to thee kneel, Eshleman ! For life and death, for woe or weal, Be still their fashion's beau ideal, For since thy world wide name can sleal, Eshleman, our Eshlemand Thou wilt not leave them to despair,

shleman ! Their frightful old neckties to wear, Eshleman. Better e're to-morrow's run, The wrath of Heaven o'er thee run, And lightning strike-701, Eshleman, onr Eshlewar

nan, our Eshleman. Just received a large assortment of all things nobby the way of Oravats, Scaris, Neckties, and Men's Fan nishing generally. 11 J. ALBEBT ESHLEMAN, 411 1t N.W. corner SEVENTH and CRESINULSES.

COMMISSION HOUSES. SEAMLESS BAGS. "LEWISTON" and "PREMIUM" "A." FOR SALE BY WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., No. 220" OHESTNUT Street. jy21-mwf1m DUNNELL AND

GREENE MANUFACTURING CO.'S PRINTS.

400 Cases NEW FALL STYLMS. FOR SALE BY WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., jy21-mwfim No. 220 CHESTNUT Street.

BED-QUILTS, SUITABLE FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES. 1,000 10-4 WHITE AND BLUE AND WHITE AND SLATE. ALSO, 8-4 and 6-4 INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS.

For sale by FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, jy16-2m 84 N. FBONT and 85 LETITIA STREET. HAZARD.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

the South never was so large as it was at the present ime, and this was accounted for from the fact that had been received from England, the vessels bringing it running the blockade.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862. Another fact it may be well to mention for the benefit of our soldiers; if heeded, it may save them FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. a vast deal of trouble and difficulty. The practice of carrying counterfeit Confederate notes into Vir-Slaughter Mountain-Its History-Jacob ginia and circulating them among the inhabitants, Slaughter-Angels of Mercy-The Visit to who, it must be said, have been most egregiously. the Battle-field-Conversations with Gen. taken in with them, has at last become well known Stuart and other Rebel Notables-Terms. to the rebel soldiers, and, in consequence, whenever on which the South will Submit-The they discover any of this money on the person of Taking of Richmond only to be the Comone of our soldiers, be he wounded or a prisoner, mencement of the War-Large quantities they do not hesitate to resort to the worst treatof Specie in the South-Hint to our Solment, often massaoring our wounded on the field, diers-Carry no Counterfeit Confederate and treating with great harshness those taken pri-Money about you-Loss of the Rebels in soners. It has thus become a dangerous practice the Battle-They claim the Victory-Why to carry counterfeit Confederate treasury notes, Were no Reinforcements sent forward. and, although the civil law may not reach the case, HEADQUARTERS GEN. BANKS' CORPS D'ARMEE law did. As to the relative value of the genuine near Slaughter's Mountain, Va., Aug. 13, 1862. and counterfeit notes, one is as great as the other, This afternoon, as I sat looking away over the infor, to use the emphatic, though (to ears polite) not ervening fields at Slaughter's Mountain, with its very elegant, language of one of our soldiers who ad one of both kinds in his possession, "They towering proportions looming up in the far distance, I was reminded of the origin of its name, and other ain't neither of them worth a d-n." ircumstances I have been able to collect connected United States treasury notes circulate quite freely with its history. This mountain, made so memorawith them, and I should think, from what I heard, ble on account of the great battle fought there on were esteemed quite as good as the Confederate the 9th of August, 1862, takes its name from an old treasury. One man had fifteen hundred dollars in his possession, which had been taken from the dead Revolutionary hero, Jacob Slaughter, who was the owner of the thousands of acres upon its sides body of a United States officer. This again shows the folly of our men and officers carrying large and summit, a man in his day noted for an uncomsums of money upon their persons in a country promising devotion to his country and its unbroken inion. Jacob Slaughter is spoken of as a man of where there is no need to use it, and where any unblemished character, unquestioned integrity, an moment may bring them into an ergagement with unswerving purpose, a religious adherence to printhe enemy, where they may be slain, wounded, or ciple, the soul of honor, and the most hospitable of taken prisoner, and, beside unintentionally giving men. When the tocsin of war was sounded that aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of moroused so many patriot hearts to fly to the protecney, depriving their families at home of the means tion of their life, their liberty, and undisturbed of support. The soldier wants but little money pursuit of happiness, one of the first to answer the with him, and I cannot but speak of what I regard call was Jacob Slaughter, who with two sons enas a most excellent and commendable action upon tered the army of 1776, fighting side by side for the part of many officers and men when they were the cause of Independence, and it was not until his paid off last pay day. While many of them did country had demanded of him the sacrifice of his not_draw their pay, others drew it and entrusted brave beys that the war ended. Jacob Slaughter the greater portion of it to the care of the payreturned to his home in Virginia to pass the remaster, to forward by express to their families and mainder of his life in quiet and peace, devoting friends at home, retaining themselves but a smallhimself to deeds of generous charity, and passing amount for incidental expenses. This is a wise course, and it would prove of great benefit to all if away from this life, after having lived beloved,

honored and respected, to a ripe old age, leaving more generally followed. behind him a memory bright and unfading as his Although I made diligent inquiry, I failed to learn the loss of the enemy in the late battle. That Shade of a noble patriot, what must have been it was exceedingly great cannot be doubted, and if your feelings, as with "noiseless tread and slow," proportionally to the numbers engaged; fearfully you lingered on Saturday last, near what once had heavy. They claim a victory, and to have taken been your earthly home, and watched the fearful an immense number of prisoners. Their retreat is enveloped in mystery. That they were aware of conflict then going on between men with whose sires and grandsires you once battled side by side our large reinforcements is well known, and their n the cause of freedom, truth, and justice ! What object undoubtedly was to fall back to Gordonsholy horror must have agitated your breast, as you ville, which place, it is reported, they have strongly contemplated the countless numbers of your own fortified. They evidently intend making a bold kinsmen and friends who, arrayed in all the panoand determined stand there, and if beaten, nothing ply of war, were gathered together upon what was will remain for us but "On to Richmond." once your possessions, seeking by the power of The rebels admit the loss of their Gen. Winder. might to effect their hellish purpose of destroying a General Trumbull, they assert, is safe and unharm-Union, and of overthrowing a Government whose ed. They also speak in the highest terms of the very foundation had been cemented in your blood; bravery of our troops, and particular mention was and whose lofty walls your hands had helped to made to me of the Zouaves d'Afrique, who, my in-

I was told that the supply of silver and gold in sither not on the field or they purposely made misstate ments. Our troops did not hold possession of the battle-field during Saturday night, and Gen. Pope did not arrive at the scene of operation until about 7 o'clock. in several occasions quite recently large amounts He then did all that man could do to arrange the fresh troops continually arriving, so as to prevent a surprise. In the morning the troops were placed in such a position

that if the rebels had attacked them, they would have found our men ready for them. General Banks had sole command of the troops during he battle, and his coolness and intrepidity wore everywhere praised.

THE CHANGE IN GEN. BANKS' CORPS. In consequence of the accident to General Banks, General Williams has been placed in command of the corps, Soneral Orawford taking command of General Williams division. Lieut. Col. Selfridge, of the 46th Pennsylvania being the only field officer in General Orawford's brigade, has been placed in command of the brigade. General Augur having been wounded, General Greene has been placed in command of his division.

WHAT WAS GAINED BY THE BATTLE. If our troops did not drive the rebels from their posi tion, they put an effectual check to Jackson's advance too many of our boys have found that the military From prisoners and deserters we learned that befor Jackson left Gorconsville he sent out for large reinforc ments, to be taken from those troops who had been in hattle near Richmond, and therefore were well seasoned They were sent to him, and when he left Gordonsville he expressed himself as being able to whip the Federal tro; ps and march upon Washington. But he met with such a severe resistance at Slaughter Mountain that he changed his miad, and he is now in full retreat, closely followed by our froops. So far as we can learn, he commenced his refreat o Monday, during the time the flag of truce was on the field. On Monday night his camp fires were unusually brilliant, but in the morning (Tuesday), when our troops

went to reconnoitre, the rebel General and all his troop had fied. Gen. Pope immediately sent Gen. Buford. chief of cavalry, with a large force, after him, and they were followed by portions of Sigel's and McDowell's corps. The movement of General Burnside, and our rapidlyincreasing force in his front, greatly, accelerated the flight of the rebel General. How far he will retreat I

do not know, but it is expected that our forces will overake him, and force him to give us battle. Portions of General Sigel's corps now occupy the old position of the els. OUR LOSS IN OFFICERS.

The immense loss of officers, in proportion to the number engaged, is everywhere remarked. It is, however, accounted for by the fact that the rebels had plenty of sharpshooters, and as our officers greatly exosed themselves, they furnished a good mark to the ebels and they took advantage of it. THE HOSPITALS IN CULPEPER.

Culpeper is one vast-hospital. Every church, hotel, and almost every private house, contains sick and wounded officers and soldiers. All the delicacies, such as ice, preserves, wines, &c., have to be sent from Washington. As many as can be removed have been sent to Alexandria and Washington, where they will no doubt have better accommodations. Most of the wounds are in the arms and thighs, and consequently a great number of amputations have been performed. J. M. O.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Movements of McClellan's Army-Visit from General McClellan-Trans. portation Expenses What Tags and Ocean Steamers Cost per Day-Steam Constantly kept up on Them.

Baltic, Atlantic, and others which have lain here

to ascend the James, were chartered at a cost of

\$1.200 a day. It may be safely said that every

steamer the Government has hired now earns more

purchased all its steamers and resold them after the

war. Many lay idle for days together, or are only

used perhaps to transport half a dozon, or even one

officer or surgeon who may have an errand. Steam

is constantly kept up on all of them. This is fear-

ful. Every boat, in a few months, at its rate of

charter, pays its first cost. Soldiers have been for

many days passing through here northward, for re-

cruiting purposes, ten being detailed from each regiment. N.

THE CHANGE OF BASE-THE MOVE TO YORKTOWN

The New York Tribune having made a full

revelation in yesterday's issue of Gen. McClellan's contemplated movement, and its probable direction,

correspondents from this point of other papers need continue reticent no longer upon a fast which

has long been known, and of which they have kept

* FORTRESS MONROE, August 15, 1862.

lated upon, but are contraband for

Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, August 14, 1862. General McCall arrived this afternoon from Harrison's Landing, and leaves immediately for Washington. The movements in which the Army of the Potomac is engaged are freely spoken of and specu-

TWO CENTS. for twelve regiments, concurring in this view, and recog-nizing this right of the State. And it is proper that I should remark that the State has, in each case, been pur-mitted to exercise this right, where the troops enter the LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Spicy Correspondence between Jeff Davis and Governor Brown. THE CONSCRIPTION ACT "UNCONSTI-TUTIONAL." GOVERNOR BROWN CALLS IT A USURPATION OF STATE RIGHTS.

abould remark that the State has, in each case, been per-mitted to exercise this right; where the troops enter the service, in compliance with a requisition upon the State for "organized bodies of troops." The right does not stop here, however. The Constitution does not say the State shall appoint the officers while the organizations may be forming to enter the service of the Confederace, but while they "imay be employed in the service of the Confederate States." Many thousands are now so em-ployed. Vacancies in the different officers are frequently occarring by death, resizmation, so " The laws of this state provide how these vacancies are to be filed, and it is not to be done by promotion of the officers next in rank, except in a single instance, but by identice of the right and commission by the Governor. The right of the State to appoint these officers series to be admitted, and is, indeed, too clear to be questioned. The conscription act, if it is to be construed according to its language, and the practice which your generals are establishing under it, denies to the State the exercise of this right, and prescribes a rule for selecting all officers in future, upknown to the laws of Groogia, and confers upon the President the power to commission them. Can this usarpatice [1 think no mider term expresses if faithrilly) be justified under the clause of the Constitution which gives Congress power to "raise armiss," and is this part of the act constitutional? If not, you have failed to es-tablish the constitutionality of the conscription act. The conscription act subraces so large a proportion of the militia officers of this State as to diaband the mi-litiu in the svent they should be compelled to leave their comm acte. This would lage are me without the power their comm acte. This would lage are me without the power their comm acte. This would lage are me without the more their He Usims the Sole Right to Commission Mili. JEFF DAVIS PLAYS HIM A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK. Impudent Despatch from the "Superintendent THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. or the minute onicers of this State as to disband the mi-litin in the event they should be compelled to leave their commards. This would leave me without the power to reorganize them, as a vacancy can only be created in one of these offices by resignation of the incumbent, or by the voluntary performance of some act which amounts to an abandonment of his command, or by a sentence of a Fort Darling the Forlorn Hope of an abandonment of his command, or by a sentence of a court-martial dismissing him from office. The officar who is dragged from his command by conscription, or computison, and placed in the ranks, is in neither cate-gory; and his office is no more vacated than the office of a judge would be if he were ordered into military service have no right to mit the place interation of the vacancy I ion or by a bravet a pacification. SPECIMENS OF REBEL POETRY

tion or by a brevet appointment. I have no right in their case to commission a successor so long as there is a their case to commission a successor so long as there is a legal incumbent. "Viewing the conscription act in this particular as not only unconstitutional, but as striking a blow at the very existence of the State, by disbanding the portion of her militia left within her limits when much the larger part of her "arms-bearing people" are absent in other States in the military service of the Oonfeda acy, leaving their families, and other helpless women and children, subject to massacre by negro insurrection for want of an or-ganized force to suppress it, I felt it an imperative daty which I owed the people of this State, to inform you, in a former letter, that I could not permit the disorganiza-tion to take place, nor the State officers to be compelled to leave their respective commands and enter the Oon-THE CONSCRIPTION ACT -- CORRESPONDENCE BE-The Bichmond Enquirer publishes in full the corre mondence between Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Jeff Davis, on the subject of the conscription act. Governor Brown, it will be seen, denies the right of the Oonfederate Congress to forcibly enroll citizens of Georgia, on the ground that it is a violation of the dectrine of State rights, which is the corner-stone of the Confederacy. The correspondence occupies about ten columns of the Enquirer. We reproduce in full Jeff Davis' letter, as

a former letter, that I could not permit the disorganiza-tion to take place, nor the State officers to be compelled to leave their respective commands and enter the Con-federate service as conscripts. Were it not a fact well known to the country that you now have in the service tens of thousands of men without arms and with no im-mediate prospect of gotting arms, who must remain for menths consumers of our scanty supplies of pro-visions without ability to render service while their la-bor would be most valuable in their farms and workshops, there might be the semblance of a plas of necessity for forcing the *State officers* to leave their commands, with the homes of their people unprotected, and go into camps of instruction, under. Covfederate officers, circa much more ignorant than themselves of military science or training. I must, therefore, adhere to my position, and maintain the integrity of the State Government in its executive, logislative, judicial and military depart-ments, as long &s I can commaid sufficient force to pre-vent it from beins dishanded, and its people reduced to a state of provincial dependence upon the Central power. If I have used atrong language in any part of this let-tor, 1 beg you to attribute it only to my zeal in the advo-cacy of principles, and the cause which I consider no less than the cause of constitutional liberty, imperiled by the erroneous views and practice of those placed upon the watch-tower as its constant guardians. I know the yaat responsibility resting upon yon and

erroneous views and practice of those pieces upon any watch tower as its constant guardians. I know the vast responsibility resting upon you, and would never willingly add unnecessarily to their weight, or in any way embarrass you in the discharge of your im-portant duties. While I cannot agree with you in common upon the grave question under discussion, I beg portion upon the grave question under discussion, I beg you to command me at all times when I can do you a personal service, or when I can, without a violation of the constitutional obligations resting upon me, do any service to the great cause in which we are so vitally intorested.

Hoping that a kind Providence may give you wisdom so to conduct the affairs of our young Confederacy as may result in the early achievement of our independence, and redound to the ultimate prosperity and happiness of

and resources our whole people, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOREPH E. B.

State rights which is unfounded, which to me seem quite unfounded, I am, very respectfully, yours, JEFFERSON DAYIS.

THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH-

RATHER COOL ..

publish part of our unfin

JOBUTH BERNEL JOSEPH E. BBOWN. P. S.-Since the above letter was written, I see some "They are turning the slaves upon us "And with more than the fiend's wo what to my, surprise, that you have thought proper to publish part of our maintabed correspondence. In reply to my first letter, you simply stated on the point in question, that the constitutionality of the act was derivable from that paragraph. In the Gonstitution which gives Congress the power, to raise and support ar-mies. I replied to that letter with no portion of your ar-gument but the simple statement of your position before me. You then, with the aid of your cabinet, replied to my second letter, giving the argument by which you at-tempt to sustain your position, and without allowing time for your letter to reach me, and a reply be sent, you publish my second letter and your reply, which is your first argument of the question. I find these two letters not only in the newspapers but also in pamphlet form, I presume by your order for general circulation. While I cannot suppose that your sense of duty and propriety would permit you to publish part of an un-finished correspondence for the purpose of forestalling public opinion, I must conclude that your course is not the usual one in such cases. As the correspondence was an official one, upon a grave constitutional question, I had supposed it would be given to the country through Covgress and the Legislature of the state. But, as you have commenced the publication in this heaty and, sa I think, informal manner you will admit urprise, that you have thought proper fo he fiend's worst art "Have uncovered the fire of the savage "That slept in his untaught heart ! "The ties to our hearths that bound him "The ties have rent with curses away, "And maddened him, with their madn "To be almost as brutal as they. "With halter and torch and Bible, "And hymns to the sound of the drum, "They preach the Gospel of Murder, "And pray for Lus?'s kingdom to come.

"Where my home was glad are ashes, "And horrors and shame had been there---"For I found on the fallen lintel "This tress of my wife's forn hair (

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by Three Copies " Five Ten 44 41 Ten " " " 12.00 Larger Ciubs will be charged at the same rate-thus : 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$50, and 190 co pies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Olub. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents in

THE WAR PRESS. #7 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sim ines constitute a square.

ALL DEZENDS ON FORT DARLING. Front the Richmond Enquirer, 13th 1

ALL DEFENDS ON FORT DARLING. [Front the Richmond Enquirer, 13th] That Sarrieve may yet prove ineffectual, and the fate of Richmrand may depend upon the pluck and determina-tion with willoti our batteries, which protect it, are held under the assault of the mortar fleet. It is given out that the defensive at the Bluff are impregnable, and the people are thilled into apathy by this assurance of this scientific strength of the land batteries. It will be re-membered that sixular assurances were given out in re-gard to the works which protected Beaufort, in South low New Orleans; and which secured Norfolk from the possibility of successful assault. Yet it will be re-in that Port Royal was taken without the disabling of a single gun of the enemy ; that New Orleans fell by mi-tiny in Fort Jackson, and without a single shot from the served that the systemet from a position they them-selves declared to have been impregnable. With all this experience before us, it would be weak in the extreme to trust to official assurances of the impreg-mability of defensive works, though they heas strong as a single upon the men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy not not men placed within them to resist as-saudy of the stord rescribes precipitancy, we mat not expect the strongest and most impregnable works to stand against gunboats, mortar fleets, or even more harmless a sollants. It becomes the Government to see that officers and men are placed in charge of the works at Drewry's Buff of pluck, persistency and uncon-querable determination.

works at Drewry's Bluff of pluck, persistency and unconunerable determination A CONTRABAND'S ESTIMATE OF JACKSON.

A CONTRABAND'S ESTIMATE OF JACKSON: The Augusta Chronicle says that some one asked Stonewall's old negro body servant how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord, str," said he, "massa never tells me nuffin; but the way I ing and hight, "WHER SALS his proyers twice a day mora-times in the night to pray, you see I just committee packing my haversack, for I knows there will be the devil to pay next day."

ACT TO ORGANIZE BANDS OF PARTISAN BANGERS. ACT TO ORGANIZE BANDS OF PARTISAN RANGERS. SECTION 1. The Corgress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is horeby anthorized, to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of partisan rangers, in comparies, battalions, or regiments, to be composed each of such numbers as the President may approve. SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That such partisan SECTION 2. Be it further enacted. That such partisan rargers, after being regularly received into services shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters during their term of service, and be subject to the same regula-

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That for any arms and multitons of war captured from the energy by any bady of partisen rangers, and delivered to any quarter-master at such place or places as may be designated by a commanding general, the rangers shall be paid their four value in such manner as the Secretary of War may pre-scribe.

scribe. [From the Richmond Examiner] [It may add something to the interest with which the following stirring lines will be read to know that they were composed within the walls of a Yankee Sasile. They reach us in manuscript, through the courtesy of a lately returned prisoner:]

THE GUEBILLAS. Awake and to horse, my brothers ! For the dawn is glimmering gray, And, hark ! in the crackling brushy There are feet that tread this way.

"Who cometh??" "A friend." "What tiding?" "Oh, Gud! I sicken to tell; "For the earth scems earth no longer,

"And the shridts and month of the shridts and month of the houseless "Ring out like a dirge on the gale.

"I've seen from the smoking village "Our mothers and daughters fly ; "I've seen where the little children

"Sank down in the furrows to die. " On the banks of the battle-stained river "I stood as the moonlight shone,

"And it glared on the face of my brother "As the sad wave swept him on.

CEA BATHING,	HIG. AN OF M. FROM I BOU 05 UNTITIA STREET.
BEIGAN-INE HOUSEN, BAIGANTINE-BRACH, N. J.	SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &
Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gun-	HUTCHINSON.
Cling, and Yachting being very superior. Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.	- 1 · 2 · 1 · 2 · 1 년년 1 · 1 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 ·
Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City. H. D. SMITH,	No. 119 OHESTNUT STREET,
jyi-imw2m Proprietor.	COMMISSION MEBCHANTS
OTAR HOTEL,	FOR THE SALE OF
(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)	PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
ATLANTIC OITY, N. J. SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.	mh28-6m
Dinner	
Also, Carriages to Hive.	FINANCIAL.
ferus. jezu-3m	TTO
NOLUMBLA HOUSE.	
BITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,	
Opposite the Surf House.	FIVE TWENTIES:
jefo-2m EDWABD COYLE, Proprietor.	A statistic statis Statistic statistic stat
SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC	Constant and the second se
O OITY, N. J.	OR,
BY DAVID SUATTEBGOOD. A NEW PEIVATE BOARDING MOUSE, beaudidi-	
he simulat the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.	20-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS
Now open for visitors for the season. Jezu-zin	
MANSION HOUSE,	PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERN-
ATLANTIO OLTY, E. LEE. Proprietor.	MENT AFTER FIVE YHARS.
The House having been theroughly renovated and on-	
anged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HUUSE is convenient to depot, churches,	
and past office. The backing grounds are unurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BBIBL, of	I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE
Philadelphia, who will keep apperior wines, induors, and	
choice brands of cigars. Jezu-201	TREASURY to receive subscriptions for the above
TAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIO	
LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.	LOAN AT PAR,
Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m	
MOTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC	THE INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE
U CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few	· 그 프로젝트의 철상 바이터 전 소설 관람이 많이 수요.
choice Broms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his	of deposit,
gows, and fresh vegetables from his farm. Also, about four hundred desurable Cottage and Hotel	
Lots for sale by M. MCULKES,	Thus avoiding the difficulty heretofore experienced by
jeto-tan Proprietor.	requiring payment in GOLD of the interest from May
"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIO	[10] The second state of the second state o
OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues,	1 一、一、市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市市
till be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra," are unsurpassed by any	A full supply of these Bonds always on hand.
on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Be-	
freehmant Salson attached withe house. Terms moderate. O. DUTROIN & S. J. YOUNG,	JAY COOKE,
1050-fm Proprietors.	
REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC	SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
DOITY, N. J-At the commune of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot Thus House is now open for	114 COTIME THETED ST
Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommoda-	114 SOUTH THIRD ST.
Hons equal to any Hotel in Atlantic Oity. Obarges mo- Borate. Ohildren and servents half price.	j729-tf
Parties should keep their seats until the cars ar-	JAMES H. WALTON, THOMAS W. YOST.
Bive in front of the hotel je20-2m	WALTON & YOST, BANKERS, BROKERS,
CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This	* AND
Derivate Boarding Humme, correct of YOBK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic Oity, convenient to the	GENEBAL OOLLECTOBS, No. 25 South THIBD Street, Philadelphia.
PACIFIC Avenue, Atlautic City, convenient to the Beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open	BRFEBENOES.
for the season. The accommodations are equal to any others on the Island. Prices moderate.	I Jay Cooke & Co., Hon. James Pollock,
je20-2m J. KRIM, Proprietor.	James, Kent, Santee, & Co., Hon. H. D. Foster, Esherick, Black, & Co., Hon. A. H. Reeder,
SEA BATHING "The Ularendon,"	O. McKibbin & Son, Hon. Ass Packer,
O (formerly Virginia House,) VIBGINIA AVENUE, ATLENTIO OITY, is now upon for the accommodation	E. P. Middleton & Bro, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, V. L. Bradford, Esq.
of Boarders. This House is sinated immediately on the	au7-8m
Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D.	NA SCHULTZ & CO. have removed
CEA BATHING UNITED STATES	IVI. to No. 16 South THIRD Street, where they will
D HOTEL, LONG BBANOE, N. J., is now open.	attend to the purchase and sale of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold and Silver, Old Demand Notes, and
invitated only lifty yards from the seashore, central of the	other fecurities. aul-Im*
pisce; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Muvrar street twice	CO LIN -THIS AMOUNT WANT-
Ballroad. Address B. A. SHORMAKEB.	QASUV. ED upon Mortgage first-class Farm
Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden	iv12 No. 309 WALNUT Street.
and Amboy Bailroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, je19-2m*.	
have a second	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FOREST GKOVE HOUSE BOHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW JERSET, -- The above popular Hotel is now ready for the SUM MEB SKA 30N, having been thoroughly set in order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's Monntain Sering.

order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's Mountain Springs The FOREST GHOVE is a most capacious Honse, de-lightfully located, with whoe-preading lawns, and com-manding a view of scenery unerpassed in attraction and beauty; and offers to visitors a quiet retreat from the Curmoli and busile 4, city lite. Having no exorbicant rent to pay, the proprietor of the 70 REST GROVE HOUSE will accommodate families and visitors at as low a rite as a strict regard to the re-spectability of the House will afford. The moderate Charges of this House, as compared with the neighboring bost distintion of inmilies who do not desire to pay ex-trategatily for a low weeks' recreation. TERM3-SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK. Visitors to the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will enjoy.

Visitors to the FOREXT GROVE HOUSE will enjoy Due sin pleasant drives, finest scenery, and the purest of Chalpbake waters, whilst its accessibility to the cities fonders it smong the most desirable of Iuland resorts. All communications addressed to the undersized will peet with prompt attention. ir26-emim P. MATHAWS, Proprietor HOTELS.

FIVE YHARS.] SECRETARY OF THE escriptions for the above poetry, has it been said : AT PAR, "O Woman ! in our hours of ease And variable as the shade OMMENCE FROM DATE POSIT, y heretofore experienced by D of the interest from May ids always on hand. COOKE, BSCBIPTION AGENT, THIRD ST. THOMAS W. YOST. ost, BROKERS, OLLEOTORS, Street, Philadelphia. ENOES. LENOES. |Hon. James Pollock, |Hon. H. D. Fostor, Hon. A. H. Reeder, Hon. As Pasker, Bon. Warren J. Woodward. V. L. Bradford, Esq. of loving hearts will surely reward them. In my last letter I briefly referred to my visit to the battle-field on the Monday following the battle, under protection of a flag of truce. During that visit I was afforded an opportunity of conversing with several officers of the rebel army, among CO. have removed whom were Gen. Stuart, of Stuart's Cavalry notoricty, Gen. Early, formerly an officer in the service of the United States, Major Haireston, of the Mis-FHIBD Street, where they will sale of Foreign and Domestic r, Old Demand Notes, and sul-Im* AMOUNT WANT-Mortgage, first-class Farm E PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street. & CO., PHILADELPHIA, WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGENTS FOR THE ORLEBRATED

raise ! Can the blessing of high Heaven ever be formant said, were called by them the "red-legged vouchsafed unto a people whose impious hands devils." I do not think we have had a battle where great personal and individual daring and have attempted a work so blasphemous in its con bravery was more signally exhibited than in the General McClellan was here last evening, in citiception, so inhuman is its accomplishment, and at battle of Slaughter Mountain. It is the theme of zen's dress, but returned during the night to Harrithe mention of which history draws shudderingly every tongue. Officers speak in unqualified terms son's Landing. This visit was very private. Wheraway, refusing to record in her book, wherein is of the valor of their brother officers, and the resist. ever he takes his army, it is to be hoped that it written many of the worst actions of man, this last, less daring of their men, while the soldiers are loud | will no longer need transportation by water. The most depraved, and uncalled for attempt to destroy the great temple of human liberty, whose pillars, in their praise of their leaders and companions. I expense which the Government has incurred for have not heard of a single incident where it was steamers is enormous. Every imaginable passensupported on the one indestructible foundation of "Union, one and indivisible," may be shaken, necessary to resort to severity to urge forward the ger boat that New York, Philadelphia, er New but never moved from their position by the troops. There seemed to be between the officers fiercest storm Secession or rebellion can awaken? and men a perfect understanding to this effect : youlead and we will follow, and right well did they No, and it was necessary that the blood of the noble defenders of our flag and country should be lead, and right well and closely were they followed: a day, while little tugs are puffing about to the Great dissatisfaction is expressed by many of the tune of from \$50 to \$200 daily. The ocean steamers shed at Slaughter's Mountain, as it has been at many other places, in order to secure yet more superior officers because a large body of reinforcements were within a distance of three miles of the idle for weeks, unable, from their draught of water, firmly the foundation of our Republic, which had been, in a measure, loosened and weakened by the ground, and yet were not ordered up until the batmiserable political worms and traitors, who for tle was over, or, as is currently believed, were ormany years have been pouring their venomous dered forward but failed to come to time. I was slime over our Constitution, sapping its best blood, informed that one general, on his way from the that for times that inverteened with home, and field, heigs sancheling with the state with him the set of the Government to have and breeding their infamy in its very heart. to the field of battle, praying him, at the same time, to advance and support, our boys, who were being deeds of Woman, yet never more so than when it is our pleasure to witness her devotios, sympathy, literally out to pieces. The reply made to the and love, as exhibited towards the sick, the woundwounded general was, "General, if you are wounded, and the dying. Many are the ashen lips that ed you had better retire to the rear-much;" and to-day are tremblingly faltering blessings on the angels of mercy who have left their comfortable this when the blood was streaming down the arms and clothes of the wounded officer. It is an admithomes for the inconveniences of the camp, and ted fact that, had those reinforcements come up, braved the horrors of war, that they might be enabled to minister to the wants of the sick and the tide of battle could easily have been turned; wounded soldier. With what truth, as well as and the day won by us. Why they did not come it is not for your correspondent to say. Could you but hear the imprecations, loud and deep, showered Uncertain, coy and hard to please, upon the deveted head of a man whose conduct, twice before, has been the cause of much comment By the light, quivering aspen made; When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou !" you might be at no great loss to understand the case. In this connection L cannot omit mentioning. I am led to indulge in these reflections by the the conduct of Gen. Rickett's, who, with his divition, was some two and a half miles in the rear. emembrance of one out of many of these minister-During the engagement the general was like one crazy, not understanding wby he was not ordered: ing angels I met with after the battle of Saturday last, and know I but give utterance to the sentiment of every recipient of her gentle attentions, forward, riding around among his men, every mowhen I say that to the care, nursing, and Christian ment expecting to receive the order, or from an consolation of Mrs. McMillan, the noble and beloved eminence watching the battle afar. His command wife of Chaplain McMillan, of the 109th Pennsylpartook of the spirit of their general, and were as vania, many a brave soldier is this day indebted impatient as hounds in the slip, and could they but not only for life, but, as well by her cheering exhave been ordered to advance, would have given a ample, strengthened to bear with heroic fortitude good account of themselves. Why were they kept their severe and varied sufferings. Too much back? Why did they not come up? These are praise cannot be accorded to such women as Mrs. questions I have heard asked scores of times, and McMillan; and although no sculptured monument as often unanswered. At whose door shall the may blazon their many virtues and deeds of mercy blunder be laid? Surmises are fearfully rife in regard to the cause of our reinforcements being from and love, upon the eternal tablets of many hearts will their names be written in letters more durable two to three miles in our rear, and only coming up than gold, more deeply graven than if they had been written in characters of living fire. Gratitude to occupy the ground when the battle was fought and we had fallen back a mile or a mile and a half. writes the names of Mrs. McMillan and her noble Among officers and men, from the general down to sisters of mercy; memory fondly cherishes them; the private soldier, there is a mystery enveloping while in life, and throughout sternity, the prayers the battle of Slaughter Mountain it would be well to have explained.

> BATTLE. FIELD OF BLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN, BEYOND CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 13, 1852: THE BADTLE.

For evidences of steady bravery, unflinching courage, and indomitable spirit, the battle of Slaughter Mountain will compare with any that has been fought since the war broke cut. True, the numbers engaged were not so large as at the battle of Shiloh, and those before Bichmond, but never was more desperate resistance by any troops than that shown by the Union soldiers. Out five to one in infantry, and the same proportion in artillery, yet they held their ground for over six hours, contesting every inch, and only falling back when they saw that no reinforcements were coming, and that to remain longer on the field would only be an act of wholesale

> Most of our troops were never under fire before, but they stood and behaved themselves as well as those who were in former engagements. The bayonet charge of General Crawford's Brigade, led by Colonel Knipe of the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, was one of the grandes charges ever made, and the rebel officers, while we wer burying the dead on the battle-field, acknowledged that our men fought like "tigers."

WHY OUR TROOPS WERE NOT REINFORCED. This is the question everywhere asked, and so far, no one has yet answered. When the last of Gen. Augur's Division of Gen. Banks' Army Corps-marched out of Oulpeper they were shot by afterwards followed, by Gen. McDowell's Army Corps. One or two of the latter's division were only three miles from the battle field during most of the engagement, but not a single man or gun was t forward to reinforce Banks' exhausted troops. All of the troops in McDowell's corps heard the sound of the cannon, and were anxious to go on to the battlefield, but they were withheld, and the consequence was, Gen. Banks' right flank was turned, and he fell back

Gen. Banks' right hank was turned, and he fell back nearly a mile, leaving Jacksen in possession of the field. If gix or seven regiments of infantry, and three or four batteries of artillery, had reinforced Gen. Banks at the time a charge on the rebel batteries on our right was made, our forces, in spite of the great odds they would have have to contend assinst, would have completably the automation of the field. The possible of the field. It gix or seven regiments of infantry, and three or four batteries of artillery, had reinforced Gen. Banks at the ban attempted in 1861. hould not this, in tones, of thunder, admonish the true friends of the South to immediately desist the true friends of the South to immediately desist the true friends of the South to immediately desist the contend assinst, would have completably the militia. Inth Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party held

til of Gen. Pope.

T the Editor of The Press :

Enquirer. We reproduce in full Jeff Davis' leiter, as well as the arguments employed by the Governor: Governor Brown's communication is dated June 21. He says if the act is constitutional, it follows that Congress has the power to compel the Governor of every State in the Confederacy, every fudge of every court of every State, every officer of the militia of every State, and all other State, Governor the confederacy under officers or enter the military service as privates in the armies of the Confederacy under officers appointed by the President, at any time when it so decides. In other words, Congress may disband the State Governments any day when it, as the judge, decides that by so doing it."creates an instrumentality for executing the specific power, 'to 'traise armies." If Congress has the right to discriminate, and take only those between 18 and 35, it has the right to make any obset discrimination it may judge "increases any shall enter the armies of the Confederacy and it may pass a law in time of peace or war, if it should conclude the State Governments are are wit, that all State officers are excittive, legislative, judicial, and military, shall enter the armies of the Confederacy as privates under officers as they may be appointed by the States.
To state the case in different form. Other State officers as they may be appointed by the States with no other forvernment than such military despotian as Ongress, in the exercise of the specific power to 'the state forwer of 'the last and eave the people of the States with no other forvernment than such military despotian as Ongress, in the exercise of the specific power to 'the state application of your feet, judge to be best for the papel.
To state the case an instrumentality for executing the specific power to 'the state application of your feet, judge to be best for the papel of the State Legislatures, the judges of the State courts, &c., from the obligation to enter the military service of the Confederacy as privates under Confederate officers, the Confederacy as privates under Confederate officers. It must be borne in n.ind, however, that this very act of exemption by Congress has assertion of the right vested. In Congress to compet them to go when Congress shall so direct, as Congress has the same power to repeal which it had to pass the exemption act. All the State officers, therefore are exempt from conscription by the grace and special favor of Congress, and not by right, as the Go-vernments of the independent States, whose agent, and not master, Congress had been erroneously supposed to be. If this doctrine be correct, of what value are State rights and State sovereignty 8 You adopt the definition of the Attorney General, that "the militia are a body of soldiers in a State enrolled for discipline." Admit, for the purposes of the argument, the correctness of the definition. All persons, therefore, who are enrolled for discipline under the laws of Georgia, constitute her militis. When the persons thus enrolled (the militia) are employed in the service of the Confede-England people have been in the habit of seeing, for years, in their waters, is either here or in the James river, at an expense of from \$250 to \$1,000

tary Officers.

C. S. Telegraph."

the Richmonders.

THE ACT ORGANIZING PARTISAN RANGERS.

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TWEEN GOV. BROWN AND JEFF DAVIS.

well as the arguments employed by the Governor :

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d:o.,

who are enrolled for discipline under the laws of Georgia, constitute her militia. When the persons thus enrolled (the militia) are employed in the service of the Ounfede-rate States, the Constitution expressly reserves to Georgia the appointment of the offleers. The conscription act gives the President the power by compulsion to employ every one of those persons, between 18 and 35, in the sorvice of the Confederate States; and denies to a State the appointment of . a single offleer to command thom, while thus "employed." Suppose Congress at aff Detween 73 and 35, what is the result? "The body of todicers in the State enrolled for discipline" are, every man, "employed in the service of the Confederacy," and the right is denied to the State to appoint a single officer, when the Constitution says she shall appoint them all. Is if fair to conclude, when the State expressly and care-fully severed the control of their own militia, by reserv-ing the appointment of the officers to command them, that they intended, under the general grant of power to "raiss armies," to authorize Congress to defeat the re-servation and control the militia, with their officers, by calling the very same men into the field individually and not collectively, organizing them according to its own will, and terming its action "raising an army," and not collectively, organizing them face fraind for the manner, and it rests in the discretion of Congress whe-ther or not the States shall ever be permitted to excide their nearcy ind it rests in the discretion of Congress whe-ther or not the States. In the important reser-ters and it rests in the discretion of the reserve-tates the exercise of the right by calling forth the militia nuder a conscription act, and not by requisi-tions made upon the States. In connot be just to charge the States with the folly of making this important reser-vation, subject to any such power in Congress to render it ngatory at its pleasure. Again you asy. "Congress may call forth the militia to execute Confeder BICHMOND, July 10, 1862. Gov. Jos. E Brown, Atlanta; Ga.: DEAR Sin: I have received your letter of 21et ult., and would have contented myself with the simple acknow-ledgment of its receipt, but for one or two matters con-tained in it, which seem to require distinct reply. I deemed it my duty to state my views in relation to the constitutionality of the conscript iaw for the reasons mentioned in my letter to you, but it was no part of my intention to enter into a protracted discussion. It was convenient to send my views to others than yourself, and for this purpose I caused my letter, together with yours, to be printed in pamphlet form. I am not aware of having omitted any part of your, observations, nor did I anticipate any further correspondence on the subject. I supposed you had fully stated your views, as I had stated mine, and no practical benefit could be obtained by fur-ther discussion.

It is due, however, to myself to disclaim in the most Jointed manner a doctrine which you have been pleased to sttribute to me, and against which you indulge in lengthened argument. Neither in my letter to you, nor in any sentiment ever expressed by me, can there be found just cause to impute to me the belief that Congress is the final judge of the constitutionality of a contested power.

I said in my lefter that "where a specific power i granted Congress is the judge whether the law passed for the purpose of executing that power is necessary and proper." the purpose of executing that power is necessary and proper." I never asserted, nor intended to assert, that after the parage of such law it might not be declared unconstitu-tional by the courts on complaint made by an individual; inor that judgment of Ocogress was conclusive against a State, as supposed by you; nor that all the co-ordinate branches of the General Government could together finally decide a question of the reserved right of a State. The right of each State to judge, in the last resort, whether its reserved powers had been usurped by the General Government, is too familiar and well-settied a principle to admit of discussion. As I cannot see, however, after the most respectful Consideration of all that you have said, anything to change my conviction that Gongress has exercised only a plainly, granted specific power in raising its armies by conscription, I cannot share the alarm and concern about State rights which you so evidently seem to feel, but which to me seem quite unfounded. I am, very respectfully, yours,

rection in her midst, or ropel an invasion of her own, territory? After laying down the position that the citizens of a State are not her militia, and affirming that the militia are "a body organized by law," you deny that the mi-litis constitute any part of the land or naval forces, and say they are cistinguished from the land and naval forces, and you further say they have always been called forces, and you further say they have always been called forces, and you further say they have always been called forces, that they "do not become part of the armies raised by Congress," but remain militia, and that when they had been called forth, and the exigencies which pro-voked the call had passed, "taey went home again." The militia, when called forth, are taken 'from the body of the people, to meet an emergency or to ropel invasion. If they go in as "bodies organized by the States," you hold that they go in militia, remain militia, and, when the exigency is passed, they go home militia, but if you call forth the same men by the conscription act for the same purpose, and they remain for the same length of tme, and do the same service, they are not militia, but the armies of the Confederacy, part of the land or naval force. In connection with this part of the subject you use the following: "At the present moment, when our very existence is threatened by similes vasily superior in numbers to ours; the mide in illit of all the States, no for any militia, but for men to compose armies for the Confederate States." In the midet of such pressing danger, why was it that there was no necessity for any militia; in other words. hd been sent to the aid of Jackson, and that the sat movement he doubtless received a negative

In the midst of such pressing danger, why was it that there was no necessity for any militia; in other words, no necessity for any "bodies of men organized by the States," as were many of the most gallant regiments now in the Confederate service, who have won on the battle-field a name in history and laurels that can nevel

JEFFLERSON DAYIS.
JEFFLERSON DAYIS.
THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH[From the Bichmond Enquirer, 14]
One of the leading merchasits of Bichmond, now in the South, furnishes us with the following very interesting letter. It is dated at Vickaburg, Mississippi, and reached us a few days ago. The writer sars:
One of the severest droughts that ever afflicted this region of country has at last culminated in rain-yes, it rains at length-a good old fashioued summer rain-worth millions in dollars to the country. As I passed through South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, my breast swelled with emotion: as my sight was regaled with fields of waving corn, where lately bloomed the kingly staple of the South. Last year I made a similar tour of these states and saw immense fields of cotton, but no corn, save a few little patches for plantation use. But now the reverse is the case-a little patch of cotton and a big field of corn. Had the rain fallen a little equiperiation to say that corn would have togo begging in our markets for a purchaser. As it is, we shall have a superabundant crep. No fears need be entertained as to our ability to feed the armise of the Onfederacy:
The planters, with rare unanimity, have installed John Barleycorn and dethrourd King Cotton. A greater self-sacific on the alter of country was never before required of any people. When the new crop is gathered and added to the old, we may, with tolerable correctness, estimate the whole number of bales at six million, less two million supposed to have been already destroyed; or, in round numbers, ready for shipment, four million bales. After our persishall have been oponed, or rather the heats of our people, it will take from three to six months before supplies will reach, their faces of destination. Who can form a proper notion of the distress which must overtake the great industrial interests of the word in the meantime T Many, very many, on this side of the Atlantic have seen the seeds sown of a mation. Who can f fade? Were no more such bodies "organized by the States" reeded, because the material remaining within the States of which they must be composed was not reliable? The conscription act gives you the very same material. Was it because the officers appointed by the States to command the gallant State regiments and other. "organ-ized bedies" sent by the States were less brave or less skilful than the officers appointed by the President to command similar "organized bodies?" The officers appointed by the States who now command regiments in the service, will not fear to have impartial history an-swer this question. Was it because you wished select men for the armies of the Contederacy? The conscrip-tion and the bitween and without distinction, between 13 You do not lake the bitween cortain ages of wholly arempt. You do not take the Billion distinction; between 13 take every man between cortain ages, of whomly exempt, is composed. What is the difference between tak-ing the militia and taking all the men who compose the militia? Simply this: In the one case you take them with their officers appointed by the States, as the Con-stitution requires, and call them by their proper name, "imilitia?" "employed in the service of the Confederate States.". In the other case, you take them as individuals —get rid of the State officers—appoint officers of your own choice, and call them the "armies of the Confede-race." And yet these armies, like you say the militia [From the Bichmond Examiner.]

"To saddle ! to saddle ! my brothers ! "Look up to the rising sun, "And ask of the God whe shines there "Whether deeds like these shall be done

"Wherever the Vardal cometh "Press home to his heart with your steel, "And when at his bosom you cannot, " Like the serpent, go strike at his heel

"Through thicket and wood go hunt hime, "Orcep up to his camp. fire side, "And let ten of his corpses blacken, "Where one of our brothers hath died.

Congress and the Legislature of the state. But, as you have commenced the publication in this hesty sad, as I think, informal manner, you will admit that I have no other alternative but to continue it. I must, therefore, request, as an acl of justice, that all newspapers which have published part of the correspon-ted by the same state of the correspon-"In his fainting foot sore marches, "In his flight from the stricken fray, "In the snare of the lonely ambush, BICHMOND, July 10, 1862.

"In God's hand, slone, is vengeance, "But He strikes with the hands of men, "And His blight would wither our manhood "It we smite not the smiter again.

" By the graves where our fathers slumber, "By the shrines where our mothers prayed, "By our homes and hopes and freedom.

" Let every man swear on his blade, "That he will not sheath nor stay it, "Till from point to hit it glow "With the flush of Almighty vengeance" "In the blood of the felon foe."

They swore—and the answering sunlight Lesped red from their lifted swords, And the hate in their hearts made echo To the wrath in their burning words.

There's weeping in all New England, And by Schuylkill's banks a knell, And the widows there and the orphans, How the oath was kept, can tell.

Important Order from General Wool The following important order was issued on Saturday norning by Major General Wool from his headquarters

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMT CORPS, HARRISBURG, PA., August 15, 1862 [Special Orders No. -..]

[Special Orders No. --.] The major general commanding has learned with re-gret that it is too frequently the case that scarcely an officer is found in the camp attending to his business of preparing the men for departing for Washington, which is of the first importance. Hereafter no officer will leave the camp and come to town except on business connected with the mustring of troops and supplying them with arms and equipments. Whenever the order is given for the transportation of troops, whether by regiment or company, it is absolutely required that each and every officer shall be present to attend to his duties, especially to superintend the loading required that each and every oncer shan be present attend to his duties, especially to superintend the loss up of beggage in camp and at the cars. No surplus bag-gage will be allowed. It is hoped that the general commanding will not be

all of hoped that the general commanding will not be obliged to remind the officers of the prompt execution of this order. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

Progress of Recruiting.

Recruiting throughout the loval States is being carried on with the greatest activity, and it is now almost certain that the 800,000 volunteers will be raised without recourse to a draft. In addition, probably one half of the ninc-months men will be forthcoming as volunteers.

THE ISRABLITES ON THE WAR.

The Isratilits of Ohicago fully identified themselves with the advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in a spontaneous meeting held on Thursday. Strong resolutions were adopted, over \$\$,000 subscribed on the spot, and \$4,000 more pledged for the organization of an Israelite company to be attached to the new Hecker re-giment. in.ent.

THE MEANEST COUNTY IN THE STATE.

One of the Fayette (Pennsylvania) papers makes the following confession: "*Here* no movement has as yet been made, that we have heard of, towards raising one company from this county, which constitutes its quota of the new requisi-tion." There are, at the lowest estimate, three thousand more the county arbitration in the second second

and in the county subject to draft. Our quota is one hundred. Is it possible that that number cannot be raised without draft ? We have been told that there are certain persons in the county, not subject to draft, w are discoursging enlistments. Give us their names, a we will blazon them forth to the world, and set a ma upon them that champagne will never wash out."

A CLERGYMAN TURNED SOLDIER.

A CLEBRYINGA TORAL SOLUTAR. The Bev. Winfield Scott, pestor of the Second Baptist, church in Syracuse, New York, two weeks since, at his own request, obtained his dismission for the purpose of engaging in the service of his country. He proceeded to his former residence in Senece county, and in ten days ceeded in raising a company of 120 men.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a war meeting of the citizens of Taunion, held on Wednesday evening, it was resolved to increase the bounty to voiunteers to \$200. The quota of the town is draits up

Fome towns, after the exempte stricken fro the chance of one to three of being drafted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Etate has furnished its proportion of men, and the full number of 4,500 required under the call for three-years has been raised. If there is any deficiency now, existing it will be supplied without delay, and by the first, day of September the entire quota of the State, except

sissippi Cavalry, and Acting Adjutant General to General Stuart, Lieut. Elliott, of Mississippi, and others. The topics of conversation were various, though, of course, relating almost exclusively to the rebellion. Among other things I was informed that the late order of General Hunter, emancipating the negroes, has been the means of bringing over 25000 men to the support of the Southern arms, men, many of them, who had never owned slaves, and who had remained neutral until the negro had been

To a question of mine, as to the terms upon which the South would be willing to close this war, I was answered, " Precisely the same on which we would have lain down our arms a twelvemonth age-peaceable separation." But was answered : Suppose you were allowed to go your way, and after a while one of the Confederate States desires

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DOBERT SHOEMAKER Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. mb29-tsel

turned loose upon them. Further, the same authority informed me that the late order of General Pope, in relation to the subsistence of our troops upon the people of the South, had resulted in crushing out every vestige of Union feeling in the South, and that the retaliatory measures adopted by Jeff Davis received the most unqualified approval of every man, woman, and child in the Confederacy ; and, moreover, that it was the fixed determination of President Davis to carry into execution every part of that order, and that with a severity commensurate with the rigors of the orders of General

to withdraw from that union, what then ?" " Let

their principals privately advised. An, additional motive for an avowal, is the fact that ere this letter s published the Army of the Potomac will be in Yorktown, and probably on its way from thence to a new field of. action. Baggage is coming down the James river in large quantities, bound to York-town, and the froops are now on the march over-lad. Four divisions still remain behind, but will dubtless be off by to-morrow morning, that of Gn. Summer forming the rear guard, and all will pobably be in Yorktown by Sunday night. THE TROOPS ON THE SOUTH SIDE. The troops of Porter's division, on the south side. The troops of Porter's division, on the south side.

The troops of Porter's division, on the south side the James river, have not yet all recrossed, but ill soon do so, and the Army of the Potomao like the baseless fabric of a vision," will have anished, and "left not a wreck behind." M'CLELLAN'S OLD PLAN TO BE CARRIED OUT.

I informed you in yesterday's letter that Gen. Clellan had privately been here the night before. he submarine cable to the eastern shore having en broken, he crossed over there for the purpose o telegraphing to Washington. Gossip avers that asked permission to attack Richmond, deserters bying informed him that nearly all the force there

cy was comparatively defenceless. From his pre-

rply, the Government, perhaps, preferring that he

shuld assist in attacking Jackson's army, rather

tin waste time upon Richmond, which, in itself, is

The James river, this morning, is reported to have

bin alive with moving vessels, and they are fast

wishing past here on their mission, without paying

uthe compliment of anchoring. Recruits to a

nilerate extent are also arriving, bound to Har-

rin's Landing, but their orders being counter-

his locality, therefore, still keeps up its bustling,

lily appearance, but without the proximity of

Mellan's army it will relapse into the quiet of

itformer days. McClellan's movements, on reach-

in Yorktown, will doubtless depend on the posi-

In : All well-wishers to the South will, we think,

hherto, Northern sympathy in its behalf has been

it! bane. Does any one ask if this be truly so ?

Wanswer, without fear of contradiction, that, had

ridily admit the truth of this remark, viz : That

Suggestions for the Hour.

T. M. N.

ACTIVITY EVEBYWHERE.

nnded they will probably go to Yerktown.

olittle strategic value.

		"Suppose you were allowed to go your way, and	batteries of artillery, had reinforced Gen. Banks at the	ben attempted in 1861.	is hoped they are not expected to be permanent, he che regular armies of the Confederacy; or, in other words,	[From the Richmond Examiner.]	existing it will be supplied without delay, and by the lirst.
OWERS' HUTEL.	VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.	after a while one of the Confederate States desires	the - Leave on the polet hottonion on one wight man	hould not this, in tones, of thunder, admonish	ILL ALL Land and Manal forces provided for in the UOL"	The second secon	existing it will be supplied while quota of the State, except day of September the entire quota of the State, except the three-years men, will be ready for the field.
	mb29-tsel	to withdraw from that union, what then ?" " Let	made our forces in suite of the great odds they would	th true friends of the South to immediately desist	the man and the row distinguish the milling the	If the despatches which more than the second	
Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW,		her go," was the reply. Let them go one by one	have had to contend against, would have completely	frm all further efforts in that line? And if, no	deed the similarity between these "armies of the Oon- federacy," called forth in an emergency to repel an in-	the state mark have persented it as some spiritual if the	VIRGINIA.
그 가슴에 가지 않는 것 이 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 있다. 것 같은 것 같	LOOKING GLASSES.	until all are separate sovereignties; and had this	ronted the rebels. As it was, they had to fall back, and	miter how unintentionally, they have misled their	the dishes ded schen the omergency is passed - I	TT-ADAMANTER TRIERAPH DEPARTMENT OF DEST	In Marshall county "there is no end to the enlist-
(OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,)		been permitted a year ago, every State now out of	let me say it to their credit, in good order, and with wil-	frinds to the brink of ruin, it is their stern duty	a	G G A GRODOWN KY, JDIV 10GCGCTG5	in marshaft county in the second still roll in." ments, and the people still roll in." Hancock county has 90 men enlisted.
NEW YOBK.	TAMES S. EARLE & SON,	the Union would have been back again, and that	ling hearts to recommence the battle in the morning.	no to carefully ponder their next steps. Yet it is	and share antial forth for the same mirnose, to be	Order No. 1 When an operator is positively informed that the enemy is marching on his station, he will imme-	Hancock county may so men emisted.
TEBME \$1.50 PEB DAY.	MANUFACTUBERS AND IMPORTERS	the Union would have been back again, and that	THE BRAVERY OF FENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.	no to carcially ponder their delt stops. I to it is	the same material, and disbanded at the	A Jost Martine The Tolograph Institution Alle	Illinois has completed the raising of the full quots of
	MANUFAUTUBERS AND INTUSTERS	voluntarily. "We are a very hopeful people,"		alady becoming painfully evident that these	some time, is most remarkable in everything, except the name, and the appointment of officers.	A STALL IN LA SANTA STAD THATADCES OF CARDINESS	and an an an include the tradition of the tradition of the
Dopular Hotel has lately been thoroughly teno	and the second secon	said my informant, "believing in the righteousness	Where every regiment did its duty, it would be unjust to make any distinctions, but I cannot helpmaking man.	adve friends are again on the wrong track. In	a man admit that the militia have slowave Deen Caller 1		
and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi	LOOKING GLASSES.	of our cause, and we have one great advantage	to make any distinctions, but I cannot help making men- tion of the 46th, Col. Knipe; 109th, Col. Stainrowk; and	th present threatened dissolution Southern society	a is a scheding organized by the States," and, When	bason, Midway, and Georgetown will be severely dealt	
	OIL PAINTINGS,	over you of the North in this-we of the South	tion of the 40th, Cot. Knipe; 105th, Cot. Blainrowk; and the 111th, Major Walker. They all covered themselves	inhe Cotton and Sugar States, the horrors of St.	thus onlied forth, that the States have always appointed . the officers, I presume you will not deny that when the	With. " By order of G. A. ELLSWOBTH,	of the 800,000 multita by volumeeting, and allowed a at all. She will do this if she is permitted, and allowed a little time. McLean county—which gave Lincoln 3,567 little time. McLean county—which gave lincoln 3,567
FIBST-OLASS HOTEL.	FINE ENGBAVINGS,	fight as one man while you Northerners are ac-	with glory, and Penneyipania may well be proud of	Deninge, if not imminent at this very hour, may	- the surprise of Congress 1198 made & Call 1000	"Gen. Mil. Sup. C. S. Telegraph Department."	
patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling	PIOTURE AND POBTRAIT FRAMES,	tusted by at least a half dozen different motives.	them. I was on the field from the commencement to the	som be enacted. Still, directly in the face of a	out - for the manifed hadias of soldiers." and they have	THE PROTIBER ON GENERAL BOYLE.	the war-about half the number of her voters.
desiring the best accomodations and moderate		With some it is the desire of notoriety, with others	them. I was on the new from the commencement to the end of the fight, and I can aver that not a single man	caustrophe so appaling, and so to be deprecated		having life with a murder may well and	THE DODALY MERTING.
84, is respectfully solicited.	PHOTOGBAPH FRAMES,	gain; more fight for the preservation of your Go-		alks by friends and foes, the only means calculated	been furthened by the state from the bounds of the militia of plo. they have entered the service as part of the militia of the State - employed in the service of the Confederate	the masting a prison bongs for natriot Women. Buch	the way of the second
and a state of and, reprictor,	PHOTOGRAPH ADDUMS	vernment; others for the nigger. Some fight for	left the ranks or showed the least sign of cowardice.	to insure its prevention—the regimenting of the	at a stand the Attaceth and sixtaonth Daragrands OI	Sim words is the history of General Jeremian U.	There is no lack of effort is hoston in attended, an listments. The various stations were rung, as usual
OARD THE UNDERSIGNED.	CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS.	principle; others for they know not what; whereas,	The 46th lost all their officers, with the exception of	to insure its prevention-the regimenting of the		Boyle, the Federal general at Lexington, Kentucky. Many years ago, when General Boyle had scarcely at-	lisiments. The various stations were rung, as usual at many there were throngs. Bells were rung, as usual at many there were throngs.
late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have		principle; others for they know not what; whereas,	Lieut. Colonel Selfridge, 1 captain, and 3 lieutenants.	slaves, by our Government-meets from them the	WT AND	to the ad his membood, he most atracionaly ascassinated the	between 2 and 3 P. m. , little was talked of or don
I for a tarm of course WILLIARD'S HOTTAL.	EARLE'S GALLERIES,	every man in the South is fighting for his liberty."	The ranks are so greatly thinned than it does not num-	mos strenuous opposition.	your message we concretely to the act, to enable shows that there was no necessity for the act, to enable you to get troops, as you admit that the Executives of	1	curing the afternoon, and most onlingt of the wa
alaston. They take this accession to return to that.	the second realized to the second states in the second states in the second states in the second states in the	"And," continued he, "there is but one way by	ber much over 150 men. The 109th, which was in Gon.	May confusion distract their mad counsels, and,		I _m. Wastraby His victim and himself Bad some worus	except as it related to the one great subject of the test
riends and oustomers many thanks for past favors, bes to assure them that they will be most happy to	516 CHESTNUT STREET,	which you can conquer us, and that is to extermi-	Prince's brigade in the centre, was the last regiment to	in Heaven's name, and for humanity's sake, let all,		I to the mean of the india of election. When Hovie Grew 4	
to instart them that they will be most happy to		nate us. You may prove victorious through supe-	leave the field, and they came near being all taken pri-	will one accord, unite in urging that the blacks of	recepte was such that it needed to be regulated and not	his the room of the ingert of man dead in his tracks. bistol and shot the unarmed man dead in his tracks. His Yankee influential rolations, wealth, and the plea	think, by the close of the week.
SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO.	jals PHILADELPHIA.	riority of numbers, but every man of the 400,000	soners. Scarcely an officer in the regiment but was in-	the South, at the earliest moment, be placed under	stimulated. Since the invasion of the Confederacy by our present	I ALLAS ANA TABAT ANALY NOT SCITCIN SOLVED THE DECK OL O	FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.
ABUINOTOR, July 16, 1867. Su28-14		men in the Southern army is determined to die	jured, and, in proportion to their number, they lost as	ourmilitary control.	Since the invasion of frequent calls upon me. as Gover-	I a the man a liter from the gollows he so richly deserved.	Franklin county, Pa., has more than doubled its quot
	· WATCHES AND JEWELRY.	before he will yield. And even if you succeed in	many out of the ranks as any regiment on the field.	One word more. All must agree that the sooner		and prolonged a life that was yet to be dyed deeper in	of 400 men. What other county will go and do likewise Onnot Pennsylvania avoid the ignominy of a draft
TATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.		getting into Richmond, which with you is only a	The 111th Regiment was led by Major Walker, and	thisbloody contest is ended the better it will be,		infamy. He rose to prominence at the Kentucky bar, adding,	The Keystone of the Arch must remain firm in th
ARTIN & QUAYLES	AMERICAN WATCHES,	question of time, you will find that the war is only	went through the hottest of the fight, but, luckily, had	every way and for all concerned. Organize, then,	have responded to every chil, and both that and come : "organized "organized to the laws of the State, and come : manded by officers appointed by the State, and, in most		crisis.
STATIONEBY, TUY, AND FANOY GOODS	IN STATES	question of time, you with mid that the war is only.	not a single officer killed or wounded. No doubt officers	evely way and for all concorned. Of ganno, chor,	i		THE RECENTING.
EMPOBIUM.	GOLD AND SILVER CASES.	but begun. You may drive us frem State to State,	will be sent home to recruit for these three regiments;	we would say, and accept at once as many negro	I	That wealing for the last six or seven plans, it is speculation of every sort and description in the North- in speculation of every sort and description in the North- west. Hand in glove with the land sharks, the usurers,	I must cortainly he in t
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET.	COMP DILLY HILE UNDER.	yet so long as our mountain fastnesses afford us a	and those who wish to enlist could not join themselves to better ones. It is to be hoped that the ranks of the	regiments as possible at the North, and let them	1 . The mercener investor The emergency is not yet balls		1
L-DAY RLEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA	JOS. H. WATSON.	complete shelter, our men will fight you as		be put in the field, or assigned to garrison duty in	the invasion is not yet repelled, and they have not yet re- turned home. If your position be correct, they constitute	and sharpers, throughout lows and intridecate operation of any scarcely been a paper town or wild-cat operation of any been a paper to the three that Jerry Boyle was	ceived from a subscriber yesterday, we had approximate
T UTUA VANI IIMA		guerillas-so called by the North-we call them	109th will speedily be filled, and that, when they go into the next battle, they will have 1,000 instead of 300 men.	lieu of more thoroughly drilled troops, so much	I shaw of the land or naval forces, as cuey.	magnitude in cliner of those stated ash company and such	fellowing, posti cript the make an a comnany. Can do it
OTTON BALL DUCK AND CAN-	jy31-6m No. 326 OHESTNUT street.	ambuscaders; and you will find that it is only		needed at this time for field duty.	i more port organized, nor their officers appointed	pot engaged in heart and soul. Junate a delicate same of	Sanus, Ro Addition and a second second second
VAS, of all numbers and brands.		when every man is killed or disabled that you can	GENERAL BANKS' OPINION OF THE BATTLE.	The contemptible hullabaloo against negroes as	the the Dessident, at is the case with too		
Wen's Duck A whing Twills of all descelations for	I THE TOWN	gain any certain advantage over us." In reply to	The following remarks of Major General Banks to	soldiers, gotten up by knaves for base purposes,	armies of the Conlederacy; but they were called lotting	bonor nor to clerate the tone of he and a rangade, is now find him returning to his native. State a rangade, with the mark of Cain on his brow, to found a jail at	then they they thousand m
WI AWBIDGH Truth and Wagon flowers	WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.	my question as to what disposition they made of	General Geary are significant. General Geary was lying	should be contemptuously put down by all milita-	a bodies "organized and then once a militia of Georgia,"	a anowfind him returning to his brow, to found a jail at with the mark of Cain on his brow, to found a jail at Louisville for the rofined and accomplished daughters of	It is reported from Albany You State, under the c
De L'ADAF MANDIDOTDESMOJ FLUTAN HALAS PARAS TA B	and the second	correspondents, who might be taken prisoners, he	on the grass suffering from his wound, when General	ry men. Are we of this day better than the he-	the she service of the Confederate States as DIO=	Louisville for the foilled sympathize with the South.	It is reported from Albany that thirty thousand m It is reported from Albany that thirty thousand m have already sollisted in New York State, under the c for three hundred thousand three years men, besic for three hundred thousand three years in the field.
ride. Tarpauling, Belting, Sall Terbe, 20. JOHN W. EVEBMAN & CO.,	A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS	replied, "Why, sir, we send them back at once."	Banks came up to him and said, "General, I grieve for	roes and sages of our Revolutionary era, who not		ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.	for three hundred thought threat in the field.
4-H 102 JONES Alley.	A BRECH ADDUILING, at MINS	replied, why, sir, we benu them back at onde.	your misfortune as I do for so many of our friends, but	roes and rages of our nevolutionaly oral who have	viold by the two parsgraph is of section 9 of the 1st article, quoted, and by parsgraph 16 of section 9 of the 1st article, which terms them "militia in actual service in time of	[From the Bichmond Enquirer, 14th.]	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	A THAN FORMER PRICES. FARE & BROTHNE,	"But," I asked, "have you no correspondents in	I believe no fault can be found with us, and sure I am	only employed negroes, but at the close of the war,	A		Railroad Damage Near Gallatin, Tenn
ARET172 cases St. Julien Me-	Importers, 824 OHESTNUT Street, below Tourth.	your army ?" "None, whatever, and none are	that from the beginning of the world no men fought	publicly thanked them for their valor and efficien-		The tone times by Stonewall Jackson in the valley of	
woo Ularel for sale by	mh20-tf	ever allowed to enter our lines." Exceedingly	better than our troops."	CY STATISTICS SPECTATOR.		Virginia, and hitherto confined near Lynchburg, va	LOUISVILLE, August 16 Into invite anaged in a ville Bailroad has been recently so much damaged in a ville Bailroad has been recently so much damaged in a
CHABLES S. CARSTAIRS, No. 126 WALNUT Streat		fortunate this, methinks, for ye "specials," and I	THE NEW YORK PAPERS' SENSATION REPORT OF	19 Mar - 19 Mar - 19 Mar - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	as "bodies organized" by the State," or as militia, you say they remain militia, and go home militia. In this	have arrived in Bichmond since Saturday. They are	vicipity of Galistin, by the shot two on three weeks will
ATT	MHAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice	opine that there would be no difficulty in raising	THE BATTLE.	Burnside at Culpeper.		now on Belle Island, and will there remain until preparations can be made to send them home under flag o	violnity of Galistin, by the blowing up of the think and destruction of bridges, that two or three weeks will
AUM AN INVUICE OF	I of Da Goney & Co., and Comet Champagna Wine,	any number of regiments of ye knights of ye quill.	The generation and inaccurate reports of the battle tele-	BOSTON, August 16 A special despatch in the Journal	reservation in the Constitution, Las the right to	I man hipped at the private bays been shipped ID	destruction of bridges, that two of thes works when required to repair the Baliroad communication wi Nashville, via the Edgefield road, will open to-morros
	inst received per shin Georges, and for sale by	from our men who wait to be drafted, whose safe		I month much his owny, has arrived	reservation in the Constitution, Las the right to the officers. I have the written opinion of Mr. Benja- the officers. I have the written opinion of Mr. Benja- the officers and the secretary of War, about the time of the last call	I Federal officers will be sent off.	e in from the state of the state of the
	SA 「特徴」 Exact, Walker JATBETOH B-& LAVEBUNE, Laus	protection was thus gustantied to them beforehand	graphed to some of the New York papers have created great deal of merriment here. The reporters were	at Gulzeper:	min, then Secretary of War, about the time of the	and the second	ng ang satang salah series series Salah akt akt series mening series
126 WALHUT and 21 GRANITE Streets	aul1 202 and 204 South FBONT Street.	C DIDIONIAN MED THAN DAMANAN A CONTAINING THE	ร 🔭 การสา มีราย โรงเสยโรง 5 วัง ระกรณนุณณยังอิสต พี่ได้เกิดจะการการ และการในผิดสายการการการ	- En stand Engals of the decision in the standard in the stand	the second s	CALL STREET	· 영화철· 44 · 447 및 14 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 47 · 44 · 47 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44 · 44
	1. 一些市场的时候和提供的复数形式和工作的问题。						