VOL. 6.—NO. 18.

SEA BATHING.

BANGEMENT. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL-

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

SUMMER RESORTS.

Desirable Rooms can now he had at the state of the state

class Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. BOBISON,

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC
OITY.—As there are departures daily, comfortable rooms can now be had at this eligibly located House.
The accommodations are unaurpassed by any House on

SEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE HOME.

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, 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 lirst-class home. Plentiful table.
Every attention given to guests, and terms moderate.

WM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

NO Bar at the "Whitehouse." au6-1m

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, New Jersey. M. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well-ventilated, high ceilings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

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

SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY, SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE.

Opposite the Burn Doylet.

Terms to suit the times.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

CEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC

OCTY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-

situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. je23-2m

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The Mansion House is convenient to depot, churches, and jest office. The hathing ground are

and sest office. The bathing grounds are unsurpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars.

E A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIO
LABGE ADDITION OF BOOMS.

Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je23-2m

THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC

OTTY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest sorner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues,

will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Retreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG.

DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC

DOITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyind the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges modern and the state of the sta

MHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This

thers on the Island. Prices moderate, je23.2m

CEA BATHING .—"The Clarendon."

(formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO 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. [je23-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET,

EUROPEAN PLAN.
This house is now open for the accommodation

Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW.

(OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.)

This normar Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno

rated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

mblic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate

A late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, 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 & see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER

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PHILADELPHIA.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at

TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

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mage of Philadelphians and the travelling

H. L. POWERS, Proprietor

ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET,

Late of the Brevoort House, Proprietors OHAS. W. NASH,

RVING HOUSE.

Families and transient Guests. GEO. W. HUNT,

DOWERS' HOTEL,

MOLUMBIA HOUSE.

MANSION HOUSE,

Carriages to Hire.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Our country calls for succor as she never called before.
Our country calls for succor as she never called before.
The crids is upon us, and we must be equal to it. Generated for the crids is upon us, and the Commander-inrais of Brigades. of Divisions, and the Commander-inrais of Brigades. Of Divisions, and the Commander-inrais of the crids of the country, at the present time, several field is worth to his country, at the present time, several field is worth to his country, at the present time, several field is not present to the country and the command of the field sworganizations They urge, and the war De-for new organizations. They urge, and the war De-partment urges, the instantaneous reinforcement of the partment grown power of the partment of the partment grown power to their original brate regiments and Our fathers, our brothers, and full fighting complement. Our fathers, our brothers, and our sons in those regiments any— our sons in those regiments and the full have been de-Tried reldiers from the armies in the field have been detailed to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their tailed to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their decimated ranks. Premium and bounty, such as never before were paid, are ready for distribution, but here were paid, are ready for distribution, but LOVE OF COUNTRY

And devotion to the Flag that has waved in glory from 1776 to the present hour, are the incentives that are relied

THOM AND BOUNTY ARE GIVEN FREELY PREMIUM AND PARTS, the citizen for the immediate To compensate, in part, the citizen for the immediate sections the makes in leaving his business, his family, sections the business, his family, sections and his country's call, in this her hour of the country's call, in this her hours of the country's call, in this her ho The consciousness of having done their duty, and the consciousness of having done their duty, and lefti country's praise rewarded the American pa-tithe Revolution—their descendants of this day with pride the sacrifices and devotion of their

DEAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED. DRAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED.
600,000 more men are to be put into the field, in order that its wicked rebellion against the best Government are vonhasfed to man may be speedily crushed and exterminated. But our brave Generals must have 100,000 of these men now—at once. The true patriot has yet the privilege of hastening, voluntarily, to his country's aid, and being enrolled in the battle-stained regiments of PHILADELPHIA GALLS ON HER SONS

PHILADDEF CHA. MANIES ON HER SONS to sustain her fair faune. Fathers, Sons, and Brothes ak us to come to their aid without delay. Let us do Let us keep bright our city's glory, and do our best four beloved country.

By order of the Committee:

ALEXANDER HENRY, Chairman,
THOMAN WEBSTER. Vice Chairman THOMAS WEBSTER, Vice Chairman. LORIN BLODGET, Secretary.

STAR HOTEL, NAMES OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR BE-URDITING SERVICE, LOCATION OF RENDEZ-YOUZ, &c. Captein Thomas J. Town, Lieutenant Patrick Egan, Captsin Thomas J. Town, Lieutenant Patrick Egan, 6th Regiment, 202 Dock street, above Second. Lieutenant C. B. Criffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st Regiment, No. 133 North Ninth street.

Captain Wm. J. Uhler, Captain Adam Schuh, 99th Regiment Folin S. Richl, Lieutenant George W. Tom-lieutenant John S. Richl, Lieutenant George W. Tom-linson, 26th Regiment, corner Sixth and Carpenter, and 114 North Third street. Captain P. McDonough, Lieutenant John Curley, 2d Reserves.

Captain Matthew Beilly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market elreet. Captain Wm. Wilson, 51st Regiment, 1118 Market street.
Ospiain Sthoh, 81st Regiment.
Lieutenant Thomas K. Boggs, 23d Regiment, northeast
corner Sixth and Chestnut, third story.
Lieutenant George W. Wilson, 61st Regiment, No. 3

Lieutenant Samuel Larkin, Lieutenant John Stanton, Lieutenant Samuel Larkin, Lieutenant John Stanton, d Reserves. Lieutenant Charles Been, Lieutenant Edward Hough, Mentenant Charles 1992, Moute Batte Edward Hough, 98th Regiment, 532 North Third street, Lieutenant James R. Hadley, 28th Regiment, 419 Calwhill street. Cantain Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488

Captain Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488
North Third street.
Captain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter S. Briggs,
27th Pennsylvania. h Pennsylvania deutspant William Letford, 29th Begiment, 716 Market rect. Liantenant John Roche, 13th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth treet. Lieutenant Daniel B. Meany, 13th Cavalry, 44 South leventh street. Lightenant J. A. Gregory, 91st Begiment, 620 Chestant Chesiput street ELlentenant Col. E. H. Flood, Major James Brady, at Pennsylvania Artillery. Lieutenant Daulel F. Linn, 58th Regiment. Lieutenant Joseph M. Abbey, 112th. Captain John S. Davis, 90th Regiment, N. W. corner inth and Chestnut streets.
Captain Jehn T. Durang, 90th Regiment, Armory of Sational Guards, Bace street below Sixth.

Besides a private from each company of each regit HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA BURGEON GENEBAL'S OFFICE, BURGEON CENEERS OF 100,
HARMISBURG, August 16, 1862.
ETATE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The State Medical Board will meet in the Hall of the
House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on THURSDAY
September 11, 1862 and sit one day, for the examination
of candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Penn-A. M., and none but those present punctually at 9 A. M.

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

By order of A. G. OUBTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvanis
HENBY H. SMITH, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania

CITY BOUNTY-FUND COMMISSION

The following named Regiments have been accepted by the Governor of Pennsylvania as part of the Regiment 145, Col. Davis. Regiment 144, Col. Adams. Regiment 143, Col. Wistar. Regiment 120, Col. Schreiber.

rson Troop.

JOHN C. KNOX, Chairman. NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OUTIZENS' SOUNTY FUND, to aid Recruiting, are bereby notified that the Treasurer of the Fund, SINGLATUN A. MERCER. Esq., will receive the amounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed receipts for the same; or their subscriptions may be paid to the member of the Committee to whom they subscribed, and the Transurer's receipt will be sent to the donor.

By order of the Committee. By order of the Committee. jy26-tf THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!!—THE COMMITTEE appointed to rece ve Subscriptions in sid of the OFTIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, for providing the preportion of Philadelphia's quota of men to increase the Arm of the Republic, sit daily at INDEPENDENCE HALL, By order of the Committee.
n29 t81 THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

RECRUITS FOR PHILADELPHIA
BEGINENTS IN THE FIELD.—The DIS-FUND announce to all Becruiting Officers for Phila-lephia Begiments in the field, that they sit, DAILY, between 9 A. M. and 12 M., at their Office, in front of Prepared to pay
\$6 Premium to each Recruit, and
\$50 Bounty to each Recruit, upon compliance with
he forms they have adopted. Information in detail

Siven on application to the undersigned. Recruiting Officers will please present their oredentials for enlisting. MICHAEL V. BAKER, GEORGE WHITNEY, SINGLETON A. MERCER. CITY BOUNTY FUND.

TO THE VOLUM TEERS.
Rotice is hereby given, that the Oo mmission appoint by the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "Ar Ordinance to make an arrangement of the control of Ordinance to make an appropriation to aid the culistment of volunteers," approved July 28th, 1862, will be a session at its Olice, No. 412 PRUNE Street, DAILY, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for the purpose of receiving applications from, and granting certificates to, the Volunteers entitled to receive Bounty Money from the City of Philadelphia, under said ordinance and the supplements fareto. For the present, applications will be received only from those who have been enlisted in the City of Euladelphia, on account of its quota, under the call of the Governor, and have been mastered for service in the new Regiments, as the boardy to the recruits for the Old Regiments is prid from the fund raised by private subscripton, and which payment, by a Supplementary Ordinance of the call of these subscripton, and which payment, by a Supplementary Ordinance. Ediption, and which payment, by a Supplementary Or-linace, approved August 4th, 1862, excludes such re-zuits from participating in the City Bounty Fund. The sums payable to all who have thus voluntered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the new Companies and Regiments raised (whether resident of the city or elsewhere) since the call of the President for 300,000 additional volunteers, or who shall be safely volunteers, and be so mustered under said call, as as follows:

ent is completed, and the commanding officer thereof lst. A copy of the muster roll of the company, duly certified by the United States mustaring officer.

21. Setisfactory evidence that the applicant was enliked in the city of Philadelphia for the purposes afore-paid.

For the remaining instalment, it must be shown that the claimant is still a member of the company, and that the regiment to which the company has been attached the templete. Blank forms of application will be furnished at the office of the commission, 412 Prune street.

JOHN C. KNOX, Chairman.
Philadelphia, August 11, 1862.

THIOTIC Citizens who desire to subscribe to the ITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of A. M. to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. ions may likewise be sent to either of the un

**Sauce:
ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office.
CHARLES GIBBONS, Secretary, 252 South Third OHABLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom AMES McCLINTOOK, City Treasurer, Girard HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, 664 North SINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund,

JANGLETON A. MERGER, Treasurer of Fund,
Ammer's and Mechanics' Bank.
THOMAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM WELSTER, 12 South Delaware avenue.
J. BOIS SNOWDEN, Independence Hall.
ADOLPH E. BORIE, 153 Dock street.
GRORGE H. STUABT, 13 Bank street.
GRORGE H. STUABT, 13 Bank street.
MICHAEL V. BAKER, Independence Hall.
GEORGE WHITNEY, office of A. Whitney & Sona.
RICHAED C. DALE, 521 Market street.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Independence Hall.
JOHN B. ADDICKS, Independence Hall.
JOHN D. WATSON, office of North American.
JAMES MILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street.
Wand committees will be appointed to procure sub-

d committees will be appointed to procure sub-ous in every ward in the city, due notice of which iorily appear.
subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in the fa, unless otherwise requested. order of the Committee, THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS No. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

ILLUMINATING OILS. IL UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without trasting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with the standard of the with the with

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

o keep the enemy in check all day, McDowell's men and Sigel's men, who could feel the artil-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862. NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Although the task of defending any man, r class of men, against whom an extensive and pitter public opinion exists, is one fraught with difficulties of the most unpleasant character, yet a onscientious desire to do justice to the many newspaper correspondents of the country impols me to ublish a few facts, gathered in an experience covering an association with them since the comnencement of the war, and prompts me to say that they compose a much-misunderstood class of the community.

Taken from the sanctum or reporters' room, where ne has distinguished himself up to the time of the breaking out of the war, the Army Correspondent finds himself suddenly transformed into a new existence—life in the tented field—a very unmilitary man turned literary soldier. He soon finds his friends are all in the ranks-the soldiers like him, but the field, staff, and line officers are shy and do not cultivate his acquaintance, except after a battle, when they have numerous incidents to relate and instances of great personal bravery on the battle field to note, which the correspondent as a fair and upright historian cannot fail to appreciate. Upon commencing a campaign he finds that, although thousands of dollars' worth of the Govern-

ment stores are being "sunk" by the numerous commissaries, he cannot buy, or obtain in any way, a meal's victuals; and if he cannot get some sort of board among the inhabitants of the land, he must go to the expense of having food prepared and forwarded to his rendezvous, while at every turn he hears the taunts of the officers, in an undertone, Well, it serves him right. What business has he here ?''

The private soldier has the impression, from some ause, in many cases, that the war correspondent is under pay of the Government. The probable reason for this is that they are always well-bred enough to obey both the orders of the War Department, and those of the commanding officers, and that they are continually in communication with the latter, who seldem take the trouble to impart any news, but often give some excellent points for a personal "puff."

Eighteen months' experience as a war correspond ent has given the writer an extensive acquaintance with the members of his profession, and out of fifty. three names which he has in his note-book, he is enabled to make the following classification of character among them: Twenty-nine are well-educated, talented, and accomplished gentlemen; eleven are of the genus "blower," and get along well enough everywhere; seven others are energetic; enterprising young men, but sadly out of place as army correspondents; three are regular swindlers, and the remaining three are said to be Secessionists. The latter three classes bring much discredit upon the profession, but as they soon discover their characters to any one, it is thought, in all charity, that the whole corps of army reporters should not be condemned for the sake of these few bad men. I am sorry to say that, with six honorable exentions. I never met with an American army re porter who had given any attention to the study of the art of war theoretically, although quite a num-

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC shoice Broms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his sows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by

M. McOLEES,

je23-2m

Proprietor. ber have been very successful in criticising strategetical movements. All could see the brilliancy of General Mitchell's rapid movement upon Huntsville, Ala., but none pretended to fathom Mc-Clellan's design in throwing his army on the peninsula. They thought it some great strategy of the nature of which the world was profoundly ignorant, and although anointed the great expounders for the people. Mercury's ointment seemed to roll off their heads without the charming effect. Of all the great newspaper establishments that send out special correspondents, but two proprietors give positive instructions to tell the plain truth and criticise matters without fear or favor. The sum and substance of much of our army correspondence is therefore, sensational facts, incoherently strung together, and so besmeared with puffery as to be almost unintelligible when an attempt is made to reprivate Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open capitulate facts with a view to obtaining a result.

Most of our generals are shrewd enough to be aware of this fact, and often take the special of the · local ' newspaper, or one of great circulation, into a sort of semi-confidence, imparting highlycolored information about such a regiment, such a brigade, and such an officer. How many times are correspondents ushered from the presence of an American general, after a long conference, with "Do not forget to notice my own personal staff!" which means, as every war correspondent knows, "one word for my staff and two for me." It is a well-known fact among newspaper men that genera's very often place every obstacle in the way of the honest, well-meaning reporter when he is trying his best to obtain the facts concerning army operations; and when the poor fellow's letter is prepared, will detain it without revision; and when it is published, summon the author to headquarters for a reprimand for making some unimportant mistakes, at the same

time making a flattering allusion to the letter of Fluent Puffer, Ecq., special correspondent of the Manhattan Milk-and-Water Meddler. In addition to this, the Government essays to have an eye to what correspondents furnish for publication; and, as an instance of the efficiency of the officers selected for this censorship, I cannot refrain from publishing a few facts connected with a case which came under my immediate notice not long since. Once upon a time a great city was occupied by the Federal forces, in the great State of Virginia, and the general commanding hastened back from this captured city to his headquarters, to convey the welcome news to the President and Secretary of War. An official despatch was soon flashing over the telegraphic wires to the North, announcing that two cities had been quietly occupied by our troops, and the navy yard was safe." While all this was going on the "navy yard" was burning down, and an enterprising reporter, who witnessed the burning, hastened to the telegraph office and prepared a despatch for the Northern newspapers, con-

taining the facts of the burning and other interest ing items. Upon presenting his despatch for transmission he was informed that it could not-be sent as it was condemned by the censor, because it did not agree with the report of the commanding ge-Correspondents may often be imposed upon, and may often wilfully and inadvertently publish false statements, but with all their faults, what would

we have known of the history of the campaign on the Peninsula, but for their reports? The official despatches of General McClellan, during the whole length of the expedition, would not fill one of the open columns of The Press. The courage of army correspondents has often been spoken of lightly in the North, but the history of this war will exhibit many instances of personal bravery exhibited by this class of public servants. I have seen them exposing their lives, unmindful of danger, where the battle raged the hottest, admired by the soldiers, but often blamed for fool-

hardiness, for making these great porsonal risks for the sake of obtaining news, and especially perfeeting their lists of killed and wounded. During the war, thus far, four correspondent have died at their posts from disease contracted while in the army; three have died from wounds

received in battle; seven have been taken prisontions in our army. They can tell him, too, (though they dare not publish the fact,) of how certain major generals have been surprised by the enemy in the East and West, while they lay drunk in their tents, and how these men were complimented, instead of being cashiered, by the commanding generals, for fear that their valuable services would be lost to the army in the future. In fact, they will tell the historian how, with abundance of men and means to have crushed the rebellion right out. these means have nearly all been wasted in the face of the foo, while the enemy, according to Wilcox, Corcoran, Bowman, and Vogdes, is stronger to day than ever before, because he has collected

and concentrated his men and means, and has a settled system of prosecuting the war.

I find, Mr. Editor, that my communication is growing too long to be read, and so I will a close with a brief allusion to the reports of the battle of Slaughter's Mountain. The people notice a great difference between the official report of General Pope and the letters of army correspondents. I happen to know that there were but three reporters actually present at that battle, and many of the "special reports" published were written by persons stationed somewhere between Washingten and Culpeper. These reporters picked up their statements from stragglers, just as Bull Run Russell used to do, and made their own additions whereever a hiatus in the account presented itself, but did the latter without Bull Run Russell's regard for probabilities. The battle of Slaughter's Mountain was a military mistake—a failure—a battle that should never have been fought in the manner it was. Common sense will tell any man that wille Gen. Banks sacrificed two splendid brigades and concentrated his men and means, and has a set FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LES THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

mb20-tf AUTION.—Having seen a spurious O srticle of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from us.

JAREUTOHE & LAVERGNE,

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

lery causing the earth to tremble beneath their feet, should have been reinforcing their fighting brethren and executing at least two flank movements upon Stonewall Jackson, rentering his crossing the Rapidan impossible, and the capture of his whole army probable. The fact that Jackson was allowed to recross a swollen river with notion of accompanying the army in its overland a large army, leaving scarcely a straggler behind, trip to Little Rock, but my experience has driven or the moral effect of a cannon shell whistling in all such insane thoughts out of my head. Such a his rear, can never reflect credit upon our generals. wretched, God-forsaken oven I never conceived The heroes of Slaughter's Mountain were Banks. before. Imagine a long prairie, at the present Geary, and Prince, and the people will remember them. We sent the flag of truce to the enmy, asking permission to bury our dead, and he left the field at his leisure unmolested, with a brigdier general and staff and four hundred other valtable prisoners, but not until he was satisfied that he would be crushed by the Army of Virginia fall

SPECIAL

hundred mule teams, and ten thousand negroes move mistily about, hiding their deeds of darkness. the men fought like the men commanded by hajor There are a few scattered houses, mostly of wood, Il constructed with a due regard to the circulation of air and dust. The dust takes a very ungentlemanly advantage of the opportunity, and forces its unwelcome presence into the most sacred shrine. When the soldiers first came, and some are no better now, they were fearfully ragged, but dust and perspiration made a very good substitute for clothing. Everything is literally painted with dust. Nobody pretends to try to keep clean. Not a breath hold the money, subject to the order of the party from whom the cotton was purchased, who, if he of fresh air is to be had for love or money. There be a loyal man, will get his money; if not, the is an apology for a levee which was overflowed in Maj. General Reno's division arrived at the the spring, and was broken through in several places. It is now one dust heap, and with a singupoint last evening, after a march of two nights and lar disregard of comfort and cleanliness, many of three days. We left Fredericksburg at 7 P. M. the residences are built just behind it, where the the same evening I dated my last letter, and dust can blow nicely, and without any extra exermarched until daylight next morning, when the tion. directly into the front windows Even for the column halted until 8 A. M., and then resumed the purpose for which a levee is usually intended, it is an abortive little performance, for range at the water was two feet above the highest point of it, line of march. We reached Bealton, a station of the Orange and Manassas Railroad, on Thursday morning, when we took the cars, arriving at Cil and every house in tewn was five feet under water. There are no years that some water does not come The division bivouncked in the open field until

or twice a year converted into a swamp, or rather a lake, degenerating, as the hot weather comes on into a Slough of Despond. I have not had the courage to pass beyond the bluffs into the country beyond, but I am informed that the land is low and

ral move is in progress, and the divisions are at a emporary halt, until the ammunition and provision rains come up. The weather is cool and pleasant, similar to the latter part of September. A few degrees lower last night would have produced frost. There was a general remark among the men at the cooliess of the nights in this section of Virginia. We suppose the mountain ranges of the Blue Ridge, which are but a few miles distant, have probably some bearing upon the subject. We have lost the run of The Press, and it is

now occupies a portion of a farm owned by a rebe,

who left last Saturday or Sunday, when Jackson

A GENERAL MOVE IN PROGRESS.

Burnside's corps have the extreme left. A gen-

feared that Burnside was getting in his rear.

eneral Nathaniel P. Banks.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1862.

Special Correspondence of The Press.

peper Court House the same afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA

9 Miles beyond Culpeper Court House, Va.

RAPIDAN STATION, O. & A. R. R.,

BURNSIDE'S CORPS,

SATURDAY, August 16, 1863

doubtful when you receive this letter. Our mail communication in this locality is not yet in progress, and we, therefore, forward this correspondence rather "in the dark" as to when you will receive it. When we reach a "permanent base of operations," we shall advise you. Our own individual base is within the limits of a fifty acre field, penning this correspondence, and amusing ourselves wit. nessing the combats between the troops and several

J. P., JR. VERY LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Richmond Dates of the 16th.

nests of bees, which the men have accidentally

stirred up. From present appearances it is very

rebable that the bees will hold the field.

The Fight at Cumberland Gap Only the Beginning." FROM GORDONSVILLE JACKSON'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

OUR ARMS BLESSED WITH ANOTHER VICTORY."

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 16th inst. From East Tennessee it is stated : The engage ment at Tazewell last week is but the beginning of active operations in that quarter. Information of a much more important movement in that direction will be received before the expiration of another week.. Our officers and men, are fully alive to an opportunity of striking a blow at the minious of Lincoln, and stirring news will reach us ere

many days. MEETING OF CONGRESS. The Confederate Congress will reassemble at the many matters of importance, claiming their attention, is one already brought to the notice of the grand jury of Richmond. We allude to the cases of persons guilty of stealing and arming our slaves and inciting them to rebellion and insurrection-We have laws imposing severe penalties against persons stealing negroes, and it is no palliation of the offence that the thioves are Federal seldiers. Some policy should be adopted by the Government for the severe and summary punishment of every captured Yankee any way instrumental in despoiling Southern men of their property, and we earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the subject.

YANKER FAILURE AT VICKSBURG. Gen. Van Dorn estimates the shell thrown by the enemy, during the bombardment, at 300,000. With this stupendous expenditure of ammunition nothing was accomplished save considerable damage to buildings and a very slight destruction of life. The Yankees left about six hundred and fifty men entrenched in bomb-proof ditches. Some are victims of fever, some of the Arkansas. In plain words, they all died. O.

FROM GORDONSVILLE: Latest reports to half past twelve yesterday, represent everything quiet. It is said that the forces under Pope are concentrating in Madison county, and will perhaps attempt a flank movement on Jackson, while Burnside, who is being heavily reinforced by McClellan, advances through Culpeper and Orange.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL JACKSON. RICHMOND, August 12.—The following official despatch was received at headquarters here to-day : was received at headquarters here to-day:

VALLEY DISTRICT, August 11, 8 & A. M. .

COLONEL: On the evening of the 8th inst., God blessed our arms, with another victory. The battle was near Ocder Run, about six miles from Culpeper Court House. The enemy's force, according to the statements of prisoners, consisted of Generals Banks', McDowell's, and Sical's commands. We have over 490 prisoners, including soners, consisted of Generals Banks', MoDowell's, and Sigel's commands. We have over 490 prisoners; including Brigadier General Prince. Whilst our list of killed is less than that of the enemy yet we have to mourn the loss of some of our best officers and men. Brigadier General Charles Winder was mortally wounded whilst ably discharging his duty at the head of his command, which was the advance of the left wing of the army. We have collected about 1,500 small arms and other ordnance stores. I am follows! tores. I am, Colonel, your ob't, serv't.,
T. J. JACKSON,
Mojor General Commanding.
Colonel B. H. Chilton, A. A. G.

THE LAST KICK OF THE DYING BEAST. [From the Petersburg Express, 13th]

The "Twenty million" Northern Behemoth that rushed so furlously into the bloody arens of war some sixteen months ago, threatening, with frightful pawings and roarings, to smash up everything in its way, is now in a moribund state. The dying monster has convulsively, gathered up all its remaining vital energies for a last spamodic kick, after which it will be food for buzzards. In plainer speech, Lincoln has called for 600,000 more men, which is tantamonut to a declaration that the North is at its last gasp, and is writhing in the final paroxysm of her fury, preparatory to her giving up the ghost. Let the South rejoice over the desperate condition of her accuracy for, as manifested in this dernier resort. All that she has got to do is to make ready for administering another blow a la Chickshominy, which will put an end to her troubles, and rid her forever of her brutal invaders. [From the Petersburg Express, 13th]

before their turn came.

It is an awful time at present in Yankeedom. The "draft" is about as welcome up in that latitude as would be the Angel of Death. There is a universal consternation, which produces the most dismat scenes, especially amongst the rampant, rabid fanatics, who, when they put the red ball of war in motion, had not the remotest conception that any occasion could arise that would expose one of themselves to bodily harm. Already are they twisting and twilling and squirning in all sorts of ways to escape the fearful call. They are not exactly the creatures to prove their faith by their works when they have to do it by fighting. Horace Greeley would see every negro slave roasted alive overslow fires upon gridicons before he would put himself within range of a loaded and cocked rebel rifie. Bo would Seward, so would Lincoln, so would Garrison, Gerritt Smith, and all the other Abolition villians, that gabble so terribly about war and blood when they know that their carcases are not in peril. They care not how many hecatombs of ignorant foreigners fall victims to the devillah cause which they themselves are afraid to fight for. They can read with perfect composure and complacency the long lists of killed and wounded of those deluded hirelings of Lincoln which every battle runs up. But now, thank Heaven, the

Special Correspondence of The Press.] HELENA, ARK., July 12, 1862. Appearance of the Country. I have been here two days, and a century feebly expresses the real length of my stay. I had some

stage of water, about twenty feet above the level of the river, half a mile in breadth, and of indefinite length, and covered with six inches of impalpable dust, under cover of which some one hundred and fifty sutlers, some two thousand white men, five in, and consequently the whole of the town is once the day following, when it again advanced, util t arrived at this point, where it is halted, soil

> swampy, and intersected by creeks. The horrors of living in such a place are too much for contemplation. Macaulay says he who has never seen a storm in the tropics, may be said not to know what a thunder-storm is, he who has never seen the Himalayas may be said never to have seen mountain scenery, and he who has never read Barrere's Memoirs may be said not to know what it is to lie. To that famous climax let me add that he who has never been in Helena does not know what heat is. There are many things about this war which Northern people who stay at home can never comprehend! Among others, the heat. To feel the sun burn, to pass from the shade into the sun, I feel as though you were passing close by a burning house, to place your hand out at the window and feel it bake, while the rest of your body is comfortable, to be continually, night and day, without a moment's cessation, in a perspiration, which is rendered profuse by the slightest exertion, such as writing, playing the piano, or playing a game of billiards, to be glued to a chair if you sit in it five minutes, to cross a street for the sake of ten yards of shade; to have no appetite and eat nothing more than barely enough to sustain life, to drink ravenously whenever you see anything in a liquid form, to abhor tobacco, and sneer at the finest regalias, to roll at night from side to side in your bed, crazed nearly to death by the eternal hum of mosquitoes, and to wake in the morning unrefreshed, only to

go through the same round of fretting and sweating and swearing, and when you leave to have a bill of two dollars and a half a day thrust in your face by a blatant Secessionist; this, more than this, it is to visit Helena. I could beat out my brains against the nearest door post for having been such a fool as to come here; but having come, and survived for two days, I have faint hopes of returning to that comparative paradise, the lovely city of Memphis. Yes, my friends, there is a hotel in Helens. It

is a two-story house, just behind the dustiest part of the levee, and has one cool place about it—the open hall from front to rear of the house, in the second story. The dining-room is a low, hot, ricketty old kitchen The fare consists of roast pork, boiled ham, some very good vegetables, since they are not cooked in cistern water, in which you can perceive, with the naked eye, a large and wellselected assortment of bugs, mostly of a brilliant red color, and innumerable legs; a drink, said to be coffee, but which I should call a decoction of Capitol in this city on Monday next. Among the tanbark and dish-water, and flies ad libitum. The landlord is Major somebody, very large and fat, and is always swearing at niggers. He is a rank Secessionist, and has a "mufitash on his face." His daughters would be pretty, but that they dip snuff, chew tobacco, and bang from morning to night on a wheezy, snorting old plane of the year one, and tuned last at the foundation of Rome. The old lady is as fat as her lord and master, talks like a-yes, like two nigger-wenches, and can lie like a Jew. For all this entertainment you pay two dollars and a half a day. There is no other hotel in the place, which is surely a mercy, if they

were all like the Commercial.

are everywhere. I never saw such crowds of them. Ragged, jolly, good-natured, lazy, and jubilant fellows they are too. They really think the tables are turned. They steal all their master's property and sell it, they put on airs before white folks, they don't work any more nor any harder than they want to, and they get all they want to eat. They are coming into our lines in crowds every day. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to characterize General Curtis' conduct in regard to the negroes without seeing his documents, and knowing what he has to say; but the universal judgment of his officers, and of all who have had occasion to observe his course, is that it has been very injudicious. On the latter part of his march he confiscated all he could find, and gave them a general invitation to come with the army. It was rather galling to our men to have these negroes who did no work fed, when the army was on half, and even quarter rations, and to see them riding in the train wagons, while they had to march through the dust. Along the march from Jacksonport to Helena, our road was much obstructed by fallen timber. Through the whole of this section Curtis took along all the negroes he could find, men, women, and children, and the result may be imagined. The soldiers and officers took to "negro stealing" just for the fun of the thing, and the camps were filled with this black rabble. Cases have been known where officers have gone to the negroes of planters, who may for aught they know, have been Union men, and enticed them to go away. Now, the objection to all this is, not that the negroes are freed—they will all be free by and by, but such conduct is utterly subversive of all discipline. It gets the privates and subalterns of the army into the way of taking private property without the authority of their commanding officer. When a general is marching through a country, particularly an enemy's country, he may take whatever property he wants and use it for the purposes of his army or

his march. But such proceedings are arbitrary enough, and productive enough of injustice at best. and the little safeguard that even the slight formalities of military law and military necessity may be able to give the unfortunate victims of a hostile here hopes he will be elected. He has been in the habit of giving "free papers" to negroes. What they amount to, or where on earth he gets the authority for such acts, nobody knows, or pretends to guess. I have not been able to get at the number he has "freed," but the two thousand I see stated in the Northern papers is unquestionably an exaggeration. After he had "freed" them he did no make them work, nor did he make their freedom conditional upon their working, but he let them lie about, away from their homes and the localities where they could get employment, and support themselves, if the time ever shall come when they can have the privilege of trying it, and close on the heels of our army, where they are little better than a nuisance. Still, if these are the only abuses and inconveniences that are to fellow the emancipation of negroes, we may think ourselves lucky. When the confiscation act comes to be properly applied through the edict of the courts, every negro that is emancipated will be left right in his tracks, and can by some system of organized labor be made useful to the country, and can aid in the development of its resources; but to emancipate them in this helter-skelter sort of way, compels them to run away, and gets them into unsettled, roving ways of

> COTTON. The views I expressed in my last as to what should be the policy of the Government on the cotton question have received very decided confirmation from what I have seen in Helena. General Curtis has now taken the whole matter into his

cipation question.

life, and unless we are careful, we shall have a

perfect band of gypsies overrunning the land. But

this is not the place for a dissertation on the eman-

own hands, and undertakes to control everything.

To get a permit to buy you must go to General Curtis; to be able to ship you must go to General Curtis; to be able to get transportation you must go to General Curtis. Still, his policy is to get the cotton to this place; honestly if you can, but get it So after one has ebtained a permit to buy, a per mit to ship, and an order for transportation, and has invested his money honestly, he has to run another blockade at Memphis. Now this is al wrong. There should be some settled policy; there should be some way of knowing just what may be expected. If the Government leaves these matters in the hands of the military commanders of departments let us know that. If the rules of our military commanders permit us to buy cotton and ship it to the borders of another department, and the commander of that department can con fiscate and sell, by the hands of the quartermaster, the cotton thus honestly bought and shipbed in pursuance of the law and authority of a lawful representative of the Government. however monstrous such a doctrine may be, let us know it. Let us no longer be in the dark. My opinion, that the military idea of the Government policy is the best, is still more strongly confirmed. Let the Government seize the cotton, give receipts for it, carry it to Boston or New York, and sell it. Then let them deduct the expenses and

Government will have confiscated his property in the most simple, economical, and effectual manher. All the military men who do not wish to speculate themselves wish this might be done. It secures the cotton, it deprives the South of gold. and secures for loyal men the full value of their cotton. Neither of these very valuable objects has been secured by the present poster.

A new order of General Grant's, dated August , which I suppose you have seen, reached here to day. It is to the same effect as the order of General Sherman in relation to the same matter, and prohibits the deportation of coin, treasury notes, or other property for the purpose of trading with the South. It orders the seizure of all cotton

Treasury Department) COVERNMENT CALLED ON FOR RELIEF. But I am informed, on the best authority, that authentic representations of the chaotic state of affairs here have been made at Washington, and the Government will soon announce a definite policy. There are other reasons why this should be done as quickly as possible. It is not fair to accuse public nen anonymously of acts which are not proved by evidence patent to everybody, but I hardly think the officials here deserve the benefit of that charitable rule. An agent of the Treasury Department, who has been here making investigations into those natters said, yesterday, that he had been in public ife for twenty years and never saw corruption that began to equal what there was here. By and by I may give you an inkling of it, but at present let me tell you how the cotton is procured. A great deal of it is brought in by negroes who sell it for five or ten dollars a bale. It is worth two hundred in New York. They steal it from their masters, some of whom have run away and some have not. After they get the money they don't know the value of it, and the soldiers steal it from them. Two oldiers, the night before last, met a white man from whom they demanded his money or his life; and as he had two hundred dollars in gold in one pecket and six hundred dollars in treasury notes in the other, he gave them the gold and they went away satisfied. Of course, they will steal from negroes A darkey came running said, but it was from the wrong "orifisor." He show them his massa's plantation where there were one hundred and five bales of cotton, and they were going to haul it to the river bank opposite Helena, where they would sell it. General Washburne

asked the negro how much he was going to ask for it: "I dunno," says Sambo. "Massa's run away and de oberseer's run away and de cotton is dar, and white massa git 'em and pay darkey." "Well, should you think five dollars a bale would be as well have that as not. General Washburne orhe got back, and not to sell a bale until he had seen for twenty-five cents a pound, to be paid after the war is over. The contract was witnessed by a brigadier general or a colonel, I have forgot which. This pretends to be a strict compliance with Gen. a sham sale.

BAD EFFECTS OF COTTON ON OUR ARMY OFFICERS. The fact is you cannot begin to conceive the frauds and peculations and the abuses of official position which are going on here every day. If the army stays at Helona, the officers will all be either sick or so rich that they won't be fit for anything but gentlemen. As in California and Australia the troops could not be kept together for the gold, so here very few can be found who do not, to some extent, neglect their duties for cotton speculations. Colonels lend their wagons and their troops as escorts, buy a few bales themselves, and are willing to lend their influence to those who give them a "bonus" for it. Quartermasters are in the largest sort of demand. Scouts and pickets, who are supposed to know all that is going on in the outside world, are more valuable for their knowledge of cotton than for what they know of the enemy. THE JEWS.

These creatures are here, as everywhere with the army, in hordes. It is they who have in reality made the practice of cotton trading almost disreputable They care not how they get their cotton so that they get it "sheep." Thev will run any risks to their life or their funds to find out choice chances to buy cotton for almost nothing. They hire negroes to steal from their masters, from buyers, from the levy generally, and from each other. I really believe that among those harpies the rule of honesty among thieves does not hold, for they skin each other without mercy. They swarm out on the roads leading into the country, and meet wagons carrying cotton to the levee. There they cajole the drivers with whisky or money, and get them to carry it to some other place than the one to which it was destined; or if the owner is with it, and has sold it, they will offer him a cent a nound more than his other bargain. They are largely in the sutler business, but such as deal in that small way are more plebeians. There are some representatives here of the leading houses in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and they are investing all the way from twenty-five to a hundred thougand dollars in cotton. STEALING. Thieving is the grand universal prevailing vice of

a soldier. Everything about him tends to confound in his mind the distinctions of meum and tuum. Almost all the property they see is Government property, which better men than they think themselves fully authorized to steal. In marching through the country, the foreging has not been aya. tematized and kept under the control of our officers, as it ought to have been. Men and subalterns have he finds, instead of a horse, his bridle, held up in the air about as high as a horse's head. This is a fact. The soldiers of this army, having had more experience than the generality of soldiers in the thieving art, have acquired the greatest passion for the amusement of appropriating other people's goods. It is not safe to leave a horse without watching for a single moment. If a soldier wants a ride he is just as likely to jump on the first horse he sees as not. Mules are stolen right out of the harness. When the men crowd around the narrow opening of a sutler's tent, they invariably steal more than they buy. When goods are piled on the evee, waiting a few moments to be carried up on the bank, or on board the boat, they are almost sure to be decimated by thieves. The stealing propensities of the army extend to everybody who has long been in contact with them. Now, the steamboat men on the Mississippi river have always been noted for their exalted virtue, and particu larly for their strict and conscientious honesty. But evil communications," &c., &c., you know, and the last sad result of the vicious associations of the steamboat men is seen in the following fact, which I have just learned from the best authority: From Memphis to Helena the steamboats will, as a very great favor, carry sutlers' goods, but they will not give bills of lading for them, nor will they be re-

Memphis in the night, and after dark they go about

among the sutlers' goods foraging. They break

open boxes of wine and take out from one to five

boxes. They take halves of cheese and a heavy

discount out of the gingerbread, orackers, butter,

eggs, and every manner of eatable and drinkable

that can be made useful on board a steamboat.

TWO CENTS.

Thus they supply themselves without cost, and a they have given no bills of lading, and are not responsible for loss, they are "all right," and charge it to the long account. Our delightful landlord makes the day hideous with complaints of the soldiers. They steal his knives and forks, his tumblers, his soap and towels, and-for which may they be everlastingly burned-his mosquito bars, leaving the future denizens of the rookery to the added horror of Helena mosquitoes, which are celebrated, by the way, for wearing dress swords, navy revolvers, and Chinese gongs. When the officers of Gen. Steele's staff arrived here, after their long trip through the State, they had, of course, a "big wash" on hand, and one of them told me that, out of four dozen handkerchiefs and from a dozen and a half to three dozen of every other article of clothing, he only got back, on an average, three of each kind. This is a great country, that is a fact.

THE NEWS. Here I have written you a long mess of stuff, and have not yet come to the news. There is but little of general, interest, but it all points to the general result of successes, or rather successful aids, of the Secesh. Here, as everywhere else, guerilla parties are organizing and making attacks upon our forces whenever they see a weak point, which they can attack without danger to themselves. I will give you the several items of interest that have occurred here of late, all of which, you will see, point to the same general result. THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY. Under Colonel Daniels, was left at Cape Girardeau to guard that point. They had been there some

three months and had done most excellent service.

No rebels had appeared in the neighborhood without being promptly cleaned out, and the point, which is one of great strategic importance, was took it into his head, not only without orders but in defiance of express orders, to take a little trip across the country to Helena, and so off he starts. The march is described as being straggling and disorderly in the extreme, squads and companies of men being detached and left to guard points of supposed importance, and the whole command being very much scattered. Of course, such a freak as this was not going to be very long kept from the coming to Memphis, and says none will be allowed vigilant Secesh, and by the time the wagon-train to pass without the special order of the Treasury got to the St. Francis river it was attacked and Department. (General Sherman vetoed even the captured. The men were quietly sleeping in their tents, at daylight, when, without a moment's warning, a body of Texan Rangers, reported at twelve hundred but in reality about one hundred and fifty, rushed upon them, put them to flight, and took their wagons. There were seventy of our men, of whom eight were killed and thirty wounded. About twenty of the Secesh were killed, from which it seems that our men must have made a good fight. Some few escaped and made for Helena, where General Steele, who was in command, sent reinforcements to Clarendon, where it was supposed a considerable force had rallied. Five regiments of infanty, a battalion of cavalry, and a battery, were sent out under command of General Hovey. Despatches have been received from them, saying that they found no enemy. They remain there for further orders. If this army goes to Little Rock they will stay there, but nothing can be decided

until General Curtis or his successor arrives, for it

is very currently reported that General Curtis is to be superseded. SKIRMISH AT PILLOW'S PLANTATION. . A detachment of the 47th Indiana Regiment and burne, who commands the brigade of which they compose a part, over into Mississippi, durectly opposite here, with orders to seize all cotton belonging to noted Secessionists, and to prevent the burning of cotton by the guerillas. On Sunday night a squad of about twenty of the Wisconsin regiment halted into General Washburne's office the other day and for the night at a cotton-press. About half a wanted a pass to go across the river; he had one, he mile in their rear a portion of the Indiana regiment halted also for the night. Another was going across the river with some white folks to detachment from the Indiana regiment was sent to scour the country, and directed to meet the Wisconsin men at the cotton-press, when both were to fall back to the main body. The Indiana men lost their road, and, at daylight, the Wisconsin men were surprised in their beds by a party of about forty guerillas. Before they could wake several of them were sabred, but, in a moment, they were up and began a running fight. The detachment in their rear hearing the firing enough?" "Yes, massa, I reckon." Now, the came up, and the guerillas skedaddled, with a loss rascals who get that cotton will make twenty thou- of two killed and several wounded. Our loss was sand dollars out of it. The Government might just one killed and ten or twelve wounded. One man was struck with a knife across the nose, cutting it dered the negro to report to General Curtis when | quite in two. The rebels seized him by the heels and tried to drag him off as a prisoner, but they him. But the nigger won't know enough to do had caught a tartar. He would not go. He fought, that, and probably the "white massa's" specula- and hit, and kicked so hard that they had to drop tion is safe enough. Another: Two hundred bales of him and seek safety in flight; but before they left cotton came up river, bought, as the voucher stated, him they cut his face all to pieces. They tried to cut his throat, but, being unacquainted with the precise locality of the jugular vein, only succeeded in cutting his windpipe. The Wisconsin men had no pickets out, and no watch of any sort. If they Grant's order, but it is in reality either a forced or | had been thus prepared they would not have lost a man. As it was, they lost some seven or eight in the way of prisoners. The parties attacking them were certainly guerillas-one of their men confessed it; and if they are caught they will be hung. A force has been sent in pursuit of them. This skirmish occurred close by the plantations of

the brother of General Pillow and Captain Brown,

of the Arkansas, and their cotton is now being hauled to the bank of the river. INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES. About two weeks ago, a large and valuable mail from Little Rock to the east was intercepted by some of our troops, and it proved to contain important despatches from General Hindman to Richmond. He gave a most gloomy and desponding view of affairs in Arkansas. He said that he had about 30,000 troops in all, some at Little Rock. but mostly scattered through his "schools of instruction." but that of these not more than three thousand were armed, the balance being a mere mob, kept together more by want of anything better to do than patriotism. He said he had not an officer under him who was worth his salt-not one. All his work he had to do himself, without a particle of help. There was no one competent to drill and instruct either men or officers, and, in short, unless he was speedily supplied with arms, and some competent officers were sent to him, he might as well give up and let the Yankee hordes rule the State. The messenger who carried this mail was foolishly allowed to escape, and he undoubtedly carried the news of the capture to Hindman. Day before yesterday another capture was made of a mail, but evidently a bogus one, intended to correct the effect of the genuine one. There are two despatches from Hindman, and two or three private letters, one of which is in Hindman's handwriting, and signed "Tebbetts," purporting to be a friendly letter to one "James T. Logan, Jackson, Mississippi." These despatches are not so voluminous as the others, and are very different in tone. They commence by saying that it is hardly safe to send important despatches in the unsettled state of the country, but that General Cooper's peremptory order admits of no delay. General Hindman is very much gratified to hear that General Bragg is to have command of the Department. He has taken the responsibility of delaying to obey the orders to move upon the enemy at Helena "at once," as they are probably based upon an erroneous idea of his strength and resources. He further says "I have in camps of instruction at this place and Pine Bluff shout 18,000 elective men, well atmod!-I-have in camps of instruction six or eight thousand men, either wholly unarmed, or else armed with guns that are of little use, such as shot guns, carbines. &c. The arms brought over by Captain Hart, together with those brought by General Parsons, have relieved me of embarrassment, and enabled me to make effective the greater part of my command. If Major Bankhead arrives safely, as I think he will, I can then arm the balance of my men. I have six batteries, containing forty brass pieces and one battery of iron guns, &c., &c , to offset what he had said before that, he had not a piece of artillery that could be depended upon. He winds up by saying that when Major Bankhead arrives, he shall have an armed effective force of 24,000 to 26,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 54 pieces of artillery.

is reported at the mouth of White river. If that s so, our supplies to General Hovey's expedition will be intercepted, and we shall have to furnish his troops by land, which will be slower and more expensive.

General Curtis has just returned.

CASCO.

He then details his plan of operations, which is to

draw the enemy out of range of his gunboats, and

annihilate him. How easy it is to make men on

paper. These despatches are known to be false.

and the others genuine by other signs than internal

evidence. The others were in a large mail-bag

with some 500 other letters. These have only two

or three letters with them, in one of which the ar-

rival of the gunboats up the river is announced

several days before they could really have heard it.

The plan was a good one, but bunglingly executed.

The gunboat Flirt is still here, and the Arkansas

GENERAL McUALL AT HOME.—General McCall reached home, by private conveyance from Wilmington, at a late hour on Saturday, night, and was in his accustomed seat at the Episcopal Church, in this borough, on Sunday morning. During the performance of divine service, a fervent prayer of thankegiving for his safety, and return from captivity, was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Newton, the effect of which upon the congregation was most effective and impressive. After service, the gellant soldier was surrounded by his friends and neighbors, who gave him such a heartfelt welcome as his true and tried services to his country richly merited.— West Chester Republican, 19th. sponsible for loss. They usua'ly make the trip from

FREE COTTON—Free cotton is the name which might with propriety be given to a new kind of fibre which has recently been brought from the Andes, where it grows in perfection as high as the fortieth parallal of latitude, and where the ground is covered for several weeks annually with snow. It'is a perennial tree, and lives for many years. It cannot be distinguished from the fine grades of Southern cotton.—Newburyport Herald.

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ANONVILLE, Tenn , July 30.

ANONVILLE, Tenn , July 30.

Partment of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the day of the engagement at Tompkinsville, a full report of which I have already sent you, I moved my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Georgis regiment of partisan; rangers, commanded by Col. A: A: Hunt, and Major Gano's Texas squadron, to which were attached two companies: Cf Tennessee cavalry; in the direction of Glasgow, which place I reached at I2 o'clock last night. There were but few troops in the town, who fied at our approach. The commissary stores, clothing, &c., together with a lerge supply of medical stores, found in Glasgow were burned; and the guns were distributed among my command, about two hundred of which were unarmed when I left Knexville.

From Glasgow I proceeded along the main Lexingtom road to Barren_river, halting for a time near Cave citymy object being to induce the belief that I intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. I caused wires, connecting with a portable battery that I carried with me, to be attached to the telegraph line near. Horse Cave, and intercepted a number of despatches. At Barren river I detached three companies, under Captain Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt river bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Loui-ville.

On the following morning I moved on toward Lebanow

rapidly and destroy the Salt river bridge, that the troops along the line of railroad might be prevented from returning to Loui-ville.

On the following morning I moved on toward Lebauon, distant thirty-five miles from Barren river. At II o'clock at night I reached the bridge over Rolling, Fork, six miles from Lebauon. The enemy had received information of my approach from their spies; and my advance guard was fired upon at the bridge. After a short fight the force at the bridge was dispersed and the planks which had been torn up, having been replaced, the command moved forward to Lebauon. About two miles from the town a skirmlah commenced between two companies that I caused to dismount and deploy, and a force of the enemy posted upon the road, which was seen ended by its dispersion and capture. Lieut Col. A. X. Johnson, commanding the troops in town, surrendered, and I entered the place. The prisoners taken, in number about sixty-five, were paroled. I took immediate possession of the account of the surrender o

rival of the troops. I burned two long building full of commissary stores, consisting of upwards of five hundred sacks of coffee and a large amount of all other supplies in bulk, marked for the army at Oumberland Gap. I also destreyed a very large amount of clothing, boots, &c. I burned the bospital buildings, which appeared to have been recently erected and fitted up, together with about thirty-five wagons and fifty-three new ambulances. I found in the place a large store of medicines, five thousand sabres, and an immense quantity of ammunition, shell, &c. I distributed the best arms among my command, and loaded one wagon with them, to be given to the recruits that I expected to join me. I also loaded one wagon with ammunition. The remainder of the arms, ammunition, and the hospital and medical stores I destroyed. while in Lebanon, I ascartained from telegraphic de-spatches that I intercepted, that the force which had been started from Lebanon Junction to reinforce Lieut. Col. Johnson, had met and driven back the force under

Capt. Jack Allen, killing one of his men, and preventing him from accomplishing the purpose for which he had been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through been detailed.

I proceeded from Lebanon on the following day through Bpringfield to Macksville, at which point I was attacked by Home Guards. Two of my men were taken prisoners, and one severely wounded. I remained at Macksville that night to recover the prisoners, which I did early the next morning. I then left for Harrodsburg, capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road; reached Harrodsburg at half past 12 o'clock, and found that the Home Guard of all that portion of country had fied to Lexington. A force was also stationed on the bridge where the Lexington road crossed the Kentucky river. My reception at this place was very encouraging. The whole population appeared to turn out and vie with each other as to who should show us most attention.

I left Harrodsburg at six o'clock the same evening, and moved to Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, threatening Frankfort in order to draw off the troops from Georgetown: Remained there until the retura of my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a ferce in Frankfort of two or three them nat there was a force in Frankfori of two or three them-

my courier from Frankfort, who brought the information that there was a force in Frankfort of two or three theusand men, consisting of Home Guards collected from the adjacent counies, and a few regular troops.

From Lawrenceburg I, proceeded to Shryke's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, raised the boa!, which had been sunken, and crossed that evening, reaching Versailles at seven o'clock. I found this place abandoned by its defenders, who had fied to Lexington; remained there that night, and on the next morning marched toward Georgetown. While at Versailles, I took about three hundred Government horses and mules.

I passed through Midway on the road to Georgetown, and was informed just before reaching the place that a train from Frankfort was nearly due, with two regiments of Federals. I tor up the track, and posted a howitzer to command it, and formed my command along the line of the road; but the train was warned of our presence, and returned to Frankfort. Having taken postession of the telegraph office, I intercepted a despatch asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start the train from Lexington. I replied to send the train, and made preparations to receive it; but it was also turned back, and escaped.

I reached Georgetown, twelve miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of home grands heat material.

I reached Georgetown, twelve miles from Lexington, that evening. Just before entering the town, I was informed that a small force of home guards had mustered to oppose us. I sent them word to surrender their arms, and they should not be molested, but they fied. The people of Georgetown also welcomed us with gladness, and provided my troops with everything that they needed. I remained at Georgetown two days, during which time I sent out a company under Captain McMillan to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and Midway and Frankfort, and to blow up the stone bridge on that road, which he successfully accomplished. Hearing that a company of home guards were encamped at "Stamping Ground," thirteen miles distant, I despatched a company under Captain Hamilton to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was also accomplished, Captain Hamilton taking fifteen prisoners and all their guns, and destroying a large amount of medical and commissary supplies. I also, while at Georgetown, sent Captain Castleman with his company to destroy the railroad bridges between Paris and Lexington, and report to me at Winchester. This was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of return was done.

Determining to move on Paris, with a view of returning, and hearing that the place was being rapidly reinforced from Cynthiana, I deemed it of great importance to cut off the communication from that place, while I

to cut off the communication from that place, while I drew off the troops that were already there by a feint on Lexington. I therefore despatched a portion of twe companies toward Lexington, with instructions to drive the pickets to the very entrance of the city, while I moved the command toward Cynthians. When I arrived within three miles of the place, I learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, oavalry, and artillery. I deepatched the Texas squadron, under Major Gano, to enter the town on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery, under ior Gano, to enter the fown on the right, and the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get into the rear, while I moved my own regiment, with the artillery, under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Harris, down the Georgatown pike. A severe engagement took place, which lested about an huur and a half, before the enemy were driven into the town, and compelled to surrender. I took four hundred and twenty prisoners, including about seventy home guards. I regret to have to mention the loss of eight of my men in killed, and twenty-nine wounded. The enemy's loss was nineity-four killed and wounded, seconding to their own account. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they fought us from behind stone fences, and fired at us from buildings as we charged through the town. We captured avery fine 12-pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and about three hundred Government horses. The arms and Government stores were burned, and as many of the horses as we could bring with us were kept. I found a very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition, at this place, which I destroyed. The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati.

I proceeded next morning towards Paris, and was met on the road by the bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place. I reached Paris at four o'clock, remained there that night, and started towards Winchester next morning. As my command was filing out of Paris, on the Winchester pike, I discovered a large force of Federals coming toward the town, from the direction of Lexington. They immediately countermarched, supposing, no doubt, that my intention was to get into the rear. This enabled me to bring off my entire command without molestation, with the exception of two of my pickets, who were probably surprised. I reached Winchester that day, at tweive o'clock, and remained until four o'clock, that night, and remained until four o'cloc ceeded toward Bichmond. At Winchester I found a number of arms, which were destroyed.

I arrived at Bichmond at 12 o'clock that night, and remained until next afternoon, when I proceeded to Orab Orchard. I had determined to make a stand at Bichmond and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join me, but I received information that large bodies of cavairy, under General Clay Smith, and Colonels Woolford, Metcalf, Mundy, and Wynkoop, were endeavoring to surround me at this place. So I moved on to Orab Orchard. There I attached my portable battery to the telegraph leading from Stanford to Louisville, and learned the exact position of

the enemy's forces, and directed my movements ac-cordingly.

Leaving Orab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at So-Leaving Grab Orchard at 11 o'clock, I arrived at Somerset, distant twenty-eight miles, at sundown. I took possession of the telegraph, and countermanded all the previous orders that had been given by Gen. Boyle to intercept me, and remained in perfect security all night. I found a very large supply of commissary stores, cicting, blankets, shoes, hats, etc., at this place, which were destroyed. I also found the arms that had been taken from Gen. Zollicoffer, together with large quantities of shell and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. I also burned at this place, and Crab Orchard, about one hundred and thirty Government wagons. From Somerset I proceeded to Monticello, and from thence to between Livingsion and Sparta, where my command is now en-I left Kncxville on the 4th day of this month with about nine hundred men, and returned to Livingston on the 28th inst. with nearly twelve hundred, having been the 28th inst. with nearly twelve hundred, having been absent just twenty-four days, during which time I travelled over a thousand miles, captured seventeen towns, destroyed all the Government supplies and arms in them, dispersed about fifteen hundred home guards, and paroled nearly twelve hundred ragular troops. I lost in killed, wounded, and missing, of the number that I carried into Kentucky, about ninety.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Acting Brigading Gangal, C. S. A.

The Enrollment of Colored Citizens in Massachusetts. The Attorney General has written the following letter to the assessors on the subject of the enrollment of colored citizens:

Acting Brigadier General, C. S. A.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, August 15, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: Your letter, inquiring why the recent order of his Excellency provides that the new enrollment shall include the names of colored as well as white oitizens, admits of a brief and simple answer.

"The General Government has autherity to determine who shall and who may not compose the militia, and, having so determined, the State Government has no legal authority to prescribe a different enrolment."—[8 Gray 615] Such was the language of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in reply to certain questions proposed to them by the Governor and Council in December, 1859, after the Legislature struck out the word white from the militia law of Massachusetts, an alteration in consequence of which Governor Banks was constrained to veto the whole body of the general statutes. And the application of this well-settled constitutional principle is decisive of the question which now exercises your minds.

An act of Congress passed in May, 1792, requires that

principle is decisive of the question which now exercises your minds.

An act of Congress passed in May, 1792, requires that "each and every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as is hereinafter excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia," &c. While this law was in force none but white men could be enrolled, and the veto by which Gov. Banks thwarted attempts to enroll others was sustained alike by principle and authority. But an act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, materially alters the previously existing laws of the United States, viz: those of 1792 and 1795, and provides that "the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

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The anthorities of Massachusetts have no more right to

The authorities of Massachusetts have no more right to diminish its quota of troops by refusing to enroll black men, then they would have to reduce the age at which the obligation of military service terminates, from forty-five to forty years. The only possible question now open is whether colored men are citizens of Massachusetts, which ne one, I presume, will have the hardihood to deny, inasmuch as they are tax payers, voters, inrors, and eligible to office, and there is no inequality founded upon distinctions of races known to our laws.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DWIGHT FOSTER.