and devotion to the Flag that has waved in glory from the present hour, are the incontives that are relied PREMIUM AND BOUNTS ARE GIVEN FREELY MIUM AND BUIGITS ARE GIVER FREELY compense, in part, the citizen for the immediate compense, in part, the citizen for the immediate he makes in leaving his business, his family, fice he makes in leaving his business, his family, fice he makes in leaving his home at his country's country's praise rewarded the American partial ountry's praise rewarded the American paths of the Revolution—their descendants of this day that with pride the sacrifices and devotion of their DEAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED. DEAFTING HAS BEEN OEDERED.

600,000 more men are to be put into the field, in order
that the wicked rebellion egainst the best Government
that the wicked rebellion egainst the best Government
that the wicked robellion egainst the best Government
that the wicked robellion egainst that best Government
for remained. But our brave Generals must have 100,000
of these men now—at once. The true patriot has yet
the prilege of hast-ning, voluntarily, to his country's
ld, and being enrolled in the battle-stained regiments of

gustain her fair fame. Fathers, Sons, and Brothers, to sto come to their aid without delay. Let us do it. to keep bright our city's glory, and do our best for At a sey on the Committee:
By order of the Committee:
ALEXANDER HENRY, Chairman,
THOMAS WEBSTEE, Vice Chairman,
LORIN BLUDGET, Scoretary. CAMES OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR RE-CRUITING SERVIUE, LOUATION OF RENDEZ-

PHILADELPHIA CALLS ON HER SONS

ORDITANO
YOUZ, &c.
Captein Thomas J. Town. Lieutenant Patrick Egan,
Sith Regiment, 202 Dook street, above Second.
Lieutenant O. B. Griffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st
Regiment, No. 138 North Ninth street.
Captein Wm. J. Uhter, Captein Adam Schuh, 99th Beginent.
Lieutenant John S. Richl, Lieutenant George W. Tom-linson, 26th Regiment, corner Sixth and Carpenter, and 114 North Tolid street.
Captain P. McDonough, Lieutenant John Ourley, 2d eserves. Captain Matthew Reilly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market reet. Captain Wm. Wilson, Stat Regiment, 1118 Market caret.
(aplain Sthoh, Sist Begiment.
Lientenant Thomas K Boggs, 23d Regiment, northeast
corper Sixth and Obestrut, third story.
Lientenant George W. Wilson, 61st Regiment, No. 8
South Fifth attest.

outh Fifth affect.
William M. Duncan, Glat Regiment.
Licutenant Samuel Larkin, Licutenant John Stanton, i Receives. Lieutenant Charles Reen, Lieutenant Edward Hough, th Regiment, 532 North Third street. Lieutenant James B. Hadley, 28th Regiment, 419 Cal-Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488 Oaptain Christian at Worth Third street.
Oaptain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter B. Briggs, th Pennsylvania Lieutenant William Letford, 29th Regiment, 716 Market rest. Lieutenant John Boche, 18th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth rect. Lieutenant Daniel B, Meany, 13th Cavalry, 44 South erenth street. Lioutenant J. A. Gregory, 91st Begiment, 620 Chestant H. A. Sheetz, of Peunsylvania Reserves, 620

Lieutenaut Col. E. H. Flood, Major James Brady, R Pennsylvanta Artillery. Lieutenant Daulei F. Linn, 58th Regiment. Lieutenant Joseph M. Abbey, 112th. Captain John S. Davis. 90th Regiment, N. W. corner th and Chestnut streets laptain Jehn T. Durang. 90th Regiment, Armory of Bonsi Guards, Bace sweet bel w Bixth, des a private from each company of each regi-an20-10t uiting, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the uni, SINGLETON A. MESCER, Req., will receive seemonts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farmer's and Mechanics' Sank, and furnish them with printed scripts for the same; or their subscriptions may be paid to the member of the Committee to whom they subscribed. the Tressurer's receipt will be sent to the donor. THUMAS WEBSTEB. Chairman.

folice is hereby given, that the 'o umission appoint-by the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "An ween the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M. between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., (Sandays excepted,) for the purp se of receiving applications from, and granting certificates to, the Volunteers entitle to receive Bounty Money from the City of Phisielphia, under said ordinance and the supplements thanks. For the present, applications will be received only from those who have been enlisted in the City of Edited phia, on account of its quota, under the call of Edited phia, and have there in the carrier in the Edissiphia, on account of its quota, under the call of the Governor, and have been mustered for service in the new Regiments, as the bonuty to the recruits for the Old Greiments is paid from the fund raised by private subscription, and which payments, by a dupplementary Greimance, approved August 4th, 1862, excludes such retruits from participating in the City Bounty Fund. The sums payable to all who have thus volunteered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the city or elsewhere) since the call of the Prassical for 300,000 additional volunteered under said call, are as follows:

The Bounty is payable element when the Company to which the cleimant belongs is full, and the captain thereof is mustered into service, and the remainder when the Re-giment is completed, and the commanding officer thereof thall have been mustered into the service.

The stidence required for the certificate for the first 1st. A copy of the muster roll of the company, duly certified by the United States mustering officer.

3d. Satisfactory evidence that the applicant was enlisted in the city of Philadelphia for the purposes aforethe regiment to which the company has been attached to make the Blank forms of application will be furnished to be of the commission, 419 Prune street. JOHN C. KNOX, Chairman Philadelphia, August 11, 1862. OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!-PA-TRIOTIU Citizens who desire to subscribe to the IZENS' BUUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of

me Philadelphia quota of the President's call for three hundred thousand men, are respectfully informed that he Committee will sit daily to receive anisoristions from an A. M. to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. unicriptions may likewise be sent to either of the unengnen: ALEXANDER HENBY, Mayor's Office. CHARLES GIBBONS, Secretary, 252 South Third OHABLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom JAMES McCLINTOOK, City Treasurer, Girard HENRY D. MOORE, State Tressurer, 684 North leventh street.

SINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund, Dimers' and Mechanics' Bank.

THOMAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM WELSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.

J. BOSS SNOWDEN, Independence Hall.

ADOLPH E. BORIE, 153 Duck street.

S. W. DE OUURSEY, 681 Chestnut street.

8. W. DE UOURNEY, 681 Chestrut street.

GEORGE H STUART, 18 Bank street.

MICHARL V BAKER, Independence Hall.

GEORGE WHITNEY, office of A. Whitney & Sons.

RICHARD C DALE, 521 Market street.

LORIN BLODGET, Board of Trade Booms.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Independence Hall.

JOHN D. WATSUN, office of North American.

JAMES MILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street.

Ward committees will be appointed to procure sub-triptions in every ward in the city, due notice of which will shortly appear.

All subacriptions will be acknowledged daily in the Pers, unless otherwise raquested.

By order of the Committee,

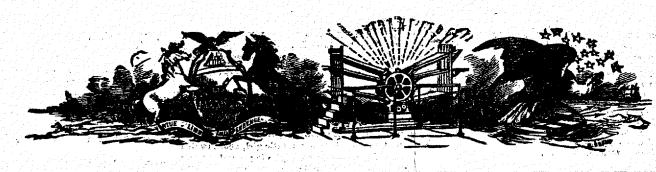
THUMAN WERSTED Chairman THUMAS WEBSTER, Chairman THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OTION OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS. The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of merica, entitled "An Actto aid in the Construction of Rallroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri Elver of the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Covernment the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purchash"

poses, in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of taid Thirty seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-uestioned Act, hereby the notice that the first meeting of the Board of Com-abscioners mentioned in said first mentioned Act will be said at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 send a Bryan Hali, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 cleock at noon.

James Bunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Raton, of Maine; Joseph A. Glimore, Charles W. Woodman, of New Hampsthire; Henry H. Baxter, Gerge W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Buttam, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, of Mattachusetts; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodst, Beginnin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdiek, Fletcher, of Matachusetts; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodst, Beginnin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdiek, Fletcher, of Matachusetts; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodst, Beginnin H. Gheever, Charles Fosdiek, Fletcher, of Matachusetts; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodst, Beginnin H. Grent, Jessey Helps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel B. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilfon, John Anderson, Azarlah Hoody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carter, Joseph Field. Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, B. De Witt Bloodgood. William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, of New York; Ephralm Marsh. Charles M. Harker, of New York; Bohralm Marsh. Charles M. Harker, Of New York, Bohralm Marsh. Charles M. Harker, Of New York, Bohralm Marsh. Charles M. Howa, Joseph H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William J. Johnson. Robert Finney, John A. Green E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, of Pennsylvanta; Maryland, Nosh L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Green H. R. Wilson, John Benns, H. W. Wells, Milliam H. Green, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Bennsh, H. Hander, Of New Zelland, M. William H. Charles M. Levis, William B. Oden, Charles M. Levis, J

PAMPHLET PRINTING, Best and

Between Front and Second, Bace and Arch sts. au8-2n* Li South FOURTH Street.



e apress.

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862. VOL. 6.—NO. 21.

SEA BATHING. FOR THE SEA BANGEMENT.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL-Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sun THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

open. jel**2-**tf SUMMER RESORTS. TINITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIO CITY, AUGUST 18, 1962.
Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular firstclass Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. BOBISON,

H. A. B. BROWN,

au18-12t*
Superintendents.

SEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE HOME. THE "WHITHOUSE," THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the ocean,
and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table.
Every attention given to guests, and terms moderate.
WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.
NO Bar at the "Whitehouse." au6-1m SEA BATHING, BRIGANTINE HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gun Now open for the season. The Dathing, and Yaohting being very superior.

Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, New Jersey.
M. LAWLOB, Proprietor. The above new house is now open for Bearders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well-ventilated, high ceilings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds. STAR HOTEL,

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. ROREST GROVE HOUSE-JESCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW JESEY.—The above popular Hotel is now ready for the SUMMER SEASON, having been thoroughly set in order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's

order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's Mountain Springs.

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

Having no exorbitant rent to pay, the proprietor of the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will accommodate families and visitors at as low a rate as a strict regard to the respectability of the House will afford. The moderate charges of this House, as compared with the neighboring boarding houses, is a feature which must commend itself to the attention of families who do not desire to pay extravagantly for a few weeks? recreation. TERMS—SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will ions addressed to the undersigned will P. MATHEWS, Proprietor.

HOTELS. DOWERS' HOTEL. Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW.

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renorated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requitites of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling public, desiring the best accomodations and moderate

charges, is respectfully solicited.
ie2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, 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 to man tham in their new quarters. CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED. see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1881.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPODIERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Declers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTURE 0. LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE MNGBAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES JOS. H. WATSON. jy31-6m No. 326 CHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRIORS.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND PANCY GOODS

M M P O B I U M,

Ho. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW MLEVERY,

PHILADELPHIA

ILLUMINATING OILS ""

L 100 bbls "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.

We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with class enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, fexi-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

B. FRANK. PALMER, Surgeon Artist to the Government Institutions, Washington. Also, to all of the Medical Colleges and Hospitals. pitals.
The "PALMER LIMBS," adopted by the Army and Navy Surgeons. Pamphlets sent gratis. Address,
B. FRANS. PALMER,
jy2-6m No. 1609 CHESTNUT Street, Philad's.

CAUTION. The well-carned reputation of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer hem as "FAIBBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frame and imposition. FAIRBANKS SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & 00., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents, CAUTION.—Having seen a spurious of article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from Ms.

JAREUTOHE & LAVERGNE,

myl8-if \$02 and 204 Bouth FEONT Street.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL, For sale by JAMES YOUOM, JR.,
OITY BRASS FOUNDRY, DRINKER'S ALLEY,

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 12, 1862. The Condition of Affairs at Nashville. It is a sad thought, a gloomy reflection, that people born and reared under the same Government constituting the same Nation, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, taught in the same schools, revering the same political axioms and maxims, claiming the same national origin, boasting the same national fathers, treasuring the same historic memories, glorifying the same battles, celebrating the same events, should, despite all these ties which should bind them together in the

bonds of indissoluble friendship, be engaged, by inevitable necessity, in a war with each ether. But the case becomes stronger and more touching when a person knows that if he enlist in the army, it is almost certain he will immediately encounter, in deadly strife, his own son, or his own brother; that he is compelled to seek the blood of his own relations. And this is the difference between Tennesseans and those of most other States. With the former it is a living fact appealing directly to the heart; for Tennesseans must fight their own kindred, in their own State, in their own county, at their own homes, and in the presence of their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters. Yet every day of the week, the recruiting office at the capiol is crowded with our citizens who have come to Nashville to enlist under the flag which they were aught from their infancy to love and revere. They could not organize companies at home, because the guerillas infest the country, and their own relations, if it were attempted secretly, would discover them to the enemy. Through the woods they come, following by-paths and unfrequented parts of the country, in Indian file; their shoes worn out, their clothes almost in shreds. They had heard of no such thing as bounty—they never dreamed of it they ask, they desire no such thing. Here there is no fund set spart for them by the State, then increased by counties, further increased by corporations, then largely increased by the contributions of wealthy citizens. No draft is suspended over the State to drive them into the ranks. But it is a thorough acquaintance with the rebellion, having seen its horrors, having felt its cruelties. having endured its hardships, having learned its aims, and having contrasted their present condition with their former state of happiness and prosperity -it is all this that intensifies and exalts their patriotism, and makes them resolve that they will sacrifice everything upon the altar of their country; it is this that makes them resigned to the ordeal. however bloody or torturing it may be. Better soldiers or more suitable for this war never lived. With every natural impulse to drive them forward. they have the additional advantage of a familiar acquaintance with the country. Taught from their nfancy to travel long distances on foot or on horse-

tion, they only ask to be allowed to serve their country. SOUTHERN NEWS. I have recently had an opportunity of conversing with a rebel officer from the South, from whom I learned a few things which I will proceed to communicate. He says that Beauregard has neither the confidence nor esteem of the authorities at Richmond, nor of the principal and well-informed officers in the army. That Beauregard's reputation is that of a vain, egotistic military imbecile, who, nevertheless, possesses the affection of the troops. That the victory at Shiloh would have been complete and overwhelming had not Albert. Sydney Johnston been killed. That the rebels, at one time, approached the gunboats so nearly and o close to the Federals that the gunboats had ceased firing because the slaughter had become indiscriminate of friend or foe, and Beauregard failed to avail himself of this advantage.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

He says that the number of troops at Vicksburg

back, they do so without fatigue. Schooled in the

use of the rifle from boyhood, accuracy of aim, by

force of habit, has become a second nature. Such

are the man who are now daily flocking to the

Union army. Caring nothing for bounty nor posi-

was fifteen thousand, and that Breckinridge was there; that all the planters in that vicinity had burned their cotton, and had planted none this year; that the entire crop of the whole country consisted of corn; that the South would raise this year corn enough to supply them for three years; that there was great scarcity of meat among the citizens—only enough for the white families—the negroes enting molasses and bread. I could not induce him to inform me what number of troops were at Chattanooga. He says, however, that it is not as large as we estimate it, but that he learned that the army at Tupelo would reinforce it. TYPANNICAL DISCIPLINE IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY. He says that the discipline of the Confederates is severe even to tyranny, the slightest offence being punished with death. Military executions, at one time, became so frequent that they nearly lost their effect, and, consequently, had to be, to some extent, discontinued. An auction and commission merchant of Nashville, well known in Philadelphia, M. C. Bruce, was forced into military slavery, having to work on the streets and become the scavenger of the city of Mobile, because he had sold whisky to the soldiers. Another person, formerly a wholesale merchant of Nashville, is kept in continual confinement because of the same offence. Another wellknown citizen of Nashville, an officer of McNairy's

service, and, resisting the execution of the senterce, was ordered to be hung, which order was executed. SOUTHERN OFFICERS—CONSCRIPTION. The officers in the Confederate army were elected for twelve months. At the time the conscript law went into operation, these officers being allowed to remain in service or retire, not one in twenty

battalion, of "bloodhound" notoriety, who passed

some broken bank money in the purchase of goods,

had his head shaved, was then drummed out of the

from Tennessee remained. The time has arrived when the choice must be made between the Union and rebel armies. There is no way of avoiding it. It is with the South a death struggle. Southern resources have been taxed to their utmost capacity. Every description of war material has been brought into requisition and use by the rebels. Their army is recruited to the last man capable of enduring the service. Their oredit has been exerted to a degree which required the enactment of laws to give a compulsory value to the evidences of indebtedness which they issue. Their agricultural resources have been forced into every channel which could aid them. Their fullest power has been organized; their utmost strength put forth. They are stronger now than they ever have been-stronger than they ever will be again. The same concentration of power, the same exercise and union of energies on the part of the Union people will overwhelm, will crush them the moment

the effort is made. OPINIONS OF TENNESSEE UNIONISTS. The Union men here regard the Administration as the exponent of the Constitution, the executor of the laws. They can draw no such subtle distinctions as to be in favor of the Constitution and the laws, and to be opposed to the Administration, whose duty as well as whose endeavor it is to support that Constitution and entorce those laws. They rightfully regard the Executive as the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and therefore believe that the mode of prosecuting this war should be left with him, and that the people, like Aaron and Hur by Moses, should hold up his hands when they become heavy. They appreciate the fact that it is not now a contest as to who shall be President. That is settled in a constitutional anner by a constitutional majority. It is, shall we have a constitutional, shall we have a President at all? It is not a struggle for party, but for existence. If the Administration succeed in crushing the rebellion, it is not a triumph of any party, but of the whole country. The Administration is the only power by which the rebellion can be overcome. If it is not sustained, then we are without hope. Hence Tennessee Union men do not pause to inquire what were the party principles which induced the election of the President, but how is that President to be supported. For in his hands is placed the national issue of life and death, and if those partisans were not simply content to "seent the battle afar off," like Job's war-horse, but would come and participate in the struggle, observe its features, witness its ebb and flow, they could find more profitable employment than in protracted discussions of lengthy resolutions formally introduced into self-styled conservative conventions, whose object it is to favor the war, but oppose its prose-

C. D. B. cution. NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 13, 1862. REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF TENNESSEE. Since my sojourn in this section of the country . have endeavored to give you a correct representation of the state of affairs at all times. And I can assure you that I take great pleasure in transmitting the following facts, which augur well for the Union. A knowledge of the events which are transpiring in our midst allow me to say TENNESSES

IS SAFE! When the disastrous affair occurred at Murfreesboro' some weeks since, without any solicitation on the part of any of the authorities of the city, immediately a gathering of Union men took place, and formed themselves into an association, to be known as The Citizens' Guard. They called upon Governor Johnson and informed him of their intentions, telling him that they appreciated the exer- lo burn the rail road depot.

they should come to its assistance. The Governor provided them with arms and equipments necessary for home duty, and gave them permission to rendezvous at the court house. The body consists of a large number of the most upright citizens of Nashville, who are most enthusiastically in favor of nothing but unconditional loyalty.

THE FIRST TENNESSER VOLUNTEERS. The first Middle Tennessee Regiment, composed entirely of Tennesseans, and commanded by a resident of this section of the country, is another proof of the healthier condition of things here. The regiment is full, and earnest in their anticipations of becoming serviceable. The efforts of the colonel are praiseworthy to render his regiment efficient in drill and discipline. This regiment is now doing provost guard duty, and have already become celebrated for the martial and straightforward manner in which they perform their onerou duties.

We shall also soon have a West Tennessee regiment in the field. One thousand of the loyal men of that portion of the State have enrolled themselves for the war under the National flag, and under Colonel Burch have tendered their services t the Governor.

ANOTHER TENNESSEE REGIMENT. A regiment of loyal East Tennesseans, formerly in Middle Tennessee, is nearly full, and are encamped at Battle Creek.

A REGIMENT, OF CAVALRY. Colonel Stokes' cavalry regiment already num bers five hundred men, and are the best mounted body in the Government employ. They have already seen service. Early this week the colonel returned to this city from one of the northern several prominent prisoners. , The men composing his regiment possess the most sterling abilities, and can pass through. a national grit very little like the milk-and-water policy of some of our Northern fellows. REGIMENT RAISING AT SHELBYVILLE.

Colonel Cooper, a prominent Union man, of Shelbyville, is engaged in recruiting a regiment in his locality. Shelbyville is the most loyal town in the State.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS. I informed you in my last letter that Colone Miller had given orders to engage one thousand negroes to work upon our fortifications. The following is a note received by him this morning which you will publish verbatim: LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN SCHOLAR AND GEN-TLENAN.

McSpredon Bend, 10 miles from Nash, August 13th-1862. Provose Marshel

Col. John H. Miller
I was directed by you to send in 5 able bodied negros I havent but 4 boys too of them ron off on Sunday night I have too others is Deficient one his nee out of plase the other is a disease of the cofu lus my health is so bad & have bin for 5 month dont feel able to come in and have get Mr Mullin to come in and to attend to it for me this is a true your respect

J. W. PENNINGTON. This gentleman once held a seat in the State Le cialature.

THE LATE APPAIR AT SPARTA. The following is Colonel Wynkoop's report of his: ate affair near Sparta, Tennessee: NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 11, 1862. August 3, for reconnoitring. Leaving the army at McMinnaville, under Gen. Nelson, there were in the command 63 men of the 4th Kentucky and 107 of the 7th Indiana. We saw nothing of the rebels on Monday. We crossed the river for Sparta, and within a mile of the river we encountered their pickets. With our advance guard drove them over the river and pursued them a quarter of a mile from the bridge. The advance found the rebels teo-strong, and retired over the bridge. Our men then strong, and retired over the bridge. Our men then came up, and we had a skirmish for one hour. Finding the enemy too strong—they numbering 700 men and two pieces of artillery—the Colonel thought best to withdraw his men towards the main thought best to withdraw his men towards the main army, which lay encamped on the river ten miles from where we had the fight. Had they been up with us, we would have captured the whole party at Sparta. Our loss is one man missing, one wounded slightly, and three horses shot. According to the account from the enemy, they had 30 killed and 10 wounded. We took one prisoner. We came back from the river seven miles, and encamped for the night. On the 5th, took up the march again for Sparta, and when took up the march again for Sparts, and, when within three miles of the town, received orders from General Nelson to return to McMinnsville, where we arrived on the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., all well. It was one of the hardest marches we ever experienced, as it was night and day, and we had to subsist on corn fields, our wagons being in the rear of General Nelson's army, which did not keep up with us. I can safely say that, for seven days while on the march, the sleep did not average three

hours out of twenty four. The 7th has been worked very hard, and men and horses are nearly all used up. I am in hopes they will give the 7th a respite for a while and let them recruit up. UNION CAUSE IN TENNESSEE. The cause of the Union has, to a great extent been nourished and encouraged by Mr. Samuel Meuer, of the Nashville Union. He is severely criticised and reviled by traitors of all classes, whom he occasionally eastigates in the most uncompromising manner. He is a thorough patriot, and unconditionally in favor of the preservation of the Federal Government, and is regarded by his Union friends as one of the most fearless and outspoken gentlemen devoted to the cause. I have seen the editor of the Union, but am not intimately acquainted with him. Physically, he is got up in nultum-in-parvo style, his tout ensemble being highly characteristic of an estentatious savan. Intellectually, his face speaks volumes, a casual glance interesting the observer. He is the right man in the right place, and will do more towards promoting a healthy state of affairs, and destroying the nefarious doctrines rife than dozens of the maudlin newspaper chiefs in the North. His paper has reached a circulation of nearly five thousand copies daily, most of which are disposed of in the

city. A paper enlisted in the behalf of so great a cause, and so appropriately titled, must necessarily partake of a large degree of prosperity. NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 15, 1862. RECENT UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCES. You have been made aware, by telegraph and otherwise, probably, of the unfortunate occurrences between this place and Bowling Green.

Governor Johnson has begged, and begged, to have placed at his disposal an adequate force, and yet no notice is taken of his solicitations. One thousand cavalry could make a dash into this city and capture the leading men, and harm the Government to the amount of several millions of dollars, at any time. Nothing less than a full brigade, with efficient cavalry and artillery, should be stationed here, with a reserved force of from four to five thousand men. A force, not less than two thousand soldiers, should also be stationed at Gallatin and Bowling

Green, the two most important points on the road, as it seems evident that the enemy are endeavoring to cut off Buell's supplies. Would it not be well to send some of the new regiments down this way? They can learn to drill here as well as anywhere.

THE AFFAIR AT GALLATIN As to the Gallatin affair, it may be summed up in detail as follows: Not long since, General Buell telegraphed General Nelson to fall back from Sparta which he did, thus giving the enemy an opportunity to enter upon the Gallatin or other roads via this important point. Monday evening, General Buell telegraphed Colonel Miller that the enemy, some three thousand mounted men, under John Morgan, had entered Sparta, their destination probably being some point upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This enabled the railroad men to use precautionary measures, although very little confidence was placed in the despatch. But as the up train, on Tuesday morning last, reached Pilot Knob, a small place six miles this side of Gallatin. the engineer perceived in the distance three negro women swinging their handkerchiefs, which induced him to stop the locomotive, when they approached the conductor and informed him that proached the conductor and informed him that those hosts assuage the sufferings of oppressed those hosts assuage the sufferings of oppressed the suffering suffering and the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) and the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) and the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there, too, und one) are the plains of Monmouut (-there there) are the plains of Monmouut (-there there t they belonged to Bailie Peyton; that Morgan had entered town the night before, and that they were sent to apprize him of the fact by their master. The conductor, although encountering much opposition from the passengers, decided to reverse the motion of the train, and in a short time returned to Nashville. In the meantime, the telegraphic operators had discovered that some new hand was at

work at Gallatin, and, putting a test question, failed to elicit a reply. Notwithstanding, Col. Miller, commandant of this post, could not be induced to believe but that everything was all right, and again started the train. Before arriving at Pilot Knob, however, several citizens informed the railroad officials that John Morgan had taken possession of the town, whereupon the train again returned to this city. Early Wednesday morning, the 69th Ohio, Col. Cassallie, and 11th Michigan, Col. Stockney, and a section of artillery, under Col. Miller, started for Gallatin.

The train proceeded slowly until we reached Pilot

Knob, where we were obliged to stop on account of

a bridge across the creek being burned. It was some time before daylight when we arrived, but the troops were rather slow in preparing themselves for marching. Shortly after five o'clock A. M., the 69th Ohio arrived in town, one company being thrown out as an advance guard. Approaching the court-house some of the enemy were discovered, and the advance guard banged away at them, killing five and wounding two, and taking one prisoner. No other firing took place during the day. Among the killed were three officers, two captains, and one lieutenant. It was first believed that one of the captains was a son of

Dr. Breckinridge, but such was not the case. The

lieutenant had in his pocket an order from Morgan

tions of the Government, and believed it was time As the absence of so large a body of troops jeo-they should come to its assistance. The Governor pardized the safety of Nashville, and as Col. Miller beings who have invariably proved themselves the acted without orders, it was deemed prudent to return before dark. The train rested in a deep out. and was about to start when a large number of the butternuts made their appearance and fired into be still smarting under the exuberant chas the train. The bullets rattled like hall against the cars, one bullet grazing the ear of Mr. Trimble, one of the staunch Union men of Gallatin, who had taken passage for Nashville. We lost one man

killed and one wounded. Immediately our men jumped from the car, and rushed up the bank and fired at the retreating guerillas, who took refuge behind a stone barn but a short distance off. We brought a piece of artillery bear upon them, two shells scattering them in all directions. Seven solid shot were thrown at the barn, but without doing it any material da-

Col. Miller left several men upon the road to guard the bridges between here and Gallatin, and we arrived in Nashville about half past nine From the citizens of Gallatin I learned that Morgan entered town about twelve o'clock the night before, and immediately placed pickets upon all of

the roads leading out of the city. The immense freight train which generally arrives at Gallatin about daylight was seized by this crowd of marauders. It was composed of nineteen cars. Eighty-five Government horses were on beard, which were "confiscated" by Morgan and his men. Several cavs were loaded with commissary goods, which were also destroyed. The locomotive, which cost ten thousand dollars, was blown up, and the entire train burned. A bridge at Pilot Knob was destroyed, and two bridges between Gallatin and the tunnel also shared the same fate. counties with fifty recruits, as many horses, and | The tunnel itself was seriously damaged, and will require some work expended upon it before trains

> Search was made by the guerillas for many of the prominent Union men of Gallatin, who managed to escape. At last accounts the enemy were in nessession of the city. INTERESTING DOCUMENT. The following interesting document I obtained

> from Mr. East, the Secretary of the State. It speaks for itself: MEMPHIS, TENN, November 29, 1861. FRIEND LEONARD: I have not forgotten you or your unhappy situation, for I still believe in your innocence and your determination to do what is right. I have not written you for a long time. My silence only meant that I had no time to write you

without a motive, or for the purpose of encourage-I wish to ask you the question that, could you regain your liberty, would you freely and carnestly take up arms for the Southern Confederacy? Answer me freely and as your conscience dictates, for you could not make a good soldier without your heart was in the cause you were fighting for. In gaining your liberty at the present time, much might depend upon your willingness to fight for the liberty of others—I mean the liberty and rights of the

of others—
Southern people.

I would be glad to hear from you, and as earlestly as ever desire your liberty.

Vonva truly,

A. J. WHEELER. NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 8, 1881.

A. J. WHEELER.

A. J. WHEELER, Esq.—Honored Sir: On the morning of the 1st inst. I was aroused from solitoquy, by the approach of a fellow-prisoner, whose hand contained a letter addressed to me. A glamoe at the superscription told me the writer was the only friend I had during adversity's darkest hours. I read it eagerly, but with mingled feelings of exultation and anxiety—the former on account of hearing from the friend of my adversity, the latter, because of the formidable gulf that now extensible. separated us. In the letter above referred to, you ask me, by regaining my liberty, would I take up arms in support of the Southern Confederacy, adding that, to obtain the former, much would de-pend on my doing the latter. My answer to this do you now receive, given after the honest convictions of my heart. Interwoven as is the love of liberty of my heart. Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of my heart, ardently and naturally as that heart sighs for liberty, still, esteemed sir, if I can only obtain it by taking up arms against the American Union, I shall be forever without it. I repeat it, sir, I shall be forever, forever without it. To the great and glorious American Union I am invielably attached. I love it rican Union I am inviolably attached. I love it with an undying love, and did the humble sacrifice of my life preserve and perpetuate the freedombreathing institutions of American Union, this day, pay, this moment, would the sacrifice be exultingly offered on the sacred altar of American liberty. Oh, my dear friend, the egregious idea of my taking up arms to aid in destroying the terrestrial labors of the ever-living heroes of the Revolution, is marvellously painful. Did I hold in my hand a weapon to strike down the bearer of Star-spangled Banner—the spotless emblem of civil and religious liberty—under whose protecting folds our honored and revered Washington so gloriously ostracised the foes of freemen; did I hold such, the cised the foes of freemen; did I hold such the

pure and free institutions, the patriotic emotions of my immortal soul, would paralyze and prostrate my immortal soul, would paralyze and prosurate the degenerate arm that held the rebellious weapon. But I-hold no such weapon, and I tell you, sir, while Jehovah leaves strength in my arm, or sight in mine eye, I never, never shall. Ah, yes, my labors shall be to preserve, not to destroy, the pure and free institutions of model America. I love those institutions because of their purity and freedom when they are saught to be perrity and freedom; when they are sought to be perverted, I will fight against the perversion, and be he verted, I will ngit against the perversion, and be he a foreign or domestic recreant, who, fleud-like, seeks to tear down the paragon temple of American liberty. I say to him (when I am a freeman), before you accomplish your pernicious and nefarious purpose, you must first behold and trample the inanimate form of this earthly tabernacle of mine. Indeed, sir, if the last drop of blood in the sacred with of my heart will preserve and perpendents. urn of my heart will preserve and perpetuate the model institutions of civil and religious liberty, founded and consecrated in the blood of those marto and an consecrated in the blood of those martyred heroes of free America, whose immortal names history delights to chronicle and man loves to idolize, they shall and will live. Be assured, sir, when I take up arms, (and that is as soon as I am at liberty), it will be with that freedom-loving band who have invariably fought for liberty and religion. It will be with a nearly who fight to in religion. It will be with a people who fight to instruct the ignorant, to Christianize the infidel, to extend the ethereal knowledge of Holy writ; with a extend the ethereal knowledge of Holy writ; with a people whose mission it is to enlighten, intellectually and religiously, the clouded minds of their 'fellow-beings, to ameliorate the condition of God's earthly but erring creatures, to cast an effulgent and purifying ray of light on the domestic fireside, by the recognition of the sacred and heaven-ordained rights of matrimony; with a people who delight to see their fellow creatures of every creed, seet, and color raise in the scale of civilization and

innate love which I cherish for American Union, the immutable attachment which my heart owes her

sect, and color raise in the scale of civilization in the knowledge of their Maker, and who are now fighting to hand down to posterity, unsullied, the only institutions on this terraqueous globe calculated to exalt and ennoble the human family and mete out their unalienable and God-given rights. To contemplate the destruction of the edifice of human liberty in this the hour of her vernal splendor, is more than fiendish, and, under a just God, an awful retribution must await the actors, denuded as they must be of respect for God, or feeling for their fellow-man. But I cannot accompany those patricles and fratricides, I must return to those gallant spirits—the armed soldiers of liberty
—who are immolating their sacred lives for the who are immutating their sacred lives for the high and holy cause of liberty, religion, virtue, and morality; who will prove themselves as invincible as their noble sires, the heroes of '76, believing that Jehovah and' his angels are encamped round about them, under whose Omnipotent care they will return to their homes and their kindred more will return to their homes and their kindred more than conquerors. Those people, as did their fathers, fear God and love liberty, and will prove themselves the legitimate offspring of that devoted band who nobly stood by our revered and honored Washington, defending the violated rights of infant America; will prove themselves the legitimate children of that courageous and virtuous yeomanry who upheld him on the high grounds of Boston; who suprorted him at the painful spenes of Long Island, York Island, and New Jersey, when combatting armies vastly superior in numbers, aided by powerful fleets, and led by chiefs high in the roll of fame. There they stood, the bulwark of our safety, undismayed by disaster, unchanged by change of fortune. Behold their thinned, worndown, unaided ranks on the precarious fields of Trenton, where deep gloom unnerved every arm!

Trenton, where deep gloom unnerved every arm!
Dreadful was the night; the storm raged; the Delaware, rolling furiously with floating ice, forbade the approach of man. Those heroes, self-collected, viewed the tremendous scene; their country called; they heard her maternal voice; they passed to the hearly characteristics. hostile shore; they fought; they conquered. The morning's sun cheered the American world. Our country rose on the event, and her dauntless and intrepid sons, following up their blow, consummated on the lawns of Trenton what their vast and pa triotic souls conceived on the shores of the Delaware.
Will you follow that small, but gallant band to the vales of Brandywine, the fields of Germantown, and the plains of Monmouth —there, too, did they those hosts assuage the sufferings of oppressed America; there did they limit her privations, and then and there nobly upheld our tottering Republic. And so will their children, the American freemen of this day, uphold and transmit to posterity the patrimonial inheritance bequeathed them by their noble sires—the founders and friends of human liberty. So will it be; and so may it be, is the ardent prayer of a true-hearted friend to the American Union. This language may be incongruous, perhaps pragmatical, from one in my unfortunate situation, and surrounded, as I am, by those who are at war with this doctrine. But he it so. When asked a question which touches poignantly the very tendons of my soul, I answer it truthfully, as my heart dictates. Yes, sir, even to regain my liberty, dear as it is, (and to my soul

to regain my liberty, dear as it is, (and to my soul most dear,) I cannot, and will not, prove recreant to my heart's highest hopes, by holding out false promises until my liberty was obtained, and then acting the dastardly part of deserter. That part I am, and, I trust, ever will be, unable to play. I do that which is congenial with my feelings, as well as my sense of duty. That duty, in this case, I would march up to, even though the garote looked me in the face. Do you tell me, esteemed sir, that France and England will aid you by recognizing your independence, or raising the blockade of Southern ports? If se, I tell you, as

blockade of Southern ports? If se, I tell you, as a friend who loves your welfare infinitely more than does any son of France or England, that you labor under a mistake. Be not deluded, my friend. Neither Brance nor England will recognize nought that has the extension of human bondage for its primary object. But another, and by far a more orgent consideration, is, both those Powers have learned, at the cost of much blood and more treasure, the science or knowledge of respecting and honoring the rights of a neonle whose national em. honoring the rights of a people whose national em-blem is the Star Spangled Banner. blem is the Star-Spangled Banner.

Perfidious England and supercilious France will do all their insidious influence can accomplish to weaken their rival on this continent. And if they manifest any ostensible sympathy for Secessia, believe me it is a bait thrown, that she may consummate her own destruction, knowing full well the United States needs no stimulant, and has no alternative, but to preserve the Union, cost what it may. do all their insidious influence can accomplish to weaken their rival on this contineat. And if they manifest any ostensible sympathy for Secessia, believe me it is a bait thrown, that she may consummate her own destruction, knowing full well the United States needs no stimulant, and has no alternative, but to preserve the Union, cost what it may. Heed not those trans Atlantic ebullitions. They

beings who have invariably proved themselves the enemies of our free institutions. Those arrogant and self-conceited Englishmen have, on more than one occasion, been ingloriously expelled from freedom's home. So it is not marvellous they should be still generalize under the explorate the effective contracts.

be still smarting under the exuberant chastisement received. The supercilious Frenchmen, with their boasted military knowledge, shared a like fate. The semi-civilized Mexican; the harbarous and savage Indian; all felt the potent arm of liberty, wielded by a people whom you may sarcastically call Yankees. The term has been unsparingly used by Cornwallis, Burgoyne, and the notorious Proctor. "Give the d.—d Yankees no quarter," was indeed their watchwood But transce as it may anneas their watchword. But, strange as, it may appear, the evanescent minions of despots afterwards learn-ed those same Yankees furnished their own quarters, and provided the hirelings of monarchy with watery quarters on the broad Atlantic, after marching off the free soil of America to the tune of Yankee Doodle. And so will the foes of freemen, come

from where they may.

I hope, my dear sir, this letter will not alienate you from me, as I must at all times acknowledge myself under many lasting obligations, and shall never cease to consider you in the kindest manner. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient so want, WILLIAM W. LEONARD. vant,
June 3, 1862.—Sir: This letter was returned to me with the represental precept that the letter and its author would be sure to remain within those walls. The letter now goes, but the author remains, as there is a change in the powers that be

Everything is quiet in this city, although we are greatly discommoded by the lack of mails.

Over one thousand negroes are at work upon the fortifications, rigged in all the fantastical styles imaginable. B. C. T.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

From General Curtis' Army. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HELENA, August 17, 1862. RETURN OF GENERAL HOVEY'S DIVISION. To-day the force under General Hovey returned from Clarendon. They accomplished nothing, since there was nothing to accomplish. They found no enemy to fight. He had ingloriously skedaddled. I reported some deaths from sun-stroke on the march out, but General Curtis says he heard nothing of them, and I suppose my information must have been incorrect. The men suffered very much from the heat on the march out, but pulled through without any deaths. There is, however, considerable sickness. Colonel Baker, of some Indiana regiment, is sick with fever, and Lieutenant Colonel Macauley, of the 17th Indiana, is sick, threatened with fever. THE NEW COTTON ORDER.

The new order from the War Department relative to cotton reached General Grant in due course, and on the 6th inst. he published an order based upon the same, throwing open the trade in cotton and removing all restrictions on the payment for it. Now everybody will demand gold for cotton, and the South will be furnished with all the gold they have cotton to exchange for. It seems Secretary Chase did not follow my advice, so I suppose it is as well that I charged him nothing for it. It was naturally supposed that the same order would be made by Curtis, and the three or four boats immediately succeeding the publication of General Grant's order in the Memphis papers brought down hosts of cotton-buyers. Such another wrangling, chaffering, "diamond-out-diamond" set, you never saw. The same lot of cotton would be bought over and over again, a dozen men would claim it as it was lying on the levee, no one had paid anything on it nor marked it, and, of course, no one had any right over another, or, as in some cases occurred, half a dozen men had paid either the whole or a part of the price. Who should have the cotton? There are no writs of replevin here, no courts-nothing but a provost marshal, who has plenty to do keeping his district straight, and who has little time and less inclination to meddle with the cotton question. The result may be imagined, particularly when it is remembered that the new influx of buyers is mostly caused by men of small means, who have been kept out of the market by large operators. To those men a bale of cotton is a great deal larger than the kingdom of heaven, and they fight and swear enough over it to send them to the other place, without any other cause. It is impossible for a white man to buy cotton at all from first hands. That whole business has slipped into the hands of Jews and petty traders, who run about the country as much for a half a dozen bales as anybody else would for a hundred, and large buyers have to buy from them. This has run the price of cotton up to thirty cents here, which leaves only margin enough tomake a fair profit on the investment. The "big

licks" are a thing of the past. WHAT CURTIS IS DOING. But General Curtis has not received the order from the War Department—at least he has issued no corresponding order—and the cotton business still remains on the same basis as before. All these chaps have, therefore, very large-sized fleas in their ears. They are obliged to sell to some one who has a permit to buy, otherwise they can never ship, unless they can find (which is often the case) some "permitted" individual, who will ship their cotton surreptitiously on his permit. But to this General Curtis calls "check," by prohibiting parties having permits to use agents in buying, against which all hands remonstrate, because it is impossible to buy any amount without using agents in almost every part of the business. These little regulations and erders are slightly inconsistent with each other, and with the necessities of business, but they make Helena just at the present time one of the most delightful places to do business in that can be found on the face of the globe. Everybody who attempts to do anything becomes perfectly distracted in the first hour, and before his first day is over is pretty sure to give up the whole thing in disgust.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION. You will probably see by the telegraph that an expedition has started down the river to find and capture, if possible, batteries on the banks. The gunboats Benton and Mound City have gone, and two regiments of infantry, under Col. Wood, of Wisconsin. There is no probability that this army will move fer some time to come.

THE CONTRABANDS-A PROBLEM. About four hundred negroes, mostly women and children, arrived from Mississippi yesterday. What in the world will be done with them?

FERLING OF THE PROPER. The feeling of the people of this State is one of sullen indifference and despondency. We have lost everything, they say. We have only our hands and heads to commence with again. Our negroes have run away, our crops are destroyed, and if we plant again those will be destroyed. We have neither money nor goods to feed or clothe ourselves with. We have not even arms to defend ourselves against the beasts of the field. Our country is a desert. But we have sympathies, and we will enjoy the poor luxury of indulging in them. We are for the South and for Southern rights now and forever, but we hope the war will soon end. I believe it will take but one season more to make the people of Arkansas, and, in fact, of the entire South. wish for the restoration of the Union as the only means of securing life and property and the benefits of a permanent government. Pluck and spirit, "the lofty soul and proud heart," are very fine, but under the pressure of hunger, anarchy, and destitution they will come down, especially when you add to these continual defeats in the field. Next winter is going to be a terrible time in this State The suffering among both black and white will be such as was never before known.

REBEL SECRET-SERVICE SYSTEM The rebels have a tremendous advantage over us in many things-more especially their spies. We have almost none at all—they have millions. A captain of the 9th Illinois cavalry has told me just this moment that his men see every day in their camp persons that they remember having seen in Jacksonport. They come to our lines perhaps as soldiers, hide their horses in the woods, and then, leisure. It is easy to evade our pickets. Yesterday I was riding out with two ladies and a gentleman. We came to some pickets on the St. Francis road who would not let us pass. We struck directly into the woods and there found plenty of bridle paths leading in every direction, one of which carried us around the pickets and into the St. Francis road. So we had our ride out, and you ought to have seen how astonished those pickets looked when we came riding back past them. OFF FOR MEMPHIS.

I am happy to state that this day winds up my stay at Helena for the present. I fly on the wings of the wind at the rate of four miles an hour to the comparative paradise of Memphis. Casno. ANOTHER IRON-CLAD WAR VESSEL -Th

NOTHER IRON-OLD WAR VESSEL THE Rewburyport (Mass.) Herald says another Government vessel is to be built on the Merrimac, a side-wheel steamer, to be 240 feet long with her hull 35 feet wide, and the extreme width over the guards 54 feet; and the depth of hold is to be 12 feet. She is to be 970 tons. Her upper works are to be covered with iron, rifle-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition-plates, rifle-proof. The carpenter's contract is \$30,000, and she is to be launched in eighteen weeks, and the work completed within fifty days after. TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT NEWTON, N. J.—Miss Glara Vapaickle died at her father's residence in Newton, N. J., on Friday week, under mysterious circumstances. She had been out riding with a gentleman-friend, named Drake, and was taken with convulsions which ended her life. Drake has been arrested. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "that Clara L. Vansickle came to her death by some drug or drugs, or powerful irritant, administered to her by George M. Drake for the purpose of producture abortion."

THE BROKEN TELEGRAPH CABLE -The telegraph

TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Opening of the Third Session of the Confederate Congress. SECOND "ANNUAL MESSAGE" OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Provisions of the Conscript Law to be

Extended. THE REBEL NAVY CONSTRUCTING " AT HOME AND ABROAD!

THE MESSACE A "TAME DOCUMENT." RETALIATORY MEASURES OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

News from the Rapidan. SKIRMISH NEAR RACCOON FORD. JACKSON'S ADVANCE.

&c., From Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th i ve glean the following important news: The Confederate Congress. SENATE.

The Senate reassembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the chamber of the Senate of Virginia, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Seeley, of the Baptist Church. Church.

Present—The President of the Senate (Hon, A. H. Brephens); and Messrs. Yancey and Clay, of Alabama; Messrs. Maxwell and Baker, of Fiorida; Mr. Bill, of Georgia; Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky; Mr. Semmes, of

Louisiana; Messrs. Brown and Phelan, of Mississippi; Mr. Clark, of Missouri; Messrs. Davis and Dortch, of North Carolina; Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee; Messrs. Wigfall and Oldham, of Texas; and Messrs. Hunter and Wigial and Undain, of Lease, and Mossis. The Mossis of Virginia—17.

The absentees are—Messrs. Johnson and Mitchell, of Arkansas; Mr. Lewis, of Georgia; Mr. Simms, of Kentucky; Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana; Mr. Peyton, of Missouri; Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, of South Carolina;

and Mr. Henry, of Tennessee—9.

The President announced the presence of a quorum.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, offered the following resoluion, which was adopted:

**Besolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate to the House of Representatives that the Senate has met pursuant to adjournment, and is ready to proceed to After a brief intermission the Clerk of the House presented a message from the Bouse, amouncing the readi-ness of that body to proceed with the labors before it and the passage of a recolution appointing a Joint Com-mittee to inform the President that Congress had been duly assembled, and was prepared to receive any commu-On motion, the Senate concurred in the resolution, and the President appointed on the Joint Committee Messrs.
Clay, Semmes, and Dortch.
Mr. Yancey gave notice that on to-morrow he sheuld

Resolved. That the 43d rule of the Bules of the Senate shall be stricken out, and that the 46th rule be stricken out, and that the 46th rule be stricken out, and the following words inserted:—"All legislative sessions shall be held with open doors, except otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members, the said vote to be taken by yeas and nays." [The 43d and 45th rules relate especially to the matter ions.] Committee, on the part of the Senate, to wait a the President, returning, the Chairman, Mr. Clay, re-MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

It is again our fortune to meet for devising measures necessary to the public welfare, while our country is involved in a desolating war. The sufferings endured by

volved in a desoluting war. The sunerings endured by some portions of the people excite the deepest solicitude of the Government, and the sympathy thus evoked has been heightened by the patriotic devotion with which these sufferings have been borne. The gallantry and good conduct of our troops, always claiming the gratimodern history. Our army has not faltered in any of the various trials to which it has been subjected, and the great body of the people have continued to manifest a seal and unanimity which not only cheer the battle-stained soldier, but gives assurance to the friends of con-situational liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despote usurpation.

The vast army which threatened the capital of the Confederacy has been defeated and driven from the lines of investment, and the enemy, repeatedly foiled in his efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armies on a scale such as modern story does not record, to effort the capture of the Control of the capture of the efforts for its capture, is now seeking to raise new armales on a scale such as modern story does not record, to affect that subjugation of the South so eften proclaimed as on the eve of accomplishment.

The perfidy which disregarded rights secured by compact, the madness which trampled on obligations made sacred by every consideration of honor, have been intensified by the malignity engendered by defeat. These passions have changed the character of the hostilities waged by our enemies, who are becoming daily less regardful of the usages of civilized war and the diotates of humanity. Rapine and wanton destruction of private property, war upon non-combatants, murder of captives, bloody threats to avenge the death of invading, soldiery by the slaughter of unarmed citizens, orders of banishment against peaceful farmers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, are some of the means used by our ruthless invaders to enforce the submission of a free people to foreign away. Confiscation bills of a character so atrocious as to insure, if executed, the utter ruin of the entire population of these States, are passed by their Congress and approved by their Erecutive. The moneyed obligations of the United States, and publicly advertised for sale in their cities with a notoricty that sufficiently attests the knowledge of their Government, and its complicity in the crime is further evinced by the fact that the soldiers of the invading armies are found supplied with large quantities of these forged notes as a means of despolling the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property of these forged notes as a means of despoiling the country of these torget notes as a means of despoining the country people, by fraud, out of such portions of their property as armed violence may fail to reach. Two, at least, of the generals of the United States are engaged, unchecked by their Government, in exciting servile insurrection, and in arming and training slaves for warfare against their masters, citizens of the Confederacy. Another has been found of instincts so brutal as to invite, the violence of his soldiery against the women of a cantured city. peen found of mainters so brutal as to invite the violence of his soldiery against the women of a captured city.

Yet, the rebuke of civilized man has failed to evoke from the authoricles of the United States one mark of disapprobation of his acts; nor is there any reason to suppose that the conduct of Benjamin R. Butler has failed to secure from his Government the sanction and applause with which it is known to have been greeted by public restricts and restricts of the United States.

with which it is known to have been seeted by public meetings and portions of the press of the United States. To inquiries made of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, whether the atrocious conduct of some of their military commandants met the sanction of that Government, answer has been evaded on the pretext that the inquiry was insulting, and no method remains for the suppression of these enormities but such retributive justice as it may be found possible to execute. Retailation in kind, for many of them, is impracticable, for I have had occasion to remark in a former message, that under no excess of provocation could our noblehearted defenders be driven to wreak vengeance on unarmed men, or women, or on children. But stern and exemplary punishment can and must be meted out to the murderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of nurderers and felons, who, disgracing the profession of rms, seek to make the public war the occasion for the commission of the most monstrous crimes.

Deeply as we regret the character of the contest into which we are about to be forced, we must accept it as an alternative which recent manifestations give uslittle hope can be avoided.

The exasperation of failure has aroused the worst pas-

sions of our enemies; a large portion of their people, even of their clergymen, now engage in urging an excited populace to the extreme of ferocity, and nothing remains but to vindicate our rights and to maintain our existence y employing against our foe every energy and every reby employing against our foe every energy and every resource at our disposal.

I append for your information a copy of the papers exhibiting the action of the Government, up to the present time for the repression of the outrages committed on our people. Other measures now in progress will be submitted hereafter.

In inviting your attention to the legislation which the necessities of our condition require, those connected with the prosecution of the war command almost undivided attention.

attenuon.

The acts passed at your last session intended to secure
the public defence by general enrollment, and to render
uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have uniform the rules governing troops in the service, have led to some unexpected criticism that is much to be regretted.

The efficiency of the law has been thus somewhat impaired, though it is not believed that in any of the States the popular mind has withheld its sanction from either the necessity or propriety of your legislation. It is only by harmonious as well as zealous action that a Government as new as ours, ushered into existence on the very eve of a great war, and unprovided with the material necessary for conducting hostilities on so vast a scale, can fulfil its duties. Upon you, who are fully informed of the acts and pur poses of the Government; and thoroughly imbued with the feelings and sentiments of the people, must reliance be placed to secure this great object. You can best devise the means for establishing that entire co-operation of the State and Confederate Governments which is essential to the well being of both at all times, but which is now indispensable to their very existence. at all times, but which is now indispensable to their yery existence.

And if any legislation shall seem to you appropriate for adjusting differences of opinion, it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to co-operate in any measure that may be devised for reconciling a just care for the public defence with a proper deference for the most scrupulous susceptibilities of the State authorities.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit in detail the operations of that department. It will be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains paimpaired, and that this credit

be seen with satisfaction that the credit of the Government securities remains usimpaired, and that this credit is fully justified by the comparatively small amount of accumulated debt, notwithstanding the magnitude of our military operations. The legislation of the last session provided for the purchase of supplies with the bonds of the Government, but the preference of the people for Treasury notes has been so marked that legislation is recommended to authorize an increase in the issue of Treasury notes, which the public service seems to require. No grave incenvenience need be apprehended from this increased issue, as the provision of law by which these notes are convertible into eight per cent. bonds forms an efficient and permanent safeguard against any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary invited. any serious depreciation of the currency. Your attention is also invited to the means proposed by the Secretary for iacilitating the preparation of these notes, and for guarding them against forgery. It is due to our people to state that no manufacture of counterfeit notes exists within our limits, and that they are imported all from the Northern States.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is submitted, contains numerous suggestions for the legislation deemed desirable in order to add to the efficiency of the service. I invite your favorable consideration especially to those recommendations which are intended to secure the proper execution of the conscript law, and the consolidation of companies, battallons, and regiments, when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while as

when so reduced in strength as to impair that uniformity of organization which is necessary in the army, while an undue burden is imposed on the treasury. The necessity for some legiclation for controlling military transportation on the railroads, and improving their present defective condition, forces itself upon the attention of the Government, and I trust that you will be able to devise satisfactory measures for attaining this purpose. The legislation on the subject of general officers involves the service in some difficulties, which are pointed out by the Secretary, and for which the remedy suggested by him seems appropriate. eems appropriate.
In cornection with this subject, I am of opinion that

In cornection with this subject, I am of opinion that prudence dictates some provision for, the increase of the srmy, in the event of emergencies not now anticipated. The very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law, so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty five and forty five years. The vigor and efficiency of our present forces, their condition, and the skill and ability which distinguish their leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrollment will be necessary, but a wise foresight requires that if a necessity should be suddenly developed during the recess of Congress requiring increased forces for our defence, means should exist for calling such forces into the field, without awaiting the reassembling of the legislative department of the Government.

is g the reassembling of the legislative department of the Government.

In the election and appointment of officers for the provisional army, it was to be anticipated that mistakes would be made, and incompetent officers of all grades introduced into the service. In the absence of experience, and with no reliable guide for selection, executive appointments, as well as elections, have been sometimes unfortunate. The good of the service, the interests of our country, require that some means be devised for withdrawing the commissions of officers who are incompetent for the duties required by the position, and I trust that you will find means for relieving the army of such officers by some mode more prompt and less wounding to their sensibility than judgment of a court-

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR Press will be sent to subscribers by

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THE WAR PARSS.

inse constitute a square. Within a recent period we have effected the object as Within a recent period we have effected the object as long desired, of an expangement for the exchange of prisoners, which is now being executed by delivery at the points agreed upon; and which will, it is hoped, speedily restore our brave and unfortunate countrysism to their pieces in the ranks of the symy, from which, by the fortune of war, they have for a time been separated! The details of this arrangement will be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution.

tune of war, they have for a time been separated. The details of this arrangement with be communicated to you in a special report when further progress has been made in their execution:

Of other particulars concerning the operations of the War Department you will be informed by the Secretary in his report and the accompanying documents.

The report of the Secretary of the Newy embraces attachment of the operations and present condition of this branch of the public service, both affort and and whore; the construction and equipment of armed vertels at hemic and abroad, the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores, the establishment of workshops and the development of our resources of coal and of iron. Some legislation seems essential for securing crews for vessels: The difficulties now experienced on this point are fally stated in the Secretary's report, and I invite your attention to providing a remedy.

The report of the Postmaster General discloses the embarrasements which resulted in the postal service from the occupation by the enemy of the Mississippi river and portions of the territory of the different States. The measures taken by the Department for relieving these embarrasements, as far as practicable, are detailed in the report. It is a subject of congratulation, that, during the ten months which ended on the Slat of March last, the expenses of the Department were largely decreased, whils its revenue was augmented as compared with a corresponding period ending on the Suth June, 1869, whose the authority delegated to the United States. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the measures, herefore devised by Congress, will accomplish the end of bringing the expenditures of the Department wothin the Limit of its own revenues by the first of March next, as required by the Constitution.

I am happy to inform you that, in spite both of blandishments and threats, used in profusion by the sensit of the Government of the United States, the Indian nations within the Confederacy have remained

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order at 12 o'clock by the speaker, Mr. Bocock, of Virginia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Early, Bishop of the Methodist Church: lethodist Church.

The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the follow-The roll was then called by the Clerk, when the following members answered to their names:

Messre. Ashe, Batson, Bell, Bocock, Boteler, Bridges, E. M. Bruce, Chamblise, Chilton, Clarke, Clopton, Collier, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dargan, Dupree, Elitott, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gather, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harly, Harris, Heiskill, Herbert, Hilton, Holcombe, Holt, Hodge, Johnston, Jones, Kenen, of Georgia; Lander, Lewis, Lyon, of Alabama; Mashen, McDowell, McRee, Mences, Miles, Perkins, Reid, Bussell, Sexton, Smith, of Alabama; Strickland, Swan, Trippe, Vest, Welch, Wright, of Georgia; Wright, of Texas.

The Speaker announced that a quorum was present. Mesers. Baldwin, of Virginia; Barkadals, of Mississippi; Wilcox, of Texas, and Dawkins, of Florida, were reported as prevented by indisposition from attending. Mr. Baldwin subsequently appeared in his seat, as dis also Mr. Lyons, of Virginia.

Mr. Collier, of Virginia, successor to General R. A. Pryor, and Mr. Hodges, of Kentucky, took the cath of office at the hands of the Speaker, the members of the House standing during its administration.

A message was received from the Senate stating that a quorum of that body was in attendance and had organized for business.

A similar message of courtesy was despatched to the Senate.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, moved that a committee of

ng documents were received and laid on the table, and one thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

Senate.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, moved that a committee of three be appointed by the House to wait upon the President, conjointly with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any communication he might are meanar to make. Arread to cation he might see proper to make. Agreed to.
Mesars. Curry, Perkins, of Louisiana, and Jones, of
Tennessee, were appointed the committee.
The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. A.

the Governor of Virginia a resignation of his seat in the House of Representatives.

Also a communication from Gov. Letcher, announcing the fact of said resignation, and referring to Congress the adoption of some mode for filling the vacancy, Mr. Jenkins' district being mainly within the enemy's lines.

On motion of Mr. Bussell, of Virginia, referred to Committee on Elections. ommittee on Ricctions.

The States were then called in alphabetical order for The States were then called in alphabetical order for resolutions, memorials, &c.

Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida made no response.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, offered, a bili making trassury notes a legal tender in payment of debts. He desired prompt action, and moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Gurry, of Alabama, said the business of the House had been greatly impeded at its last session by the numerous special orders. He hoped we would avoid the avil now. evil now.

Mr. Gartrell modified his motion so as to refer the bill

Mr. Gartren monned his motion so as to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Curry assented, and hoped for an early report, for he, too, desired prompt decision, and also a prompt rejection of the bill.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, joined in a desire for a prompt report, but hoped it would be favorable to the bill
The motion to refer was agreed to.
Mr. Gartrell slee offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of compelling the Commissary Department to furtish our soldiers with more and better food. [Some menifestations of applause in the gallery.] Agreed to.
Mr. Wright, of Georgia, offered a memorial of a Confederate wer tax collector of that State asking for additional compensation. He moved to refer it to the Committee of Wajs and Means, saying that he hoped the committee would decide the question for all similar cases. mittee of Wals and Means, saying that he hoped the committee would decide the question for all similar cases. Motion agreed to."

Kentucky, Louisians, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina made no response.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, offered a bill to amand the conscript act. [It extends the application of the law to all citizens ander forty-five years of age]

Also, a bill to punish slaves taken in arms and the white men assuming to be their officers. [It provices that the slaves so taken shall be delivered up to the arthorities of the State in which captured, to be disposed of by its laws; and the white officers either to be hung or also delivered up to the State authorities.]

Both bills referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Both bills referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retailatory purposes. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs. [It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our particular soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such atrocities, to be put to death if captured. An equal number of prisoners (officers preferred) taken from the enemy to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.]

Also, a bill for the treatment of captives. [It pravides that any officer or private captured by our army whas shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.]

Also, a bill to punish traitors in arms. [It provides that Federal armies incongruously composed of whise and black, shall not be held entitled to the privileges of wer, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured by the necessity. wer, or to be taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders be hung or shot, as may be most convenient.!

Mr. Ourry reported that the committee, of which he was chairman, had waited on the President, who said that he would communicate a message to the House im-

mediately.

Mr. Foots, resuming, also offered a bill to retaliste for the seizure of citizens by the jenemy. [It provides that of the prisoners held by us, a number equal to that of the citizens seized shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment; any officer, civil or military, concerned in such seizure, shall be imprisoned during the war.]

All the bills of Mr. Foote were, on his motion, referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Foote also presented an argumentative presmble and resolution in favor of open sessions of Congress, and providing that henceforth a motion to go into secret session shall require a majority vote by year and nays.

F. Mr. Foote enforced his resolution at some length. On his motion; it was then laid over.

The private secretary of the President was here ammoned, and delivered a message from the President, which was read. Accompanying the message were reand subjected to like treatment: any office mounced, and derivered a message from the President which was read. Accompanying the message were reports from the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and from the Postmaster General; also, the correspondence between Generals Lee and Halleck relative to the enemy's barbarities. The correspondence and the report of the Secretary of War were read. A thousand copies of the

Secretary of War were read. A thousand copies of the message and documents, except the report of the Secretary of the Navy, were ordered to be printed. The exception was made upon a suggestion that there might be matters in the report not proper to be made public.

The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of State containing a list of the employees of the department, their salaries, nativities, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foote, again resuming, offered a bill to provide for raising an additional force of 250,000 men. On his own motion, it was laid on the table.

Also, a bill providing an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citiess by the enemy. citizens by the enemy. Texas was next called, but made no response Texas was next called, but made no response.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, presented a memorial of certain soldiers in reference to the conscription law. Beferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the cartel for the exchange of prisoners had not been violated by the enemy in failing to restore certain references and definitions to them an early of Allerians.

heir lines; and, also, what legislation is thereby ren-Also, a bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy. Re-Also, a bit to repress the arroches of the enemy. Referred without reading.

Mr. Chambliss, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of regulating the impressment of playes by the military authorities, and report. Agreed The Territory of Arizona was called, but no response motion of Mr. Wright of Georgia, the House journed, to meet to-day at twelve o'clock. IMPORTANT FROM THE RAPIDAN—THE NEXT BATTLE FIRLD. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 18.]

The conviction pervades all classes that a great battle, on or beyond the line of the Rapidan, cannot long be deferred. It will take place whenever our Generals are ready, and not before. Onlepper Court House, (Fairfax,) ready, and not before. Culpeper Court House, (Fairfax,)and its vicinity will almost certainly be the scene of action. At that point Pepe is now busy throwing up entrenchments, mounting heavy guns, and making the usualpreparations upon which the generals of his nation commonly rely for protection from the homespun clad, impetuous legions of the South.

The sound of cannon was, for a short time, heard at
Gordonaville on Saturday night. Whether it proceeded
from an artillery skirmish, or what other cause, has not
yet been ascertained. yet been ascertained.
Since writing the above we learned from gentlemen who reached the city setterday by the Central train, in charge of General Charles Winder's body, that the cannons to heard at Gordonsville, Saturday evening, proceeded from a sharp artillery skirmish, which at that time took place at Raccoon Ford, off the Rapidan river, several miles to the east of the Orange and Alexandria. several miles to the east of the Urange and Alexandria railroad.

The enemy, it seems, sent down on reconnoissance a heavy body of cavalry and artillery, which, advancing to the Rapidan without meeting even with our videttes, were emboldened to attempt to cross to the south bank of that stream, at the ford above mentioned. All we could ascertain, definitely, relative to the skirmish was that while the Yankees were crossing the ford, they were opened on by our artillery and driven back. On regaining the north bank their batteries were put into position, and returned our fire. The duel lasted for more than an. ing the north bank their batteries were put inte position, and returned our fire. The duel lasted for more than an hour when the enemy retreated. We hear of none who, were killed on our side, and our informant saw lant one man who had been wounded in the engayement. He informed them that the enemy had been badly cut up.

Between twenty-fire and thirty Yankee prisoners, among whom were six commissioned officers, supposed to have been captured in this skirmish, were knought in by the Central train.

ANOTHER REBEL PRIVATEER. By a letter from ANUTHER REBEL PRIVATIER.—By a letter from Nassu, N. P., we learn that a new steamer, the Ovica, under the command of Coptain Semmes, had prived there from England; and was intended to cruize as a rebel privateer. She is said to be, a aplendid ressel. The captain, officers, and crew of the Sumpter, which was condimend and sold, had arrived at Nassau on the British steamer Meilta.

David Bridge & Arth C. Charling Law C