

THE DAILY PRESS, USATS PER WERK, payable to the Carrier. hars out of the City at SIX DOLLARS WINNUT DOLLARS FOR HIGHT MONTHS, LARS FOR BIX MONTHS-Invariably in edtime order ed.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, interibers out of the City at THREE DOLsi, in sulvance.

## NOTICES.

CONGRESS HALL, TENTION : - TO THE LOYAL MATBIOTIO, AND THE BRAVE. procure Fund ommittee appointed to procure sunds Bounty to all who may join our gal-

PHIA BEGIMENTS IN THE FIELD, titizens to be alive to the present ratively needed. The wasted ranks egments-the boroes of Dranesville, Uaks, of the Chickahominy, Malvern

ST BE BEINFORCED. (UST BE RENIFORCIED. alls for succor as she never called before, alls for succor as she never called bit. Gene-us, and wo must be equal to it. Gene-of Divisions, and the Commander-in-of Divisions, and the Commander-in-of Divisions, and the Commander-inproprie are that one vises at the present time, several to his country, at the present time, several to his country, at the yar De-lizations. They urge, and the War De-lizations. an22-tf the instantaneous reinforcement of the now before the enemy to their original Our fathers, our brothers, an

oregiments Pay JOIN US." COME AND solution the field have been de-routhe armies in the field have been de-here, and appeal to us to fill up their Premium and bounty, such as never

Bre ready for distribution, but the Fing that has waved in glory from thour, are the incentives that are relied

AND BOUNTY ARE GIVEN FREELY izen for the immediate

In part, the citizen for the immediate akes in leaving his business, his family, at his country's call, in this her hour of at his country a call, in this her hour of at his country a tail, in an annual the sourcess of having done their duity, and the American pa-try praise, rewarded the American paide the sacrifices and, devotion of their DEAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED.

pTING HAS BREN ORDERED. rementare to be put into the field, in order red rebellion against the best Government at to man may be specify orushed and ex-but our brave Generals must have 100,000 now-st once. The true pairiot has yet of hastering, voluntarily, to his country's of hastering, voluntarily to his country's hastening, voinntarily, to his country a rolled in the battle-stained regiments of

ULLADELPHIA UALLS ON HER SONS a lo their aid without delay. Let us do it. bright our city's glory, and do our best for

of the Committee: HENRY, Obsirman, ALEXANDER HENRY, Obsirman, THOMAS WEBSTER, Vise Ohairman. LORIN BLODGET, Secretary.

S OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR BE-UING SEBVICE, LOCATION OF BENDEZ-172. sc. stain Thomas J. Town, Liontenant Patrick Egan, Bathing grounds. etsin Thomas J. Town, mountaint Fatrick Egan, Begiment, 202 Dock street, above Second: Revenut O. B. Griffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st Revenut O. B. Griffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite abar O. B. Grindin, Dictionant A. J. Anorr, Sist at, No. 133 North Night street. in Was. J. Uhler, Oaptain Adam Schuh, 99th iment. Jeutevant John S. Richl, Lientenant George W. Tomkutenant John S. Riem, Lientenant cronge w. rom-ya, Söh Regiment, corner Sixth and Oarpenter, and Noth Tarid street. Valu P. McDonough, Lientenant John Ourley, 2d

astica. Matthew Belly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market

tret. Capitalo Wm. Wilson, 81st Regiment, 1118 Market estaiu Sthoh, Sist Regiment.

tant Thomas K. Boggs, 23d Regiment, northeast Sixle and Obestuat, third story.

nd Fifth street. Tälian M. Duncan, ölst Regiment. Astenant Samuel Larkin, Lieutenant John Stanton,

Referres, Kutenasi, Charles Rosu, Lieutenant Edward Hough, Regument, 552 North Third street; rutunni James B. Hadley, 28th Regiment, 419 Oalplain Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488

and Joseph M. Abbey, 112th.

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PailADELPHIA, August 27, 1862.

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING

th Third street. Aptain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter S. Briggs, Pennaylyania. nay iyaula. uaut William Letford, 29th Begiment, 716 Market

tenant John Boche, 18th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth ie2-8m entenant Daniel B. Meany, 13th Cavalry, 44 South TRVING HOUSE,

entenant J. A. Gregory, 91st Regiment, 620 Chestnut (aptain H. A. Sheeiz, of Pennsylvania Reserves, 620 E. H. Flood, Major James Brady

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, 27th August, 1862. BEDUCTION OF FARE. On and after Monday, August 28th, the boarding at Congress Hall will be greatly reduced. Persons intending to visit the sea shore in the latter part of the season, (September being the most pleasant menth,) should stop at Congress Hall, as it is conveniently near to the beach, and every comfort of the guests is promptly attended to. I hope, by reducing the price of board, to meet with such encouragement as will enable me to keep the house open until the first of October, guaranteeing that the house shall be kept as well in every respect as it has been heretofore under the management of the present progritter. PHILADELPHIA, 27th August, 1502. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATUBDAY NEXT, 30th inst, at 12 o'clock M., for the in mediate delivery in this city of ONE THOUSAND (1,000) WAGON COVERS. Samples of Duck to accomany each bid. au28-8t A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, 27th August, 1862. PHILADELPHIA, 27th August, 1862. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATUBDAY NEXT, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for STOP AT CONGRESS HALL. the delivery on board of vessels lying at this port, and ound for Key West, Florida, of FIVE HUNDEED G. W. HINKLE. until otherwise ordered. au28-8t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NERAL'S OFFICE,

an27. t30

is bid

The Fl

ore the purchase.

The Flour to be put in new barrels and head lined.

300,000 feet 4.4 (1-inch) common Cullings (White

Pine.) 68,670 feet 6-4 (1X-inch) common Cullings (White

PROPOSALS.

SEA BATHING, BRIGANT BRIGANTINE HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gun-ning, and Yachting being very superior. Boats will await gnests at the inlet on arrival of trains. Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic Oity. H. D. SMITH, iy4-fmw2m Proprietor jy4-fmw2m

VOL. 6.-NO. 25.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC OITY. BEDUUTION OF FARE.

OURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

S -H. L. BENSON, Proprietor. This admirably kept house is the best located on the Island. It will be kept open until late in September. The present is the most pleasant season. The company is still large, au26 tf UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIO CITY, AUGUST 18, 1962. Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular first class Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily. JAMES K. BOBISON, H. A. B. BROWN,

Superintendents. au18-12t\* SEA BATHING. - A FAVORITE 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 first-class home. Plentiful table. Every attention given to guests, and terms moderate. WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor. WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIO

No bids will be received from contractors who have GITY, New Jersey. M. LAWLOB, Proprietor. The above new house is now open for Boarders. Booms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high cellings, to. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing empunde reviously failed to comply with their contract Bidders must be present in person to respond to their

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid. Firms making bids should state the names of the par 8116-1m\* es interested. Payment to be made in Treasury notes, and the bide

nd descrip

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,) ATLANTIO OITY, N. J. SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. to be directed to COL A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S., U S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Pro-posals for Flour."

DROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 215 G, COTDET EIGHTBENTH Street, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1862, SEALED PROFØSALS will be received at this office

HOTELS. POWERS' HOTEL. Nos. 17 and 19 PABK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,)

NEW YORK. TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly rend

refurnished, and now possesses all the requ ites of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling

ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET,

Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN.

sublic, desiring the best accomodations and moderate sharges, is respectfully solicited. H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

after signing the contract. Proposits from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it. NEW YOBK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, be awarded to him, must be guarantied by two respon-sible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

Ð Ŋe res FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862. FROM GLOUCESTER POINT, VA.

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General Emory's Brigade. [Correspondence of The Press.]

GLOUCESTER POINT, VA., OPPOSITE YORKTOWN, August 26, 1862. ON THE MARCH. On Friday, the 15th inst., our division (Peck's) left Harrison's Landing to move down the Penin-FPUTY QUARTERMASTER GEsula, but, after marching a few miles, we were stopped, and ordered back to camp, but instructed PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until SA-TURDAY next, 30th inst, at 12 o'clock M. for Five Hundred (500) sets of Six Mule Wagon Harness, and Two Hundred (200) sets of Two-Horse Ambulance Harto be ready to move at a moment's notice, and, accordingly, on Saturday we trudged along rapidly all day, except when delayed by numberless wagons, which always seem to encumber our ess, to be made according to sample to be seen in this retreats and advances. At night the whole corps office. The whole to be completed and delivered in this city, subject to inspection, on or before the lst of October next. G. H. OROSMAN, (Keyes') encamped in a corn-field, which soon vanished before our men and horses, the former devouring the ears, and the latter the green fodder. Deputy Qr. Master General U. S. A. It was a fortunate thing that the corn was fit to TOTICE .--- PROPOSALS from Dealeat, for, although we were ordered to have four ers and Millers are invited till the 5th day of Sep-tember, 1862, for furnishing Flour to the Subsistence Department, knewn as No. 2 Extra. Samples of this Flour can be seen at the Capitol Bakery in Washington days' rations, we were only furnished with two, and, by the delay in starting, one of these had been consumed prior to the march. This species of Washington. It is desirous to make a contract for 20,000 barrels. management has been common, however, I am Should, however, any person desire to furnish a less quantity, he will state the precise number of barrels in sorry to say, in the quartermaster's department o the Army of the Potomac. On Sunday we moved The contractor will be required to furnish about 500 marris daily, until the contract is filled. No Flour will be received which does not come up to to and across the great Pontoon bridge over the Chickahominy, through an interminable forest. This march was a hard one, but the men kept up ne standard, at the Government inspection, made jus wonderfully, although footsore, hungry, thirsty, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot in and covered with dust, but it was under a promise ashington, or any of the warehouses in Georgetown, that we should soon go into camp. There being no indications of this, however, the men began to ernment reserves the right to reject any bid for any drop from the ranks by scores, lying down by the roadside from sheer exhaustion. This continued until General Peck found his command in all would not make a decent brigade, when he gave orders to encamp for the night.

PASSING WILLIAMSBURG. The next day we were again early on the tramp, passing through the once beautiful, but now dilapi dated, village of Williamsburg, and on towards Yorktown, near which we arrived Tuesday, the 19th instant, and encamped, after having been shifted around from place to place, and having several times been sent out on picket duty, where there was no enemy to be found or to be expected. ballact which could be also be a set of the solid state of the solid s

CROSSING THE YORK RIVER. After the lapse of a few days, we were marched to a landing on the York river, across which we ferried in canal boats and barges. We are now occupying a large earthwork thrown up by the rebels, and which was mounted with heavy naval guns: but on the 4th of July the news of the retreat of our army caused a panic here, and orders were given to burst these guns, which work was most effectually performed by somebody.

Pine). 41,666 feet Joist, 3,by 6, 16 feet long (Hemlock.) 16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 14 feet long (Hemlock.) 16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 12 feet long (Hemlock.) 33,333 feet Bcantling, 3 by 4, 16 feet long (do.) 16,666 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 14 feet long (do.) 8,333 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 12 feet long (do.) All the above described to be good merchantable lum. ber, subject to the inspection of an agent, appointed on the part of the Government. IMPORTANCE OF OUR POSITION. It is very proper that Gloucester should be held. by a respectable force and an able general, as at he part of the Government. All the lumber to be delivered within twenty-five days present. Our force is amply sufficient to hold this place at all hazards and against all odds; and as we are all the veterans of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Seven Pines, and Malvern Hills, we know osibility of the guara tors must be shown b river continually. the official certificale of the cierk of the nearest district Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. The full name and post-office address of the bidders GENERAL EMORY. I am pleased to say that this much-neglected but gallant officer is now in command of this important The foll name and post-office address of the bidders must appear in the proposal. If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it. Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster. Informal proposals will be rejacted. post. The orders he has issued, the care he takes of his brigade, and his actions generally, I am convinced that he has the head and heart of a true soldier. The men all like him, and are enthusiastic in their praises, because they feel confident that no officer in our army is better able to take the place of the gallant and accomplished Naglee than is Brig. Gen. Emory. THE MEN OF "OURS" Are in clover now. Their situation is not a bad one; we have abundance of mosquitos and gnats, but we are often favored with a sea-breeze which braces us up wonderfully. Then we can take an occasional salt-water bath, and eat the best salt oysters in the world, which are furnished by the contrabands at the rate of fifty cents for a hamperbasket full. A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT. The healthful tone of the newspapers in the North indicates that a radical change in the sentiments of the people in regard to the management of the war is going on. It has long ago taken place in soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. Nothing but a vigorous aggressive policy is now talked of, and we can all see success in the powerful reinforcement of the Army of Virginia. The rebels have determined to make Virginia the battle-ground of the war, and, although Heintzelman may assist by a well-managed flank movement, merging into a little campaign, the work of the Army of Virginia will be to overthrow the grand concentrated armies of the rebels now operating between Richmond and the Rappahannock. FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS. Let me beg of the people of the United States that they will make every effort to fill up the old regiments ; they deserve it ; do not let these war. worn organizations be disbanded because their ranks have been thinned by sickness and casualties on the battle field. When any news transpires that is not contraband you will hear again from your obedient servant, HOLLYBUSH. National Union Convention-F. Carroll Brewster, Esq. To the Editor of The Press: SIR : The name of this eminent gentleman has been submitted to the Union Convention for nomination as City Solicitor. His modest letter in to-day's Press, neither seeking nor declining the nomination, exhibited excellent taste. The Convention has asted well in re-nominating Mayor Henry and the present efficient District Attorney. Mr. Brewster is one who has never been a party hack, though possessing decided political views. His high professional reputation, his irreproachable private character, his remarkable accuracy and system in business matters, and his general talent and urbanity, make up a combination of virtues. which are seldom united in one man. He would certainly make a formidable candidate if nominated, and, if the Convention in its wisdom should select him, he would add strength to the whole ticket, and receive a hearty support from his Unionloving fellow-citizens of the whole city, as well as his more immediate neighbors of the TWENTY-SECOND WARD. August 28, 1862. Major General George Cadwalader. To the Editor of The Press : SIR : Much anxiety has been felt and universally expressed by our people in reference to General Cadwalader's taking the field with a proper command. The public mind may now be at rest on that subject. He is at Corinth Mississippi, with a proper command, and occupies the headquarters late of Gen. Halleck. In certain quarters it was matter of doubt whether he would again enter the service. With a vast fortune and extensive possessions; surrounded by every inducement to seek retirement from the toils, dangers, and responsibilities of command; promoting with his vast resources and active mind many of our most imresources and active mind many or our most im-portant public institutions; and enjoying the con-fidence and respect of all, high, low, rich, and poor; the latter only understanding his position by his unostentations munificence—few men enjoy, to such unostentations munificence—raw men enjoy, to such a great extent, the affections of the people by whom they are surrounded at their homes; and no officer enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and high regard of his troops in the field. On his return from. Mexico, where he was breveted for distinguished services, the welcome he received from volunteer. and citizens, was an ovation not soon to be forgotten. He has the mantle of three generations upon him; his grandfather, Gen. Cadwalader, of the Revolution, was the co-laborer, confidant, and friends of General Washington; his father, General Cadwalader, of the war of 1812, like himself, the friend and companion of General Scott—much is expected

preathes freer; we have driven them fron Manassas and Harper's Ferry ; and are, at this moment, ses and harper's ferry; and are, at this moment, gathering up our strength for the final spring at the heart of the vile monster, which has for long years been conspiring to destroy us as a nation. The fact is we have done more than could have reasonably been expected of us in so short a time, when we consider that these determined and reck-

less conspirators plotted long and darkly for this thing; when we remember that, to secure the succeres of the vile plot, they wormed themselves into ceres of the vile plot, they wormed themselves into every important Government position below the President, and even used him as a cat's paw to secure a successful hand in the dark game, that they despoled us of every means of defending our-selves, stealing our arms, and even our best com-

ASULUAN, MARINA MA

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

manders, and sending to distant stations our whole many. But Northern energy has proved itself equal to the task, and to day we present to the world a grand and startling spectacle—an army and a navy equal in all respects, and in many important features surpassing those of the great kingdoms of the Old The rebels must now yield. The fiat has gone

Ine rebets must now yield. The fat has gone forth. A million armed men will soon be upon them; and, if necessary for their subjugation, an-other, and still another million will spring forth as the Government demands it. The rebellion must be crushed Doubt is not in the question. We have the power, the means, the will; and though it be at the expense of an extermination of the whole South, still it must and will be done, as surely as God liveth. Let us not despond. We have still a country, and the old flag shall still wave.

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Yours, FAITH.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA

The Rappahannock Abandoned.

THE ARMY TEN MILES NEARER WASHINGTON.

# HOW THE GRAND BATTLE WAS DELAYED.

Another Marvellous Escape of Stonewall Jackson.

## From the N. Y. Tribune 1

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1862. From an officer of Gen. Pope's staff, who left head-narters of the Army of Virginia this morning, I have ne or two facts not without interest.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK ABANDONED. The Bappahannock line is abandoned, and our forces have fallen back to another position ten miles to the rear. Gen. Pope was not long in ciscovering: what it may be presumed the rebels knew all the time, that the Bappa-hannock, above its junction with the Baplan, is forda-ble in many places where there are no established and recognized fords. With the river at its ordinary height, therefore, the rebels might have chosen an unguarded point—for along a line of such extent it is obviously im-possible. to defend every point—and crossing by night, might have established a heavy force on the northern bank, cutting in two the line of defence and the co-ope-rating forces, and seriously compromising both wings of the Union army. The attack on our centre, at the rail-way bridge, moreover, showed that the strength of that position had been overrated, and all circumstances seemed to unite in suggesting that the Baphannock, which for the moment had served us so well, both as a barrier and THE RAPPAHANNOCK ABANDONED. the moment had served us so well, both as a barrier and a strategic line, had no permanent value as a defensive front

### OUR PRESENT POSITION.

When the river rose and threatened the safety of the when the price, it was at first reckoned a mistorune, but the delay which it interposed to the rebel movements was more than a compensating advantage. Profiting by the condition of the stream, which forbade any effort to cross it with heavy columns, much less with artillery or wagons, Gen. Pope again withdrew his forces in the face of the enemy, and occupied, without serious loss or hindrance, the line on which his army now reposes. At the time of the first retreat the movement would probaour enemy, and are not afraid to meet him upon the battle field at any time. In addition to this, we have a fine gunboat cruising up and down the force, it may probably be accepted as the true line of de. force as long as defence is our policy, and the true has force as long as defence is our policy, and the true base of offence when a forward movement commences. Bull Bun mountains, extending southwesterly from Leesburg, terminate near Warrenton. Disconnected ridges guard their western flank at the southern extremity, and the whole chain forms a barrier, impassable trenify, and the whole chain forms a barrier, impassable except through Thorougbfare Gap. It may be pre-founed that General Pope's right flank rests near the foot of these mountains. The railway from Warrenton to the Junction follows nearly the general course of the north fork of the Bappahannock, and is necessarily within our lines, the centre of which might find the Junction itself a convenient pivot for strategic ope-rations. Between the railway and Fredericksburg is a stretch of country rather more than trends might find the stretch of country rather more than twenty miles broad, bounded on the east by the Potomac. Fredericksburg, of course, is retained in our possession, and Acquia Creek, as well as the rest of the Potomac bank, is to be detended. It seems to be considered that the main force of the It seems to be considered that the main force of the rebels passed to the west and north of the original centre of our lines on the Bappabannock. The cavalry dash on Catlett's station by way of Warrenton was only a me-teoric detachment from the main force, and probably in-dicated, as I have before suggested, the near presence of a heavier force. When once the course of the main columns was ascertained, Gen. Pope drew in his long-extended line to meet them, sonding Sigel again to the right, from which he had been withdrawn last Thursday, and collecting for the same purpose the other rather, widely separated corps. With the progress, therefore, of the rebel columns moving on the outer and larger arc of concentric circles, the whole line of Gen Pope awung round to the right, and changing the direction of its front with rapidity and precision, again awaited the rebel pelling cause may have been, we attach but little im-portance to the idea that an advance will be attempted upon this city from the lines of the Rappahannock. If the Federal armies can maintain their present position, and thus insure the safety of their capital, they will probably be content. To this end their present lines are well chosen. General Lee might deliver battle either upon the right or left of their position, but, if success-ful, would it be safe to follow up the advantage without first dieposing of the other wing? That the Confederate commander and his brave legions are const to the enveronce. are qual to the emergency, we have not the least doubt. Our only object in alluding to this subject is to give the reader some ideas of the difficulties of the position and of the megnitude of the work before us. front with rapidity and precision, again awaited the robel approach. This is the movement which at the outset I described by saying that the army had fallen back. Relatively to the Bappahannock it is a rearward march GENERAL POPE'S RETIREMENT. Speaking of the retirement of General Pope, the Bich-mond Whig says: "If he continues his retreat, the fight will be postponed for several days, unless our men can succeed in overtaking him. That he will be driven to the wall now we have no doubt, and we have as little but in fact it is a mancouvre rather than a movement, and consists simply in keeping the face of the army turned steadily toward the rebels. HOW THE GRAND BATTLE WAS PREVENTED. But for the rise of the Bappahannock, a battle wenld have been fought last week between the two armies. Jackson, leading the advance as before, crossed the river with his corps, and the rest of the army was to have fol-lowed. Once over, it would have had no choice but to fight, and if besten could have escaped annihilation only loubt of the result of the fight, begin when it may. SKIBMISH ON THE RAPIDAN. . - A skirmish took place on Wednesday, near Raccoon Ford. Cur cavalry routed the rear guard of the enemy, killing about twenty of the Yankees, and capturing about fight, and if besten could have escaped annihilation only by surrender, for the swollen river. In its rear barred all retreat. It may be presumed that the rebels were well aware of the reinforcements rapidly sent forward to Pope. It would be difficult to say what fact important to the campaign they may not be presumed to be aware of. They had, therefore, the elternatives of immediate battle or retreat. Compelled to defor their attack, they are al-ready retreating, but whether only from their first posi-tion. CAPTURE OF BARBOURSVILLE. CRATTANOGA. August 21 — The following despatch was received at Knoxville to day: BARBOURSVILLE, August 18 — We took possession here to day and captured forty-five prisoners, only six of whom were not in the hospital. The enemy has retreated towards Cumberland Ford. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry have captured Logan. Particulars of capture not known ret yet. ALL QUIET NOW. There has been no fighting of consequence since the date of your last letters from the army. The news from headquarters is simply that all is quiet, and all prospects favorable. What the Shenandoah may bring forth is, perhaps, a question not to be asked without anxiety, but SURPRISE AT ST. HELENA ISLAND. CHARLESTON, August 21 —A force of 160 South Caro-linians surprised the enemy at daylight this morning on St. Helena Island, near Port Royal. Several Yankees, including the licutenant commanding, were killed, and perhaps, a question not to be asked without auxiety, but the answer must be speculative purely, and I forbear. There is some doubt how completely the rebels have possessed themselves of Gen. Pope's papers by the dash at Catlett's. His adjutant general's desk is said to have been untouched, while his private trunks were broken open—rather an unlikely story. It is certain that all papers were in the wagons, and that the rebels had access to everything unless what they overlooked. Capt. O. N. Gulding, assistant quartermaster, who was captured that night, held at Gen. Pope's headquarters a place of great responsibility and difficulty, not easily filled in his absence. He was chief quartermaster in the field under Gen. Fremont, and during the ardnous administration of the mountain department acquired a very high reputation for ability aud integrity. Probably homight have escaped it his first thought had been for his charge. irst care was for the property in his charge. GENERAL LEE'S PLANS. ALEXANDRIA. Va, August 26, 1862 — Mr. Lincoln said during the existence of the Department of the Rappa-hannock, that a heavy dew caused a freshet in the rivers Louden, Bichmond, and Lexington, the other by way of the valley of the Sequatchie river, in the direction of Glazgow, Bowling Green and Mumfordsville. Each one of these columns is to be 150,000 strong. The ultimate (present) destination of the first is Cincinnati; of the hannock, that a heavy dew caused a freshet in the rivers of Virginia. The smart thunder shower of last Friday evening probably delayed a great battle on the north side of the Rappahannock. From prisoners taken in the late skirmishes, and from many other sources, I have learned that it was the intention of General Lee to cross his en-tire army during Friday night and the day following, and attack General Pope before the reinforcements from Mc-Olellan's army arrived upen the ground. Before the Army of Virginia made its masterly, retrast before the eyes of the whole rebel horde, it was supposed that the Bappahannock could be passed at outly six or seven dif-ferent points, but it soon became evident that the entire stream from five miles above Warrenton Springs to the main body of the river was one grand ford, and that the rebel army could almost march up to its banks in line of ther, Louisville. The rebel forces, at present in Tennessee and Ken-tucky, sre as follows: At Chattazooga, and between that point and Knoxville, on the railroad, and capable of that point and Knowlile, on the railroad, and capable of almost instant concentration, there are 98,000 troops, the beat in the rebel army, under General Bragg, whose headquarters are at Chattancoge. At Knowlile and vicinity, there are 32,000. General Kitby Smith has 20,000 near, the Cumberland Gap, and on the road be-tween Knowlile and that point. At Decatur, at Uarka-ville, at Gallatin, at Hartsville, and at Murfreesboro there are various bodies of troops, smouting to 50,000 This makes 200,000 men in arms. It is understood in Bichmond, that as soon as 50,000 of the troops that started with General Jackson for Winchester and Lees-burg shall have returned to Staution, they will be in-stantly sent by raircoad to Knoxville. With the fortifi-cations around Bichmond, and those that the robels are now erecting on the right bank of the Rappahanfiock, they consider their capital impregnable. They can therefore, if they have abandoned their designs on Wash-ington, well epser these 50,000 troops for service in Kan tucky, and indeed, they may send more; but that is al that Beauregard counts on now. These, with 50,000 new conscripts, which he has raised in the Bouthwestern States, which he has raised in the Bouthwestern States, which he may for a write on the instruction drilling, and which will pready for service by the ting the ide with the ide of the states, which he may for a write on the states of the the states the beauregard counts on now. main body of the river was one grand ford, and that the rebel army could almost march up to its banks in line of battle, and wask on the bed of the river dry shod. The old fords of long standing were closely watched and strongly guarded, but to the surprise of our generals, rebel skirmishing parties were discovered crossing at points supposed to be impassable, compelling us to shift our ground constantly to prevent being outflanked. The dash of the rebel General Stuart was put a preliminary skirmish in part to pay off General Pope for some of his Western raids, and also to conceal the more extensive novements of Jackson. HOW JACKSON NARROWLY ESCAPED BY "TAKING During the night, while Stuart was fumbling in the trunks of General Pope, and obtaining clean linen enough to last through the season, Jackson crossed his whole corps at half a dozen points above Warrenton Byrings. Jackson, according to the programme, was to engage the right of General Pope, fraw off his attention if possible from his left and centre, so as to give the main body of the rebel army an opportunity to cross at other fords than those guarded by us, and then when safely over take the risk of the most desperate conflict of the war. The programme succeeded so far as Jackson was concerned He crossed the river. Stuart performed his part well, and both rebel and national army are to-day enjoying the practical joke he played off upon General Pope. But Providence in this instance seemed to be upon our side. A heavy black cloud rose in the west, and at about midnight burst in a furious storm on both armies. It was too dark to see the fords, even if they could have been passed The storm continued all night. In the moring the river had become impassable. General Lee could not pass, and Jackson was alone on this side of the stream. General Pope could not take the exact strength of Jackson, and did not feel strong enough to engage the whole army; therefore he did not take the TO THE BUSHES. States, which are now in camps of instruction drillin and which will be ready for service by the time the rela-forcements from. Bichmond arrive, will give Beauregard his 300,000 men. While thus preparing for the military operations of the While thus proparing for the military operations of the Western campaign, the rebel leaders are not unmindful of the necessity of preparing for the subsistence of their armies during the winter. On this point also very er-roneous views prevail at the North. It has been re-peatedly stated that the crops of the South have been short, and that most of them have been destroyed by the armies on both sides. The grain crops throughout the entire South are larger than ever before, and have been gathered and secured in excellent order. The proportion of grain destroyed is scarcely felt in the great aggregate. Discarding cotton this year, the Southern people have devoted their entire attention to the raising of wheat, corn, and onte, and with entire spaceases far. devoted their entire attention to the raising of wheat, corn, and cats, and with entire success so far. In parts of Tennessee, particularly, the wheat and cats are entirely secured. So far as cattle and kogs are concerned, there is, as always, abundance of both. A member of the rebel Congress, from Texas, now in Richmond, says that, com-

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH. BEBEL ACCOUNTS OF POPE'S RETREAT.

> The Rebels Hope to Winter at Centreville Again.

Bregg.

THE IDEA OF ATTACKING WASHINGTON ABANDONED.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Professed Ignorance of McClellan's Position.

Our Troops Surprised at St. Helena Island.

GENS, HUNTER AND PHELPS LIABLE TO EXECUTION AS FELONS.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The rebel version of the recent military movements on the Bappabarnock is as follows: The rebels regard the vhole affair as a decided success, and as a great triumph f. Gen. Lee over Pope. They say that, after defeating of Gen. Lee over Pope. They say that, after defeating McClellan, and compelling him to evacuate the peninsula, Gen. Lee has now defeated Pope, and compelled him to retreat to the shelter of the forts at Washington, and that thus the Unionists have been folled in both of their at-tempts to reach Richmond—the one by way of the penin-sula, the other by way of Oulpeper. Their account states that on the 18th instant Gen. Lee crossed the Ra-pidan with a strong detachment of his army, consisting entirely of cavalry and artillery, and advanced rapidly towards Oulpeper, followed by large bodles of infantry, and indeed by his whole army. During the ensuing six days Gen. Poperstreated slowly towards Ontreville. Gen. Lee pressed him close, and battles took place whenever the Unionists made a stand. On the 19th a severe engagement took place near the village of Brandy, four the Unionisis made a stand. On the 19th a severe engagement took place near the village of Brandy, four miles south of the Rappahannock, with heavy loss on both sides. The Union army crossed the Bappahannock on the 20th, in great disorder and haste, while the rebel artillery was firing on those brigades which were pro-tecting the passage of the main body. Two whele divi-sions of the Union army crossed under a galling fire, and suffered heavily. On the 21st a portion of Gan, Lee's army, including several soundarons of cavely and a pume suffered heavily. On the 21st a portion of Gan. Lee's army, including several squadrons of cavalry and a num-ber of batteries of artillery, crossed the Rappahamock, and engaged the Unionists at three different points. These actions were all very severe, and resulted in the retreat of the Unionists. At Warrenton, also, a very hard battle was fought, at the close of which the Unionists retreated in disorder, leaving their ar-tillery and their dead and wounded on the field This account states positively that the rebri army occupies, in force, both sides of the Bappa-hannock; and that General Pope had retreated to Ma-nesses Junction. On Sunday, August 24, the main body of his army was said to be at that point, while General McClellan was moving up from Acquia Creek towards the Coccupan. It was upposed to be Pope's intention to cross Bull Bun, so as to place that stream and the Occo-quan between his army and the rebels, and to fortify the quan between his army and the rebels, and to fortify the beights of Centreville. General Lee was watching his movements closely, with quadrons of cavalry, but had not pursued beyond the left bank of the Rappahannock. The rebel leaders believe that, with such a force as is now concentrated for its defence, Washington is entirely beyond their reach. They will probably advance on Cen-treville, and attack General Pope there, with the view of trying to get the same positions for their army near Washington as they held last winter. But as for attack-ing the capital itself, that idea they have been forced to abandon. The Bichmond Whig of the 23d inst, in an editorial beaded "Where is McClellan?" asks : Who can answer this interrogatory ? . Can the Govern-nent or Gen. Lep? We hope they can. We cannot, nor can the public. It is known that McClellan has again " changed his

At is known that including has again " changed his-base by a flank movement." In this case, as in that of the Chick ahominy, the change was effected without the timely knowledge of those who were set to watch him. At Berkeley, as at the White House, large quantities of valuable military property were destroyed by the fugitive general. The devouring flames from his own camps served to light him on his retreat from the Confederate and the horder hore were here the confederate served to light him on his retreat from the Confederate capital. But where has he gone, and why did he aban-don his James river base? He took up the line of march in the direction of Williamsburg and Fortress Monroe; but whether he is still on the peninsula, or has gone-up to Fredericksburg or Aquia Creek, it were impossible yet to say. If Fredericksburg was his destination, and he went by water, he must have arrived there some yet to say. II sredericaspurg was ins ucculation, and he went by water, he must have arrived there some days ago. If he took the land route, he is probably still on the road.

sand men could be raised by requisition upon the States sooner than in any other way, and would not swahen distruct or alarm, nor occasion any collision with Btate authorities. If the new law recommended by the Secretary of War should be adopted, collision with Virginia, Tennesce, and all the other States, would be inevitable, as it would sweep into its vortex all the militia now or to be organized. Nothing but a military despotent could be the reseat. Singleton, of Mississippi, and Miles; of South Oarolina, opposed Mr. Footo's views. Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, contrasted the present condition of the army with the past. He thought every man should be subject to the call of the President. "We had on all sides worsted our vindictive foes. It was useless to call them names. The vilest epithet would not be sufficiently severe." They would never become human beings, unless Almight Power would reduce then '11-lainous matter, and make new men of them." Mr. Bonham, of fouth Carolina, was in favor of raising troops as was done when we resisted Great Britain, and as we did in 1812.

TWO CENTS.

Address of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, who was in the late engagement at Malvern Hill. In it he appeals to the prople of the State to "stand by the Government until the last vestige of thraidom is driven from our shores." GENERALS HUNTER AND PHELPS PRONOUNCED FE-

LONS, AND ORDERED TO BE EXECUTED. .

LONS, AND ORDERED TO BE EXECUTED. . WAE DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENE-BAL'S OFFICE, BICHMOND, AUGUST 21, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 60. 1. Whereas, Major General Hunter, recently in com-mand of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Oaro-line, and Brig. Gen. Phelps, a military commander of the enemy in the State of Leuisiana, have organized and armed negro slaves for military sorrice against their maslers, citizens of this Confederacy: And. whereas, The Government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry, whether such conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this Government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than by the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition: *Ordered*, That Major General Hunter and Brigadier General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws; and that in the event of the capture of either, or them, or that of any other, commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing or instructing slaves, with a view drilling, organizing or instructing sizers, with a view to their armed, service in this war, he shall not be re-garded as a prisoner of war, but held in close confine-ment for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President may order. By order, S. COOPEB, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

#### FROM THE WEST.

All accounts from Gen. Bragg's department represent affairs there as "bright and brightening" for our cause. It would appear to be certain that Buell's position is highly precarious, and will soon be untenable; and that, in the event (now almost certain) of his being compelled to retreat, he will have a hard road to travel, and will not be able to stop short either at Nashville nor any other point in Tennessee. Gen. Bragg is certainly in good spirits, and of the opinion that ... things is workin ?' even more favorabl "than could have been expected."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington Journal has positive information of the enemy's having eracuated Swansboro', "going east-ward," which would indicate a return to Beaufort and Fort Macon. SCARCITY OF SALT-PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR

isli from aucher, and a loss of my \$40 sadils, my bridle, holsters, blankets. &c. That the loss of life was con-siderable is shown by the casualties in my company. I went into action with twenty eight men, of whom I lost nineteen men, killed, wounded, and missing, and eleven borsee—about thirty-three per cent. Only two men of the whole number escaped wholly. The estimate of our whole loss is about two hundred and fifty men, among whom were three captains, four lieutenants, and one ad-intant. LETCHER. jutant.

LETCHER. Whereas, It is represented by many citizens of this State that it is impossible to obtain supplies of the ne-cessary article of salt, except at fabulous prices, and even then not in sufficient quantities to supply the de-mand; and a pertion of the salt works of this Common-wealth, from which a large quantity of salt was derived, being in the possession of the public enemy, and the re-maining works being owned by private persons and car-ried on by private enterprise, are insufficient to furnish the amount necessary for the consumption of our own people, and yet a large proportion of the annual product of the works is continually exported into the neighboring States.

We learn that Judge Marsh (brother of Gapt. Marsh who was killed) has returned from the Minnesota river. and states that scouts have estimated the number of whites killed at about five hundred. Their opinions are based on the number of bodies they discovered along the roads and trails, and on the supposed massacre of all the whites at the Agency. It is believed that all the mis-sioners have been killed. The civilized Indians; or those who have discarded the blanket and leggins, are said to have exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities. Ridgley is not a fort, strictly speaking. An area of a quarter of an acre is enclosed with one or two stone, and several wooden buildings and a woeden fence; which would offer but little obstruction to a large force. The buildings which were burning when the messenger left were probably outbuildings, set on fire to prevent their States. And whereas, The importation of foreign salt has been prevented by the blockade of our ports, and it is not probable that the demand can be supplied from that source: and the season is rapidly advancing when it will be necessary to salt np meats for the en-suing year to provide our armies and people with suitable provision; and the Legislature having made no appropriation of money to purchase or to manu-facture this essential article, or to provide a remedy. Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Executive by the Constitution, I, John Letcher, Go-vernor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby con-vene the General Assembly, to take the subject into con-sideration, and to legislate further for the interest of the Commonwealth, as they may deem proper, hereby prowere probably outbuildings, set on fire to prevent their being occupied by the Indians. We have no fears of Bidgley being taken.

#### THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Three Copies " 55 U 66 CC . ..... 8.00

Five Ten Larger Cinbs will be charged at the same rate-thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. BF Postmasters are requested to act on Agents for

THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Els lines constitute a square.

arrelled guns, rifles, and side-arms. Capt. Ohller &

ho t purs FURTHER ABOUT THE AFFAIR AT GALLATIN.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following private letter to a gentleman in that city : NASHY, LLE, August 23, 1862.—We started from Eey-

nolds, Tenil, July 22, under the command of General Johnson, of Kentucky, with about 300 men of the 23 Indiana Cavaly, and a portion of two other cavalry re-siments, the whole command amounting to about 700

Alments, the wrote command smoonting to about 760 men. On the 20th inst, we camped at Hartsville, where Mor-gan camped the previous night. On the morning of the 21st we had reveille at two o'clock, and at daylight we moved towards Gallatin, fifteen miles distant. I had command of companies O and D'in the advance. At about sight o'clock we drove in the rebel pickets some two miles from Gallatin. I inquired of a citizen whether Morgan or Forrest was there. He said bolliwers there, at the same time a bowing me a vaffering during the at the same time showing me a vafeguard indicatin he was a loyal man. He advised me "for God's ating that od's sake 0 or 4,000 he was a loyal man. He advised me" for God's sake don't attach Morgan unless you have 3,600 or 4,000 men." I'thought that looked rathey bitey. Freported to General Johnson, and was ordered is move cantiously, and keep well closed up. Soon afterwards I passed a neat-looking cottage, from which a lad modioned me to approach, and she warned me "for God's sake; do not attack; they know your force, and are wailing for you." Presently we met a how.

attack ; they know your force, and are waiting for you." Presently we met a boy, mounted, who remarked, "You'll smith h-1 down there !" Soon afterwards we saw their cavelry moving on the right and left and in front. I reported that they were flanking us, but my orders were, "Forward," double quiek." I gave the command, "Front into line; gallop, march !" and away we went. We had not gene three hundred yards when we received a destructive firs from their infantry, who were concealed in the woodir. We now fell back about three quarters of a mile, and formed a new line of battle. Hostilities ceased about an hour, when we sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury our dead and take care of our wounded. Morgan replied they would all be cared for, and demanded are unconditional surrender, offering to parole the prisoners." Johnson replied, "Catch us first-paroling is played" out."

Morgan said he had three columns ready to move upon Morgan skil he had three columns ready to move upon us. Johnson said, "Come ahead," and ended the par-ley. We now moved towards Cumberland river through a lane, and proceeded about half 'a mile, when our rear was attacked. We immediately formed to receive the enemy, and the hardest fighting—lasting till 2 o'clock— took place. My company was dismounted fighting. At last it was announced that Johnson had surrendered, and I ordered my men to mount and fall back. While mount-I ordered my men to mount and fall back. While mount-log my horse, which was excited, my saddle turned, and threw me upon my head and shoulders, bruising me se-verely. One of the men, whom I did not identify, shouted "Here's a horse!" I meunted and started to my com-pany, but the horse had made but a few jumps when he was shot through the neck, the blood spirting all over me I saw he could not last, and the same man who had befriended me before came up with another horse, which I mounted and dashed away with him. We had gone but a half mile further when an orderly dashed up, ordering me to halt, as Gen. Johnson had surrendered, and we must come back. I concluded that if they got us they most rim for us, and so we "lit out?" again, crosses the Cumberland, and reached Lebanon at about five o'clock. Next morning early we reached Nashville My casualties were two horses shot under me, a severe fell from another, and a loss of my \$40 saddle, my bridle,

all from suother, and a loss of my \$40 saddle.

The Minnesota Massacres.

We learn that Judge Marsh (brother of Capt. Marsh who was killed) has returned from the Minnesota river.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, 23d.]

tepaut Daniel F. Linn, 58th Regiment. Families and transient Guests. GEO. W. HUNT, ort House, > Proprietors Late of the Br John S. Davis, 90th Regiment, N. W. corner OHAS. W. NASH, he ad Cheshat streets. he ad Cheshat streets. stain John T. Durang, 90th Regiment, Armory of hons Guarda, Race street bel w Sixth. jy17-thstu6m CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED. A LARD. — I HAR UNDERFORMED AND A LARD A LAR side a private from each company of each regian20-10t NOTICE .- THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid Re-sing, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the M. SINGLETUN A. MERCER, Re1., will receive and beg to assure them there are them in their new quarters. SykES, OHADWICK, & OO. anB0-1y amounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farm-sed Machanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed ipts for the same; or their subscriptions may be paid rescuber of the Committee to when they subscribed, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. LOOKING GLASSES. or's receipt will be sent to the donor. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. THOMAS WEBSTER, Obsirman. > OFFICE OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS BOUNTY FUND, No. 505 OHESTNUT 0. the Disbursing Committee, to whom was referred the lect of assisting recruiting stations for the old Phila LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, his reciments in the field, recommend that the com print reputers in the forth state of the back of the state of the stat FINE ENGRAVINGS. PIOTURE AND POBTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGBAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGBAPH ALBUMS, Realized That John E Addicks be appointed a cominte to furnish each station with a Flag, and also to splay a Drummer and Fifer for this week, where the CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. may be desired by the Recruiting Officer The Beruiting Officers above referred to will please with Committee DAILY. at the Board of Marda EARLE'S GALLERIES. the Committee DAILY, at the Board of Trade 505 OHESTNUT street, at 10 o'clock. Punctu-816 CHESTNUT STREET, is requested. JOHN E. ADDICKS, Committee. PHILADELPHIA. 1875 au28.3t OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!-PA SEWING MACHINES. TBIOTIO Offizers who desire to subscribe to the ZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of WHEELER & WILSON. blisdelphis quota of the President's call for t Mained thousand men, are respectfully informed that have thousand men, are respectfully informed that he Committee will sit daily to receive subscriptions from as A. M to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. SEWING MACHINES, Hous may likewise be sent to either of the un 628 OHESTNUT STREET ALXXANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office. CHARLES GIBBON3, Secretary, 252 South Third je18-8m PHILADELPHIA. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JAMES MCCLINTOOK, Oity Tressurer, Girard HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, 664 North AMERICAN WATCHES ß IN SINGLETON A. MEBOEB, Treasurer of Fund, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. tass' and Mechanics' Baak. HOULS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue. MLLAM WILSH, 218 South Delaware avenue. JOS. H. 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CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL THUMAS WEBSTER, Chairman, **COPARTNERSHIPS.** MOORE & CAMPION, OTICE.-It is hereby certified that No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of the undersigned have formed a Limited Partner-igreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms after set forth, to wit: BILLIARD TABLES, The name or firm under which the said partnership te conducted is BUSH & KURTZ. And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS the general nature of the business intended to be cited is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods in ity of Philadelphia which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-facturers refor to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their The general apartners in the said firm are VAN P BUSH and WILLIAM WESLEY KUBTZ, testing at No. 1937 VINE Street, in said City of delphia; and the special partner is THE DORE Addphia; and the special partner is THE DOORE BikER, redding at No. 227 North TWENTIETH work. au27-6m tin said city. The amount of capital contributed by the said spe DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. al wither to the common stock is the sum of FORTY <sup>4</sup> DisaND DOLLABS, in cash. <sup>4</sup> The said partnership is to commence on the NINE-TERTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will <sup>4</sup> Winate **DOBERT SHOEMAKER** & CO., minate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. <sup>Made</sup> and severally signed by the said partners, at the <sup>3/7</sup> of Philedelphia, the Nincternth day of August, <sup>4</sup> D. 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Dealers and consumers supplied at

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Informal proposals will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to Captain EDWABD L. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Wash-ington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber." for Lumber." FORM OF GUARANTES. We, \_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, of the county of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby guarantee that \_\_\_\_\_\_ is able to fulfil the contract, in acguarantie that — Is able to fulli, the contract, in ac-cordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. [To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.] EDW'D L. HABTZ, au23.7t Captain and A. Q M, U. S. A. DROPOSALS FOR ACID, COAL, PROFUSALIO FOUR AOLD, OUALI, MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, Angust 20, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the Mint of the United States, and Branch Mints if required, with Acids, for one year from the first proximo, will be received by the undersigned until 20 clock, noon, of the 30th inst. The Nitric, or parting acid, to be of the strength of 39 Beaume, and the Sulphuric Acid 66 Beaume. Said acids to be delivered in tub carboys, atjsuch times and in such quantities as may be required. The proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Acids." Proposals sealed) for supplying the Mint with Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, of the best varieties, from the 1st September, 1862, to the 1st April, 1863, and for. HIOK-OBY and PINE WOOD, for one year from the 1st Sep-tember, 1862, will also be received up to the time above stated. The Lehigh Coal must be from the Buck Moun-tain vein, and of size suitable for the melting furnaces, and the Schuylkill of sizes suitable for boller purposes. Each to to contain 2240 pounds, and the Ooal to be de-livered at the Mint at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Bids to be endorsed "Proposals far Coal." The Wood must be of the best quality, and de-livered as required. Proposals therefor to be endorsed, AND WOOD. vered as required. Proposals therefor to be endorsed, Proposals for Wood." Proposals au20-10t JAMES POLLOCK, Director. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PAGE OFFICE-PHILADELPHIA August 16th, PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Uniform Re-PROPOSALS are invited for intristing Uniform Re-gulation Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and milita of the United States. The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretefore used, and to conform to the patterns in the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where maniferentiane and samples may be impacted. Proposale specifications and samples may be inspected. Proposals should state the article which it is proposed to furnish, the quantity which can be supplied weekly, the earliest period at which the delivery will be commenced, the total quantity offered, and the price for each article. All articles delivered by contractors are required, by law, to be legibly marked with the contractor's name. The fol-lowing list embraces the principal supplies needed : ARTICLES OF OLOTHING: Uniform Coats, consisting of Engineers, Ordnance, Ar-tillery, and Infantry. Uniform Jackets, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Inantry, Zonave, and knit. Uniform Trowsers, consisting of fostmen, horsemen Conave, and knit. Cotton Ducks, Overalls. Drawers, flannel and knit. f hirts, flannel and knit. Great Coats, footmen and horsemen. Straps for Great Ooats, Blankets, Woolen and Rubber. Ponchos and Telmas. Sack Ooats, flannel, lined and unlined. Boots, Bootees, Loggings, Stockings. Leather Stocks, Wax upper Leather, Sole Leather and Briddle Leather, Uniform Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Uniform Gaps, Light Artillery, Forage. Gaps, Stable Frocks, Sashes, Haversacks, Knapsachs, Ganteens. ABTICLES OF EQUIPAGE. Hospital Tents, Wall Tents, Sibley Tents, common tents, D'Abri Tents. Hospital Tent Fins, large. Wall Tent Pins, large. Straps for Great Coats. Wall Tent Pins, large and small. Wall Tent Pins, small. Common Tent Pins. Mosquito Bars, double and single. Regimental Colors. Camp do. National do. Regimental Standards Regimental Sta: Storm Flags. Garrison do. Becruiting do. Felling Axes and Handles. Spades. Hatchets and Handles. Mess Pans. Camp Kettles. Pick Axes and handles. Bugles. Trumpets. Drums. Fifes. BOOKS. Company Order. Clothing Account. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

on the road. Pope occupies the line of the Bappahannock in the di-rection of Culpeper Court House. McClellan (supposing he has arrived thore) and Barnside hold Fredericksburg and the lower Bappahannock. The two Yankee armies are thus near enough to each to hear our artillery, should we attack either, and near enough to support each other in the event of a protracted struggle. If we should drive Pope back, our right flank would be exposed to at-tack by McClelian and Burnside. Should we give battle to the latter, they would have a river and their graphoat ust, in the year 1862, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Commonwealth. [L. S.] By the Governor: GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth. THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. The grand army which besieged Biohmond has, by the masterly strategy of Lee, been driven from its position, and only excepted capture or annihilation by the failure in the execution of details by subordinate commanders. It has changed its base; but it is still intent on the ob-ject for which it was organized—the capture of Bioh-mond. It is to be reinforced by six hundred thomsand men. To meet this new array is the first duty of Con-gress. The enlargement of the conscription is the obvi-ous remedy; not with the view of bringing into the field as many as the Yankees; that is not possible; nor if it were would it be politic and wise. Enough men must be left at home to preduce food to support the army. Those under ciphteen are, as a general rule, too tender tack by McClenan and Burbaide. Should we give battle to the latter, they would have a river and their gunboats to fall back behind, while Pope might move down upon our left flank. These statements will be made evident by a glance at the map and the positions of the senemy. Whether McClellan abandoned Berkeley to go to the whether incoments abandoned Berkeley to go to the arsistance of Pope, or because of the manifest folly of any attempt to move upon Bichmond from that base, or on account of the unhealthfulness of the locality, he and his Government alone can tell. But, whatever the im-pelling cause may have been, we attach but little im-

Col J. PEGRAM.

Commonwealth, as they may deem proper, hereby pro-claiming to the Senators and Delegates of the General Assembly that they are required to assemble at the Capiaiming, to the because a seembly that they are required to assemble at the Capi-seembly that they are required to assemble at the Capi-ol, in the city of Bichmond, on the 15th day of Septemer next, at 12 o'clock. Given under my hand, as Gevernor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Bichmond, this 19th day of Au-

aluable aid to our advancing columns. It, in addition, Congress could infuse a little of the

resort to the extraordinary expedient of sending 12,000 men to Jackson, by way of Lynchburg and Charlottes-ville, as though Washington were the object aimed at. The rusé succeeded McClellan was instantly informed

The 7452 succeeded McOlellan was instantly informed of the movement, and Lincoln made it the ground for re-fusing to send any more troops to the Penineula. The semetrators are still in Richmond and in office: at least we have not heard of any of them being removed. The city of Washington itself must be annihilated. There can be no peace until that nest of Yankees and traitors is exterminated. It is a bar to any satisfactory intervention by foreign Powers, and would forever con-stitute, a bone of contention in the event of a temporary

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

General-Buell's Army.

ends to adopt' a stern, warlike, aggressive policy, but it

When the work is done upon which they are ended thered. When the work is done upon which they are engaged, they are sent back to their claimants' plantations, many of whom are in the Confederate army. We wait for a policy, for orders coming from the proper authority to carry out the intention of the confiscation act. How long shall we wait?

A few days ago Col. Straight brought to onr notice a man who has been all his life a slave, now sixty-three years of age, and yet is entirely white. A number of

fficers who were present made a critical examination of

his person, and were convinced that his claim to being a white man was well founded. His features, complexion, eyes, hair, mouth, nose, and phrenological development all combine in making him entirely white. His own idea

Correspondence of the Oincinnati Gazette.]

id Carruthers, the following facts: I left Fort Bidgley to day at 5 o'clock A. M., and when I left there were 2,000 Indians around the fort, and the worden buildings were burning. All the men, women, and children at Yellow Medicine are killed except Kennedy and Garvie. To-day I found it impresible to get within the fort. I think the Indians are still collecting Out-Xeads, Vanctures and all other JOHN LETCHER.

Yanctonnais, and all other Sloux tribes. If they take the fort they will, in my opinion, come to Henderson, St. Peter, Traverse, &c. Very respectfully, A. FRENIEB, Interpreter.

LATEST NEWS FROM BIDGLEY.

Hon. ALEXANDER BAMSEY : I send by the bearer, Da-

HENDERSON, Thursday, August 21.

DESPATCHES FROM COLONEL SIBLEY TO GOVERNOR RAMSEY.

Colonel Sibley, with three companies, arrived at Bella-Plaine, after many vexations delays. on Thursday eve-ning. He was to leave yesterday merning in teams for St Peter, as he had a pressing call in consequence of later bostile demonstrations. He states that it is certain that no communication had been had with the fort for two days, although efforts had been made to do so. two days, although efforts had been made to do so. Captain Grant, who was on his way to Glencoe, had been ordered by a special messenger to join Colonel Sibley at-St. Peter, that he might not run the risk of being at-tacked by an overwhelming force When Colonel Sibley arrived at St. Peter he would be governed by the latest intelligence in his movements. Colonel Sibley states that Judge Findrain had written to him from New Ulin, re-questing that assistance might be sent to that place. Much complaint is made of the Austrian rifles, as they are considered almost worthless. are considered almost worthless.

CHEERING NEWS. [From the St. Paul Pioneer, 24th.]

left at home to preduce food to support the army. Those under eighteen are, as a general rule, too tender to endure the hardships of camp life; and, as was very well said by Mr. Davis last year, to call them out would be like grinding seed corn. Those between thirty-five and forty-five are as vigorous and able-bodied as at any age; and if the proper energy is employed after they are enlisted, will constitute an ample force to meet all the powers of the North. Of the six hundred thousand new Yankee levies, not one from east of this knows how to load a gun or ride a horse, and six or eight-months will be necessary for them to learn those indis-pensable qualifications for war. In the meantime they will be food for panics. Every Southern man and boy can ride and shoot, and have only to learn one er two words of command, and a few simple movements, to be as good soldiers as twenty years' drilling could make them. Mr. Gocdell, the Superintendent of Farms at the Yellow Medicine, arrived in the city last night from Glencoe, and brings the welcome news that sizty twopersons, who were supposed to have been killed, are safe! The following are the particulars, as related to neke them. This superiority of our population was strangely over-

sate: The following are the particulars, as related to us by Mr. Geodell: On the afternoon of Wonday Mr. Goodell was informed by a true Indian friend named Am pa-tu to kee-ka, (Other Day; in English.) that the people were likely to be attacked. Just at night they saw squade of Indiana counciling on the hills. A half-breed was sent to talk with them, but he could learn nothing definite. The first conclusive avidence of an attack was from a half breed This superiority of eur population was strangely over-looked last year, when we suffered the finest army ever assembled to rot at Manareas, and gave the enemy time to drill their new levies. If we pursue the same policy sgain, we shall again suffer. But if Congress will extend the corscription, so as to embrace all between eighteen and forty-five, and if the war is then pushed-pushed at once into the enemy's country-the new levies of the yankees will avail them nothing; but, on the contrary, being little better than a rabbie rout, will prove an in-valuable sid to our advancing columns. conclusive evidence of an attack was from a half breed, who came down ahead of the Indians. He said the In-dians told him they were caming down "to clean us out." Who came down anead of the Indians. He shad the in-dians told him they were coming down "to clean us out." Mr. Goodell and ethers went to work to get all the families into the warehouse, adjoining Mr. Galbrath's house. Towards night they got news that the soldiers were all killed at Red Wood, and that no help could be It in addition, Congress could infuse a little of the safer of the country into the President, and persuade him to disencumber the Departments of some of the Yankees and Jews with which they are infested, we might look forward to better results at no distant day. That there are traitors and spice in the Departments, no one dcubts. General Lee, to delude them, in planning his attack upon McClellan, on the Chickahominy, had to result the avtergulary variable. expected in that direction. There was only of escape, and that was as one to a thousand against

of escape, and these has back and forded the river, men, them. They went down the bank and forded the river, men, women asd children. On the other side, Mr. Goodell proposed to go to the Fort below. "Other Day" ob-jected, and said if Mr. Goodell insisted, he must part jected, and said if Mr. Goodell insisted, he must part from them. They must go across the country to Kandi-yohi Lakes, and to Glencoe. They had a few carriages for the women and children; and the men walked. They kept on all night—thenextnight they stopped with an old Swede, whose family had ran away. They went to Hutchinson, then to Glencoe, and thence to Carver. During the trip, Mrs. Galbraith and two children, and a Miss Charles, rede in a carriage, Miss Charles. driving, Mr. Goodell says Miss Charles was the bravest girl he ever saw, and enlyened the party by her cheerful deever saw, and enlyvened the party by her chee meanor. In the party were forty-two women a dren, and twenty men, sixty-two in all, whom Mr. Good-ell knows are safe.

titute a bone of contention in the event of a temporary djustment. The face of Carthage must be that of Wash-FORT BIDGLEY, August 21, 2 P.IM. FORT BIDGLEY, August 24, 2 F.m. Gov. ALEXANDER BAMSEY: We can hold this place but little longer, unless reinforced. We are being attack-ed almost every hour, and, unless assistance is rendered, we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is be-coming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to day, but as yet can hear of none coming. T. J. SHEEHAN, Co. G. 5th Rest. Minnesota Vela. commanding. post. ngton. Let "Stonewall " have one lick at it, and we hall have no more trouble from that quarter. Co. C, 5th Regt. Minnesota Vels., commanding post.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM A. J. VAN VORHES, 850.

ETEVENSON, Alabama, August 18.—From a source en-litied to entire confidence, I learn that the rebel forces now lying on the other side of the Tennessee, scattered from Battle Creek to Ohattanooga, number not less than FORT BIDGLEY, August 21, 1862, A. M. To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat: On Tuesday, Lieutenant T S. Sheehan, of Company C, who had left this post on Saturday morning, for his post at Fort Ripley, after making a forced march of 42. from Battle Creek to Chattanooga, number not less than fifty thousand men. They have, in addition, a good sup-ply of artillery mounted and posted in commanding posi-tions all elong the way, so favorable to them naturally as to make the route "a hard road to travel" for the Union army, even with a force greatly superior in numbers. I learn also that their forces are under the command of the rebel Bragg, and that he proposes to attack us at Battle creek, by putting a large force in our rear, and advancing on our front lines; while, at the same time, their artillery is brought to bear upon us from the oppo-site side of the river. And this attack is not to be long deferred, indeed it may occur almost any day. post at Fort Hipley, after making a forced march of 42. miles in nine hours, arrived, and immediately took com-mand, with fifty brave and well disciplined soldiers. During the same day, Major Galbraith arrived with fifty new men, (Benville Rangers,) who were on their way to Fort Snelling. Upon hearing of the Indian disturbances, Major Galbraith turned back with his men after having reached St. Peter, when they succeeded in procuring old United States markets. After receiving the reinforce-words the coursing fold mile source source the trained leferred, indeed it may occur almost any day. It is not proper to state here what our means of de-ence are, or how well prepared we are to march on to ments, the garrison felt quite scoure against the attacks of any number of the enemy likely to appear. At three o'clock, yesterday alternoon, the anticipated hour arrived. A small force of Indians appeared about

Alas, we are not in Chattanooga, but the rebels are. three-fourths of a mile north of the barracks, evidently We do not occupy those important gateways leading to the supply fields of Tennessee and Kentucky, but the rebels do. We hear, to be sure, that Government inthree-fourths of a mile north of the barracks, evidently with the intention of drawing out the entire force while the main body were to dash upon the barracks from the east, where they were approaching under cover of woods and ravines In this way, after driving in our pickets, they were enabled to approach to within musket shot, still under cover of 'trees and outbuildings. At this point they opened a volley upon a detachment of Com-pany B, stationed at one of the north entrances, but without serious effect. It was but the work of a moment for Lientenant Sheeis not seen in any order issuing from the headquarters of the Army of the Ohio. We read the confiscation act, and find that it provides, inder certain circumstances, for weakening the power of rebels by making their slaves free; but no order comes to enforce the law. To be sure, contrabands come into our lines, some by their own choice, and some under orders of our officers, and work on our fortifications, but in the absence of any orders calculated to secure protection and freedom to these who by the plain terms of the confiscation act and orders from the War Department are entitled thereto.

has to bring his company to bear upon them from one of a the southern entrances, the smoke of which had hardly cleared away when one of the 6-pound mountain howit-rers, under the direction of Sergeant Jones, sent into their midst a shell that must have done glorious executheir midst a shell that must have done glorious execu-tion. The fire of the enemy then became scattered and promiscuous, all sides of the barnacks appearing to be infested, and every scoret hiding place having its wily focs. After throwing a few shells, Sergeant Jones took command of a 6-pound cannon, and Sorgants Mc-Grew and Whipple of the two howitzers. The fire on both sides was most spirited and persistent Lt. Sheehan was everywhere present, cheering on the brave and stort-hearted, and encouraging the few wavering: Con-sidering the respondibility of his nestion, he was mark sidering the responsibility of his position, he was, per-haps, too reckless of his personal safety. Time after time, as he passed from post to post giving directions to the men, whole volleys of mukketry ware discharged upon him, and the bullets went whizzing over and about him like hallstones. His coolness in ed all with however, and

thirty-six taken prisoners. Our loss was six slightly and two mortally wounded. REBEL DESIGNS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY After the famous seven days before Richmond, General regard spent a few weeks in retirement at his hom Beauregard spent a few weeks in retirement at nis nome, but since then he has been actively engaged in organiz-ing the rebel forces in the Southwest for a campaign of great magnitude in Tennessee and Kentucky. It is un-derstood that the general features of the campaign will be as follows: To concentrate at Knoxville and at Ohatbe as follows: To concentrate at Knoxville and at Ohat-tanooga all the treops not required for service elsewhere, or, in other words, about 150,000 troops at each place. To take possession, first, of Nashville, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Corinth, and to attack and defeat or expel General Buell's forces on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad, and thus regain possession of Ten-nessee. To advance then into Kentneky in two columns-one by way of the Cumberland Gap, Barboursville, Lunden, Bichmond, and Lexington, the other hy way of

