& CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBREES

DRY GOODS.

POBEIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TADIES' DRESS GOODS

Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMAUR AND COURSO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

17 Uash buyers specially invited.

10HNES, BERRY, & Co.,

MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS.

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES.

Thich they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices. and

JARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

101. 617 OHESTHUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

FALL IMPORTATION

Have now open their

OF SILK AND FANOY

GOODS.

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

OUGHT IN EUROPE BY

which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

ONE OF THE FIRM.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES.

PIOTURE AND PURTRAIT FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

616 CHESTNUT STREET,

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER CASES

JOS. H. WATSON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,

CABINET FURNITURE.

MOORE & CAMPION.

BILLIARD TABLES,

canniacturing a superior article of

ARTIN & QUAYLES

No. 261 South SECOND Street, ction with their extensive Cabinet Business, are

the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.

Ho. 1035 WALNUT STREET.

COAL.

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FAROY GOODS

ZLETON AND DIAMOND (LE-

HIGH) COAL.—We have now on hand a large

of these celebrated Coals, prepared with much care mily use, and selling at the lowest market price. Here are respectfully invited to call and examine purchasing.

B. P. GILLINGHAM, Ids. N. E. cor. FRONT and POPLAE Sts.

L-THE UNDERSIGNED

s leave to inform their friends and the public sy have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ILLUMINATING OLLS.

UOIPER" OIL WORKS.

THE ADAMS EX-

I. A SANDFORD.

STHUT FRESS COMPANY, Office 326
STHUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Mordis, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its ewn
or in connection with other Express Companies, to
is Mincipal Towns and Olties of the United States.

with reasonable care, will last a life-time. at the store.

TTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-

ATOUR OIL.—492 baskets Latour

Jive Oil, just received per ship Vandalia, from

RENCH PEAS.—An invoice of su-

Perior it Pois au Beurre" for sale by
OHAB. S. OABSTAIRS,
128 WALNUT Street.

PORT WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto Port for sale, in bond, by
OHAS. S. CARSTAIRS,
No. 125 WALNUT Street.

JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

au27-6m

Importers, 324 UHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

No. 326 CHESTNUT street

628 CHESTNUT STREET.

HEELER & WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA.

EARLE'S GALLERIES,

OIL PAINTINGS. FINE BNGBAVINGE.

AMES S. EARLE & SON.

SHAWLS, &c..

cit the attention of the Trade.

INGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

SILK

thich will be found a more than usually at

TWO CENTS

# VOL. 6.—NO. 29.

SEA BATHING.—United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until 1st of OUTOBER. Trains will leave foot of VINE Street daily at 7.30 A. M., and Long Branch at 2.50 P. M. CEABATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open for the reception of visitors until October 1st. The Baritan and Delsware Bay Railroad connecting with the Camden and Atlantic will land passengers within 300 yards of Congress Hall. Trains will leave foot of Vinestreet daily at 780 A. M. and Long Respect to the contract of , 939 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE P. M. an30-6t\* HAROE AND COMPLETE STOCK

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

WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

No Bar at the "Whitehouse." au6-lm CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIO

OITY, New Jersey.
M. LAWLOR, Proprietor. m. LAW LUK, Proprietor.

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high cellings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds. SEA BATHING, BBIGANTINE HOUSE.

Board per week, \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City. iv4-fmw2m STAR HOTEL,

HOTELS. DOWERS' HOTEL.

(OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) NEW YORK. TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno

\* FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travellin public, desiring the best accomodations and moderat sharges, is respectfully solicited.

je2-3rs H. L. POWERS, Proprietor TRYING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, ENTRANCE ON TWELFTH STREET, EUBOPEAN PLAN.

ORESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

company the proposals. A. BOYD, Capt. & Ass't Q. M., U. S. A. (Bigned) au29-6t

Samples of this Flour can be seen at the Capitol Bakery n Washington. It is desirous to make a contract for 20,000 barrels. Should, however, any person desire to furnish a less quantity, he will state the precise number of barrels in his bid. his bid.

The contractor will be required to furnish about 500 barrels daily, until the contract is filled.

No Flour will be received which does not come up to the standard, at the Government inspection, made just before the purchase.

The Flour to be delivered at the Railroad Depot in The Flour to be put in new barrels and head lined. oper cause.

No bids will be received from contractors who have previously 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 Payment to be made in Treasury notes, and the bids o be directed to COL A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and D. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Pro-A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

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 following list embraces the principal supplies needed:

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING. ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.
Uniform Coats, consisting of Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry.
Uniform Jackets, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Zouave, and knit.
Uniform Trowsers, consisting of foetmen, horsenen, Zouave, and knit.
Oction Ducks, Overalls.
Trawars. flannel and knit. ad have now on hand a full supply, finished with the 100RE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUCHIONS, thich are pronounced by all who have used them to be kertor to all others.

Drawers, flannel and knit.
fhirts, flannel and knit.
frant Coats, footmen and horsemen.
Straps for Great Coats.
flankets, Woolen and Rubber.
Ponchos and Telmas.
Back Coats, flannel, lined and unlined.
Boots. Rootess. Leagings. Stockings

Wall Tent Pins, large and small.
Wall Tent Pins, small.
Common Tent Pins. fosquito Bars, double and single.

legimental Standards. torm Flags. or have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT 10BLE.STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to Ist'd, northwest corner of HIGHTH and WILLIOW where they intend to keep the best quality of IGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the Arices. Your patronage is respectfully selicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

and RIGHTH and WILLOW. Felling Axes and Handles. ipades. Hatchets and Handles. Mess Pans. Camp Kettles.

Regimental General Order.

Descriptive. Index. Morning Report. Letter-Guard.

100 bbis "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
Tuarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without at the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with manel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL,
Office 518 MARKET Street. contract.

All proposals, received by noon of the tenth day from the date of this advertisement, will be opened at noon of that day, and the articles immediately needed will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders present. Contracts for further supplies will be awarded from time to time, as favorable bids are received, always to the lowest responsible bids received, up to the time of making the contract. PATENT AUCOMATIC, OR SELF-ACTING, NOISELESS FAN AND FLY
SH MACHINES, patented July 30th, 1861, age
on the first time introduced to the public, and may
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Ohandelers, &c.,
a Fan is designed for the helpless invalid, sleeping
maner, without exertion. Price \$7.50.
hand those who can appreciate relief from the heat
is Fly Brush, or dispersor, is intended for keeping
and the machine actables on table, and from pastry and
the thicknen; also from sleeping children, and
the machine will run about an heur without windteriars and with reasonable care, will last a life-time.

By order of the Quartermaster General. G. H. OROSMAN, Deputy Quartermas anl6-tf

# CAUTION.

Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offe them as "FAIBBANKS" SCALES," and purchaser ON SAIL DUUL ...

dof all numbers and brands.

do Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for livings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from 1 to 3 ds. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

102 JONES Alley. BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

CAUTION.—Having Seen a Spurious
or article of Off branded "J. Latour," we caution the
public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J.
Latour Oil can be procured only from us.
JAREUTOHE & LAVERGHE,
my18-tr 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. MUSLINS AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE PRICES.—Bleached at 9½ cents,
wide do at 10; heavier at 11½, and full 32 inches wide
12½; two cases just opened of old stock, full yard wide,
14; heavier do. 15; one case 7-8 Wamsutta 17; one case
Simper Idem, soft finish, 16; this is quite fine. Just
opened, two cases Wamsutta and one case of Williamsville at less than the agents' prices. One case Pillow
Muslins at 16; one case 5-4 Sheeting at 18; heavy Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, 37½; unbleached Muslin 11½;
heavier do. 14; ¼ wide do. 15; bale do., 35 inches wide,
16; one lot much heavier 18; Sheeting, 1½ yards wide,
at 22; full 2½ wide do. 37½. The above goods I will
guarantee to be lower than the regular wholesale price.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
sel

LLANNELS.—I have now one of the best and cheapest assortments in this city. Good all-wool lred 25 cents; finer do 31½; one bale Union Shaker Flannel, white, at 28; these are quite heavy; Ballardvale, all-wool, 37½; finer do 37½, and every number up to 75 cents. Gray Twilled for soldiers shirts 37½; heavy all-wool at 40; finer do 45. Just opened, two bales plain gray at 30 and 35; these are all-wool; heavy blue twilled 37½, 40, and 45; heavy red twilled 35 and 37½. Woolen goods are going up rapidly, and these are much lower than can be bought in a short time, being about the same prices they were sold at last geason.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES, sel 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

andsome Quilt at a moderate price can now be suited sel 1021 MARKET, below Eleventh.

NTEW GOODS.—MOUSLIN DElaines; new styles neat Pla'd Glace Foplins; Plain Beps, Blue, Green, and Brown; Figured Caehmeres; beautiful neat Figured Bep Poplins; Blue and Solferi-no Delaines; new Calicoes, choice patterns; neat; Plaid Flannel for Gents' Shirts, very desirable and scarce; also a nice assortment of Casaimeres for Men and Boys, at JOHN H. STOKES', au30 702 ABOH Street. THEAP MUSLINS.—I am now selling

a good Bleached Muslin at 10 cents; heavier do. at 11 cents; 2 cases 32 inches wide, 12% cents, this is a bargain, being the best fer the price, I believe, that can be had; fine do. at 14; one case, full yard-wide, at 16; two cases, considerably heavier, full yard-wide, 16; % wide Wamsutta, 17. Also, a good supply of Williamaville, Wamsutta and New York Mills, at the lowest prices.

Unbleached Muslin, 11% cents; heavier do., 14; very thick at 15; one bale, full 1% yards wide, 24 cents; this is chean. Also, all the heavy grades of Brown Muslins chesp. Also, all the heavy grades of Brown Muslins that are made; 40 pieces Bleached, Brown, and Colored Drills, very cheap; one lot Furniture Calico for Comfortables at 8% cents, and one of the best assortments of 12%. cent Prints, I suppose, in the city.

Three bales Russis Crash, from 10 cents up.

One lot. Union Table Linen, 7.4 wide, 50 cents; 8.4

The above goods are very cheap, and worthy the atten-GRANVILLE B. HAINES, au29 6t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANSoriment of superior American and English Blankets, in all the sizes manufactured for Oribs, Oradies, and Single and Double Bedsteads, at the lowest cash prices.

SHEPPABD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARBISON, au27-12t 1008 OHESTNUT Street. PANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS—
Just opened, a few cases of French Shirting Flannels, in neat Stripes, Checks, and Plaids, of desirable styles and qualities.

neis, in neas Dangers, styles and qualities.

ABSO—Gray, Scarlet, and Blue Flannels.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS. FALL DE LAINES, ALL NEW PATTERNS.—Hamilton De Laines. Pacific De Laines. MYRE & LANDELL

THE LAST CHANCE FOR BAR-FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES. We are determined to close out the balance of our Summer Stock before the first of September. In order to do se we will offer our entire stock of FANOX SILKS.

in the city.

OUR BLACK SILKS can't be matched in prices and qualities, as they were all bought before the last rise, and we are able to sell them at our

OLD LOW PRICES. One lot cheapest Black Figured Sliks ever offered.
Also, a good assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
H. STEEL & SON, au4-tf No. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates.

"OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES." E. M. NEEDLES Has just opened NEW GOODS as follows: Broad com-stitched Hdkfs., 2, 2, 4, and 3 inch hom; hem-stitched Hdkfs. (all linen), 13c., or \$1.50 per doz.; attriced Huris. (attituen), Loc, or \$1.00 per 402.; somewayles marrow val. eigings and beadings; new styles pointe lace and ether collars and setts,

ALL FOR SALE AT OLD PRIORS.

All fancy mads-up goods, such as lace and other setts, collars, sleeves, veils, hdxfs.. &c. &c., will be closed out, FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, preparaclosed cut, FOR THIS MONTH ONLY, preparatory to laying in Fall Stock,

AT A BEDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

"Remnants" of all kinds of Linens, White
Goods, Edgings, Insertings, &c. &c., will also be
closed out at a HEAVY DISCOUNT.

As all of the above goods have recently advanced
from 20 to 25 per cent., from the increased rates
of exchange and tariff, the above great reduction
from our old prices should prove a great inducement for purchasers of these articles to buy during
this month.

au9-tf 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

Fancy styles, for Gents' Shirts.
EYRE & LANDELL, A LI-WOOL CHECKED CASH-fine pure Laine Dashmeres. Imported and for sale by SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES. 1,600 yards heavy Cassimeres, just opened.
Also, 1,000 yards all-wool Tweeds, 62 to 75 cents.
Summer and Fall Cassimeres, a full stock.
Men's and Boys' wear, our stock is complete.
DOMESTICS.

Marseilles and Lancaster Quilits.
Bathing Flannels, Mosquito Nets.
Linen Table Damasks and Napkins.

Challies, Mohairs, Mozambiques, &c. COOPER & CONARD, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR J. W. SCOTT.

W BAKER, residing at No. 227 North Twenthern
Street, in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of FORTY
THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the NINETEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will terminate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D.

1864.

Mede and saverally signed by the said partners, at the

Made and severally signed by the said partners, at the Oity of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

VAN CAMP BUSH,

WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, TOTICE. JAMES RANKEN HA-

YING withdrawn from the firm of NAPIER, WELSFORD, & BANKEN, of New York, and WELS-FORD, BANKEN, & OC., of Philadelphia, on the 30th JUNE last, the copartnership hitherto existing between igned has been, by mutual consent, dissolved ie undersigned nos Banken.

JAMES NAPIER,

JOSEPH WELSFORD, New York, August 28, 1862.

THE FIRM OF NAPIER, WELS-FORD, & BANKEN, of New York, and WELSFORD, PANKEN, & OO., of Philadelphia, having been disselved by the withdrawal of JAMES BANKEN, as above announced, the subscribers give notice that they will continue the business in New York, under the firm of RAPIER & WES: FORD.

JAMES NAPIER, JOSEPH WELSFORD.

New York, August 28, 1862.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. BROTHERHEAD'S CIRCULATING LIBBARY.—All the NEW English
and American Books, including ALL OLASSES of Liberature. This is the ONLY Library in the country that
includes all the NEW ENGLISH BOOKS that are not REPRINTED here.
Terms \$5 per year; 5 months \$3; three months \$1.50, or 8 cents per day. 218 South EIGHTH street. jy7-2m=

conscription.

saved the pilots, the "texas," or upper cabin, saved about twenty, and perhaps fifty more were sayed on the main cabin and the other parts of the wreck. There was one newspaper man on board-Captain John Bilger, aid-de-camp to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and recently agent of the Associated Press at Cairo and Memphis. He leaves a wife and child. and many warm friends, sincere mourners. Everybody was profoundly affected by this accident. When we are living in a time of wholesale desolation and death, these casualties, out of the common course, seem more unnecessary and deplorable than

Further Details of the Late Battles. The account of the second battle of Bull Run, which appeared in Monday's Press, was the first and only come account published in any journal in the United States. Not one of the statements of our special correspondents has since been discredited by later news, and their view of the advantageous results gained by General Pope has been fully confirmed. We append such further details of the engagements as have appeared in our ex-

From the New York World.] his dirty flannel shirt and pantaloons, with a slouch hat on his head and slouch boots on his feet, standing at the same bar with the dapper and brilliant communities and war and have that they were out of the same bar with the dapper and brilliant. ing at the same bar with the dapper and brilliant commissioned officer of his own regiment; and it would take a second Daniel to decide which was the drunkest. It is a sight once seen not easily to be forgotten—such an obvious confounding of all distinctions, such a plain violation of military proprieties, such a granulating process, so to speak, in the discipline of the army. I hope, in the name of decency, we shall have another commander of this post; for to General Sherman, and to him alone, all this is due.

EXPORT TRADE OF MEMPHIS.

The exports of Memphis since the opening of the blockade, June 27, are shown by the following table:

Bales Hhds. Bbls.

Cotton. Sugar. Molasses, August 1: 10,157 5,085 5,599 August 1: 0.4,652 463 188

This has all been shipped from Memphis and below. A great deal has gone from Columbus, having been shipped all along the lice of that railroad. Gotton.

A large drove (1,500 head) of cattle, which had been shipped all along the lice of that railroad. Gotton.

A large drove (1,500 head) of cattle, which had been shipped all along the lice of that railroad. Gotton.

A large drove (1,500 head) of cattle, which had been shipped all along the lice of that railroad.

A COMPLETE RETROSPECT OF THE BATTLES.

sell Kun heid. It was 'nen o' r. m. molowed, who, as before stated, hed romained on that road between the enemy and Warrenton, hal been throwing shell somehours, and now we could hear musketry. Gaining the heights, where Hunter fought a year ago, and approaching the turnpike, we could locate the scene of the engagement by the line of n naketry fisches. It was King's ing the turnpike, we could locate the scene of the engagement by the line of nuskerry flashes. It was King's division repelling the enemy in his attempt to escape toward Warrenton. The affair lasted two hours, and King's held the field. We had come upon the enemy's left flank. Schenck's division became partially engaged, gave the enemy's cavairy a few shell, then the whole corps rested for the night. At the very time King was fighting on the Warrenton road, Ricketts was engaged fighting rebel reinforcements coming up through Thoroughfare Gap, five miles further west. He was compelled, having suffered a loss of 250, to withdraw and join King, after the latter had finished his day's work. Reynolds' division (PA Reserves,) them temporarity with McDowell's corps, was in the same vicinity.

THE SITUATION ON FRIDAY. The situation, then, Friday morning, was this: Sigel's corps (divisions of Schurz, Milroy. Steinwehr, and Schenck) on the Bull Run field, fronting to the west, was close against the enemy. McDowell's corps nearly connected with Sigel's on the latter's left, but was not within fighting distance of the enemy. Heintzleman's corps (divisions of Hooker and Kearney, and Reno's corps.) were at Centreville, moving down the turnulke. corps, were at Centreville, moving down the turnpile, which would lead them upon Sigel's right. Porter was far back—seven or eight miles—in Sigel's rear. These corps—Sigel's, Reno's, Heintzleman's, McDowell's, and Porter's—were all that were engaged at any time during the two days, Friday and Saturday. They came into action in the order I have named them. otion in the order I have named them.

action in the order I have named them.

THE BREMY'S POSITION.

Long before, daylight Sigel had visited every position of his line, had seen to the placing of every battery, and with the daylight his artillery sounded. The "Jessie Scouts" (transferred by Fremont to Sigel) reported the enemy as massed in and beyond a stretch of woods a mile long, west of and running nearly parallel with the road. Their line, however, extended on their right to the road where they had guns on commanding heights en their left to Bull Run stream, with a battery on two across upon the north side. Sigel's line was opposite, on the south side of the road.

THE BATTLE. The first hour it was all artillery. Sigel was advancing battery after battery to this and that ominence, supporting each with a brigade, hearing the reports of scouts; sending cavalry now far to the right, now far to the left, gradually advancing his division in cover of hills upon which he had placed gans—in a word, feeling for the enemy, rapidly advencing, but cautiously, every step. The enemy di dained to make any sign, but not long. His artillery was compelled to answar ours, and, probling on, we unearthed his, infantry. There was a light rattle, then a roar of musketry. Milroy, in the advance, had come square upon rebels in masses. Our line of battle was formed, Schurz having the right, Schenck the left, Milroy the advance centre, Steinwehr the reserve centre. the reserve centro.

A little after, Milroy and Schurz became engaged. They drove the enemy a mile or more. During this time Schenck had been engaged on the left, but not heavily. Tough old Heintzleman arrived at this juncture from Centreylile with his whole corps. Schurz was withdrawn for Kearney and Hocker to take his place. Beno arrived soon after from the same direction.

THE SITUATION AT MID-GAY.

It was now one o'clock. Bigel's corps only had been engaged; and we had on the whole gained ground—at the right nearly a mile. It was reasonable to suppose that with the assistance of Renc and Heintsleman, and most of the day before us, we should utterly demolish the enemy. It has since appeared that simultaneously with four reinforcements he received large ones. Longstreet's whole command, whose passage through Thoroughfare Gap Bicketts had disputed the day before, had now joined Jackson and Ewell, whom we had been fighting. Hitherto Longstreet would naturally join Jackson at his right; it was upon our left; and cocasionally our;centre, that we were most soverely pressed the remainder of the day. Up to this time Sigel had command of the field. He had made the dispositions before the fight, and conducted it successfully six hours. Pops arrived from Centreville about noon, and assumed command, but wisely and generously deferred to Sigel the rest of the day, as being best acquainted with the position.

At 2 o'clock the fight was raging along the whole line terrifically, musketry like Gaines' Hill, and artillesy like Malvern Hill. There was not 'ten minutes' cessation at any one time for the next three hours. We advanced not a step, we retired not a step. The englarry of war—men, gues, and "villainous sattpetre"—seemed equal each side to the other. At 5,0'clock, Schenck was ordered back from the left, and the artillory of that wing fell back to the next eminence. During the three hours, exarcely a regiment of the three corps on the field that had not been into the thickest. Promptly and skilfully, as a command would become exhausted, it would be replaced by another; but only for a brief rest, then to up and at it. These splendid "passages of liness," as such movements are technically called, seem to me a feature that ought not to pass uncommended.

THE RIGHT WING STRENGTHENED.

型藝 藝術館 雙重新的過程時間 网络马泽斯瓦斯拉尔斯士马马克斯斯瓦州加州亚斯

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA. CAPTURE OF WESTON AND BUCK-

# HANNON.

[From the Wheeling Press Extra. August 31] had taken Buckhannon and Weston, and were on their way to Clarksburg. Orders were immediately lesued for the arming and marching of the 12th Regiment to the scenes of the movements of the wretches. All night the General and his assistants, as well as the officers of the 12th, were engaged in preparing to send off the men, and this (Sunday) morning they were despatched as rapidly as possible, every exertion possible having been made to complete their equipment. They were marched to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and there armed with Belgian rifles of the latest pattern; which they handled with a familiarity and ease of welcome remarkable for raw recruits, and they were sent off in improvised passenger cars prepared by rough seats constructed in freight trains.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS. them water, and gave them various articles of provisi-DETAILS OF THE REBEL RAID.

were continuing their merch towards Clarksburg. 'A messenger also stated that two companies of the 87th Ohio, which had started for Buckhannon during the afternoon, were on their return guarding a train of Govern ment stores. 'Mr.' Haymond, of the Clarksburg Bank, also brought away the deposits there, and he and Mr. McCandless arrived here this morning. There was a considerable number of cattle and mules belonging to the Government driven into Clarksburg from the surrounding country, and they were subsequently driven from Clarksburg towards Shinuston.

THE MEANS OF DEFENCE AT CLARKSBURG.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. But the reports that had been branched in man to alayen o'clock estimated the rebel force, all cavalry, at from two to four thousand, and that their intention was to conjoin the two bodies, which had made the descent upon Weston nd Buckhannon, near Jane Lew, and advance upon ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RAID. A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer, writing from Grafton, Va. at 10 P. M., on Sunday, says: "It

from Grafton, Va. at 10 P. M. on Sunday, says: "It appears to be certain that the guerillas have taken Buckhannon and Weston. There is great alarm at Clerksburg, and all the movable public property has been removed. It is reported that the robels are advencing against the place. A light is expected there to-night. The 12th Virginia may arrive in time to participate. There are various reports as to the force of the guerillas, ranging from eight hundred to four thousand, but the former is probably nearer correct. There was a sharp fight at Buckhannon, in which Showalter's company is reported to have been badly cut up. All the reports are probably exaggerated.

To Danger.

Cumberland Gap, August 19.—Very little auxiety is manifested or expressed relative to our surroundings. We continue to have pretty good evidences of a heavy force in front, and at least a body of eight thousand menin our rear, in addition to the parties crowding into Kentucky some distance west of our communications with Lexington and Oincinnati. This evening we learn that all our wagons and supplies between here and Barboursville are safe. Large trains have just arrived. The enemy may surround us and worry us at will, for at least thirty days with fifty shousand men, without doing us serious injury. Our batteries, rifle pits, and sharpshooters are in such a state of readiness and efficiency that all the army feel that they are ready for the conflict; and the opinion is next to universal that the rebels cannot bring an army against our dibraltar for sufficient strength to do us much injury. We think they are after our food. If the Buckeyes and Corncrackers bestir themselves they may wreath their brows with many honors by hastening in this direction. A week's rapid marching and efficient fighting would cut off the retreat of the rebels in our rear, and forever extinguish their hopes of the Blue-Grass region of Kentrely. no Danger.

sponse of the North. The New York Express says:

In the midst of the 'third uprising of the war spirit of the North, another not less noble or holy has been developed. The memorable battle field of Bull Run, the bloedy scene of a victory, involving retributive justice, over rebel arms, is covered with thousands of brave men, wounded in their country's cause. The movement having been comparatively unexpected, the hospital stores were found deficient. The sad emergency demanded prompt aid; and the Surgeon General, declining the slow process of red taps, while men lay bleeding on the emerald sward of Manassas, rushed to the rescue, and called on the ladies and children of the nation to contribute lint and all the hospital stores in their reach to the good cause. This is woman's true work, her's is the heart to pity and man's to fight.

The response thus far has been worthy of the tender heart of weman. In Massachusetts the response was un-The New York Espress says:

ohair, and Rev. John W. Greene was elected secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated, and gentlemen requested to hand in their names to the secretary. The following gontlemen at once compiled, and most of them left in the six o'clock train last evening for Washington: John W. Greene, Austin L. Sands, Ohas. D. Smith, W. N. Blakeman. George Lorillard, William Detmoid, Bedford, Finell, Furman, Anderson, Wilson, Peck, Halleck, Finnell, Porter, Ball, J. M. Markoe, Thaddeus Heistead, Issac Taylor, Briddon, Bulkloy, Donsghe, Stone, Benkeard, Harris, Griscom, Maxwell, Little, McAllister, Smith, Boorsem, Tillottson.

After the meeting at the Fifth Aveous Hotel, on Sunday afternoon, Mayor Opdyke telegraphed to the Scoretary of War to learn whether it was desirable to have the services of any more physicians than were just de-

the services of any more physicians than were just de-parting from here for Washington. The following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor of New, York:

The worder very mantioned, with those who are com-Hon, Geo. Opayes, Mayor of Yean Sers:

The number you montioned, with those who are coming from other places, will probably be sufficient. If more should be required you will be notified. Please direct them to report to the Surgeon General, who will sasign their duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

BRAVERY OF A COLORED PICKET GUARD. The following is an extract from a naval officer's letter, received in this city.: "About ten days since some fifteen or tweity rebels lended on the Island of St. Simon from the main land, for the purpose, I presume, of massacreling all the blacks upon the island. We immediately landed some seventeen men, but the rebels, knowing the country; took to the marsh, and got out of right. The colored nicket guard, about twenty-five strong, fell in with them, endeavoring te get off the bland. An engagement took place, The colored pickets fired seven times, killing one of the rebels. The letter fired six times, killing one of the pickets, and mortally wounding another. The rebels finally succeeded in making their escape from the island. Great credit is due to the colored picket guard, who did well under fire."

THE BRITISH CABINET UNEASY ... A Washin ton letter states that though the Queen's address to Par-liament would seem to negative all rumors of English interference in American affairs, it is nevertheless inti-mated that there is quite an uneasy feeling pervading a portion of the British Cebinet, which demands that the

war shall cease with the autumn months.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

SEVERE FIGHT NEAR RICHMOND General Nelson Routed With Heavy Loss.

He Appeals to the Loyal Citizens to Repel the Invaders.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday. The people of this city and vicinity were greatly agitated, Friday night, by reports of disaster to Federal arms in a severe battle fought near Bichmond, Ky., on Saturday. Yesterday, excitement increased into alarm, which was intensified by the hasty departure of Major General Wright and staff for Lexington—caused by telegrams from Major General Nelson that his army-had been defeated, and that he was wounded. During the day the news offices were crowded by excited citizens; but no definite tidings were received until about eight o'clock in the evening, when General Nelson was brought to the city, a number of fugitives from Bichmond arrivto the city, a number of fugitives from Richmond arriv-ing by the same train. After countiess inquiries, we collected a consistent and intelligent history of the en-WE ATTACK THE REBELS AND ARE DEFRATED-

WE ATTACK THE REBELS AND ARE DEFRATED—
OUR LOSS.
The substantial facts are that the Federal army, consisting of the 95th Ohio, commanded by Colonel McMillan; the 12th Indiana, Colonel Link; 16th Endiana, Col. Lucas; 71st Indiana, Lleutenant Colonel Topping; 66th Indiana, Major Morrison; 69th Indiana, Colonel Korf, of Cincinnati; part of the 55th Indiana; 18th Kentucky, Colonel Warner; Metcelfe's Regiment, and a squadron of Mundy's Kentucky Cavalry, and nine field pieces, under the command of Brig, Gen. Mahlon D. Manson and Brig. Gen. Crufts, attacked a column of disciplined rebels under command of Gen. Kirby Smith, at Rogersville (about four miles beyond Richmond); on Saturday morning, and after a severe battle, lasting from about six o'clock in the morning until five or six in the evening, our army was utterly defeated, with a heavy list of casualties, and loss of eight field-pieces. The defeat was tetel; ending in a panic and disgraceful flight. General Manson, who was in command, was not seen after the Manson, who was in command, was not seen after the engagement, and is protably a captive. Col. Warner, of the 18th Kentucky, is reported mortally wounded; Licutenant Colonel Lendrum, of the same reziment (who fought so gallantly at Cynthiana); was wounded severely in the face; Licutenant Colonel Topping, commanding the 71st Indiana, and Major Couklin, of the same regiment, were killed; and Captain Kendrick, A. A. G., Dr. Irvin, medical inspector, U. S. A.; and Lieutenant Wickliffe Cooper, A. D. C., of General Nelson's steff, were captured. son's staff, were captured.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY. The particulars of the battle are as follows:
Friday afternoon (August 29) the Union cavalry
pickets, under command of Cols. Metcalie and Mundy,
were driven in from the foot of Big Hill (some ten or
twelve miles south of Richmond.) Gen. Manson advanced about a mile and a half from his camp near Richmond; and discovered the enemy's camp. He immediately
onesed upon them with several field necess and the anamy. opened upon them with several field pieces; and the enemy retreated after a sharp exchange, leaving one of their guns in our possession, the advantage of the fight being decidedly in our favor. Gen. Manson then moved to Rogers-ville, about six miles from Bichmond; and halted there during the night, the troops sleeping on their arms. During the night Col. Metcalfe was ordered to scout down the road in search of the enemy, and he passed some twelve or fourteen miles beyond our lines, passing and repassing, as was subsequently ascertained, without discovering the enemy, having adroitly moved off by the fiank into corn-fields some distance from the road. About seven miles out, on his return, he ran foul of some rebel pickets, and skirmished with them, but finally withdrew and returned to camp.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY. opened upon them with several field pieces, and the enem WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY.

Between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning, Gen. Manson moved a mile or two below Rogersville with two regiments, three, field pieces, and a ceffee-mill gun, driving in the enemy's cavalry pickets, which were posted in the woods on the right of the road. A considerable body of cavalry was now discovered retreating, and Gen. Manson brought his guns to bear upon them, expediting their flight. Soon afterwards a battery, apparently about a mile distant, replied, and a sharp artillery fight ensued; in which the practice was excellent, both sides being compelled to shift position frequently. Our guns were managed by artillery officers from Gen. G. W. Morgan's army, who had been home on furlough, and this special duty by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace during his brief command in Kentucky. Meantime Gen. Manson had formed his two regiments in line of battle on the right and left of the road. The remainder of the division was ordered up and formed on the right and left of the woods.

THE ENEMY ADVANCE:

The line had scarcely been formed when the pickets on the left reported the enemy advancing in force. Sharp firing was heard in that direction, and the skirmishers on nring was neard in that direction, and the saturmaners on the left were soon warmly engaged. Not long afterwards the enemy were driven back, the fighting being in our favor, but rebel reinforcements coming up, the colonel in command of skirmishers reported that he was hard pressed, and asked for reinforcements. By this time the pressed, and asked for reinforcements. By this time the fight had become hot, the enemy pressing forward with just marched from the harvest-fields of Indiana—under command of Gol. Korf (formerly lieutenant colonel of the 10th Ohio), was ordered in as support. The regiment on the extreme left was then staggering under a terrific fire from superior numbers, and the 69th was obliged to move across an open field which was raked by the rebel artillery. But Col. Korf brought his gallant Hoosiers to a charge bayonets, and dashed across the field unfalteringly, men falling at every step; but the noble fellows closed up with the steadiness and fidelity of veterans. THE LEFT WING GIVES WAY.

Meantime General Cruft's brigade had formed on the aft. The skirmishers had been criven in and the battle was opening all along the line. The 69th stood fast; and replied to the enemy furiously. But the enemy soon appeared in overwhelming force. It was obvious the splenpeared in overwhelming force. It was obvious the splendid 69th must go down, unless supported. The Ist Indiana, under the galiant Liest. Col. Topping, was ordered up, but through some misunderstanding, did not move according to direction. The 69th at last, pressed by irresistible force, gave way. The Itst now reached the proper point, but too late to save the 69th. The entmy concentrated their fire on it. Lieutenant Colonel Topping's horse was now-shet, and he soon fell dead, while inspiring his command. Soon after, Major Concklin also fell. By this time General Crut's three pieces of artillery had opened, at short range, with canis-Concilin also fell. By this time General Crutt's three pieces of artillery had opened, at short rangs, with canister upon the enemy, and with cheering success; but the rebels pressed upon him so hardly that he was forced to order the pieces to retire in order to save them. Not long after, the whole wing gave way, and the right followed, but in good order. Their officers tried to rally broken organizations, and the men responded with slacrity to every order they comprehended; but most of them being wholly undrilled, were unable to execute manceuvres which were ordered, and some of the officers, as green as the men, were unable to give intelligent commands. The first engagement lasted about two hours and a half, and the loss was heavy on both sides. THE LINE AGAIN FORMED.

After retreating between two and three miles, General Manson again formed in line of battle on a range of hills extending through corn-fields, his right covered by woods. His artillery was posted on the right and left wings, and when the enemy came up in pursuit another sharp artillery fight ensued. The rebels finally sent a heavy force through the woods on the right, evidently interesting to three the right flowly that they was met by intending to turn the right flank; but they were met by the 18th Kentucky, Ool. Warner, and another regiment, and another severe engagement ensued, our men fighting bravely, though in some confusion on account of thoir exbravely, though in some confusion on account of their extreme rawness. At one time they succeeded in driving back their assailants, but the latter being heavily reinforced, pressed upon them vigorously, and notwithstanding the vigor with which they were resisted by Warner's regiment, and two picess playing upon them with canister at short range, they succeeded in turning our flank and throwing our men into confusion. Ocionel Warner was dangerously, it is said mortally, wounded in this fight, and his regiment leat heavily. The menseemed panio stricken, and the enemy, pressing hard upon them, punished them severely across the open upon them, punished them severely across the open fields. THE DAY LOST-NELSON WOUNDED.

It was now about two o'clock, and what was left of the It was now about two o'clock, and what was left of the column-somewhere about 8,000 men-were pushing rapidly toward bichmond. About a mile from town they were neet by Mrjor Gen. Nelson, who had just arrived from Lexington, and the men were railled again, and formed in line of battle. But the ammunition of the rifls-be pounders was exhausted, and only a small supply was left for a 12 pound howitzer. This, however, was got into position, and was worked with good effect until its ammunition was exhausted, when it was sent to the rear ammunition was exhausted, when it was sent to the rear until more could be brought up. Unfo:tunately, the road had been blocked up by panicky teamsters, and it was a long time before the gun was brought back. It was then too late for effective service. Our men stil fought bravely, but the enemy, far outnumbering our little army, finally enveloped them on every, side, and, making a viccorous attack at all paints, round and not them to

During the last desperate struggle, General Nelson was severely wounded by a mucket ball, through the flesby-part of his thigh, and he escaped in the confusion which ensued when his line finally broke. It is said that he is debted to Major Green Clay, a m of General Cassius Flay, for his safety, Major Clay being familiar with the country, having piloted him safely through the rebel ines. We are informed that General Nelson rode sixthes. We are informed that deneral Nelson rode sixteen miles after he was wounded, but the excrutiating pain finally obliged him to seek refuge in a fence-corner in a corn-field, from whence he was conveyed to Lexington by Major Clay: He arrived in this city last night, and is a guest of Larz Anderson, Esq. His wound will not confine him to his room longer than a fortnight, probably.

PURSUIT BY THE ENEMY-RICHMOND TAKEN. PURSUIT BY THE ENEMY—RICHMOND TAKEN.

The enemy followed our fuglives into Richmond, and took possession of that place after five o'clock. Some of their cavairy also pursued fugitives of Metcalfe's cavairy, and killed a number of them., It was reported that Col. Metcalfe's men did not behave gallantly, and that a column of them rode madly through Col. McMillan's regiment, throwing it into utter disorder. We could not ascertain any facts about the 95th, which was the only Ohio regiment in the fight. The troops generally, however, behaved remarkably well for atterly raw levies, and, according to all accounts the 69th Indiana covereditself all over with glory. While the battle was approachinself all over with glory. While the battle was approaching Richmond the Union people became very restive, and during the afternoon many of them fled in dismay—some to the country northward, some to Lexington, others to OUR LOSSES.

No person could form an estimate last night of our losses, but they were undenbtedly very severe. There were all sorts of rumors about great numbers wounded, killed, and prisoners, but nobody seemed to know anything about it. It is quite probable, however, that one-third, or more, of the troops engaged were killed, wounded, and captured. A large number escaped to this side of the Kentucky rivar, but it is impossible to say how many.
The reports that the enemy were 25,000 strong are not the reports that the enemy were at lexington Several who arrived in this city last night state that Gen. Kirby Smith's column does not exceed ten or twelve thousand, including a considerable body of cavalry. A detachment of the latter were reported at Midway yesterday avening, but the rumos was not confirmed. Meantime Major General Wright had arrival at Lex-Meantime Major General Wright had arrived at Lexington, and was preparing to meet the enemy. Troops had been thrown forward to the Kentucky rizer, and reinforcements were ordered from Ohio and Indiana. It is probable the enemy will not now attempt to force their way across the river, but they are likely to do so as soon as they are reinforced.

We add that it was stated that the transportation belonging to General Manson's division was sayed; but we are not satisfied on that plut. When or how General Manson was captured, is not explained, and it is not stated what became of General Cruft. We presume he is also a prisener. lso a prisener.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERIGE, OF KENTUGEY.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERIGE, OF KENTUGEY.

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State has been invaded by an insolent foe, her honor insulted, her peace disturbed and her integrity jimperilled. The small but gellant army raised upon the emergency of the occasion. For defence, under the brave and chivaline Kelson, has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose—the subjugation of the fate. He must be met and driven from our borders, and it is in your power to do so.

I therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, deem it my duty to call upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to raily to the defence of the State. Not a moment is to be lost. I appeal to you as Kentuckians, as worthy sons of those who respued the dark and bloody ground from savage barbarity, by the memories of the past, of your history, and by the future of your fame, if you are but true to yourselves, to rise in the majesty of your strength, and drive the inselent invader of your soil from your midst.

Now is the time for Kentuckians to defend themselves. Each man must constitute himself a goldier, arm himself PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Each man must constitute himself a goldler; arm himself

The Minnesota Indian Outbreak.

Towards Fort Ridgely-Battle Expected. From the St [Paul Pioncer, August 28]

Mr. D. W. Moore, of New Jersey, with his wife, arrived in this city yesterday, from Henderson, having been among the party composed of the missionaries and their families, who escaped from the Upper Agency. We had a conversation with Mr. Moore, last evening, from which we make up the following narrative of their expectations in the second of the second of the second of the second of their expectations in the second of the second

creted further down the river, and that he had his team and catile, and was ready to start. The party united, and on Tuesday evening they commenced their dangerous journey. A providential thunder storm obliterated their tracks, so that the Indians could not trail them. They started out upon the prairie, in a northeasterly direction, and on Wednesday morning southeasterly, till they struck the Lac qui-Parleroad, and thence directly towards Fort Ridgley. On Friday afternoon they passed near Beaver Creek settlement, where they were joined by Rev Mr. Williamson and the remainder of his family, making the whole number of the party about forty souls. Andrew Hunter then undertook the perious feat of going forward in advance and communicating with the fort, which he succeeded in accomplishing about eleven o'clock on Friday night. At midnight he came back, finding the party had come up to within a mile and a half of the fort, and reported that he had been in the fort, had of the fort, and reported that he had been in the fort, had seen Lieutenant Sheehan, and the latter told him that it would be safer for the party to keep away from the fort and endeavor to reach Honderson. Lieutenant Sheehan and endeavor to reach Henderson. Lieutenant Sheehan said his soldiers had been obliged to fight almost continually for five days, and that they were very much exhausted and could not hold out much longer; that there were nearly five hundred women and children in the fort, and it was difficult to obtain water, and that it would be much the better plan for the missionary party to make their escape, if possible.

Acting on the information brought by Mr. Hunter, the party struck out fer the prairie, and travelled for the party struck out fer the prairie, and travelled for some time, when they halted for two hours to rest, after which they proceeded in a northeast direction until they reached the Henderson road on Satunday, and arrived safely at Henderson on Monday.

As they passed within five miles of the Norwegian Grove settlement, they could see the fiames rising high from the burning dwellings, leaving no doubt but the entire settlement was destroyed, and showing the close proximity of the fiends to the anxious party who were fleeing for life. They saw only one dead body on the:

THE BATTLE AT NEW WILKS On Saturday, New Ulm was attacked by between 500 and 1,000 Indians. The fight lested all day, and until after dark. There were ten killed, and fifty-one wound-ed. Among the killed were Captain Dodd, and several others from St. Peter, and Elder Smith, of Mankato; Mr. Edwards, editor of Le Suer Journal, Mr. Culp, and Mr. Maloney.

There was another slight attack on Sunday morning.

Major Flandran called a council on Sunday, when it was determined that another attack like that on Saturday could not be successfully resisted, and concluded to evacuate the place. About one hundred teams were gathered up, and the wagons were loaded with the women and children, and such valuables as they could carry, and, protected by the armed men, they started for Mankato. Mr. Swift says the Indians fought with surpassing

Mr. John B. Fish, of this city, who is well known here as a reliable gentleman, arrived in this city yesterday. He has, for the last two months, been on a surveying expedition from Medalia west to Sioux Falls, and has had unusual opportunities for observation of the Indians.

Mr. Fish arrived with his party of twelve men at Medalia, sixteen miles south of New Ulm, on Tuesday, at 12 M., the 19th instant; he found the settlers greatly alarmed—some, packing to leave and others leaving everything behind and ficcing the country. Mr. Fish succeeded in gathering eight or ten families together, and commenced fortifying the place as best they could. On Wednesday some seventy men had collected and resolved to defend their lives and property. They mustered together about forty guns and sent immediately to New Ulm for ammunition. Up to the time of his leaving there had been no attack by the Indians, although they were continually proviling around in small parties. tiement on the Des Moines river was notified of the approach of the savages, and at once began the work of protection. This settlement numbers 40 or 50 femilies. Six of Mr. Fish's men went out from Medalia aga scouting party. A few miles out they discovered two Indians coming directly towards them. They concealed themselves until they came near, when upon inquiry, they found them to be Winnebagoes, who said they were out hunting duck. They were asked what their guns was loaded with, and they said shot. One of the party said they would take charge of their guns, and upon discharging them found they were loaded with bullets and slage. Mr. Fish has, no deubt but small parties of the Winnebagoes are in league with the Sioux, but thinks the majority of them are still friendly.

There were in St. Peter, on Monday, 1,360 cavalry and infantry intending to leave early on Tuesday morning for Lort Ridgley. All the people around Swan Lake, fitten miles west of St. Peter, have been murdered.

BRECKINRIDGE CLEANED OUT-FORT ABERCROMBIE forced. There is a rumor here that detachments of soldiers have left St. Cloud to assist us. We hope it is so; if not, can and will you send us two hundred? Every squad will help. We are short of arms here, and should merchandise, in the river.

If no troops bave started, can't you raise a company for our assistance? We think the route clear between this and St. Cloud.

A. Q. M. of U. S. Volunteers. FROM THE COMMANDER OF FORT ABERCHOMBIE. HEADQUARTERS, FORT ABERCHOMDIE,
5 A M, August 25, 1861.
GENTLEMEN: The depredations being committed by
Indians throughout this section, and the very extensive
preparations which are being made to attack this post,
have compelled us to withdraw the troops from Georgetown. As soon as reinforcements are received I will replace them. You will please forward the bearer to St. Paul in the quickest manner possible, and oblige yours respectfully,

J. VANDERHOCK, respectfully, J. YANDERHOUN,
Captain Commanding Post.

SIBLEY MOVING, TOWARDS FORT BIDGELY. St. Peres, August 25th.

Governor Ramsey; -- Sir: I reached here a few mo-Governor kamsey;—Bir: I reached here a few moments since, and at once delivered your despatches to. General Sibley, together with your official communication with reference to myself.

I found it not necessary to urge upon him a forward movement. The force under his command will to-morrow a force as Col. Sibley now has under mim, the result cannot be doubted.

Yor, of course, have already been advised of the falling back of the Indians from New Ulm, and the evacuation of the place by all the inhabitants. They are now at Mankato. The report of the death of Hon Henry A. Swift, of this place, may have reached you. It is without foundation. I shall accompany the force to Fort Bidgely, and will let you know the final result.

Truly and respectfully yours,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

fMr. Donnelly, is a Philadelphian, and well known to many readers of this journal.—ED

Now, let me impress upon you the necessity of sending forward the Seventh Regiment, or parts of other regiments, to the number of 1,009; let them be distributed; nearly, to the number of 1,009; let them be distributed; and the balance at such other points as Gov. Sibley may designate. Understand ms: I do not expect these forces will have any fighting to do, but they will perform an equality important work, they will allay unnecessary allarm; and gravent the depopulation of the valley.

Another matter let me urge on you. If you can get the United States Quartermester, Cantain Sannders, to provide for the support of such of these refugees as are without means, do so at once. Many of them will support themselves; other citizens and trienda are helping; some, however, may suffer, if not assisted. port themselves; other ctuzens and kindous are mening; some, however, may suffer, if not assisted.

Send up the valley all the arms you can spare. Consign them to leading citizens, who will hold themselves accountable to return them. Pardon these suggestions, but they seem to be of the first consequence.

Truly and respectfully yours.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY. DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR SIRLEY RELATING TO DEPATCH FROM GOVERNOE SIRLEY RELATING TO THE AROVE.

St. Peter, August 26, 1862.

St. Peter, August 26, 1862.

Governor Donnelly, except as have stated to him. I do would prefer that the 7th Regiment should take the field entire. There are hundreds of men who, if they had arms, would defend the village against all assaults, and they downled prefer operating near their homes to being ordered into the field. The representations that Governor D. has made are not by any means too strong; indeed, the state of things must be witnessed to be able to convey the right will impression.

bacribers out of the City at Six Dollars NOUN POUR DOLLARS FOR MIGHT MONTES, THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, THE list is Subscribers out of the City at THERE DOL-ANNUE, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

SUMMER RESORTS. MES, KENT. SANTEE.

oet, daily at 7.80 A. M., and Long Branch at 2.50 M. WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

BEIGANTINE HUUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.
Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

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

Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW,

This house is now open for the accommodation families and transient Guests.

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

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

PROPOSALS. TEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GE-NERAL'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, 28th Angust, 1862.

PHOPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY NEXT, 4th September, at 12 ofclock M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand OAV-ALRY HORSES and Five Hundred ARTILLERY HORSES. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The Cavalry Horses must be not less than 15 hands high, and the Artillery Horses not less than 15 hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken; and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance recovered the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of whom must accompany the proposals.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS from Dealers and Millers are invited till the 5th day of September, 1862, for furnishing Flour to the Subsistence Department, knewn as No. 2 Extra.

A PAGE OFFICE-PHILADELPHIA August 16th, PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Uniform Be PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Uniform Regulation Clothing and Lamp and Garrison Equipage for the new levies of volunteers and militia of the United States. The Clothing and Equipage for the different arms of the service to correspond in make and material to that heretofore used, and to conform to the patterns in the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city, where 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 ar-

Sack Coats, flavnel, lined and unlined.

Boots, Bootes, Leggings, Stockings.

Leather Stocks, Wax upper Leather, Sole Leather and Briddle Leather, Uniform Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Uniform Caps, Light Artillery, Forage Caps, Stable Frocks, Sashes, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Canteens.

ARTICLES OF EQUIPAGE.

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Cheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1862.

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

trade of gambling-houses and brothels is resumed

and revived. The former are only "one-horse"

concerns, apparently got up on a scale to suit the

oustomers they most expect. They calculate that

no soldier will have more than a month's pay on

hand at a time, and as that is not likely to be over

two hundred and fifty dollars, a concern with

a thousand dollars capital can really do quite

a business. One of these, a faro bank, was ac-

tually broken for a thousand dollars the other

night. Fights of a s rious character are not

infrequent, though I have heard of only a few

deaths, and those mostly from drunken soldiers trying

to run the guard. We are gradually, however, get-

ting up to the fighting pitch. Last night an indis-

creet individual, who "hoorayed" for Jeff Davis,

was set upon and nearly beaten to death by some

gunboat men. Military law restrains the rowdies.

to a considerable extent, but, by-and-by, they will

get used to even that. There are two points about

this liquor question, and only two. The first is, that

the conduct of our soldiers, both officers and men,

stands in mortifying contrast to the orderly and

quiet behavior of the Confederate troops, and ex-

cites unfavorable comment among all classes. It is

extremely uppleasant to Union people, and to

Northern men, to have these nightly brawls and

this continual rowdyism thrown into their faces as

the "results of Federal rule," a "specimen of the

restoration of the Union;" for there are some

people just foolish enough to talk in that style, and

others foolish enough to be annoyed at it. The

second, and most important point, is, that the most

fearful inroads are being made upon even the

small degree of discipline possessed by our army

before this. Officers and privates meet each other

in all possible stages of intoxication, in liquor-sa-

loons, brothels, gambling houses, billiard-rooms,

and blind alleys. The result may easily be

imagined. The slight barrier which shoulder-straps

have hitherto raised between them disappears be-

fore the leveling influence of whisky. The private

can swear, reel, and bawl as loud as he pleases, di-

rectly under the eyes of his superior officer, and

the latter has no right or power to reprimand or

stop him. I have been into a dozen beer salsons in

Memphis and seen the common soldier, dressed in

A great deal has gone from Columbus, having been

shipped all along the lice of that railroad. Cotton-

burners were not so common thereabouts as they

were below. The road passes through many of the finest cotton regions in the State. Good judges have

told me that three times as much cotton has been

shipped from Columbus as from Memphis. But

suppose it to be 30,000 bales, that will give a total of 45,000 bales of cotton. These have netted to the sellers at least one

hundred dollars a bale. To be sure some has

been bought at Helena-or rather stolen-for what

you might call no price at all, but the figures for

August, during which month all that has been

shipped at all from Helena has come up, show how

small a proportion came from there at all. But

lately, as high as one hundred and seventy dollars

a bale has been paid for it. It is worth two hun-

dred and fifty dollars in New York. So, I think it safe to say that the cotton in this country has

averaged to the holders one hundred dollars per

bale. Multiply that by 45,000 bales, and you have

four million and a half of dollars. The sugar and

molasses should also be increased by about one hun-

dred per cent. on account of shipments from Co-,

lumbus, which gives 11,000 hogsheads sugar and

12,000 barrels molasses, worth, at a very moderate

computation, one million more. Now, if Mr.

Chase thinks that the crop of Union sentiment which he has gathered, and the harvest of revenue

which he expects to gather, is worth the risk of

sending six millions of dollars into the Southern

States at this time, he is welcome to the opinion.

A judicious regulation of this business would have

put at least three millions of dollars into the United

States treasury. However, there is no use of

The import trade of Memphis consists simply of

the necessaries of life. Many articles which formed

a large part of the mercantile stores of this city

are entirely uncalled for, among which are farming

tools, negro clethicg, and the thousand things that

an agricultural community create a demand for.

But dry goods, thread, and needle goods, and all

manner of little notions, had entirely disappeared

from the market before the blockade was opened.

A paper of pins was worth half a dollar, a paper of

needles two bits, tape and trimming for dresses,

buttons, everything of that sort, were either not to

be procured or were very dear. Now the market

is abundantly supplied with those articles, and at very reasonable rates. So great is the contrast between

the state of affairs now and then that some of the

most violent Secessionists wish, and have expressed

the wish to others, that the Federal Government

might always remain in possession of Memphis.

and gives it away to Confederate ladies. Such in-

Is not exciting. There is no prospect of a move-

ment. The water in all the rivers is getting to be

so very low that it is not entirely safe for gunboats

to move about with freedom. Land forces can do

nothing without the co-operation of the gunboats,

except to look out for guerillas. Bodies of gueril-

las are seen every day and night, on the Mississippi

side of the river. They are burning cotton wher-

ever they can find it, and as all the troops have been

withdrawn from that side of the river, they commit

their depredations with perfect impunity. They are

often coming down close to the river bank. It seems General Curtis has been drawing the lines

tighter and tighter in regard to the permitting business. Several reputable and perfectly proper

persons obtained permits during the absence of

General Curtis, by order of General Stuls, who

said he had intended to have nothing to do with

the business, but was somewhat forced to do so by

the prolonged absence of General Curtis. A few

days before Curtis returned, however, he consented

to issue permits, and did issue them to every one

evidence to be a proper person. It is a singular

fact that all these gentlemen have experienced the

greatest difficulty in getting their cotton shipped;

the most whimsical obstacles are thrown in their

way, and they are so bothered and harrassed that

they hardly think the cotton worth the trouble of

We hear a great deal about guerillas, but it is

more talk than cider. There are guerillas, to be

sure, and they burn cotton and commit outrages.

GUERILLAS.

buying it.

who applied and who appeared from any reasonable

THE NEWS FROM HELENA

stances are as common as they are shameful.

IMPORT TRADE, ETC.

crying over spilt milk.

MEMPHIS, August 26, 1862.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] The moral, or, rather, immoral condition of Memphis is a shame and a disgrace to the Government, and to the Federal army. Liquor may not be the root of all evil, but it is certainly the cause of enough in this city to make even Pandemonium tremble for its laurels. The cause of all this is the opening of the rum shops. Notwithstanding the most earnest remonstrances, General Sherman allowed them to be opened, and in spite of the eloquence of citizens, soldiers, and stubborn facts, he has refused to interpose to shut them up. Our streets resound with one prolonged howl from morning to night. You can scarcely go a block without meeting an intoxicated "myrmidon." Of course the

DARGAINS IN MUSLIN.—We will D sell a good unbleached Muslin for 12½ cents; better for 15; better for 16; we have on hand every make
of unbleached and bleached of all the widths; bleached
Muslin 12½, 14, 15, 16; and 18; Sheetings, 1½, 1½, 2
yards, 2½, 2½, and 3 yards wide; good twilled Canton
Flannel 20c; all wool Flannel 25c; Twilled Shirting
Stripes 15c; a large assortment Linen Goods; some special bargains in real Marseilles Quilts; those wanting a
headsome Outly at moderate arise can now he suited nancome gunt at a moderate price can now be suicd. This stock having most of it been bought before the rise, storekeepers will find they can save money by calling on us, as we guaranty to sell any make of Muslin less than they can buy it any wholesale house.

B. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

FOURTH and ARCH. ENGLISH PRINTS, FALL STYLES. Opening of British Prints. 4-4 French styles. EYER & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS. LAGE MARTLES AND POINTES,
BILK GOATS AND SACQUES,
lower prices than those of any other Betall

ALLWOOL FRENCH FLANNELS.

Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings.
Cetton Flannels, Domet, all weel, and Sacque do.
Cotton Goods, at lowest market rates.
HONEY-COMB QUILTS.

Oheap lots of 4-4 heavy Irish Linens.
OLOSING OUT.
Silk Mantles, Thin Dusters, Lace Goods.
Boys' Summer Clothing.
Thin Dress Goods, Black Tamartines. 1v81-tf S. R. corner NINTH and MARKET sts

CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STEERT,
LY Four doors below the Continental. The material advantages of the Union are going-to be forced on the attention of the people of the South more prominently than ever during the coming winter. COPARTNERSHIPS. But among articles of import I must not forget to NOTICE.—It is hereby certified that the undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms bereinafter set forth, to wit:

1. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BUSH & KURTZ.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods in the City of Philadelphia.

3. The general spartners in the said firm are VAN CAMP BUSH and WILLIAM WARLEY WILD TO mention the very important ones of salt and quinine. Both of these are considered contraband of war, but owing to the very peculiar regulations of General Sherman, and the rascality of boards of trade, great quantities, not only of these but also of gunpowder and percussion caps, it is feared, are smuggled into the heart of the Southern States. I the City of Philadelphia.

3 The general gpartners in the said firm are VAN CAMP BUSH and WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, both residing at No. 1937 VINE Street, in said City of Philadelphia; and the special partner is THEODORE W BAKER, residing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH Street, in said city: have heard of one instance where more than one thousand barrels of salt were shipped through the connivance of Cincinnati and Louisville boards of trade to one man, living near Fort Pillow, a noted

General Partners.
THEODORE W. BAKER, Special Partner.

New York, August 28, 1862.

DRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and variety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Clay in this country for the manufacture of the shove and other articles, defige competition, both in quality and price.

PETER B. MELIOK,

Office and Store 731 OHESTNUT Street. Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthracite streets,

magnifying the results so that you would not know the fight by the description if you had been in. it. But they can never amount to anything. A vigorous advance movement on our part, a concentration of our forces on some important point, will compel them to call in their guerillas and mass their forces for defence. Guerillas may support themselves to some extent in an awfully blockaded country for a year or two, but they will inevitably "play out" after a while.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. The guerillas are coming even within ten miles of Memphis, and enforcing the conscription act, literally and rigorously. They take every able-bodied man, without any exception, and without regard to age. Two refugees from there came in to-day. They escaped only by hiding in the woods, and had not even a chance to bid their families good-bye, but had to skedaddle, and reached Memphis by travelling in the night. They had emigrated originally from New York, and were going back there. They would rather, they LOSS OF THE ACACIA.

said, take the chances of a draft than stand this This heart-rending accident, which occurred on the 19th ultimo, is the first of any importance that has occurred in this neighborhood. The Acacia was a poor old little thing, and had once been thrown aside by her owners. Some reckless wretch bought her and changed her name, and is really responsible for the loss of nearly a hundred lives. There had been no boat for Helena for two days, and consequently the Acacia was loaded as full as she could hold. Among the passengers were six ladies, the wives of officers in Curtis' army, all of whom were lost. In running over a bar, the boat ran on to a snag. Her bottom was so old and rotten that several planks were immediately torn off, and a hole made probably about three feet by twenty. Immediately after striking the snag, she glided over into deep water and capsized in a moment: The three parts of the boat all separated from each other and floated off separately. The pilot-house

ever before. Casco. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

changes: WHY OUR TROOPS FELL BACK.

tains.
A large drove (1,500 head) of cattle, which had been grazing near Centreville, was saved before the rebels could get it, and entered Washington, via Long Bridge, CENTREVILLE, Ye., 5 A. M., August 31.

The battles of yesterday and the day before on the already classic ground of Bull Run will rank with Napoleon's bloodiest. And more than one general fought in them to whom, ere this hour, he would have given a marshal's baton, while he would have made proud a marshal's baton, with the whole of the Lorges of hundred privates with the ribbon of the Legion of

Let me first detail the movements by which the two While at Warrenton early on Wednesday I learned that Jackson was in our rear, and that we should once more try to trep him. Bigel and McDowell marched that morning up the turnpike from Warrenton towards Centreville, where the enemy was supposed to be. This road passes through. Buil Run battle-field, five miles west of Centreville. Hooker, Porter, and Reno moved from our left (now, as we faced about toward Washington, becomes our right,) toward the same point, via Manassas Junction. Sigel, in advance of McDowell, reached Gaines-ville, four miles from the Bull Run field, that night, and came upon the enemy's cavalry and stragglers. Besting a few hours, by 3 o'clock he was moving. The enemy did not appear in front, and, leaving McDowell to take care of that road, Sigel turned to the right to connect with Hooker at Manassas Junction. Hooker had fought near there on Wednesday, (of which I will speak in a moment,) and it was possible he needed help. THE ATTEMPT TO TRAP JACKSON.

KING GAINS A VICTORY When within two miles of the Junction, Sigel learned that the enemy was on the Warrenton road, and turning short to the left he marched to the south side of the Bull Bun field. It was then 6 P. M. McDowell, who,

corps, was in the same vicinity.

Stevens' division of his corps matched to the left to support Schenck, and the attack was once more along the whole line. I should have stated that some time before the cestation Milroy, after two hours of muskerry in tornadoes, was driven back, much cut to pleoes, and replaced by Steinwehr, who was assisted by Schenck at his left. THE SITUATION AT MID-GAY.

THE LEFT FALLS BACK.

Sometimes they form in bands and attack points where our troops are stationed. They rush about the country kicking up a perpetual dust, making a great talk and brags about their achievements, and central first was swept upon his centre. We took him central first was swept upon his centre. We took him central first was swept upon his centre. We took him central first was swept upon his centre.

—ask any eye-witness of the conduct of his men, led by the crator-fighter.

It was six o'clock. The enemy not only held his centre, but advanced upon our left. It was critical. Opportunely McDowell's corps appeared coming to our relief. Two brigades (Hatch's and Doubleday's) immediately met the enemy's advance upon our left, and, although suffering terribly, stayed him until dark. The day's work was ended.

CLARKSBURG IN DANGER. On Saturday night despatches were received by Adju-tant General Samuels, from reliable sources, stating that two bodies of robel cavalry, under Imboden and Jenkins, had taken Buckhannon and Weston, and were on their

The news of these mevements having spread rapidly throughout the city; our population was in a commotion almost equal to any which has agitated it since the comtended by troops of friends and relatives, and many was the heart rending scene of this very sudden paring. Orowds of the lookers on, and many who essayed to con-tribute to the comfort and encouragement of the men filled the streets, and not a few of both sexes brought

And now to the raid which caused so great an excitement, and demanded the immediate despatch of these ment, and demanded the immediate despatch of these men. We learned from a gentlemen who arrived from Olarksburg this (Sunday) morning, having left there on Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, that news reached that place on Saturday afternoon that the rebels were advancing upon Clarksburg in two detachments, having avoided Gen. Kelly, who was at Beverly, and one of them had taken the road to Buckhannon, from the head of French creek, and the other the route to Weston, and that one body of them had already taken Buckhannon. Subsequently a messenger, Mr. McCandless, arrived from Weston with the funds of the bank there, and reported that they had reached and taken possession of that place, after a brief resistance by a small force.

In the evening Mr. Bumgardner arrived from Maxafter a brief resistance by a small force.

In the evening 'Mr. Bungardner arrived from Maxwell's Mills, eleven miles from Clarksburg, having ridden that distance in thirty-five minutes, and reported that when he left that point they had just reached it, and were continuing their merch towards Clarksburg. 'A

Colonel Wilkinson had two companies of his regiment, the 6th Virginia, at Glarkeburg, and there were also there three companies of the 85th Chio on post duty, and Loit Bowen's just recruited company of mounted infantry was also on hand. A large mejority of the citizens also was also on indu. A. large injury, of the chieses also turned out, and were armed (those who had no arms of their own) from the Quartermaster's station at Clarksburg. It was hoped, too, that Ool. Wilkinson might be able to get two more companies of his regiment from the west before the rebels would reach Clarksburg, so that there teemed to be a good torce, and a determination to give them a warm reception.

With the military force at Colonel Wilkinson's disposal, and the aid of the citizens, who had turned out, it was believed that possession of Clarksburg could be retained until reinforcements should arrive. Meantime, it was expected that General Kelly, with nearly a thousand men, would follow up the rebels from Beverly. It is to be hoped that the 12th may get through safe, and in time to aid in punishing, if not in capturing the bold maraucers of Jenkins and Imboden. If the matter is well managed, and the apparently feasible concentration of all the above named forces can be effected, there is a chance of not only preventing the raid upon Clarksburg, but also the retreat of these foraging bands that have so long harrassed central and Southern Virginia from the Alleghenies to the Ohio river. Alleghenies to the Ohio river.

From Cumberland Gap—Gen. Morgan in

MONDAY, August 25.—On my way to the Gap, this morning, from the northwest wing of our army, I heard that General Lewis Wallace was at London, with seven thousand five hundred men, and rapidly pushing forward. It weuld have done you good to see the countensace of the Hooslers brighten, as the news passed from lip to lip. I remarked that they grew two inches tailer. "Yes," said an elderly Indianian, "six of shem! All will be right now." It is surprising, what power and influence there are in some names. The name of Garfield, among the Buckeyes, and Wallace among the Hooslers, doubles their powers, their energies, and activities. With them as leaders, they move forward confident of victory.

man's-to light.

The response thus far has been worthy of the tender heart of weman. In Massachusetts the response was unprecedented. The churches there were closed yesterday, and tables were placed on the sidewalks to receive contributions of the necessary articles. In a few hours eight cart loads of hespital stores were donated and \$15,000 in cash. A lerge number of surgeons of Massachusetts, at their own request, were sent to the field. The hospital stores are now at the New Haven depot, and will be forwarded to-day to Washington, en route to Manassas. Gol, Frank E. Howe, assisted by Major George Brown, of the New England Association, is now making arrangements for their transportation.

In this city, a similar movement had a been inaugurated. Mayor Opdyke having received a despatch from Washington, called a meeting of medical men, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at 3 P. M., Sunday. On motion of Dr. Charles D. Smith, Mayor Updyke was called to the ohair, and Rev. John W. Greene was elected secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated, and gentlemen

A NOVEL CASE FOR THE LAW COURTS .- A A NOVEL CASE FOR THE DAW COURTS.—A corrious case at law recently occurred at Shrewsbury, Vt. A man was strested for passing a twenty-dollar Confederate States, note, in exchange in a horse-trade. The complaint was made under the staticts against offsing money or goods under false pretences. The man was bound over to appear at the counting sourt and answer to the complaint. The case may 76% agure on the pages of the Vermont Law Reports. A MOTHER DROWNS HERSELF AND SHILL-DREN.—The Bellows Falls Jimes states that a sad and distressing affair took, place in Springfield, Vt., on Monday evening of last week, at Gould's Mills, seme two miles below the village. The wife of Mr. Jankson Gould took her two children, a little boy, aged six, years, and little girl aged four years, and drowned herself and children. In the house en a stand was found a note, saying that herself and children would be found in the river.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON,

as best he cen, and meet the foe at every step of his advance. The day and the hour, the safety of your homes and firesides, patriotism and duty slike demand that you rush to the rescue. I call upon the people, then, to rise as one man and strike a blow for the defence of their native land, their property, and their homes.

Bally to the standard wherever it may be nearest, place yourselves under the commanders, obey orders, trust to your owngright arm and to the God of battles, and the foe will be driven back discomfitted and annihilated. To arms I to sarms I and never lay them down till the stars and stripes float in triumph throughout Hentucky. I but perform my daty in thus summoning you to the defence of your State, and I am savured that it will be promptly responded to. I promise that I will share with you the glory of the triumph which surely awatts you.

Done in the city of Frankfort, the Sat day of August, 1822.

Signed by the Governor:

JAMES T. BOBINSON.

D. C. Wickhiffer, Secretary of State:

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

The Missionaries of the Upper Agency Saved—Five Bays' Fighting at Fort Ridgely—The Garrison Still Hold Out—Attack on New Ulm—Ten Killed and Fifty-one Wounded of the Whites—The Town Evacuated—Escape of the Garrison to Mankato—Defence of the Town of Medalia—Massacre at Lake Shetek—General Sibley's Command Moving:

citing journey:

Mr. Moore and wife had been boarding for some weeks Mr. Moore and wife had been boarding for some weeks with the Rev Mr. Riggs, at the Hazlewood Republic, about six miles from the Upper Agency. On Monday night, August 18th, about nine o'clock, some of the friendly Indians came to Mr. Riggs, and said the Indians were killing the settlers at the Lower Agency, and urged him to gather the settlers and leave for Fort Ridgely. The settlers got Mr. Cunningbam's team, and, guitted by friendly Indians, were piloted to an island in the river, about these wiles from Haylewood. about three miles from Hazlewood, where they remained:
secreted until Monday afternoon.
On Monday afternoon Andrew Hunter came in, and
reported his family and a part of Dr. Williamson's secreted further down the river, and that he had his team

proximity of the hends to the anxious party who were decing for life. They saw only one dead body on the journey, and that was about six miles from Fort Ridgley.

mr. Swift says the industry tought with surpassing bravery, and lost a large number of warriors. The indians came within pistol shot of the houses and entrenched position of the whites, and exposed their persons in the most reckless manner. The whites were equally determined. Mr. Swift and the New Ulm garrison believe that after the Indians were repulsed at New Ulm, on Saturday and Sunday, they went over and joined there is no sunday, they went over and joined they have the limit one were no Ridgley. What reason

Messrs. Burbank:
Gentlemen: Captain Vanderhock has called in the detachment from Georgetown, and also all the citizens in this vicinity. The Indians are making forays boldly, within a few miles of the fort, and we dare not spare a detachment to go out and chastise them. Your train of catile and merchandise are all safe here; also, the men.

Mr. Thompson is on guard to night. The probability is that we shall be attacked within a few days, unless rein-speed. There is a rumor here that detachments of sollike some extra aums brought, if possible.

Breckipridge is cleaned out. We found three menthere butchered. The rest have come to this post. They loaded one of your stages, and attempted to get it across the river; but in their haste they left it, loaded with

Note: Very truly, your obedient servant,
L. D. SMITH,

movement. The force under his command will to-morrow (Tuesday) morning start for Fort Ridgley, expecting to reach there on Wednesday afternoon or evening. A fight, is anticipated, as the Indians have throughout this disturbance menifested a most determined and persistent appirit, and it is hardly to be expected that they willbreak up and scatter without an effort. Of course, with such a force as Col. Sibley now has under him, the result cannot be doubted.

ANOTHER DESPATCH. Headquarters Indian Expedition, St. Peter, August 26, 1862—10 A. M. His Excellency Alex. Ramsey, Governor of Minnesola. St. Paul.

MY Drai Sir: You can hardly concaive the panicexisting along the valley. I found 600 people crowded,
in Belle Riaine. In this place, the leading citizens assure,
me, there are between these and four thousand refugees.
On the lead between New Ulm and Mankato, there were
over two thousand. Mankato also is crowded. The
people here are in a state of panic. They fear to see that
forces leave.

orces leave. Now, let me impress upon you the necessity of sending

of things must be wisnessed to be also to the impression to impression the 7th immediately, and arms and equipments for 1,000 mounted men as soon as you can. All will be needed to exterminate these vermin before the frost and prairie fires put a stop to operations in the field.

Yours truly, H. H. SIBLEY, Colonel Commanding.