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- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

THE WAR'IN THE WEST. A REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, AND WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

Shoulder-Straps"—A Novel of the War.* This is the first attempt of any importance, to proluce a novel out of the war, events connected with t, and characters involved in it. In the delinea-From the fall of Fort Henry the eyes of all earnest patriots have been turned toward Tennessee. It has on of these characters, Mr. Morford has been suc been the object of unbounded solicitude, and the cessful, and he has been successful, also, in contrastpolitical as well as military movements within how we hold the same ground as that occupied by ing their lights and shades. The hero and heroine f the story are a certain Tom Leslie, who has tra-General Buell one year ago, with more cheering prospects, however. But East Tennessee is still unvelled, studied, seen life, and wasted wealth, but, y energy and ability, has reached a respectable position on the New York press, and Insenhine Haredeemed. Yet, surely, its day of deliverance is is, a very uncertain but charming hoyden, with a near at hand, as we propose to show. A brie arge heart and brusque manner, who fall in love sketch of the struggle in Tennessee must be permitwith each other almost at first sight, but are not mar-

ried when the story ends. The villain of the tale is The first contest in the State took place upor one Col. Egbert Crawford, representing a class of men the Tennessee river, and upon the 7th of February, who abounded in New York at the beginning of the 1862, Fort Henry unconditionally surrendered. The victory was decisive and brilliant. Upon the 15th var, pretending to raise regiments, showing mock uster rolls, drawing rations for imaginary comof the same month, after three days' hard fighting. anies, and generally cheating, under the mask of Gen. Grant, with an army of 48,000 men, captured oyalty and patriotism. This man is a murderer at Fort Donelson. This was the most decisive and most art, also, and when foiled in his evil purpose, finally magnificent story of the war, resulting not only in plunges into the war in carnest, and finds a soldier's the capture of a large number of prisoners and cangrave at Antietam. The author shows much judg. non, but necessarily effecting the release of Bowling Green and Nashville from rebel rule. The retreat nent in leaving him the virtue of valor, for, as Byron said, "None are all evil." There are four or five. ing army seemed to pause for a moment at Murfrees boro, as if to gain breath. It had been generally distinct love-plots in this story : Leslie and "Joe" Harris; Harding and "Bell" Orawford; Frank Wal-lace and Emily Owen; Richard Orawford and his supposed that their forces had only thus been hur-ried to this point to make their final stand against cousin Mary; Dexter Ralston and Marion Hobart. the army marching so exultingly in pursuit of them. But no sconer were the first steps taken to march against them, than away again rolled the whole; Seldom has any one volume contained more love scenes. There is mystery, too, as well as fortunemass southward. Most of the army retreating by telling, and many incidents which read as if they actually had occurred. The quasi comis scenes are the Chattanooga road, it was presumed that they the weakest. Judge Owen, with his whole family, as well as his daughters' lovers, might have been adproposed taking advantage of that naturally strong-position. But the long and rapid retreat, with the vantageously omitted. On the other hand, the quiet enemy constantly pressing them, had disheartened humor of the visit of a couple of civilians to a the men. To assume the defensive now and wait 'Camp Lyon," near Brooklyn, showing the system the attack of an army whose superiority they and discipline of recruiting, even in last summer, shows that Mr. Morford can amuse his readers withwere forced to acknowledge, could hardly be expected to result in anything but disaster. Again they commenced their tedious march, pushed out running into farce. The best incident in the work, full of earnestness down through Tennessee to Corinth, gathering up and truth, is the run of Josephine Harris into a redetachments by the way, and soon boldly assumed the offensive in front of Gen. Grant's army, which note district of New York, and the adroitness with which she meets a bold bad man on the moment of had just ascended the Tennessee river. A tyro in the art of war would have at once suggested th his triumph and compels him to retreat. On the whole, our impression of the book is faplan of the rebel generals. It was to draw Grant vorable-especially as the author carries out, to into a battle, defeat him, and then, flushed wit the full, his exposure of men, wearing military in-signia and bearing military rank, who, at a crisis victory, to hurl their army upon the successive divisions of Gen. Buell's army, which was, known to when every arm is needed for the vindication of the be pushing down to form a junction, or to co-operate stional character and the maintenance of the Nawith the army on the Tennessee river. Gen. Grant's ional Union, are guilty of the dishonor of not joinarmy went up to Savannah, on the north bank of ing their fellow-soldiers in actual war. These the Tennessee, but was soon sent nine miles further are the persons denounced in "Shoulder-straps"up the river, to Pittsburg Landing, on the south

stay at-home warriors who, as Mr. Morford says, bank. The old principles of war teach us that a would win "military reputation and profit without service or sacrifice.". Of that class few remain, we river is an excellent obstacle to have betw and an enemy we are not quite ready to fight. Whether Gen. Grant desired to fight the army in rust, and to them this book will be gall and wormfront of him has never been made known; whether Character well drawn, adventures full of interest, he was ready to fight that army, the sequel ver yet not strained to improbability, and a general success in pulling the strings by which several parplainly shows. There is a mystery which enshrouds the fatal Sunday which ended so disastrously to ties are brought into relation with each other, are the Army of the Tennessee which will probably the good points of this tale. Let us indicate the never be removed. It is one of the grand events hat go to make up the unwritten history of war. bler points. In the first place, the book is crowded with pass-We can only now study the facts and the conseing allusion to things and persons in New York, and especially, with references to persons and things quences; the causes are hidden, at least from the public view. heatrical in that city. Again, the story is frequent

General Grant's army was thrown across the interrupted, and at the most exciting portions, by river, and encamped upon ground that was eviong episodal observations de omnibus rebus. It is dently not selected for a battle-field. On the mornvery provoking, when the attention is interested by ing of the 6th of April, 1862, it was surprised, driven

General Halleck arrived soon after, and assumed an earnest co-operation between the two parties command of the three armies which he collected in front of Corinth, and commenced his operations against that place. Although one of the greatest victories in the war, the fruits of the battle of Shioh were not many. It was premature, brought on unadvisedly by General Grant's army being thrown across the Tennessee river. Though without fruits, what was done was almost incredible. The army of

the Ohio had never yet fought a battle. The men reached the field, worn out by marching and want of leep. Without food and without water, they fought all day, recovered what was lost, and gained a glorious victory. This cleared out Middle, and West Tennessee of bel armies, with the exceptions of those detach. ents at Memphis, and other fortified places upon he Mississippi river.

General Halleck had undoubtedly sufficient rea ons, known to himself, for his delay in moving upon Corinth. When a forward movement was inally made, the army had to march through dense forests and swamps. The troops were mished for ward with the utmost caution, prepared to meet and overcome any resistance which the enemy might nake to their advance. General Halleck had with him three armies which, though under his immediate mmand, still preserved their distinct organization In this point he had the advantage of any general who had command of a separate army in the field, as he was not troubled with any of the details or with the internal management of the army. Gen. Frant's old Army of the Tennessee, which carried on its hanners the names of Donelson and Fort Henry ormed the right wing. The Army of the Missis sippi, under General Pope, fresh from the vistories of New Medrid and Island No. Ten, formed the left wing, while the Army of the Ohie, acknowledged by all to be the best equipped and best disciplined o them all, with the memory of Mill Springs and the inspiration of Shiloh still upon them, occupied the The siege of Corinth was a tedious affair. Distant but twenty miles from the field of Shiloh. the army was weeks in reaching the enemy's works The advance upon the works was made by regular aches. Parallel after parallel was thrown up, and day after day there was severe skirmishing along the entire front. Now and then heavy re connoitring forces would engage in affairs like that of Farmington, which, from their severity, might be classed among the battles of the war. During the entire slege the enemy, as has been their custom throughout the war, kept up a very bold front. Under cover of this show of strength they finally evacuated Corinth, drawing off their entire force while we were

almost within sight of the town. About this, time, General Negley, with a small brigade, having performed detached duty in Middle Tennessee, moved one hundred and thirty miles in six days and assaulted the enemy in the very jaws of Chattanooga. He had received orders from Gen Mitchell to take Chattanooga if possible. He had no pontoons, however, and but few men. For on hole day he kept up a terrible cannonading, and built fires at night within a circle of seven miles and successfully deceived the commander at Chattanooga, who believed that a large portion of Buell' army had arrived. Immediately Kirby Smith evacuated Cumberland Gap, and Gen. George Morgan took possession of it. This was exactly the point to be gained, and Negley retired from Chattanooga. In a military view, just then, the picture was charming. Even East Tennessee was considered as pood as in Federal hands and seconding the despatches received from those in command of the pursuit of Beauregard, it was believed that eater part of the enemy's force had been captured. Instead, the whole army got away, and Gen. Bragg, with a large body of men, soon took posses

sion of Chattanooga. More than two months of the summer of 1862 was spent in guarding the different railroads in Alabama and Tennessee. It has become the custom to speak | elegant gentlemen in the service. from its camps, and, notwithstanding the heroic exing two or three months in idle ness at Huntsville. This was very far from being the case. The divisions of the army were in motion, ertions of individuals and individual regiments, was as an army totally defeated and routed. And these moving from point to point during that entire time. were the same men who had gained imperishable General Buell's headquarters were in Huntsville, glory at Fort Donelson under the same general, and but the garrison of that place was composed of but little more than a brigade. After General Halleck was called to Washington, the entire direction of the movements of the army fell upon its immediate commander. One thing wa evident. While the long line of railroad which they then held had to be guarded, no movement in force could be made upon the enemy. The decision in thi matter was indicated in the movements of the army which was rapidly concentrated, apparently with view of operating at once against Chatta most simultaneous with this movement, the enemy threw their main force up into Tennessee, either with the intention of marching upon Nashville, or of making a demonstration upon the flank of the long line which they supposed we were still holding. The movement was promptly met by massing our forces towards Altamont. But Bragg would not risk a.Battle, and, falling back, endeavored to pass further around the army. To insure the safety of Nashville, our army had to proceed by forced marches to Mur-freesboro. This has incorrectly been termed a retreat. But it must be remembered that the enemy fell back themselves to avoid the battle which our army offered them; that, in the present position of affairs, Murfreesboro was on our flank. The army fell back along its line of communication to Murfreesboro, but not from in front of the enemy. Our march was almost parallel to theirs, and was, in fact, a pursuit-the pursuit of a battle. The enemy, finding themselves foiled in their efforts to flank our army or to capture Nashville, kept at a distance, and immediately prepared to enter Ken-tucky, which had already undoubtedly been agreed upon in the programme, either in view of the defeat and capture of our army, or their failure in accomplishing this, their first object. So confident were the people of North Alabama that the army could not be extricated from what seemed to them such a critical position, that many of the most prominent Union citizens publicly expressed the opinion that its days were numbered, and that if its commander should succeed in saving his army alone he would prove himself the first general of the age. Yet the army was saved without the loss of a particle of its baggage or equipment, and at all times not only kept up a front which the enemy dare not attack, but eagerly sought a battle. The enemy had already entered Kentucky before the Army of the Ohio could leave Nashville, and from this point began one of the most remarkable campaigns the world's history has ever yet recorded Passing entirely over the battle of Perryville and the Kentucky campaign, thus confining ourselves to Tennessee, we find the Army of the Ohio, known as the Army of the Cumberland, and under command of General Rosecrans. The retrograde movement, and the close proximity of the army to several cities. necessarily produced much demoralization. In the first place, then, this demoralization was not the result of either general or permanent causes was not a general relaxation growing out of the supposed brutalizing influences of military life, and displaying itself inevitably among troops some time in service. Nor did it proceed at all from a settled hostility on the part of troops from other States to local law. None but an evil spirit would seek to engender strife by holding up any such view as this. But the whole of this demoralization, with its bad effects upon the army itself, and the consternation it caused among our citizens, proceeded from the fact that the army had just performed a long and arduous and discouraging retreat. The world never saw a bet-ter disciplined army than Gen. Buell's was up to the anied by only his chief of staff, went up very hour the retreat commenced. That diligent and pains-taking general never let slip an opportunity of impressing on the minds of his own men the truth battle-field. By daylight they were all landed, and that, while enrolment and equipment may make a mob, it is discipline alone that makes armies : that the first, and last, and constant duty of the soldier is Cook on the right, Crittenden in the centre, and thorough, cheerful, and ready observance of discipline. The love of system, which marks his whole character and conduct, admirably fitted him to trans. form recruits into veterans, and this he did speedily and well. In drill, in discipline, in appearance, i courage, and efficiency, his army challe miration of the world ; and no man in it, when asked in the morning. The delay was fatal to them. his corps, ever pronounced the words, "I belong to "While they quietly rested after the day's fight, and," Buell's army," without a thrill of conscious pride. . The fame of the corps preceded it whereve it went, and the citizens never tired contrasting the good order and discipline that pervaded its ranks with the disorder and misconduct of the rebel hordes, and of some portions of the Federal troops. Un questionably, the very first step toward the restoration of discipline in an army demoralized by retreat is to stop retreating and go to advancing. This, as is well known, this army has done, and that with the tion had been formed determination not to be demoralized by retreat any more. In a short time the old army again entered the capital of Tennessee, completely disciplined, and with unbounded confidence in their new commander. Szabad says : The primary requisites of all military operations are plan and execution. In war, execution is, perhaps, more difficult than in any-thing else; and without it, the best possible plan is of no avail. But it is, beyond doubt, an immense advantage to know, at least, what is to be executed Strategy and tactics both ought to have their due share in a plan of operations—the former prepares the way for battles, and by the latter they are fought through. Whether the plan be offensive or defensive, depends upon military considerations almost

prevailed.

parole, and the right and justice of the extreme pensity that may be affixed to its violation. And, let it by underatood, that when the forces of the enemy have been driven beyond the borders, the stragglers and markuders that remain, relying upon plunder for subaistence, and the smallness of their number for escape from detection, are not waging a legitimate war, though they may harass our lines of communication, pilize property, public and pri-vate, and waylay and murder loysl citizens and sol-dters; that the name of guerills, or partisan, or scont, or whatever title they may choose to assume, does not change their chwacter or dignify their call-ing; that they are outlaws or spice, and enemies allke of all, and without a Growingent that will be responsible for the outrages they commit, are withe After the occupation of Murfreesboro, the Peneral lost no time in reorganizing his shattered forces All the lost cannon were replaced, and additions of new batteries made, consisting of the most destructive engines of war, known as the heavy Napoleon gun. Twenty thousand small arms, of the Springfield and Eaffeld pattern, were divided among thos who had fought manfully with the old regulatio musket. Thorough changes were made in divisions brigades, and regiments, and worthless officers wer lismissed the service. A multiplicity of errors were the for the outrages they commit, are with tection from the rules of civilized warfare, mmand of GORDON GRANGER, orrected, too numerous to detail, and the Army o the Cumberland was placed upon a war footing, which at once made it the ne plus ultra among its as WM. C. RUSSBEL, Capt. and Arsist. Adj. Gen. sociste bodies

ARMY OF THE POTOMAE.

Lee Reinforced by Gers Polk.

After a very long stay at Murfreesboro, General Rosecrans moved from there, making the line of the Chattanooga Railroad his base, and driving the Lee Kzinforced by Gers Polk. [Correspondence of the Tribune.] HEADQUARTERS, August 9.—Lee has been rein-forced by the division of Gen. Polk from Bragg's any, and is reported to have sent a division to the sid of Charleston. None of this infantry are thought now to be on this side of the Rapidan and his caval-ty are lessening the number of their pickets along the Rappahamock toward Falmouth, finding that we make no demonstration in that direction. In compliance with Gen. Halleck's order on July sist, that all etitzens within our lines refusing to take the eath of allegiance should be arrested and sent to Washington, Col. Sawyer's cavalry trigade brought in on Friday thirty-seven persons from be-tween this place and Stafford Court House. Gen. Patrick, provost marchal of the army, considered them harmirss, and discharged them on their taking the eath not to render aid to the enemy. Our caval-ry have coaptured twenty of Moseby's men. OPERATIONS OF BUFORD'S CAVALEY. army of General Bragg from all the strongholds, in cluding Shelbyville, Manchester, and Winchester, upon either side. The army now occupies a position in front of Chattanooga, with the town of Decherd as its base. Chattanooga will be taken, and a repetition of the celebrated flanking movement prevented, by knocking out the base from under it; East Tennessee liberated, and a wall of loyal fire raised up between our depôts and the rebel bands; the line of the Tennessee not only secured, but converted into a war base, from which Rosecrans will shake hands with Banks, through the heart of Alabama, and this army will retreat no more.

If the rebels fight at Chattanooga the battle will be the bloodiest one of the war. They hope to be the ostin not to render aid to the enemy. Our carsain OPERATIONS OF BUPORD'S GAVALRY. (Correspondence of the Times 1 CULFETER: COUNTY, August 6.—A small force of Unnon cavalry is still patroling the northerly por-tion of this county, and as far South as the Rapidan river. Yesterday a squaeron of the 6th New York, (Colonel Deven's brigade,) under Captain Pearce, went on a scourt to the Rapidan, and another squad-ron of the 3d Virginia. under Captain Conger, took a more southerly route in the same general direction. Where the IKell's Ford enters the Culpeper and Germatia plank-road, Captain Pearce came upon a superior force of the enemy to abow their strength, under the court of a small body of skirmish-ets, retired in good order, and moved on to patrol other localities. One horse was kulled in this affair. Ely's Ford, and several other fords on the Rapidan, were visited but no enemy in force was found, other than that above noted. At Ely's Ford the enemy had a picket much larger thas the visiting squadron, but no sconer did our toops appear than they moved across the river in great haste, and did not rein up until concessed in a piece of timber. The only force the rebels have between the Raphannock river and Culpeper is believed to be Robioson's brigade, (seven regiments of examp;), doing picket duty. The camp of this command is on the right bank of Moun-tain orcek, near Stevensburg. The videttes of both fronts are in close proximity, and, as the enemy seem to be very hostile just at this time, there is more or less firing every day; but fev casualities have, however, as yet occurred. It is a significant fact that a majority of the troops just in our front are from the Cotion States. Residents in the vi-cinity do not hesitate to say that troops from Yir-ginia and North Carolina, particularly, are not to be trusted just now-because, if not exactly demo-ralized, they are very despondent. The most san-guine Secessionists in the vicinity now admit that their cause is hopeless unless the Copperheads of the fr et upon Chattanooga in rough and tumble style, since the job of taking it is probably one that does not admit of being done with perfect neathers and method. The philosophic historian of the war, when he shall come to analyze the characters of our most prominent generals, and show their influence on their camwill probably ascribe a larger effect than relecting minds of our army generally do to a certain astidiousness and nicety of taste in the execution of even the smallest trifles that have been bred in he officers of the regular army-and especially in hose of the departments where routine is mos practised-by a long and monotonous peace. The habitual sacrifice of despatch to method; a love of avstem, which, grown to be excessive, hampers and eutralizes the greatest abilities; an inability to seep from being disconcerted when communication re threatened or things get out of joint in any way, have had much influence on our military operation verywhere. Our most active generals are those who resigned out of the army at an early date, or who have served in those arms where the despotisn of routine is least felt. Knaves and fools have continued to impute cowardice and disloyality to gene-rals who have been accustomed to ride fearlessly through the jaws of death, while their armies reathless with apprehension, looked on at the bold leed; or who, habitually calm and passionless, have unded beholders by their outb and irrepressible feeling on the receipt of intellience disgraceful and disastrous to the cause; but only knaves or fools have done this. In the Executive Department Gov. Johnson is

Jained, mey are very despondent. The most san-guine Sceessionists in this vicinity now admit that their cause is hopeless unless the Uopperheads of the free States succeed in crushing the War party-as those who support the Administration are de-signaled—and the most intelligent profess to have ' good grounds to know that in the next Presidential election the issue will be whether the Southern Confederacy shall be recognized or not. They are quite as confident also of the result—that a Peace Democrat will be elected to superrede Mr. Lincoln. I have no means of knowing upon what these peo-ple base their hopes. I simply state what is up-permost in the minds of dozens of residents and iandholders in this county with whom I have re-cently conversed, while seated under the shade of a farmer's house. ping all that could be done under the circumstances He is surrounded by loyal men, all of whom have been and are influential citizens. First, we may name the comptroller, Joseph Fowler, of Sumne county, who is, probably, the most thorough Administration man in the South. Edward East, the Secretary of State, is as earnest, but maybe less influential than Mr. Fowler. Many more there are of the same character, including the names of Messrs. Gloscock, Stokes, Paschal, Houk, Browning, Lindsley, Lellvett, Harrison, Trimble, and others. As a military adviser, the Governor has the services of Col. A. C. Gillam, of the 1st Middle Ten-

Tarmer's house. Tarmer's house. The total loss in the cavalry fight, Saturday, Au-gust 1, on our side, General Buford's division, was one hundred and forty, sixteen of whom were killed, and the remainder wounded. The enemy, it will be nessee Regiment, one of the first officers and most There are also two Union 1 and the remainder wounded. The enemy, it will be remembered, were driven from near the river (Rap-pahannock), back along the line of the railroad, past Brandy Station, and upon their infantry supports, within one mile of Culpeper. Even at this point our diemounted troopers held the enemy's infantry-in check for an hour or more, and when falling back the enemy kept at a very respectable distance. The vhole fight was a peculiar one, for the enemy were driven from the river to beyond Brandy Station, five miles, in about two hours, between 11 and 2 o'clock. Just beyond the station they made a for-midable stand, and for their boldness would have lost a section of artillery and a flaz, if the 9th Reet-The Press, edited by two East Tennesseans, has a tremendous circulation. There are also two Union organizations-the Union League and Union Club, the latter of which has 800 members. Both entertain the same views as regards the war, the only difference being that the Union League is a secrel society, and contains some 300 members. B. C. T.

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A Pennsylvania Soldier on the Draft. The following extract from a letter written by Col. Bowman, of the 84th Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteers, will serve to convey some idea of what is thought by the army with reference to the con. scription set, and its enforcement: "I congratulate the people of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, on the handsome man-

ner with which they submit to the draft. The soldiers of the turmy watch the progress of events at home with great interest. They are anxious to know whether they are to be left to fight out this war without hely, or whether their friends and fellow-citizens are disposed to bear them a hand. Soliers in the field counct appreciate the arguments of Vallandicham and others of Isis school. The frights of free speech ? In times of prace, and when we have time for nice discussions, we can afford to talk extensively about the Constitution, about free speech and all that sout of thing. But what we just now want to know [5], whether we are to have a country or not. That is the question! The volun-

teer took up arms to test ital question. He saw his country divided, his nativity despised, his fing trampled upon by a cabal of aristocrats, with an-archy, the worst of all evils, coming upon us, and he left family and friends, home and all the endear-ments of life, to fight for his country, and if need be, to die on the field of battle.

"The contest has not yet been settled ; the enemy, more nowerful than estimated, has net us man aga man, and opposed courage against sourage, until the two great armies in Virginia wrestle like two gladitors in the very sgonies of death. Shall we have help from home, or shall we struggle on untri the last man goes down? To talk about the constitutionality of the conscription act, under such circumstanofs, would be like holding prayers while the savages are murdering your parents and setting fire to the old homestead, or as if a ship's new should efuse to work in a storm because, in their opinion, the captain had been steering the vessel contrary to

the precepts of the Bible ; it is to skulk like cowards and prate like fools ! All such are making a bad ecord for themselves and their children to the latest generation. They are of the same blood and stripe of the Tories of the Revolution. They are weaving or themselves an iron shirt that will stick to their backs like the shirt of Nessus. Now is the time for a pull, ' a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.' Let the drafted men of Pennsylvania accept their election joyfully, and, with arms in their hands, and the old flag over them, march on. keeping time to the music of the Union. Come on, and help us fight out this contest to a speedy and

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "S. M. BOWMAN "Colonel 84th P. V.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Conspiracy for Revolution in the North.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune:] SPRINGFIRD, Aug. 5.—On the 10th of June last, a secret meeting was held in this city by the extreme peace leaders of the Democratic party. At this meeting, I learn that it was resolved to oppose the war at all hazards, even to resistance to the con-scription, and that it was decided thereat that peace should be made with the South, the Confederacy ac-knowledged, &c: The mea who attended and took part in that meeting were composed (many, if not all, of them) of delegates from the various K. G. O. lodges in the State. They resolved not only to bring the people up to the revolutionary standard, but to control the Democratic party by committing it to their programme. On the 17th ef June, at the mass meeting here, they succeeded in the taiter, un-der the lead of Singleton, Manony, and others. The capture of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, &c.; in fact, the placing of the rebeilion in articulo mortiz. But everything had been prepared; the arms had been obtained to as agreen an prepared; the lodges or castles held stated meetings, and even in some Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune:]

or castle held stated meetings, and even in some parts of the State the horse and foot, which were to take part in the great rebellion of the North, held meetings for drill, &c. But this was net all. Alliances were formed with the would-be revolutionists in various other States; delegates, &c., were sent to ther lodges, and where ever a Democratic Governor reigned, ambassadors were appointed to sound him. In this way a com-mittee, was despatched to Governor Seymour, of New York, who so boldy announced, in his Vallan-digham letter, that revolution was already inaugu-rated. I had a conversation with one of the gentie-men who composed that committee. It was found that Seymour, although with the Peace Democracy in principle, was behind them in action. He refused or castles held stated lost a section of artific their bounces would have lost a section of artificry and a flag, if the 9th Regi-ment New York cavalry (commanded then by Lieut, Colonel Nichols) had been promptly supported. The 9th made a dash for the strillery under a galling fire, and what increased their difficulties was the persent the another there for the converties as the that Seymour, although with the Peace Democracy in principle, was behind them in action. He refused to openly take their position. From him the com-mittee called on Fernando Wood. Hc, on the other hand, came up to the work, and agreed to the pro-posed plan of action. New York was to take the initiatory in open resistance to the Government; the conscription, which was denounced in advance as unconstitutional, to be the pretext for com-mencing the rebellion. The plan was for each State to throw itself upon its independent sovereignty. New York and New Jersey were to do this through their Governors; the other States were to follow their example through the K. G. C. societies and the armed Democracy. The ground to be taken was, that the Administra-tion having failed to conquer the South, the Union was virtually resolved into its original elements, and thus each State was at perfect liberty to enter into new combinations. There was to be formed a North-western Confederacy. New England was to be alf out in the cold, &c., &c. But the future status of the county was to be settled by a Convention, of which the leading peace men and K. G. O.'s, of course, would have supreme control. Seymour was expected to announce the revolution in his inaugural, and Storcy, Richardson, Merrick, Goudy, Fuller, and O'Melveny (properly spelled O'Melvany), who were nearly all here as the time it was issued, could searcely wist its appearance. They wanted to som-mence the bloody work at once. necessity of passing through two fences, with open-ings only wide enough for two horses to pass abreast. The supports not coming up, the 9th was compelled to retire. Captain Bentley and Captain Hanley, dwing the day made obcours with the internet rons, and superior forces were forced back on were nearly all here at the time it was issued, could scarcely wait is appearance. They wanted to com-hence the bloody work at once. Richardson 'acknowledged to gentlemen here at that time, that the party had got beyond his power-to urge it forward or stay its course in the direction. of open and armed opposition to the Government; that Sey mour was too timid. He wanted a General Fleury, who (says Kinglake in his History of the Crimean War) held a pistol to the head of Louis Napoleon, when the latter aboved symtoms of back-ing out of the coup d' dats. It will be recoilected that our Legislature endeavored to inaugurate this Peace Covyention, to which K. G. C.'s and others to be used as blinds were to be delegates from this State. This programme was, no doubt, a magnificent one. — General Bickley, to whom an unnecessary im-contance has been attached, is described in the Cininnati Gazette as "an ignorant pretender, as restess and scheming as he was shallow, very vain of his person, exceedingly fond of military display, and nstantly engaged either in devices to borrow noney and crazy schemes of speculation, or in deaucheries less creditable even than his swindling. In short, he was a feeble imitation of the poor, filthy ragabond, Ogilvie Byron Young, who was permitted y our district court a year or two ago to slip through State. This programme was, no doubt, a magnificent one. All it needed to insure success was the defeat of our armies in the field. And, indeed, if prayers, predic-tions, assertions; encouragement to the enewy, ap-peals to the soldiers to desert, denouncement of ne-groes as soldiers and laborers, eulogium of the ene-my, their cause, their generals, &c., could assist this defeat, it would have been accomplished. On the battle of Gettysburg hung the fate of this. Government, and the hopes of republicanism on earth. There is no doubt of it. The horrors of a rebellion in the North, such as the world never bo-fore witnessed, would have followed our defeat on that occasion. ts fingers on the charge of treason." Bickley was the original editor of the Scientific Artian, (a journal on the plan of the Scientific American, pubished a few years ago in Cincinnati,) and he repeated in that the usual confidence game which has een the source of whatever success and notoriety he has anywhere obtained. Before editing the Art an he was connected in some way with an Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati. His performances while engaged as editor of the *Arlisan* were, for a little time, quite notorious. The scheme of the receive the second seco 'Knights of the Golden Circle," was, so far as Bickley was concerned, hatched in the office of the Artisan, and was an enterprise to raise money, of which Bickley was always in want. He proposed to raise a company of sixty men, who were to form an organization for the purpose of travelling through the country, and giving exhibitions of the uniform and drill of the troops of all nations. Each member was to pay a fee of six hundred dollars on entering this company, and Mr. Bickley, who was to be trea-surer, captain, and general manager, was to take care of the money. Finding this plan would not work, he was suddenly struck with the new idea of a fillibustering expedition to Cuba or Mexico, and from this start, and Mr. Bickley's subsequent career in the South, grew the conspiracy of the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which he was less a leader - The Home Journal says that Rev. Mr. Willits, the lecturer and preacher of Brooklyn, recently de-livered one of his popular discourses at Staten Island. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Wilhits was thinking about returning to Brooklyn, when he discovered that there was no mode of conveyance for that purpose. What was to be done? It was then ten o'clock. He must reach home that night, or his family probably would be thrown into a dreadful state of anxiety and suspense regarding his safety. It was a dilemma, but the parson was equal to it. He borrowed a small sail-boat, appointed himself captain, passenger, crew, and rudder boy, and with a clear moon and bright stars for company, he steered his solitary craft into a safe harbor at Brooklyn, reaching home about one c'clock in the morning, to the delight of his faithful wife, who was still watching, waiting, and, no doubt, pray ing. Mr. Willits did, in his youth often partake of he can state that Mr. Bradbury occupies the same position that he did a year ago in regard to the war. Anderson.—I think Mr. Bradbury's position is that of opposition to the war; with or without qualification he is opposed to the war. I don tay, gentlemen, (I do not wish to be held responsible for what I don't say,) I don't say there could not have arisen circumstances under which Mr. Bradbury might have favored the prosecution of the war. These circumstances don to tarise now. He is as much opposed to the war, as how conducted by the Administration, as any gentleman present is or can be. aquatic sports, and was, considered quite a sailor. - The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness said recently, in an open-air address, at Belfast, Ireland, that though he had been a great traveller, he had "never anywith as little religious vitality as he had seen among Mr. Hanna then posted a notice that he would con-In this taken posted a notice that he would dond for the first the posted to the passed is the town." and requested him to postpone his meetings. Mr. Guinness did so, and thus order was preserved and the inestimable privilege of "free speech" was shown to be held in high esteem by the British lion.
The Association of Dramatic Poets in Paris is about to found an "Honorary Establishment" for young authors, who are to be aided pecuniarily until they are able to earn their livelihood for themselves. Légouvé, the academician, a man of business, has taken the matter in hand. All he asks is the sum of one hundred thousand frances, of which he has promised to furnish the tenth part out of his own pocket.
A new work from the pen of M. Cousin has just been published in Paris, entitled "Histore General to ease a stable to ease a stable of the tenth part out of his own pocket.
A new work from the pen of M. Cousin has just been published in Paris, entitled "Histore General and the ine study pocket.
A new work from the pen of M. Cousin has just been published in Paris, entitled "Histore General and the inesting will, with his work on "The True, the Beautiful fear the or the or the part out of his own will will hist work to "The True, the Beautiful fear and other State for the field fear of the or the part out of his own will will be the conditions. front Mr. Guinness and make him retract or sub-

led by the same subordinate officers. There they were ded to be the great sensation character in the tale, are left wholly unexplained. She startles us in heroes. Here thousands of them were crowding the river bank, disencumbered of their arms, and every-Paris, she tells fortunes in New York, and finally is untered in Canada, whence she disappears. thing that would impede their flight, and only stop ping at the water's edge, while some sought the The purpose of her conduct, and the sources of her arsonal knowledge, by which she produces striking steamers as a means of escape, others closely scanned flects, are left wholly unaccounted for. There is a yet more serious drawback on the merit the width of the river, prompted by the quick instinct of self-preservation, measuring within them selves the probability of their being able to reach the "Shoulder-straps," namely, the space devoted to battle scenes which bear very remotely on the story opposite shore. Yet these men were not cowards itself, and the thorough partisanship with which, in The guns of Donelson had swept through their a work of fiction, Mr. Morford sounds the trumpet ranks, and they had not wavered. But now, sur prised and overwhelmed, the contagion of dismay n' glorification of a military commander who is not ow on active service. In his capacity of journalist, spread among them, the shoulder to shoulder courage so essential to success, was lost, and the deep battle-ory of Donelson rose to the shrick of "Sauve qui Mr. Morford has the fullest right to exalt McClellan, if it so please him, but he would have acted wisely, we think, had he avoided such a course neut." as they were hurled back upon the river. But, all this time, where was the "sister army" in his capacity of novelist. The ninth chapter is almost wholly devoted to political reflecti which was to lend the helping hand? Elated with their successes, confident of their strength, and in retreat from the Peninsula last year. The conduct of the story required that an orphaned girl close, compact columns, the whole Army of the Ohio was marching upon the one direct road to Savanshould be rescued by a Federal soldier from a burning house, close to the battle-field, and this is made nah, with all their equipage and their miles of wagon trains. They were yet all within striking disthe pretext for introducing three chapters, occupying sixty pages, in the middle of the story, in which tance of each other. On the evening of the 5th of April the advance division, under General Netson, (with great power, we admit,) the battle of Malhad reached Savannah. McCook's and Crittenden's vern is described with considerable minuteness That this was unnecessary is shown by the fac were the succeeding divisions, Wood's and Thomas divisions were following. As the leading divisions that, at the close of the volume, the death of Egbert Crawford is graphically related on two or three pages, without a full, true, and particular acapproached Savannah on that eventful Sabbath. there came rolling through the sir, like the sound of distant thunder, a low, rumbling boom. Every ear count of the Battle of Antietam prefacing it. Ninewas turned toward the direction of the sound, een-twentieths of the readers of "Shoulder-Straps" will probably skip all this surplusage. People read novels now-a-days, to be amused and interested, and Again it came, this time heavier and longer than before; then again, and again. "What is it?" flew-from every mouth; "a salute in honor of the arrival novelists should bear in mind that "keep moving" of General Halleck, or is it the opening of a bat-tle?" And as the last solution flew along the coought to be the motto of their craft. At the same time, though Mr. Morford, we think, has erred in not making his narrative continuous and uninterlumn, the flushed looks and the lengthened stride told how the sought for hour was welcomed, and rupted, he has produced a novel of considerable ower and great interest. It will be largely read. but few thought of the many that were hurrying to their death. His publishers have done him ample justice in the It was but a gloomy prospect that settled down etting-up of the volume, which will appear in a day with night upon the Army of the Tennessee. Deor two. It will be read in railway-cars and steamfeated at every point, and regiment after regiment boats, by soldiers and sailors, and, we venture to completely routed, the small part of the army predict, largely at watering-places and other fashionable haunts of idlerse. A new Sensation novel, in which still preserved its formation stubbornly fell back until a mere turn of the head revealed the which Love and Murder, Witchcraft and Fortune telling, soldiering and plotting are ingeniously minriver in their rear, its banks covered with terrified stragglers. As this line sullenly fell back, step by gled, is exactly the book for the season. step, there was seen a tall, gaunt figure flitting * Shoulder-Straps. A Novel of New York and the Army, 1882. By Henry Monford. 1 vol. 12mo., pp 482. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brother, about it which has become historic. Here, there everywhere, cheering on his men; now dise gling his long legs from the dead horse beneath him : now swinging himself into another saddle, and again Publications Received rolling in the dust beneath the weight of another. From J. B. Lippincott & Co. : charger struggling in the death agony ; seated on a "Romola." A novel. By George Eliot, author stump, pipe in mouth, giving orders, as the surgeon f "Adam Bede," &c., with illustrations. One bound up his shattered hand; he was the spirit volume, 8vo. Published by Harper & Brothers, which resisted the crushing strength of the enemy and saved the army from destruction. For weeks after, while the flash of the battle was still on them, New York. It is generally known that George Eliot is the nom de plume of Marian Evans, who firs ntered literature as translator of Strauss' "Life the crimson glow on the fugitive's cheek, and the of Jesus." Several years after this her "Scenes of hearty shout of the brave soldier who had done his duty, told, as he passed them, of the heroic daring of "Old Sherman." Derical Life," in Blackwood's Magazine. gave intination that a new and able novelist had arisen, and her "Adam Bede" gave assurance of this. By five o'clock General Nelson had reached the 'The Mill of the Floss" and "Silas Warner" have scene of action, but had hardly gotten his division added to her popularity. Two years ago she in position when the enemy ceased their attack, inisited Italy, and one of the results is "Romola," a timidated by the heavy guns which had already middle age romance, which she contributed serially, opened upon them from the gunboats on, the river. General Buell had pushed on into Savannah before with illustrations by Millais, to the Cornhill Magazine. It is now republished here, with the engrathe attack commenced, and at one o'clock on Sunvings, in a handsome volume. "Romola," the heday, accompanied by only his chief of staff, went up to Pittsburg Landing on one of the steamers. After roine, is a creation worthy of any mind-nothing but lofty genius, in a woman's heart, could have produced it. Her adventures run through the story, dark all of the steamers were collected at Savannah to convey McCook and Crittenden's divisions to the in which, too, we find Macchiavelli, and other histo rical personages, including Savonarola, a churchwere soon in position to meet the attacks of the enereformer in .advance of his age, whose martyrdom, my. The Army of the Ohio was formed with Mcby fire, at Florence, ends the story. This may not Nelson on the left. Mendenhall's and Bartlett's be the most immediately popular of Miss Evans' writings, but is by far the best, and is a story to be batteries had come up during the night, and Terrill's read. not skimmed over, like many works of fiction. battery arrived soon after the action commenced L From James K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street : the morning. The enemy had rested on the field the night be-fore, confident of an easy completion of their victory The Rebellion Record. Part 33. With portraits on steel of Admiral D. D. Porter and General John G. Barnard. This brings the narrative down to January, 1863, including the President's Emancipation their men regaled themselves with the contents of From McAllister & Brother, Chestnut street : the captured sutlers' tents and officers' mess-chests, Two Stereoscopes of the War: one, A View near the Emmettsburg Road; the other, Confederate a fresh army quietly marched in and turned the whole aspect of the day. The enemy had their line formed [almost as soon as our own, and ere long Dead on the Oentre of the Battle-field of Gettysburg wept down upon it, confident of driving it from the field and back upon the river. But they were Horace on Traitors and Copperheads. met by a deadly, withering fire that staggered them; To the Editor of The Press: and they soon discovered, to their astonishment SIR: The following Ode of Horace, being the that Buell had come-the junc Eleventh of the First Book, is peculiarly interesting the defeated army saved, and their opportunity lost at the present time on account of the admirable senforever. Staggered but not intimidated, they hurled timent with which it concludes. column after column upon Buell's line. McCook's division, after coolly receiving their first attack I am, sir, yours truly, M. ateadily advanced, sweeping everything before it The enemy, perceiving McCook's strength, direct-ed their main attack upon Nelson and Crit-tenden, with the hope of being able to turn our left. But again and again were they repulsed. TO LEUCONOE. Seek not, Leuconoë, To know from the seers of futurity Whether for you or for me Is reserved a long life of security ; Whether this winter's our last, Thus the fight raged for hour after hour, until both sides were well nigh exhausted. Gathering them. Or the gods still have others in store for us, With the sea beaten rocks, and the blast, selves for a mighty effort, the enemy came on once more. Orlittenden's men wavered, but down the And the waves of the Tuscan to roar for us. front of his line rode Crittenden, and his men, reas-How much better to bear sured, stood their ground. Again the enemy came on, nothing daunted. Our line swayed to and fro Whatever may be with serenity Carefully drinking your share, beneath the storm, like the long surf swell on a For the bottle produces amenity ;

wholly. Until after the battle at Murfreenboro Gen. Rosebeaten shore ; but there was an iron hand behind it, | crans was the recipient of no commendations as re-

Condition of Military Affairs-Gen. Rosecrans' Difficulties-The Guerillas

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

espondence of the N. Y. Times.] during the day, made charges with their respective

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] NASHVILLE, Thursday, August 6, 1663.—In form-ing judgments at the North of General Rosecrans' campaigns, it must always be borne in mind that he has an encormous line of communication to guard. From Louisville to Nashville, one hundred and eigh-by five miles, every bridge over the smallest creek is guarded by a detachment, and frequently by a stock-ade fort. Howling Green is strongly fortified, and held by a considerable force. Nashville is a fortified and garisoned city, with several thousand troops about it. Murfreesboro is a fortness, and for nearly a hun-dred miles south of the Cumberland every station and bridgefand height is strongly guarded. All this demands a great many troops, so that probably the number of effective men Rosecrans could count upon has been far less than is usually supposed at the North. Besides, the game of war in this country is a complicated and wide one, and each move must be induceded by moves on other portions of the board. squadrons, and superior forces were forced back on each occasion. The ferocity of the enemy, I regret to say, con-tinues to be manifested in every battle. In this fight, a young man named Wm. N. Ells, of Compa-ny K. Capt. Dickson's squadron, 9th New York Cavalry, was wounded in the left arm, and at about the same time had his horse killed. While seated in the doorway of a house he surrendered to a party of rebels, who seized him and endeavored to take him away. The day was excessively hot, and Ells had not proceeded more than hair amile before he was overcome by heat and fatigue, and fell to the ground. Que of his brutil captors fired at him, the ball taking effect in his hand, while the other cut him over the bead several times with a sabre, in-flicting such wounds as subsequently caused his death.

PERSONAL.

The advance of the Army of the Clumberland was always dependent, to a greater or less degree, on the success of Gen. Grant's perilous movements. When, at length, Gen. Roscerans did move, he attained, while losing but few men, all the results of a great victory. There is no deubt that Bragg might have fought many a battle and not lost so many men as he has done by these skillful mancurves of our forces. He has nothing now which could stand a day any-where before this magnificent army of Roscerans. Still, he may yet, by rapid movements, cut in on our line of communications and do us much damage. Our advance must be cautions. Further, the moun-tainous districts in the north of Alabama and Geor-gis are but poorly supplied with provisions at any time, and now have been thoroughly stripped. We must have abundance of supplies near at hand. What the future line or lines of Roscerans at hand. What the future line or lines of advance must have will be, no one can certainly predict. He will, The advance of the Army of the Cumberland was What the future line or lines of Roserrans' advance will be, no one can certainly predict. He will, no doubt, fank Chattanooga, and eventually com-pel its capitulation. He may march direct into the heart of Georgia, but I confess, for one, seeing the difficulty our well-appointed army has everywhere in making an invasion, and the im-mense expense of men necessary in sustaining our lines of communication, that I expect little from in-vasion. We may "hold, occupy and possess" some important point in Georgia, and so pass the winter. Whether Rosecrans will send off a detachment into

intes of communication, that T expect little from in-important point in Georgia, and an pass the winter, Whether Resectants will send off a datachment into Eastern Tennesse, where the aufferings of the noble loyalists still cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists still cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists attill cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists attill cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists attill cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists attill cry to Hene the aufferings of the noble loyalists attill cry to Hene the auffering of the the hene galiant corps, the 5th, was carried off to Vicksburg. Whether Resecrans will feel that the long and diffi-cult line up the East Tennessee and Georgia road-one hundred and ten miles, it should be remembered, from Chattanooga to Knoxville—can be kept up by the forces he has at command, no one but himself can know. The whole country cries for the deliv-erance of that much suffering region, and it is much to be hoped that to the Army of the Cumberland will be committed the tak. The truth is, the campaign of the South, on the rebatide, has come pretty much into the guerills condition—that is, the whole country is overrun with bands of outlaws and plunderers, who rob, thieve, and burn, and who principally scourge their own countrymen, not always making any careful discrimination between loyalists and rebit. There is no safety anywhere in Tennessee, hre miles away from the military lines. A guerills theft and mur-der were committed this week within sight of Nash-ville, and as I passed over the road in Kentucky, near Bowling Green, we were informed that a gue-rillas have lost all pretence of 6 arrying on war in any civilized manne. They now always rob their prisoners; sometimes they knock them on the head, cometimes they strop them and insult them, sometimes they torture them. Their own loyal ing furniture, destroying gardens, burning barns, and even now and then murclering women. You may rely upon it, these are a than a noor instrument.

where encountered so much religious profession the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ulster," A Rev

a captain—who is now in Nashville recruiting for a company of cavalry. He has filled his ranks without difficulty. In this region, you may depend upon it, the re-bellion is rapidly disintegrating. O. L. B.

A STRINGENT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANGER.

PICTURE, and	WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.	Outting short off to a span		gards his ability to plan. From the moment he en-	HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE OUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 3, 1863.	will, with his work on "The True, the Beautiful,	ask that our troops shall fight their way through
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES	No. 201 South FRONT Street,	Hopes that stretch on to infinity;	🖠	tered Western Virginia up to the present time he	GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8That the rules pre-	and the Good," furnish us with the essential fea-	New York and other States till they reach their
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.	Agents for the sale of the ORIGINAL HEIDSLECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE	Living as well as we can,	soldier-like form, and cool, piercing eye, which be-		scribed by General Orders No. 175, from department	tures of the whole philosophical work of the illus-	homes in Maine.
ATENBIVE LOOKING GLASS WARBROOMS AND	Offer that desirable Wine to the trade. Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grades	Trusting Fortune to treat us with lenity.	spoke the one mind directing the whole, of their	general in the field.	headquarters, may be properly enforced within this	trious author.	Of course this policy is to the last degree revolu- tionary and anarchial. It would place the State of
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.	BOBDEAUX CLABETS.	Time always keeps on the move;	commanding general, gave them new hope and new	Since the battle of Stone river, however, none	district, it is ordered : That all persons hereinafter named, who may now	- Frederick Douglass arrived in Washington on	Maine in an attitude of hostility and resistance to
ial-ti 816 CHESTNUT Street. Philadelphia.	100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" COGNAC BRAMDY. Vintage 1948, bottled in France.	Only by fools is he reckoned on ;	energy. The dash of Shiloh was soon over-it be-	question his ability to plan; and had McCook's	be, or who may hereafter come within the military	Monday, and went to see the President, Secretary	the General Government, and would transfer the
illeti Oldsi BUT Street, Fillsdelpfila.	60 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in fizeks; 2 dozen in case. 50 bbls finest quality Monorganela Whisky.	While you say, "Horace, my love,"	came the tedious work of death. This facing death.	corps d'armée successfully resisted the mass of troops	district of the Cumberland, comprising all that por-	Stanton, and other members of the Cabinet. Mr.	war to its own soil. It cannot be possible that any
DRUGS,	50 bbls finest quality Mononganeia Whisky. 50 bbls Jersey Apple Brandy.	The runaway gallops a second on.	for one weary hour after another called forth the	under Gen. Hardee, our left wing would have swung	tion of the Department of the Cumberland lying north of the Duck river, and who shall not have	Douglass thanked the President for the issuing of	considerable number of the good people of that loyal State are so maddened as to endorse this position by
	60 000 Hawang Clovers avtra fine	Wreathed, and swimming with wine,	true soldier courage. Well may the Army of the	into Murfreesboro, and a large portion of the rebel	already reported therein, shall report at once. in	the late order guaranteeing protection to colored	voting for Mr. Bradbury Boston Journal,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,	Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal" Ghampagne.	Your head sure will then be a proper head;	Ohio be proud of the field of Shiloh; well may they	army would have been driven under the guns of	person, to the nearest post commandant within the	troops. At the War Department he was deputized	에 가지 못했는 것은 <u>이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것</u> 이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있다.
	Together with a fine assort adeira, Sherry.	Make to day with its happiness thine ;		Fort Negley, at Nashville.	district, and submit to him their respective cases for	to join Adjutant General Thomas, and assist him in	THE SIBLEY INDIAN EXPEDITION The St. Paul
Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets.	Port. &c.	To-morrow's a Trattor and Copperhead;	tenden, Rousseau, and a host of others, who, on that	The military education of Gen. Buell is, probably,	adjudication: Deserters from the rebel service.	organizing colored regiments. He will proceed at	Press, of the 4th instant, says General Sibley writes, under date of July 19th, that he has arrived within
PHILADELPHIA.	$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{L}$, HERRING, SHAD,	Why, then, let to morrow go hang!	day, won the army's first laurels, and saved the	of a much higher order than that of Gen. Rosecrans.	Conscript agents, discharged soldiers, and follow-	once to the Mississippi. - Barton Hill is playing De Legaders, in "The	thirty-five miles of Devil's lake without finding
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.	2,600 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught		honor of that flag which they had carried so nobly.	But the latter comprehends all that makes the sol-	ers of the rebel army.	Duke's Motto," at the Theatre Royal, Montreal.	traces of Indians, other than small scouting parties.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISIS,	at fish, in assorted packages.	A COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL SCHENCK The	At four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, finding	dier. From the moment he became the director in	Citizens who have been living within the rebel- lines, or in any manner paying allegiance to their	He has already played it with small success in	Half-breed hunters report that a few days previously a Sioux camp of six hundred lodges had divided into
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS	(at fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifar	Baltimore Councils have passed the following reso-	themselves defeated and driven back at every point,	Tennessee, he has proved himself to be master of	Government, up to the late period of their expulsion	Deston	three parties. Little Crow's adherents forming one,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,500 boxes Luber, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.	lution of praise to the fearless and consistent course	commenced to draw off their force. They were soon all in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded.	the situation.	from this State.	- The opera season at Covent Garden was to ter	and had gone in different directions. General Sibley
	160 bbls. new Mess Shad.	of General Schenck :	upon the field. At night the pursuit terminated.	The whole country is well acquainted with the	And citizens claiming allegiance to the rebellion, who have not yet given satisfactory assurance of	minate on the 1st inst., with Adelina Patti, and	leaves his heavy transportation behind at Camp. Atchison, under a suitable detachment, and presses:
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC	200 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &s. In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, jald-tf No. 146 North WHARVES.	Resolved, That Major General Robert C. Schenck,	and the shattered battalions of the rebels reached	great drama enacted before the city of Murfreesboro. The battle of Stone river was one of the hardest-	A7	"God Save the Queen."	on repidly with the remainder of his command and;
WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS.	1214-tr Eo. 146 North WHARVES.	by his firm and consistent policy since his appoint-	Corinth in safety. It had been raining heavily du-	fought fights of modern times. It was not truly	Let it be understood, that to remain within this	- Mme, Lorini and Mile, Morensi, with Giovan	twenty-five days' rations. His force consists of
	COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS	ment to command in this department-recognizing but two classes : those faithful to the Government.	ring the latter part of the day; many of our men	magnificent in results, but stupendous in detail	district is to remain within the limits of the sove- reignty of the United States, and the jurisdiction of	Sconcia and an orchestra, have been giving concerts	twenty-three hundred men well equipped. General
	of all numbers and brands. Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for	and those directly or indirectly conspiring for its	had had nothing to eat since the previous afternoon.	With the exception of the grand desideratum-	its laws-civil where there are courts, military where	in Portland, Me.	Sibley has thus far found no scarcity of water or grass, except at isolated points, and has thus far lost,
WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &o.	Tants. Awnings, Trunk, and Wagon Covers.	downfall, and the disruption of the Union ; sustain-	and, after marching twelve or fifteen miles to Sa-	winning the battle-our losses in many particulars ex-	there are none; that to remain disclaiming allegiance	- The Boucicaults had great success on their	very few animals.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED	Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet	ing and encouraging the former by official action and by personal example, and discountenancing and	vannah, were crowded upon steamers, upon which-	ceeded that of the enemy. We lost more men un-	to the Government, that is sovereign, is to remain.	opening night in Liverpool, the 27th ult., in his in-	
	Asten b John Awnings, Trank, and Wagon Govers. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twing, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.	crushing the latter by the most stringent measures :	they were compelled to stand, or at best to sit down;	hurt. We lost more cannon, small arms, wagons,	an alien; and that to a subject of no Government or to a hostile one, there is no right of domicile by the	teresting drams of "Pauvrette."	BRAGG SAID TO BE SUPERSEDED A deserter from the rebel army reports that General Brags has
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.	myölf 109 JONES' Alley.	by his kindness and accessionity to loyal citizens ;	and, upon reaching Pittsburg Landing, were hurried	camp equipage, standards, medical stores and sup-	law of nations.		
Dealer and consumers supplied at	A MERICAN ROOFING SLATES.	by his indefatigable devotion to his duties; by his discret abstinence from interference with local	to the battle-field and into the fight. Now, after	plies, than did the enemy. But we drove the inso-	Let it be understood that oaths and paroles are	THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Louisville Journal mays that as far as heard from, the next	T-Latin The on is inclined to creat the creat Dart OL
	A FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST WELSH SLATES	nolitics, and, excent in cases of absolute necessity,	long hours of hard fighting, they sank down upon	lent foe from his stronghold ; we hoisted the Ameri-	obligations freely entered into, not exacted, by the Government of the United States, its officers, or its	General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed	
WREY LOW PRICES FOE CA	T. THOMAS, 12%-4m*	with the civil administration of affairs, has proved.	the wet ground completely exhausted.	'can fing over his works, and that proclaimed vic-	agents ; that to undertake such pledges, and volun-	as follows: Senate, 31 Union, with & districts to hear	of Bragg's gross drunkenness, and his great unpopu- larity among the soldiers, especially among the
		himself a faithful officer of the Government, a firm	But one brigade of Wood's division reached the	tory !	tarily remain within a district held and occupied by	from; House, 68 Union and 2 Secensionists, with 30	
AKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER,	\$275 TO \$325 WILL GET AN ELE.	and consistent friend of the Union, a stern, yet just judge of traitors and their sympathizers, and, as	field in time to participate in the action, and then it	The contest at Murfreesboro acquainted General	our military forces, is to accent the condition upon which alone the slightest liberty could be allowed to	counties to hear from. The vote in the Seventh Congressional District of	to throw him overboard would greatly soothe the
from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in womBATH'S,	PIANO, warranted five years. J. E. GOULD,	such he commands our entite soundence-our pro-	was only to join in the pursuit. Thomas' divi-	Rosecrans with his men, and the soldiers with their	the citizen : and that to accept this condition is to	Kentucky is as follows: Clay (Union) 4,321, Royle	irritation of the Tennessee soldiers, with whom Polls
uantities to sult, at WOMBATH'S, 415 ARCH Street.	iy26-swif	found respect	sion did not arrive until the following morning.	woners I and from that time until the propert has	admit the binding obligation of the oath or of the		is populate"