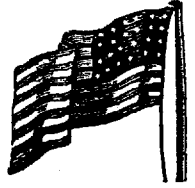


Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.
Saturday Afternoon, August 17, 1861.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

There are those who speak of the war as if they had no personal interest in the result of it, or in the object sought to be attained by it. And yet the perpetuity of the government and the integrity of the Union are objects as vital to them as to those who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war. The manifestation of loyalty is no more binding upon a republican than upon a democrat; and the duty of preserving the government is as obligatory upon the one as upon the other. The Union is an inheritance in which every citizen has an equal share, and the man who feels or professes indifference to the means used to preserve it, because he had no part in electing those to whom the people have confided the administration of its affairs, is equally deficient in sense and patriotism.

A republican has no more at stake in the Union than a democrat. And yet we hear the remark, every day, that this is a "Republican war; and Republicans may fight its battles." But every man of sense knows that it is the war of no party; but a war waged by traitors to destroy, and prosecuted by patriots to preserve the government. If the continuance of the government is desirable at all, it is desirable to all alike. And if any man holds back because his party is not in power, he is but a step behind those who are in open rebellion.

There are those who thus hold back, and for this reason. These are, however, we are glad to know, "few and far between." The masses of all parties at the north are in perfect accord in regard to the necessity and propriety of vigorously prosecuting the war to restore and preserve the Union. But there are more in sympathy with treason than there should be; and there are more than there should be who allow their party prejudices to interfere with their patriotic impulses.

If the Union should be permanently dissolved, or the Government destroyed, or weakened, Democrats would suffer equally with Republicans. It would be a loss to the world. Democrats equally with Republicans, should, therefore, co-operate in whatever plans are best adapted to achieve the end desired. This is felt by the half million valiant men who, without a thought of party, have entered the field. It is felt, also, by the millions ready to sacrifice fortune and life rather than see the noble inheritance bequeathed to their fathers cloven down by the fratricidal hands raised against its existence.

They mistake the temper of the people who believe it possible to induce them to be indifferent to the issues of the contest in order to punish those to whom they may be politically opposed. If those who took sides against liberty in '76 were held in abhorrence, and if the memory of those who arrayed themselves against the war of 1812, is dishonored—what measure of infamy awaits those who shall, in this contest for the preservation of the Union, array themselves against those who are for the Union, and with those who are seeking to destroy it? Let them take counsel from the past, and beware!

Rev. FATHER MATHER, of the Catholic church in this city, than whom there is none more devoted to the Union among all the pastors in the country, informs us that there is no such a priest as J. A. King in the city of New York. It will be remembered that we printed a dispatch yesterday, giving an account of his alleged arrest by an excited mob as a secessionist—King, from what our informant stated, must be an impostor as well as a traitor, and yet the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of to-day, gives some credence to his priestly capacity. The Tribune says on the subject:

J. A. King, the Catholic priest who was arrested on Thursday night for uttering violent secession sentiments in a large bar saloon, was taken to headquarters and kept till morning. Upon the representations of his friends he was then delivered over to the discipline of his bishop.

THE CANDOR OF THE PATRIOT is like the credit of its proprietors. We denounce and prove them to be traitors, and they whine and expostulate on the liberty of the press, believing that the license which they possess as editors entitles them to assail or to sell their country, as their unbought and unalienable right.

THE DIFFERENCE between the public sentiment in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, is illustrated by the manner in which the people of both Commonwealths judge the freedom of the press. In Tennessee, the brave and indomitable Parson Brownlow is overwhelmed by the traitor power, and his paper is suppressed because it is a hindrance to the rebellion.

THE SOLDIER'S BOOK, McKim's, "Our Government," an exposition of the Constitution of the United States, explaining the powers and duties of our government, both federal and state, in plain, simple, and concise language. Price 25 cts. per copy. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

Our neighbors of the *Patriot and Union* are earning for themselves an odium which will fix their position in Pennsylvania for years to come, and make them the traitor ingrates in the memory of others hereafter, as they are that in the estimation of those who daily read and are disgusted with their treason. The Lancaster Express alludes to the *Patriot and Union* and a few other journals assuming to speak for the Democratic party, and declares that they are laboring with a zeal worthy of a better cause, in misrepresenting the objects of the government in resisting the existing rebellion. Instead of judging the administration by the repeated official declarations of the President, and the record of Congress in a resolution adopted almost unanimously by both Houses, they take the fanatical declarations of some extremist who does not represent any party, and parade that as the policy of the administration. Thus, while both the President and Congress have declared "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease," these miserable party mischief-makers persist in declaring that the existing war is waged for "negro emancipation;" that it was begun and is carried on by the abolitionists; and that it is, virtually, "an abolition war." We have a few men in this city and county—a very small and harmless faction—who indulge in this kind of talk, although they know they lie when they say so. The fact is, they secretly sympathize with the rebels, although they have not the courage nor the manliness to go over to their ranks and help fight their battles.

It is this class who are at the bottom of the "peace" meetings recently projected in the lower part of Lancaster county, and the object of which is to furnish indirectly that "aid and comfort" to their rebel friends in the revolted states which they dare not furnish directly. We speak knowingly when we say that the leading spirits in this movement derive their inspiration from Ben Wood and the clique of sympathizers with treason of which he is the soul and center in New York, and that some of them are in correspondence with him. These men are not to be trusted. They should be closely watched and their conduct carefully noted. We would deprecate anything like personal violence, for the day of reckoning will come when all such accounts can be more effectively squared at the ballot box. While it is necessary to crush the overt act of treason with the sword and the halberd, this kind of sympathy with traitors, which is meaner than treason itself, can be frowned down by an intelligent and patriotic public opinion. Already this new masked battery of treason is fast approaching, and they who have lived by falsehood and treason must suffer by their penalties.

DEMOCRATIC TERMS OF PEACE.

The *Patriot* seems to object to any other terms of peace than those which will benefit its old allies, the slave breeder and traffickers of the south. Here are the terms, as set forth by the *New Orleans Crescent*, a journal that was scarcely more zealous than the *Patriot* for the election of Breckinridge:

"The North must be made to sue for peace, and be compelled to accept the terms which will be proposed. This is the only way this war ought to be ended, and it is the only way it will be ended, unless the enemy in the meantime, as is highly probable, breaks down for want of means wherewith to carry on the contest. The 'Peace Party' in the North is not, however, exactly that sort of peace party which the south would like to see there. They are for peace merely because the war has prostrated business, and threatens to involve them in a fearful financial debt. They are not for peace because they believe the south to be right—What we want is for them to declare for peace on the broad ground that the south is right on principle. When they take the position that the provocation of the south was more than sufficient; that the right of secession under our form of government, is undoubted; that it is a correct theory that all governments ought to derive their existence from the consent of the governed; in short, the south not only had the right to resist, but was fully and amply justified in so doing—then, and only then, will there be a peace party at the north worth talking about."

The *Patriot* seems to be babbling all in its power to break down "the enemy," and make them sue for such terms of peace as the slaveholders may dictate. On these questions, there is no difference, as will be seen by our quotations from the *Crescent*, between the northern dough-face and the southern rebel. Both labor to humiliate free government as administered by Abraham Lincoln.

THE DIFFERENCE between the public sentiment in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, is illustrated by the manner in which the people of both Commonwealths judge the freedom of the press. In Tennessee, the brave and indomitable Parson Brownlow is overwhelmed by the traitor power, and his paper is suppressed because it is a hindrance to the rebellion.

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A VERY HEAVY STOCK OF BLACK AND SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION JUST OPENED. At Prices below the Cost of Importation. CALL AT

FARMER'S HOTEL. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the FARMER'S HOTEL, in Market street opposite the Post Office, formerly I. S. B. where he is prepared to receive and entertain on reasonable terms. Having retired and furnished the house entirely new, he hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of patronage. (Sept-2nd) E. S. FARMER

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SECESSIONIST JOURNALS IN NEW YORK.

PRESENTMENT OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, NEWS DAY BOOK, FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND BROOKLYN EAGLE BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

In the United States Circuit Court of New York city, the Grand Jury yesterday morning made the following important presentment:

"To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:

"The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, beg leave to present the following facts to the Court, and ask its advice thereon:

"There are certain newspapers within this district which are in the frequent practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the federal government by expressing sympathy and agreement with them, the duty of according to their demands, and disaffection with the employment of force to overcome them. These papers are the *New York daily and weekly Journal of Commerce*, the *daily and weekly News*, the *daily and weekly Day Book*, the *Freeman's Journal*, all published in the city of New York, and the *daily and weekly Eagle*, published in the city of Brooklyn. The first named of these has just published a list of newspapers in the free States opposed to what it calls 'the present unholy war'—a war in defence of our country and its institutions, and our most sacred rights, and carried on solely for the restoration of the authority of the government.

"The Grand Jury are aware that free governments allow liberty of speech and of the press to their utmost limit, but there is nevertheless a limit. If a person in a fortress or an army were to preach to the soldiers submission to the enemy he would be treated as an offender. Would he be more culpable than the citizen who, in the midst of the most formidable conspiracy and rebellion, tells the conspirators and rebels that they are right, encourages them to persevere in resistance, and condemns the effort of loyal citizens to overcome and punish them as an 'unholy war.' If the utterance of such language in the streets or through the press is not a crime, then there is a great defect in our laws, or they were not made for such an emergency.

"The conduct of these disloyal presses is of course condemned and abhorred by all loyal men; but the Grand Jury will be glad to learn from the court that it is also subject to indictment and punishment.

"New York, Aug. 16, 1861.

"CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

"Signed by all the Grand Jurors."

Our court meets in a few days, when a grand jury will also be called on to deliberate and decide upon the crimes of men. While this inquest will not be empowered to decide upon the guilt of traitors, it will have authority to fix the degree and extent of a nuisance, and as such the condition and position of the *Patriot* demands their consideration. And if the *Journal of Commerce* and *Freeman's Journal* are found guilty of treason, the *Patriot* is equally criminal, because it has copied their most obnoxious articles, and commended and applauded the treason for which the editors and proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce* and *Freeman's Journal* are now arraigned as criminals before one of the highest judicial authorities in the land. The end of these traitors is fast approaching, and they who have lived by falsehood and treason must suffer by their penalties.

Secession Outrages in East Tennessee.

The Knoxville Whig's Protest against Nelson's Arrest—That Journal to be Suppressed—Tyranny of the Southern Confederacy—Parson Brownlow's Loyal Declaration.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig of the 10th, which will probably be the last issue for some time, observes of Nelson's arrest:

The treason of Mr. Nelson consists in his having advocated the cause of the Union, and the Stars and Stripes of his country, in opposition to the policy of secession. To this grievous offense he has added the unpardonable sin of permitting his fellow-citizens to elect him to Congress. To be consistent, and to carry out their principles, they ought now to arrest and send on to Richmond, every man in the district who voted for Nelson.

We have but little to say, now, respecting this arrest, and the hot haste with which the *Whig* and other papers have been hurried off to Richmond. We shall await the action of the authorities there, with some degree of interest, as will the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee. Before dismissing the subject, however, we will take occasion to congratulate the people of Richmond in this, that when they cast into their filthy city prison Thomas A. R. Nelson, they will have more brains, patriotism, honor and civility in their prison, than can be found in their Rump Congress.

ABUSE OF POWER BY THE SOUTH—GROSS OUTRAGES ON THE PRESS.

For weeks past, with our large list of subscribers, our weekly expenses have exceeded our income, and hence our paper has been carried on at a pecuniary sacrifice. Our exchange papers are kept back and not allowed to come to Knoxville. Our letters are broken open and robbed in all directions; and our newspaper packages are laid aside or destroyed, so as to keep them out of the hands of our subscribers. At Cumberland Gap, or the office near there, we are informed upon reliable authority, there is a large pile of letters, to say nothing of papers, addressed to us, which secessionists will not allow to come forward. These letters no doubt, mostly from Kentucky, contain several hundred dollars worth of subscriptions. At Bristol, we are informed, our paper is thrown aside, and not allowed to go further east.

ONE CENTIMENTS EMPORIUM. 907 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM. 907 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act of Incorporation of the city of Harrisburg, having made a plat of draft of said city, designating the streets, lanes and alleys now existing and opening, and also where streets, lanes and alleys shall hereafter be opened, and also designating within the limits of said city a plot or piece of ground, containing not less than twenty acres, for the use of the public and of said city, for the purpose and use mentioned in said act, and having submitted their draft and report to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Dauphin county, for the approval of said Court; the said draft and report, have been filed by order of said Court in the office of the Clerk of said County, and are open for public inspection; and any person desiring to see the same will be allowed to do so, by order of said Court. By order of the Court. WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.

SIGN OF THE Glorious Star Spangled Banner!

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF WALL PAPER. BROWN'S PATENT WINDOW STICKERS. We call the attention of our friends and cordially invite them to examine our goods and prices.

WE are determined to sell cheap. And the place, BROWN'S BOOKSTORE, over the Harrisburg Bridge.

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Residence No. 27 North Second Street.

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Residence No. 27 North Second Street.

muzzled, its batteries silenced, and its readers and friends required to take the false statements of secession papers for the news of the day! Large bodies of armed men must be thrown into our country, and put in possession of all principal towns and thoroughfares of the country, but no wrongs are to be inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, nor are they to be deprived of any of their rights!

Can all this mean anything less than a declaration of war against East Tennessee? It is not opening the ball, and inviting bloodshed in East Tennessee? What the effect of all this will be we are wholly unable to say. It will either depress the Union forces of the State, and cause them to cover like dogs, or it will make them frantic in defense of their gallant leaders, down-trodden because of their principles, and arouse a thirst for vengeance and brave deeds! What Union leader after all this, can any longer meet his friends, and urge them to peace, and moderation, as we know they have been doing?

PARSON BROWNLOW'S DECLARATIONS.

So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance—we will yield to the demands of an armed mob—turn over to them our office and what little property we have—deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support—and beg our bread from door to door among Union men who are able to give—but we shall refuse, most obediently, to rise, to the day of such a Confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country, have influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution!

And whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no secession falsehood that may represent us as having changed our principles, and as having devoted to the old AMERICAN UNION, and of undying hostility to those who would perpetrate its dissolution!

IMPRESSIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Local Feeling and General Intelligence.

A good deal of interest is beginning to be felt here in the plans of Johnston and Beauregard, for some pretty strong indications of an advance movement of the rebels. An officer of Colonel Stone's column, from an encampment near Edward's Ferry, thirty miles north of this city, reports that the rebel troops are encamped in strong force on the Virginia side of the river at or near the ford, and that they are constantly bringing up artillery. It is also a fact that unusual activity prevails among the rebels near Aquia creek, and several "contrabands" who have come into our camps report that the enemy is gathering boats and vessels up the Potomac for some purpose.

It is believed to be to convey troops into Maryland. If any movement is made at all upon Maryland it will doubtless be above and below Washington, but the nervous may be comforted by the authentic statement that the government is most fully prepared for any demonstration of the kind. The disposition of troops is such as to render it comparatively easy to throw them rapidly to every point. Large bodies are stationed northeast and southwest of the city, as well as to the westward. The rebel system is so rigidly managed under the general direction of McClellan that any surprise is out of the question.

Very earnest appeals from prisoners at Richmond continue to pour in to the President beseeching an exchange of prisoners. The government is firm, however, and it is said is not satisfied with the escape on parole of the batch of prisoners who had in yesterday. There are reports to the effect that the rebels are sending their prisoners, for they had no right to agree not to "aid and abet the enemies of the Southern Confederacy." It is generally considered here that these men who signed the written parole committed a blunder, if not something worse, and there is some indignation at their course from the fact that they are full of denunciation of what they term, "the cowardice of our officers at State Bridge." I speak of course of the prisoners returned to this city, and not those who proceeded on to New York.

Since the rebels burned the village of Hampton, the secessionists in Washington have become somewhat disheartened, for they perceive that if the rebels were to take the capital they would probably destroy it. As many of our disloyal citizens (disloyal in sentiment) are large property holders here, they begin to open their eyes, and are getting content with the present condition of things. Were the rebels to take Washington they would not be able to hold it for any length of time, and foreseeing that it would be a constant source of contention, they would utterly destroy it and fortify the Potomac heights. Every property-holder in this city is therefore deeply interested in preserving the power of the federal government and in defeating the rebels.

The weather has taken so sudden a turn of late, from intense heat to October cold, that a good deal of sickness will be the consequence in camp, and in fact there is already an increase in the summer and fall complaints peculiar to this climate. One week ago the heat was such that our soldiers dropped from the ranks while on the march. But for the last three days it has been difficult for them to keep warm at nights without their heavy overcoats. I need not say that our men who come from the extreme northern States welcome the change, though it is a well-known fact that more sickness results from such changes than from any amount of hot weather.

MARSHAL ON BRECKINRIDGE.—During the call of the Buffalo Committee on the Hon. Joseph P. Marshall, the latter asked the question:

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

ALFRED F. ZIMMERMAN & CO. NO. 62 MARKET STREET, Harrisburg.

Having disposed of my stock of Jewelry to A. F. Zimmerman & Co. I hereby recommend them to my former customers as practical and experienced Gold and Silver Workers, and solicit for them a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously extended to me during the last six years. ELMER F. JENNINGS.

FISH! SHAD, No. 1. SALMON, No. 1. HERRING, No. 1. CODFISH, No. 1. MACKEREL, No. 1.

Of the above we have all the different sized packages from the best of the market in store and for sale at the lowest market rates. WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. FORTY BOXES in prime order just received and for sale by WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

SPERM CANDLES! LARGES SIZES, AND IMPROVED BY WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

A Flag of Truce from Norfolk.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Attack on Fortress Monroe Contemplated.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.

Gen. Butler yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying to the New York regiments about \$20,000 which had been deposited for some time at Old Point for want of a paymaster.

The ship Fair Wind, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the roads by the steamer S. R. Spaulding, in a disabled condition. She ran ashore on Hog Island.

The U. S. frigate *Gladiator* was yesterday cruising off the capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Wheeler, formerly U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets beyond New Market Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with corporal Hurlbut, of the Connecticut regiment—a prisoner who was released by the rebels for his attentions to Col. Gardiner after the battle of Bull Run.

He states that a considerable number of released ministers, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow. In his opinion the rebels are actively preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe.

This measure is now popular in the rebel camps, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made within a week, he thinks.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The rebel troops have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court-House, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced positions as heretofore.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Georgetown have been generously provided by the ladies of that city with jellies and other delicacies. Even bouquets from their gardens have been liberally provided, and sent to their rooms. It is pleasant to know that our men on their sick beds are the objects of care, not by the nurses alone, but by the ladies generally.

Contrary to the expressed wishes of Gen. McClellan, military matters are yet published in some of the papers—sent forward, in some cases, through the associated press agency. The reports of troubles in the Highland, and one or two other regiments, are cases in point. These things ought to have no publicity. In this case, too, the cause of the trouble is not correctly stated. It grew out of a report, industriously circulated among the troops here, by the enemies of the Union, that Congress did not sanction the President's acts, and that therefore, three-year troops could not be held. The troops did not wait to inform themselves that the report was false, and began to manifest insubordination, which, however, was soon brought to a termination.

Jeff. Davis is working up the secession material in Maryland to the best possible advantage. The secessionists of that State are instructed to hold out the olive branch and proclaim themselves a peace party, and then to cover up their ulterior purposes, and the motives is too transparent to avoid detection throughout the State.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

GEN. SIEGEL AND COMMAND SAFE.

Only Four Hundred Federals Killed, Wounded and Missing.

BEN. McCULLOCH KILLED.

St. Louis, Aug. 16.

A messenger from Gen. Sigel, who arrived early this morning, reports that over 15 miles this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Bolle to-day. He had not been molested en route.

Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps's farm, near Springfield.

It is reported that the rebels had entered Springfield and were encamped in and around there.

It is also stated that the whole number killed, wounded and missing on the Federal side do not exceed 400, and that Ben. McCulloch and a number of Rebel officers were killed.

Mr. Ingraham, a Union clerk in a secession store in Springfield, arrived here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. Bates, entered Springfield Sunday noon, and hoisted a secession flag on the Court House amid the noisy demonstrations of the troops and a few resident sympathizers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested. It was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subjects of resentment. The rebels purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted.

Capt. Jones, one of Gen. Sigel's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that the rebels attacked on the rear of the rebel army, and drove them to the Potomac.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PLOUGH!

ECONOMY DEPENDS!

At a certain well known, even in well-regulated families it is very desirable to have some cheap, and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

FROM WILLIAMSPORT, MD.

Capture of Secession Bridge Burners.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

A letter from Westernport, Md., opposite Piedmont, dated the 13th, says the Federal scouts on last Sunday night succeeded in capturing three notorious secessionists, bridge burners at New Creek.