

Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Afternoon, August 15, 1862.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of the Administration and the opponents of the present unwholly rebellion, are invited to assemble in County Convention for the nomination of county officers, which will meet in the Court House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 19th day of August, 1862, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding said elections, between the hours of five and seven P. M., and in the several wards and boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., on Saturday the 16th inst. H. C. ALLEMAN, Chairman Republican County Committee.

THE NEW ORDERS.

Secretary Stanton has not only verified the character which he has always enjoyed for vigor and energy, but he is proving that he is a business man, comprehending details and capable of great achievements. The orders which we print on our first page this afternoon, show that the War Department is fully alive to the exigencies of the times, and that in its operations nothing will be left undone to secure the entire success of the struggle for the Union and the Government. The order in regard to the payment of the bounty heretofore paid to all volunteers, is a stringent and a necessary regulation. The old regiments should be recruited for, simply because they have the organization and the experience at once to render any number of raw recruits effective; while the raw recruit entering these regiments, will find himself relieved of much of the wearisome toll and labor which an entirely new regiment would be compelled to endure before its discipline and drill could be perfected. To these attractions, the government now adds the exclusive right of bounty money. Only those enlisting in an old regiment will be entitled to this description of pay. It is not only the old regiments in the field, but also those which were organized at the time this order was issued, will receive this bounty.

The draft is extended until the 4th day of September by the same order, a movement advocated by the TELEGRAPH some days since, as being one that would give a great impulse to enlistments. To induce this change, Gov. Curtin went to Washington a few days since, and we have no doubt that it was on his candid representation and influence that the order was issued. The effect of it will be to bring out a large number of men who would have otherwise been compelled to await the chances of a draft—so that the fact of their volunteering will add materially to the force of their usefulness and enthusiasm. There is still another feature of these orders which was advocated in the TELEGRAPH, and which Gov. Curtin also urged on the attention of the War Department. It relates to the apportionment of the draft in localities, so that allowances may be made to such counties and townships, cities and wards, towns and boroughs, for all volunteers heretofore furnished for the service of the United States. This is a wise and just order. It will equalize the service, and compel every locality and individual capable of duty, to render its or his full share.

Altogether, then, we regard these orders as most comprehensive and liberal. Their operations cannot fail to be both satisfactory and successful. THE RECORD OF THE BIGLER FAMILY, or that portion of it who are afflicted with weakness in the knees, will be found in the shape of a letter from Clearfield county, published on the first page of this afternoon's TELEGRAPH. The boast having been made, some days since, that two sons of the notorious William Bigler were battling in defence of the Union, we of course were as much surprised as we were gratified, because it seemed to be the sign of the returning loyalty and patriotism of the sire himself, admitting, for the sake of preserving the connection, that the elder Bigler ever had a particle of patriotism or an emotion of loyalty. But it seems that the assertion in respect to the "brave boys" was only a miserable invention of the enemy, and that both are afflicted with the weak-kneed peculiarity of the ex-Senator. We leave the reader to the perusal of the letter as the best evidence of the character which the distinguished sire and sons enjoy at home.

The directors of the National Sanitary Commission suggest the propriety of a general arming of the militia of the states, in order that, besides the forces in the field and on their way, there may be a reserve of at least a million of men at home, from whom detachments may be drawn at any moment to strengthen weak points in our line, or to assist in overwhelming the enemy. There is sound sense in this recommendation. If we had armed and trained a million a year ago, the rebellion would have been ended before this. If we omit any necessary effort now, we may have to do twice as much a year hence.

PARTIZAN SCHEMES.

While the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania are in earnest on the subject of crushing the rebellion, they have discovered, to their sorrow that the longer they pause to deliberate on the means best suited to bring about this war, the stronger the rebellion itself becomes. And while we are thus too frequently induced to pause, we would be blind to the most active operations around us, if we failed to observe and oppose the machinations of the bitter Breckinridge partisans in Pennsylvania. That there is a conspiracy against the government in this state, is as obvious to our observation as is the armed rebellion in the South. It has its leaders, its divisions, its plans and its rendezvous, and the day will yet come when the co-operation of some of the leading men of this state, with the Southern traitors, will be proven by the traitors themselves. But in the meantime it becomes the duty of all loyal men industriously to ferret out and expose those who are thus engaged, by lodging information against them with the proper officers, and by denouncing all such wherever they raise a carrying voice against the government, or attempt the least interference with the business of enlistments.

The leaders of this conspiracy, like the prime movers in the slave-holders' rebellion, do not go to great pains to conceal their objects. The address which has been issued over the name of Frank Hughes, is an evidence of this boldness. In that document the issue is made that neither the majesty or the perpetuity of the government is comparable to the sanctity and force of the rebel cause. If this is not directly expressed in words, it is implied in deeds, else why would these men urge an issue on the government? If the leaders of the Breckinridge party in Pennsylvania are not colluding with the leaders of the southern conspirators, why do they insist on dividing public sentiment in the loyal states, on the subject of the justifiable means to crush out rebellion? If they loved the Union and were devoted to the government, they would not pause long to discriminate as to policies, but adopting the plan that would seem most vigorous and effective, they would join the loyal men of the land by risking their lives and sacrificing their fortunes in the cause of the country.

The good people of Pennsylvania must be on the alert for the conspirators by which they are surrounded. The treason which these men advocate is in a shape most likely to delude and deceive, because it is presented by those who still retain the semblance of loyalty, and can boast of their respectability and influence in society. On this account they are more dangerous. If they would array themselves as their allies in the south are arrayed, the remedy would be in the force of arms, and the result a complete overthrow of their plans. But the operations of these men are all in secret. They covertly disparage the military service, and thus interrupt and impede enlistments. They secretly denounce the policy of the government with regard to the support of the war, thus offering inducements to men to resist taxation—and they are employed in the consolidation of a political party, for the purpose of political success, that they may be more effectually powerful in embarrassing the Union cause by strengthening the cause of the conspirators.

The people must reject any party and any man who refuses its or his unconditional support of the government, we care not whether it or he is known as Democrat or Abolitionist. If either or both attempt to make an issue with the government in regard to the suppression of treason and the punishment of traitors, either or both are traitorous. The Union and the cause of the government constitute the highest issue which can be made. To preserve them from assault there is nothing of man's own invention or creation which is too sacred to perish. Man himself dwindles into insignificance in comparison to this mortal life is concerned, with the high sanction of God, that liberty may be preserved, and that the generations which are to come after us, may have vouchsafed to them the blessings and the privileges which we enjoyed and possessed. Let us not then suffer a few despicable demagogues in Pennsylvania to thwart the efforts of the government to put down rebellion. Let us meet these wretches on the battle field or at the ballot box. Let us expose and denounce them whether they appear as the defenders of their partisan organizations, or as the apologists of an organization to give aid and comfort to treason. If such men triumph—if the party which is represented by the frontistry and falsehoods of Frank Hughes, becomes victorious in this Commonwealth, the prospect of the overthrow of rebellion will be diminished a thousand fold.

A DELEGATION OF COLORED MEN waited on the President yesterday, when he addressed them on the subject of colonization. He discussed the insurmountable difference of the races—the broad distinction which now and hereafter must exist between the white and black man, and showed that the black suffered equally with the white, whenever the two races came in contact, and therefore President Lincoln urged the policy of colonization as one of the great initial steps towards the relief of the black man. He suggested Central America as the locality for their colonization, and asked the delegation of colored men present to select a number of families from among themselves and friends to commence the enterprise. President Lincoln assured them that the matter was one of the most serious within the contemplation of the government, and therefore urged that it should be seriously entertained by those so highly interested in its success.

The delegates asked time to submit an answer in writing. The subject of colonization is about to become a practical movement.

THE FORTS FORMED of the large western cities are all being instructed in military tactics, and compelled to undergo a daily drill in the manual of arms. In many of the western towns and villages the people daily devote a certain number of hours to the practice of arms and the perfection of the drill. This is all worthy of emulation in the cities and villages of all the loyal states.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S COMMAND.

The Enemy Still Retreating Beyond the Rapidan.

JACKSON'S ARMY ESTIMATED AT 60,000.

Desperate Bravery of a Union Soldier.

HEADQUARTERS OF SIGEL'S COMMAND, Near the Rapidan River, Aug. 15, 1862.

The enemy are still reported to be retreating beyond the Rapidan, although they have a force on the other side, with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood. They are supposed to be merely covering the retreat. The main body of General Milroy is in advance with Buford and Bayard's cavalry and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points. It is stated by a scout that Jackson's army numbered 60,000 at least. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers. Some of the latter came into our camp last night and said almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert if they thought they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday with his musket barrel grasped in both hands, the stock having been broken off, and eleven dead rebels lying around him, some with their heads smashed and others broken in various ways, all the dead showing what desperation the Union hero had for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three balls. Many of the enemy's dead are left unburied, while others are only half covered, in many places the arms and feet being seen above the earth.

Some thirty-six prisoners who were wounded and concealed themselves in houses near the battle field were brought in to day.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

General Pope's Official Despatch.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, August 18, 1862, 6 P. M.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief. On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan, at Barnell's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpeper and Madison Court House.

I established my whole force on the turpikes between Culpeper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison C. H. was merely a feint, to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpeper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Bank's and McDowell's corps.

Brig. General Bayard with part of the rear of McDowell's corps who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible and capturing some of the men.

The force of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpeper during Friday and Friday night. The rear of McDowell's corps, three miles from Culpeper, was ordered to march back to the Rapidan, and to be ready to start for Culpeper at a moment's notice.

The corps of Sigel which had marched all night, was halted in Culpeper to rest for a few hours. On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements.

He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing. Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Bickett's division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at seven o'clock, P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Banks holding the position he took early in the morning. The losses he was heavy.

Bickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks. The brigades of Crawford and Grimes being directed to change their position from the right to mass themselves in the centre.

Before this charge could be effected, it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission. The artillery fire was continued at night by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Bickett's division, McDowell's corps, and was most destructive, as was readily observed the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shells of the night being heard on both sides until midnight. At day-light the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of the cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear. Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible. On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artil-

lery force under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder were sent forward in the morning. The behavior of Bank's corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity of General Bank's corps during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Angur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Angur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his leg, fell into the enemy's hands. I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier General Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to General's Banks and Crawford. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500, of whom 220 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own. A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Major Gen. Commanding.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

An Army Hospital Vessel Sunk on the Potomac.

Collision Between the Peabody and West Point.

SEVENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

New York, Aug. 15—2 A. M.

The following despatch from the Potomac has just been received: The bark, Capt. Ya., Aug. 14.—A collision occurred on the Potomac last night of Ragged Point, between the steamers Peabody and West Point, involving a loss of 73 men.

The West Point was bound to this place from Newport News, with convalescent troops of Gen. Burnside's army. She sank in ten minutes after the accident. The Peabody brought the rescued soldiers and passengers to this point; and from Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 6th New Hampshire regiment, who was on board the ill-fated vessel, and in charge of the troops, I have obtained the following account of the disaster. He says:

We left Newport News on the 11th inst., with two hundred and fifty-four soldiers, four officers, three ladies and one child. At Fort Monroe we took on board seventeen men, making, in all, two hundred and seventy-nine souls. On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., about eight o'clock, when off Ragged Point, we were startled by a shock, and soon discovered that a collision had taken place between our steamer and another named the George Peabody, bound down the river.

The weak point began to leak very fast and it was ascertained that she would sink in less than five minutes. The Peabody, which had been partially disabled by the collision, could render no assistance except by her small boats.

Valuable assistance was rendered by Captains Biggs and Hall, and their assistants, quartermasters of General Burnside, who were passing in the steamer, John F. Anon, and by Acting Master Joslyn, of the gunboat Bellanca.

An unknown bark also rendered valuable assistance, and by their combined efforts 208 persons were rescued. The West Point went down in four fathoms water, about one mile and a half from the Maryland shore, and nothing can be seen of her but her smoke stack, masts, and some wreckage of planks on her deck.

All her crew was saved except one fireman, named John Russell. The bark during which the West Point remained afloat after striking, and the continuation which prevailed, prevented efforts to save all from being entirely successful.

Capt. Doyle and Lieut. Scott were the last to leave the vessel. The number missing is 73, of whom a portion may be saved, as a number were picked up by small boats and schooners in the vicinity. THE MISSING.

The following are among the missing: The wife and child of Major Dost, of the 6th N. H. Regiment. The wife of Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 6th N. H.

Private Wayland, co. H, 9th N. Y. Sgt. Schone, 40th N. Y. J. B. McCutcheon, co. I, 51st N. Y. W. Fox, 51st N. Y. Dr. Nersell.

Lieut. Chassett. Thomas Williams, co. B, 48th Penna. Sergeant Major Jones Iredell, 51st Penna. Sergeant John Young, 61st Penna. George Myers, co. I, 51st Penna. Joseph Gavins, co. G, 51st Penna. Ezra Grant, co. D, 45th Penna. John F. Scorr, co. K, " Thomas Brown, co. I, " Thomas McKeever, co. A, 100th Penna. Samuel Withrow, co. F, " John McLean, co. H, " Charles Warren, co. M, " Isaac Trump, " Andrew Hannah, " Robert Culbertson, co. D, " Franklin Peterson, " Thomas Armstrong, " Josiah C. Golliver, co. B, " O. E. Baker, co. E, 6th New Hampshire.

Morsch, co. E, do. P. W. Cross, co. K, do. Luther Cass, do. Samuel Plasted, co. A, do. Stephen Brooks, co. B, do. William Kimball, co. B, do. D. H. Bryant, co. I, do. John Simons, do. Oliver Young, co. I, 6th N. H. Sergt. G. W. Derby, co. F, do. Frank Wetzel, co. H, 4th Penna. Lawrence Gligum, co. I, 2nd Md. John H. Lancoe, co. F, do. Adam Walsh, co. F, do. John Fancoll, co. D, do. John Styler, co. E, do. Michael Sweeney, co. I, 28th Mass. John Phalen, co. A, do. James Gallagher, co. B, do. Patrick Collins, co. F, do. F. O. B. Kitchin, co. G, do. J. W. Myer, co. K, 50th Penna. George Williams, co. G, do. George Klein, do. do. George Kerriger, co. C, do. do. Walter Kale, co. K, 4th E. I. do. George Hale, co. I, 21st Mass. John Russell, fireman of the steamer West Point.

Up to ten o'clock to-night ten bodies, not identified, have been recovered and buried. The captains of the two steamers have been put in charge of the Provost Marshal here, and, on the recommendation of Quartermaster Biggs, an investigation is now being held, as to the parties to whom the blame is to be attributed for this melancholy disaster.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

MRS. MARY CHANDLER has removed from Walnut street Third to Third and a half streets, opposite Herr's Hotel, where she will continue the Dress and Tailor Business, and rooms already bestowed upon her. N. B.—All kinds of sewing neatly executed at low prices.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Saturday, August 16th, 1862. BEING the day appointed to hold the several Delegate Elections throughout the county, for the purpose of forming a county ticket to be supported by the loyal citizens of this county, I therefore recommend that the elections for delegates from the city of Harrisburg be held at the usual places for holding such elections, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, P. M. in the respective wards as above designated, and that all loyal citizens attend the same and elect good and true men to represent them in convention.

PETER MEYER, Chairman Ex. Com. of the City of Harrisburg.

INDEPENDENCE FOREVER.

A GRAND PIC-NIC.

Will come off at

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

On Thursday, the Twenty-first Inst.

And judging from the list of managers no trouble or expense will be spared to make it

"THE PICNIC OF THE SEASON."

The following named managers will meet at Frick's Music Saloon on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to complete the arrangements:

- Henry Omit, John Linder, Wm. Corvill, John Brady, E. G. Peter, B. G. Peter, Robert Vanhook, Daniel Wagner, Owen McCabe, Henry French, L. Koenig, J. H. Ziegler, J. H. Lynch, James Stewart, Jas. McClellan, Richard Hagan, Michael Hair, Wm. Morris, Wm. Roche, Wm. H. House, J. M. Mosger, Committee of Arrangements.

Patriot and Union copy three times. ault-35*

ENLIST! ENLIST!

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE GIVEN, IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER BOUNTIES!

FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Col. THOMAS WELSH), now at Newport News. ONE HUNDRED MEN, of the first class, are wanted immediately for this regiment. EVANS & HASSALLS, ault-46*

WHEELER'S CHEAP COAL YARD.

The undersigned is now prepared to sell coal at the following

LOW RATES:

- Lorberry coal, @ \$2 25 per ton. " egg " @ 3 25 per ton. " stove " @ 3 25 per ton. " broken " @ 3 25 per ton. Wilkesbarre lamp or copola, @ 3 25 per ton. " steam " @ 3 25 per ton. " egg " @ 3 25 per ton. " broken " @ 3 25 per ton. Lykens Valley out, @ 2 25 per ton. " egg " @ 3 25 per ton. " broken " @ 3 25 per ton. Smith's coal, @ 3 25 per ton. The Lorberry coal is a cleaner coal than any other, and is sold at a low price. Call on the undersigned for the full particulars. All coal of the best quality mined and delivered by the PATENT WELSH CARTS. Harrisburg, Aug. 9th 62m JAMES M. WHEELER.

GAILETY MUSIC HALL.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

MISS KATE ARCHER.

The young and fascinating French Danseuse, late of the Royal Troupe, and

MISS MOLLIE FIELDING.

The New York Favorite Prima Donna,

Are engaged at an enormous expense, and will appear every night at the Gailety.

ROBERT EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor. ault-47*

ATTENTION ACTIVE AND DARING YOUNG MEN.

Enlistments for the War

Major George H. Bardwell, of the 116th Regiment P. V., is now at Herr's Hotel, where he will remain until Saturday next, August 16th, for the purpose of receiving recruits for his regiment.

The bounty in this regiment amounts to TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DOLLARS—\$108 of which is paid by the city of Philadelphia, and the other \$100 by the U. S. Government.

The regiment is now in camp near Philadelphia, and only lacks two hundred and sixty-four men.

Squads or fractions of companies received, and transportation furnished as soon as recruits are received for the camp for the 16th.

Apply to MAJ. GEORGE H. BARDWELL, 116th Reg. P. V. dmt-48*

NOTICE.

ALL employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, who may enlist in the service of the United States for the purpose of crushing the rebellion, are hereby notified that their respective situations are hereby assured, that their respective situations will be kept open until they are discharged from the service, and that the fact of their volunteering to return, and that they are in the service of the United States, shall be a sufficient recommendation to their respective positions in the service of this Company. CHARLES F. SMITH, President. Philadelphia, August 8th, 1862. ault-49*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. PEASONS, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. JAMES L. LARSEN, Judge of the said District, for Dauphin county, having issued their order directed, for the said day of August 14th, 1862, to the effect that the said Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Dauphin, and the County of Lehigh, should adjourn on the 15th day of August, 1862, and continue on the 16th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 17th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 18th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 19th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 20th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 21st day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 22nd day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 23rd day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 24th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 25th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 26th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 27th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 28th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 29th day of August, 1862, and to continue on the 30th day of 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