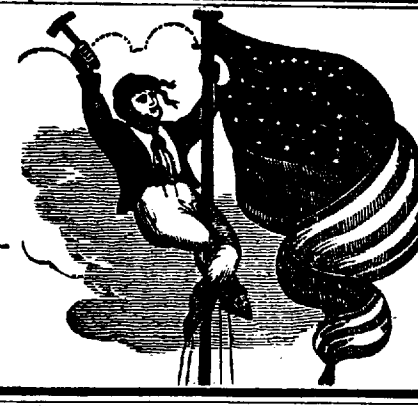


MORNING TELEGRAPH

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1862.

PRICE ONE CENT.



THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS—Single Copy, 1 Cent. WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4 00 in advance. THE TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged \$4 00 in advance.

RATES—Single Copy, 1 Cent. Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Half square, one day, 2 00. One square, one day, 4 00. One square, one week, 12 00. One square, one month, 36 00. One square, one year, 360 00. Business notices, as before, as per regular advertisement.

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Miscellaneous

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SEBET MUSIC. THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS always hand. Music sent by mail to any part of country.

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A fine assortment of best plated **LOOKING GLASSES** From smallest to largest sizes.

Any style of frame made to order at the shortest notice. WM. KNOCHE, 93 Market street.

COAL! Wholesale and Retail.

Having a large Yard, foot of North street, lately occupied by O. D. Fowler, I am enabled to supply the public with a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETY AND SIZES OF CLEAN COAL.

FULL WEIGHT ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Orders respectfully solicited,—which, if left at the office, foot of North street, or at the office of Wm. Dock, Jr. & Co., will receive prompt attention.

GILLARD DOCK. 1729

LIFE INSURANCE. The Citizens' Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Trust Company of Philadelphia. OFFICE NO. 408 CHESTNUT STREET. (CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

CAPITAL AND ASSETS. \$1,548,886. THOMAS RIDGWAY, President

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary. CONTINUE TO MAKE INSURANCE ON LIVINGS on the most reasonable terms.

They act as Executors, Trustees and Guardians under last will, and as Receiver and Assignees.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserve fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly or quarterly.

The company add a BONUS periodically to the Insurance.

The FIRST BONUS was \$200,000 in December, 1847. The SECOND BONUS in December, 1854, was \$100,000. The THIRD BONUS in December, 1861, was \$200,000.

These additions are made without requiring any increase in the premiums to be paid to the Company.

The following are a few examples from the Register:

Policy	Sum Insured	Bonus on addition	Amount of Policy and bonus to be increased by future additions.
No. 89	\$2500	\$ 887 50	\$3,387 50
" 122	3000	1,050 00	4,050 00
" 159	1000	490 00	1,490 00
" 333	5000	1,875 00	6,875 00

Agent at Harrisburg and vicinity. **WILLIAM BUEHLER.** 610-611

JOHN WISE'S Confectionery & Fruit Store.

THIRD STREET, NEAR WALNUT, Harrisburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, ORANGES AND LEMONS, PINE APPLES, BANANAS, FRESH AND SALT FISH.

And vegetables of all kinds, brought direct from the Eastern Markets, a week, and purchased under my personal supervision, thus enabling me to sell a better and cheaper article than any in the market.

Orders from a distance attended to promptly, and goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

WM. A. PARKER, PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER. Third Street, next door to the Telegraph Printing Office.

STORES, dwellings, churches, public buildings, factories, &c., fitted up with gas, lead and tin pipes in the most improved manner. Hydraulic, Wash basins, Bath Tubs, Lard and Force Pumps, Water Closets, Lead and Iron Pipes for water, gas and steam. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. All work promptly attended to. 1710-610

MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY BACK PAY, BOUNTY, PENSION & SUBSISTENCE

EUGENE Snyder, Attorney at Law, 3rd office, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa., will attend to the claims of military claimants, under the act of Assembly, of April 8, 1862. Back pay of discharged and deceased soldiers. Bounty under Act of Congress, July 22, 1861. Pensions and claims for subsistence, &c. 1710-610

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, MECHANICSBURG, PA.

REV. O. EGGER & SONS, AN ACADEMIC AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Sessions from September 1st to Feb. 1st. ANNUALLY. 1862. Terms \$75 to \$200 per session. Send for a Circular. 1716-611

The Telegraph

Old Centre in Motion.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Centre county was held at Bellefonte, on Saturday, August 2d, to devise means for furnishing the quota of volunteers apportioned to the county to make up the additional three hundred thousand called for by the government.

Hon. S. Shugert, of Bellefonte, was chosen President, and Gen. George Buchanan, Moses Thompson, Wm. Allison, George Gates, John G. Hartsok, Thaddeus Brew, James Dunlap, Thomas M. Hall, Martin Doolan, John Sankay, Wm. C. Duncan, Robert Campbell and John Adams, were elected as Vice-Presidents.

D. J. McMan, of Philadelphia, and John T. Hoover, of Bellefonte, were appointed Secretaries. Hon. Samuel Linn, and eight other gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, Hon. James S. Hale, addressed the meeting in favor of sustaining the government and providing a bounty for volunteers.

The committee reported resolutions pledging an earnest support to the Government, mourning the loss of our brave sons who have fallen in battle or by disease, and recommending that the County Commissioners be authorized and directed to raise the sum of \$10,000, to be paid in bounties to those who may volunteer.

A subscription book was opened, and in less than two hours the sum of ten thousand dollars was subscribed, and tendered to the Commissioners of the county, they giving their notes, payable in three and five years, with six per cent interest.

H. N. McAllister, Esq., also spoke on the subject, and there were a number of gentlemen who came forward and put down their names on the roll for a company.

There are several persons in different parts of the county hunting up recruits, and I think it will not be long before Old Centre will have her quota in the field. The farmers are now engaged in taking in their crop, which is very heavy, and as soon as that is done, there will be a large number to join the army.

Yours respectfully, HENRY F. THORNTON.

FROM TENNESSEE.

REPORTED BATTLE AT TAZEWELL. Fifteen thousand Rebels Attack Three Federal Regiments.

The Federal Forces Compelled to Surrender. The Rebels Again in Possession of East Tennessee.

AN ATTACK ON GENERAL BUELL ANTICIPATED. Beauregard at Chattanooga.

GEN. CASWELL MURDERED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN KNOXVILLE. Another Schooner runs the Blockade.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG. Refugees return and open their places of Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15. The following special despatch has been received by the Times:

MEMPIS, Aug. 13.—A battle was commenced on the 7th at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap, between the Confederate forces under Stevenson, numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand, and the Federals at that place, numbering three thousand.

A movement was made in front by Stevenson, while General Burton gained their rear by forced marches and surrounded the Federal forces.

A desperate fight of four hours ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Federals. They were driven by superior numbers in the front, and when in full retreat they were assailed by the flanking force of the rebels.

Thus in possession of East Tennessee again, the next move will be on Reuel with an overwhelming force.

Beauregard is at Chattanooga co-operating with Bragg. Their combined force is not less than 70,000.

Gen. Caswell was killed near his residence in Knoxville on the 6th.

A schooner from Havana ran the blockade at Mobile on the 7th, with a cargo of ammunition and cavalry equipments.

Vicksburg letters say that the streets are beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning and opening their places of business.

All the damages to the city by the Federal shells can be repaired within a month.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

RELEASE OF GEN. MCALL. Rebel Accounts of Federal Movements on the York River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 14. The steamer Arrowsmith arrived at this place last evening with three hundred and thirty sick Union soldiers from Harrison's Landing. After going to Norfolk for coal she proceeds to York River.

The steamer Ariel, from the same place, brought down seventy-four Rebel prisoners, who were sent immediately to the Rip-Raps till they can be otherwise disposed of.

The military telegraph line from this point to Washington stopped working last evening, and it is feared the cable is broken.

This morning the steamer Express brought

down Harrison's Landing four hundred discharged musketeers and disabled soldiers. The mail boat from Harrison's Landing this afternoon, brought down Gen. McCall, lately released from Richmond, who is on his way to Washington.

There is no news from Gen. McClellan's army. The weather is cooler and more favorable for the sick.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst. contains the following:

"Federal gunboats at West Point." "We learn that three gunboats came up York River to West Point on Sunday morning, and after remaining there awhile, took their departure. On the same day the Yankees landed a force at Carr's farm in King and Queen county."

"The object of these moves is a matter of consideration. It is possible that troops are passing by that route from McClellan's army to the upper part."

The same paper says: "All the federal officers, in number about 140, taken in the recent battles before Richmond, including General McCall, General Reynolds and Rankin are to be sent down the river today under a flag of truce."

The Dispatch also reports that the arrival of General Prince and twenty-seven other Yankee commissioned officers at Richmond, who were captured from General Pope's army in the recent engagements. General Prince is temporarily quartered at the Exchange Hotel.

A Lieutenant of an Indiana regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, arrived here last night. He reports that when he left Richmond, on the 12th inst., there was about twenty ladies in prison there. Some were Northern ladies, who had come there in search of their husbands, who had been captured by the rebels. Others were Southern ladies, who had expressed Union sentiments.

Important from Richmond. List of the Union Officers Captured at Culpeper Court House.

Their Harsh Treatment by the Rebels General Winder's Death Confirmed. Jackson Strongly Reinforced.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND. The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th of August contains the names of the following Union prisoners captured during the Culpeper Court House battle, and brought to Richmond on last Monday night:

Gen. H. Prince. Captain G. B. Halstead, Adjutant-General to Gen. Augustus D. Boynton.

Second Lieut. Y. Moore, 109th Pennsylvania. Col. Chapman, 5th Connecticut. Lieut. Wedney, 8d Illinois.

Captain Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Williams' Division. Capt. Russell, 2d Massachusetts.

Capt. Vanderman, 6th Ohio. Lieuts. Allister and Long, 29th New York. Lieut. Bellotry, 10th Maine.

Lieut. Grestrate, 46th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Whittey, 6th Connecticut. Capt. Griffith, 46th Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Snyder, 8th Regiment Infantry. Lieut. Egbert, 18th United States Infantry. Lieut. Wood, 28th New York.

Lieut. Chinsey, 6th Connecticut. Lieut. Gorman, 46th Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Selfridge, 46th Pennsylvania. Lieut. Fisher, 8th United States Infantry. Lieut. Green, 102d New York.

Lieut. Walker, 8d Maryland. Major Cooke, 28th New York.

Lieut. Kennon, 28th New York. Lieut. Amos, 28th New York.

Lieut. Doyle, 5th Connecticut. HARBOR DEFENSE OF THESE OFFICERS.

These officers were all lodged in the Libby prison, where all captured officers from Gen. Pope's division are assigned to be kept in close confinement, according to the recent rebel proclamation. They are not allowed any kind of association with the other Union prisoners or officers, and seem downcast at the prospect before them.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE. The despatch says that twenty-one Union prisoners, including three officers, were captured in the skirmish on Friday last.

It also says that the battle of Saturday was fought by a portion only of the divisions of Gen. A. S. Winder. It claims the capture of thirty hundred Union prisoners, including Lieut. Amos, 28th New York.

Gen. A. H. Hill's division came up and was engaged in the fight until the Union forces had retired a distance of five miles.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WINDER. The Dispatch also says that during the engagement, which was desperate, General C. S. Winder was shot in the breast and died instantly. No mention is made of General Trimble's death in this paper.

A VICTORY CLAIMED. The Dispatch claims a victory, and alleges that the retreat of the Confederates from the field was voluntary. It says that the enemy's loss was large, and the Confederates suffered severely, but it does not give any numbers.

JACKSON REINFORCED.—FLEEING AGAINST OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND. Jackson is represented as strongly reinforced. The person that brought this paper left Richmond on last Tuesday morning. He represents the rebel treatment of our prisoners taken in the late engagement as very harsh, especially is this true of the officers. A large number of troops are in and around Richmond, and much suffering and sickness exists. Supplies are scarce. Great excitement prevails against Gen. Pope. Retaliatory vengeance is loudly threatened.

The Brigadier General Winder killed was a nephew of General John H. Winder, Commander of the Department of Henrico. The Dispatch says that the Federal loss is believed to be four times greater than the Confederate, saying that the Federal prisoners confess to being cut to pieces.

The Dispatch also reports heavy firing, heard after midnight on Saturday, supposed to be from a battle on the Rappahannock river. The Confederates confess that the Federals had only

six thousand troops in Saturday's battle. An editorial in the Dispatch is very severe on General Pope's order, and rejoices over the fact of having prisoners to be avenged upon.

The Dispatch learns that the Federal gunboats came up the York river to West Point on Sunday afternoon. When General Winder fell the fate of his brigade for some time was doubtful, it suffering severely. It is said that the Federals first sent a flag of truce to bury their dead, but this is doubtful.

The Dispatch has a terrible story about Unionists stripping naked old residents of Virginia and whipping them unmercifully for expressing disloyal sentiments.

Evidently much apprehension prevails in Richmond and uneasiness regarding the movements of the federal armies. Telegrams from Mobile of the 11th says that the federal loss at the battle of Tazewell was thirty killed and one hundred and twenty wounded; the rebels eight killed and thirty wounded.

OBSTRUCTING THE RIVER. The subject of our river defences, says the Dispatch, is one which has engaged all the attention of our own Government and of the enemy—the one to defend, and the other to seize the key to the city of Richmond.

One thing remains to be done, in order to place beyond all question the impregnability of Richmond in this its only vulnerable point. It is to fill the river with one continuous line of obstructions from Bockett's to Drury's Bluff, making Richmond, at least during the continuance of the war, an inland city.

The enormous preparations of the enemy for assault by the river must be met by corresponding preparations for resistance. It is well known that batteries, however formidable, are not to be relied on against a combined attack of land and naval forces. Our certain reliance, in connection with the batteries, is to seal up the James river up from Bockett's to Drury's Bluff, constructing a double track railroad between the two points to supply the place of the river in transportation.

This is not our own suggestion, but that of eminent naval authority, and we call to it the immediate attention of the Government and city authorities.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] YANKEE TELEGRAPHIC TRICKS.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the operators at the Central Depot discovered, by the constant interruption of the working of the telegraph, that the enemy had cut the wire and put in an instrument, with a view to intercept messages over the line. The operator at Beaver Dam was immediately ordered to put his ground wire, thus cutting the line west of that point out of the circuit, and preventing any message from passing over the line from this end beyond that station. Soon after this was done, an operator called at the office at this end, and inquired what was the signal by which the office at Hanover Court House was known, and receiving no satisfactory answer, he inquired where General Slocum was, and where he was, replied by asking who and where he was, but the answering telegrapher, assuming the name was "G," adding that G was the call for Gordonville, and continued by asking where Gen. Jackson was.—From the style of writing the messages from the north and west, and the replies, by asking who and where he was, but the answering telegrapher, assuming the name was "G," adding that G was the call for Gordonville, and continued by asking where Gen. Jackson was.—From the style of writing the messages from the north and west, and the replies, by asking who and where he was, but the answering telegrapher, assuming the name was "G," adding that G was the call for Gordonville, and continued by asking where Gen. Jackson was.—From the style of writing the messages from the north and west, and the replies, by asking who and where he was, but the answering telegrapher, assuming the name was "G," adding that G was the call for Gordonville, and continued by asking where Gen. 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