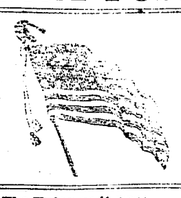
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

PROPOSITION.

We propose to Sheriff Woods to publish the forthcoming list of Sheriff's Sales and the usual handbills accompanying the same, and to devote the entire proceeds to the Volunteer Bounty Fund. By accepting this offer the Sheriff will, without loss to himself, be the means of increasing this most patriotic fund. Will he do it?

GREAT MEN IN DEMAND.

We rejoice to witness that, notwithstanding the almost absorption of thought and energy among our people, in their patriotic endeavors to respond properly and promptly to the government's call for volunteers, the no less important business of selecting competent public servants in civil capacities is not entirely overlooked. We were forcibly impressed with this, by glancing at the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Saturday last, containing a double correspondence, between our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Thomas Williams, and certain well known citizens of both the Congressional districts into which our county is divided, urgently soliciting him to become their respective candidates for Congress. While perusing the first of these communications, coming as it did from Elizabeth township, we inferred that it was an indication of a desire to get rid of Gen. Moorhead, who, it is well known, is desirous of serving the district for another term. These Elizabeth gentlemen seem thoroughly impressed with the necessity of having some one else than a mere contractor in Congress during the coming term, and express themselves, in their note to Mr. Williams, accordingly. They express confidence "in his honesty and ability," which we infer to be a slight reflection upon our present member. No reason is given for this sly thrust at the General, but we presume that it was caused by his heroic and defiant endorsement of Cameron's operations in the War Department, by which several worthy Pennsylvanians are said to have accumulated something quite handsome. Be this, as it may, Mr. Williams was evidently struck by the reference to his honesty and ability, and like all really great and modest men, he exhibits the emotion which the allusion produced. He truthfully remarks that "the largest capacity and the highest wisdom will not be *more* than equal to the requirements of the position." This is evidently another plunge at our present member; but, in justice to Mr. Williams, we should remark that he disclaims having the vanity to suppose himself able to come up to the standard which he himself has created! The question here naturally arises, if Mr. Williams is not capable of giving effect and action to his own great conceptions, who is? And here we again perceive that artless greatness which, like crystal, only shows the thing it would hide but only covers. Surmounting these considerations of sensibility, Mr. Williams soars aloft, and patriotically declares that the position referred to is one not to be shunned by any patriot upon whom it may be imposed, and closes his communication by informing those who addressed him that he does not live in this Congressional district, and "therefore declines the honor intended him." Just here we paused, wondering what this long correspondence meant, and what it was all about, regarding it as a "most lame and impotent conclusion," when, further down in the same paper, we perceived another correspondence between the aforesaid Thomas Williams, Esq., and some dozen prominent gentlemen residing in his own district. We proceeded to peruse this, in order to discover the "milk in that cocoanut," and that rare liquid was at once discernible. This committee also desired to monopolize the services of our remarkable fellow-citizen, in Congress, and we presumed that the first correspondence, declining, was published merely as a graceful introductory to the more serious one of accepting that which followed. It seemed as the cuttle-fish, to indicate the near approach of his rapacious follower.

This second correspondence is heavier and more serious than the first; it presents all the marks of being the production of old, political stagers. The committee speak about "momentous questions," and the necessity of the services, in the national councils, of our country's "ablest statesmen and purest patriots." This, necessarily, leads the committee to solicit Mr. Williams to permit his name to be used, which we construe into a petty, plausible dodge for consigning our amiable friend, Mr. McKnight, to the pleasing and tranquil shades of private life. Mr. Williams' reply to this second demand upon his patriotism seems to have aroused him to the proper conception of the magnitude of the occasion; and he declares that it "has cost us a year's delay and a hundred thousand lives to educate the nation's representatives up to the level of the necessities which so many of its public functionaries have *not yet reached*." We infer, very clearly, from this, that had our luminous fellow-citizen been elected to Congress, when he ran as the champion of anti-tax, all the disasters to our country of which he now complains would have been happily avoided. What an inconceivable calamity this defeat, upon that occasion, entailed upon a bleeding country? After this allusion to the past Congress, the distinguished gentleman gives us some very fine rhetoric, from which we are tempted to select the following:

"Their task has been, however, a trifling one, compared with that which is reserved for their successors. To solve the many dark and mysterious problems of state which every hour is evolving—to gather up and bind together anew the shattered fragments of our once great and powerful Republic—to replace on their original foundations the dismembered and broken columns of the once beautiful temple, which is now "so marred by the hands of traitors"—and to make our present sacrifices available for future generations, by restoring the divine harmonies which pervaded that glorious structure—these—these are a task which may well engage, and perhaps even over-master, the highest faculties that have ever been vouchsafed to man. And yet this is to be the work of the Congress which you are about to elect."

This, we confess, is a very striking picture of the duties likely to devolve upon the next Congress. But as Mr. Williams remarks that "great occasions produce great men," may we not fondly indulge the pleasing anticipation of having in our next Congress men who can not only solve the "many dark and mysterious problems of the State," but also "restore the divine harmonies" which once pervaded our beautiful structure?

After another modest disclaimer as to his ability to be of much service, Mr. Williams concludes to be a candidate, and so we announce him to the Republican voters of our sister district.

In order that those interested in the 22d Congressional district may have an idea of what is in store for them, we may remark that their prospective Congressman differs entirely, in his military conceptions, with any General now in the field. He differed in the beginning of our troubles with the plans of Gen. Scott: he next objected to those of M'Clellan: he now denounces Halleck's; and it may be fair to presume that he will keep differing from these officers as long as the war continues, just as determinedly as he has been differing with the decisions of the Supreme Court. There is no question about Mr. Williams' military capacity: the only trouble is, that common folks can't see it. He is several years ahead of the age in which he lives. "Great occasions call forth great minds," however: and in the double correspondence to which we have alluded we think that we perceive among the masses that delicate and comprehensive appreciation of the wonderful ability which is just now bursting upon the mental vision of an admiring people. In a few short months, when in Congress "restoring the divine harmonies," should he be solicited to take command of the entire armies of the Republic, we trust that Mr. Williams will not leave us to mourn his loss, but that he will refuse any such tempting proffer, remembering that he

"Has won golden opinions from all sorts of people
Which should be worn in their new places,
Not cast aside so soon."

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

Some time since an individual calling himself Rev. C. H. Clark, of Houston, Texas, made a very melancholy speech, giving the particulars of the death of his late father-in-law, Gen. Sam. Houston. He made a very touching story, mentioning, among other incidents, the fact of Sam., just before closing his eyes in death, calling for the flag of United States—the old flag, and after wrapping it closely around his breast, the aged patriot smiled a light seemed to pass over his features, and after breathing a few audible sentences in prayer for his country, his spirit winged its flight to regions of eternal bliss.

This pathetic account of the last moments of old San Jacinto has been spoiled by a Mr. Wesley Johnston, who appears in the Chicago *Times*, and proves very conclusively that the Rev. Clark's story is a huge fabrication.

DRAFTING.

We clip the following from a Lancaster paper:

"Inquiry was made of the Attorney-General whether the excess of these volunteers, now numbering over fourteen hundred, over the quota apportioned to the Old Guard, cannot be counted in the draft. The Attorney-General replied that it *would* not: and when asked whether there was any *legal* objections, he replied that there was not—only *practical* ones: that he had received innumerable letters from committees, congressional districts, cities, villages, and even portions of townships, wanting to know if they send as volunteers more than their quota, whether this excess cannot be considered as an offset to a draft. In consequence of this, the enthusiastic loyalty of Lancaster county, that has practically evinced its willingness to enter the service by more than double the number demanded of her, must be subjected to a *draft*."

The reason why Pennsylvania was called upon but for twenty-one regiments under the first call for three hundred thousand we understood is because she received credit for the surplus sent into the field, being the Reserves and several other regiments. The question now to be settled is will Allegheny or any other county receive credit on the requisition for a draft, for the number raised in excess of the quota first called. If the Attorney General has made any such decision, it will produce a reaction in volunteering at once. Counties not responding to the call for volunteers should be subject to a draft for their share under both calls. Will Governor Curtin make this matter clear at once.

There is not only great repugnance to drafting, but it would be attended with most serious consequences to our community especially. It would take an amount of skilled labor sufficient to close the majority of our manufacturing establishments and workshops, and effectually unhinge the industrial interests of Allegheny county; but, under the volunteer system, society accommodates itself to the depletion, and those most required at home to keep all interests in healty motion, are retained. It would simply be an outrage upon the patriotism of our people, on the part of the authorities, to refuse to accept volunteers where they are freely offered in place of drafted men. Can we not have a definite understanding at once, either from Harrisburg or Washington?

—Since writing the above, we find the following in the Eastern papers of Saturday:

"EASTON, August 8, 1862.

"*To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:* Our county has raised its quota of the call for volunteers. We have a surplus on hand, and men still coming in. We want very much to fill our quota of the draft with volunteers, and thus avoid the draft and furnish better men. Can we do it? Please answer. All our arrangements for recruiting and bounties wait on the answer, and the excitement to enlist is so high that it is unwise to check it. Do answer to-day.

(Signed) "A. H. REEDER."

"WASHINGTON, August 8.

"*To Hon. A. H. Reeder:* Your telegram to the President has been referred to this Department:

"The General Government apportions the quota of militia force among the States, but has no regard to county or district. Whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State, any time before a draft is actually made, would be accepted by the Department and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction. It would be right for the State to make a proper allowance to any county that exceeds its proportion: but it must be left to the Executive of the State to make such arrangements.

"By order of Secretary of War.

[Signed] C. H. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. Gen. and A. A. G."

If the excess of volunteers in any county shall produce a credit on the State quota of the draft, it cannot be believed that the Governor will apply that credit elsewhere than to the counties which furnish it.

DIED:

On Sunday morning, August 10, GEORGE C. BEALE, eldest son of Mrs. Ellen H. Beale, in the seventeenth year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 10 A. M., on Monday August 11, from the residence of James Cochran, Jr., No. 13 Federal street Pittsburgh, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sabbath, August 10, at her late residence, Maple Grove, near Manchester, NANCY W. CAMPBELL, widow of the late Allan D. Campbell, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, without further notice, on Monday, the 11th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave from the Allegheny Bridge, on St Clair street, at 3 o'clock.

CONGRESS WATER—5 GROSS.
Brockedon's Soda Pills, another supply
Cement for Fruit Jars
Bininger's London Dock Gin
Corks for Fruit Jars
Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Genuine
Coginac Brandy, Very Old
Magnolia Balm, Removes Freckles, &c.
Patent Medicines, Largest Assortment in the City. For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
aug11 corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1862.

AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That subscription books be opened at the Banking House of Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, 55 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and at Mechanics' Bank Federal street, Allegheny City, and that notice to that effect be published in the city papers.

In accordance with the above, books for subscriptions to the **Bounty Fund for Volunteers** from Allegheny county have been opened at the places indicated in the resolution.

The Committee would most respectfully but earnestly appeal to every citizen, to come forward in this important crisis of our National affairs, and contribute, to the extent of his ability, to aid in placing in the field, in the shortest possible time, the quota of volunteers required from this county.

THOS. M. HOWE,
President of Committee.

jy31 2w

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

PURCHASED BEFORE

THE LATE ADVANCE.

We are selling many of them at less than

EASTERN PRICES.

FULLERTON'S PLAID AND WHITE FLANNELS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!

LACE MANTLES, ETC.

Closing out to make room for Fall Goods.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 Market Street.

au5-ly

R. R. BULGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE.

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,

Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my16:1y:ie

EAGLE OIL WORKS.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN PURE Carbon Oil, quality guaranteed, Pittsburgh. Also, Benzole and Car Grease constantly on hand.

Orders, left at Chess, Smyth & Co's on Wate and First streets, will be promptly filled. oc26:6m

☞ **Read! Read! Read!**

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!

GREAT RELIEF TO THE AFFLICTED, and those suffering from weakness of sight:

TO ALL, YOUNG AND OLD:

You wish to experience great relief in your sight, try the world-renowned

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Purchasers will continue to find perfect satisfaction by trying these Spectacles. Sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Optician,
No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building.

The Russian Pebble inserted in old frames, if desired.

☞ Bewar Imposters and Pretenders.

jy22

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,

BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths,	best quality...	20c
Seconds, or A " 3 "	best Italian...	15c
Thirds or D " 2 "	best Italian...	15c
Fourths or G " 1 "	pure Silver...	50c

Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each..... 10c
Best quality Guitar D; A and E, silver strings, each..... 15c
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each..... 10c
Best quality Violincello A and D, each..... 20c
Best quality " G and C, each..... 25c

Mailed to any address post paid on receipt of the money, or in postage stamps.

BY JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

N. B.—A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordions, &c. je14

Lucent Oil Works

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PURE WHITE REFINED

CARBON OILS.

Office, NO. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. my8-6md

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.

OF EVERY KIND AND STYLE,

Just received at

MASONIC HALL AUCTION ROOMS,

au7 No. 55 Fifth street.

POT CLAY—19 TONS TO ARRIVE and for sale by
au2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Late Foreign News.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE WAR.

FROM MISSOURI.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, August 9.—The following additional advices have been received by the steamer Jura, which was intercepted off this point yesterday afternoon.

The Times' city article draws attention to the fact that within a short period the United States bonds have fallen from 80c. to 63@65c., being the lowest point ever reached.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times believes the American question occupies the most serious attention of Napoleon, and that a council had been held upon it. He would not be surprised if the matter was laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner with a view to its speedy solution.

The Times editorially continues to point out the federal prospects as more gloomy, but the Daily News combats such views, and speaks of the Northern policy with continued confidence.

Most of the London journals allude to the financial crisis in America, and reiterate their strictures upon the false financial policy of the government. Even the Star charges the Washington Cabinet with the most deplorable ignorance of true economy.

The Times urges that if their positions had been reversed Americans would never have recognized the blockade as England had done, but would have broken it under a plea of self-preservation.

Some of the journals attacked Archbishop Hughes, for certain revolutionary remarks which he make in a speech in the Dublin Parliament.

Chinese affairs had claimed the attention of the British Parliament. The ministers in defending their course asserted that they only intended to protect the ports devoted to commerce, and had no intention of going further.

It was asserted that the French government addressed a circular to the European powers who had recognized Italy, urging the necessity of a European Congress to settle the Roman question.

The Italian Canto of Ticinia threatens to secede from Switzerland, but the Federal Diet had determined to prevent the withdrawal.

It was asserted that Garibaldi's projected expedition to Rome had been given up.

The report of a conspiracy having been discovered at Warsaw is confirmed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The Pacific Railroad Co. subscribed fifteen thousand dollars for the suppression of the guerrilla operations in Missouri.

Recruiting officers of volunteer regiments are authorized to enlist men from the enrolled militia of the State.

Military Excitement among the Coal Miners.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill County, Aug. 9.—The greatest excitement exists here among the coal miners, who are daily enlisting for the war. A full company left for Harrisburg yesterday, and a second one is now being organized by Mr. Connor, (of the firm of Connor & Patterson). The Catholic priest here is out in the streets calling upon all good Irishmen to enroll their names. This new company will probably leave this evening. Mr. E. Bast has contributed over five hundred dollars to assist in the good work. All the co-operators are taking an active part in enlisting men.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.

Low Prices.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

TORRENCE & McGARR,

CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS

PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	**Lead,**	**Cream Tartar**
Medicines,	**Paints,**	**Baking Soda,**
Perfumery	**Dye Stuffs,**	**Eng. Mustard,**
Chemicals,	**Spices,**	**Oils,**
&c.,	**&c.,**	**&c.**

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. je9:tc

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The GENUINE ARTICLE, prepared by the original inventor, Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

SCROFULA,
Cancerous Formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas,
Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Scald Head,
Tetter Affections,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia.
Costiveness,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility.
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Foul Stomach,
Female Complaints,

Together with all other Disorders from an Improper Condition of the Circulatory System.

As a General Tonic its Effects are most Benignant, and cannot fail to Benefit where used Perseveringly According to Directions.

Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence, it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.

AS A TONIC it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.

☞ A SPURIOUS ARTICLE being in the market, renders great caution necessary in purchasing. Ask for that prepared by Dr. LINDSEY, and take no other.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist.

Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets,
j14-deod2m-w2m Pittsburgh.

EDWARDS. GOLDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.

N. B.—The unsettled business of the late firm o Golden and Fulton will be attended to exclusivel y Mr Golden. ap23:3m

MILL FEED—300 SACKS SHORTS 63 Sacks Middlings, just received and fo sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
jy9 Corner Market and First street

SOAPSTONE—50 BARRELS POWDERED SOAPSTONE rec'v'd and for sale by
au2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Battle between the Armies of Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

Later from Richmond Papers

Gen. Pope at Culpepper, Va.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO ENLISTMENTS.

Skirmish near Madison Courthouse

The Recent Order of the Secretary of War.

THE NEW REBEL RAM FINGAL.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The following dispatch has been received by the Tribune:

HEAD'QRS, SIX MILES BELOW CULPEPPER, VA., August 10, 1862.

A battle was fought between Generals Banks and Stonewall Jackson. General Bayard, of General McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged before in the extreme advance near the Rapidan river in skirmishing and manœuvring, taking some prisoners and ending with slight loss and baffling the efforts of a large force to cut him off. Yesterday morning he was engaged some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and McColl had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks, yesterday afternoon about six miles south of Culpepper Court House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged about 6 o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed. Gen. Banks right wing, under Gen. Williams suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross the open ground. It was not till about six o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks. At 7½ o'clock, Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with a part of the latter's force. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's centre, where Gens. Pope and Banks were bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them.

The attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the generals and their staffs left the field, under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops.

The fire of the rebel batteries was afterwards silenced.

General Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of General Bank's exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. Our troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was in the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry is highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the time. When overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. Knight, of the 46th Pa., is dangerously wounded; Lieut. Col. Selfridge was seriously wounded, Major Mathews had his arm amputated, Adjutant Boyd was seriously wounded, all of the 26th regiment; Col. Donnelly, of the 28th New York, was wounded; Lieut. Col. Brown had his arm amputated, Major Cook was killed, both of the 28th New York. Col. Chapman, of the 5th Conn., was wounded and taken prisoner; Lieut. Col. Stone, of the same regiment, was killed, and Major Blake was wounded and taken prisoner; Major Savage, of the 20th Mass., is probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Capt. Abbott of the same regiment was killed. Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him and he was struck heavily in the side, nevertheless he remained on the field and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary was wounded and has had an arm amputated. Gen. Augur is severely wounded.

Maj. Pelange, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took command of a hesitating regiment and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots and is severely wounded, though not dangerously.—Capt. Williams is missing; Capt. Goodwin is also missing; Capt. Quincy was taken prisoner; Surg. Leland was wounded; Lieuts. Anston and Buckman, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, were wounded. No other officers in that regiment were hurt. Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, was wounded.

Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff, had his horse shot under him. Two of General Pope's body guards were killed. Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's Staff, and Major Perkins, of Gen. Banks Staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The 2d Massachusetts regiment was in the hardest of the fight and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana and 4th Pennsylvania regiments are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks' Staff, had his horse shot under him. Gen. Wilder, of the rebel forces was wounded. The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than two or three thousand were killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken on both sides.

Jackson and Ewell were both present on the field.

Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night, about the same time that ours arrived.

Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Reports were current on Friday of the crossing of the Rapidan by the rebels in force. It is said by a passenger who came from the vicinity of Waterloo to-day that Gen. Banks' column, which was in the advance, was attacked by Gen. Ewell with superior numbers. The struggle continued all day yesterday, and may at any time be resumed.

A number of our sick and wounded have been brought to Culpepper. No details of the battle have been officially received. It is reported that General Prince, Augur and Geary were wounded.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The following is from the Petersburg Daily Express, of yesterday:

RICHMOND, August 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday, to cooperate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became deranged, and whilst attempting to adjust it several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men teached the shore in safety.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—The remains of General Robert McCook were transferred from the Galt House, under a guard of honor, to the custody of the Cincinnati committee, on board the mail boat, at noon. Lieut. Col. Scott, and lieutenants Boyle and Green accompanied the remains to Cincinnati. The flags in the city are at half mast, and other indications of mourning.

The Nashville *Union* says Gov. Johnson is authorized by the Secretary of War to release the disloyal Tennessee prisoners in the North, and exchange them for loyal Tennesseeans imprisoned in the South. Ex-Gov. Campbell has been appointed commissioner to carry out the matter, and goes North to-day.

Bragg is in command of 30,000 troops at Battle Creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama for the murder of two Federal soldiers.

Col. Wynkoop, with one hundred and eighty cavalry, surprised seven hundred of Forest's men on Monday, near Sparta. Wynkoop withdrew after a sharp skirmish, losing one man and killing thirty rebels.

EASTON, PA., August 9.—The following correspondence has taken place between the State authorities and ex-Governor Reeder, relative to enlistments:

EASTON, August 9.—To Governor Curtin, Harrisburg: The War Department informs me that if this county sends a surplus of volunteers it shall be credited in the State quota of draft if that is done. Will you credit it to the county quota? Please answer immediately. The condition of things here are such that we must know. [Signed,] A. H. REEDER.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—To A. H. Reeder: There are practical difficulties which render it uncertain whether the Governor can allow the credit your people desire. You cannot, therefore, rely upon its being done however much the Governor may desire it. [Signed,] ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.

ST. LOUIS, August 10. Major McConnell, of the Provost Marshal General's department, left yesterday to establish Provost Marshalships at various points in Illinois and Iowa, under the recent order from Washington.

The police of this city are organized into military companies.

Two of Price's recruiting officers were arrested here yesterday. They had some three hundred recruits in this city, most of whom will doubtless be arrested.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the suspension of business throughout the city after 4 o'clock, to enable the citizens to organize military companies and drill.

Amos Green, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Ills., was arrested at Terre Haute, by order of the United States Marshal. It is reported in Terre Haute that the charge against him was purchasing arms and ammunition with which to resist a Government draft. The editor of the Democratic Standard, published at Paris, was arrested the same day for treasonable practices. It is reported that armed organizations exist in Indiana and Southern Illinois, to resist a draft.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The New York Express announces that Superintendent of Police Kennedy to-day received orders from Washington authorizing him to act as Provost Marshall, with his officers as a guard.

The New York Herald says: Our correspondence from Hilton Head touching the new rebel ram Fingal and the proceedings of the enemy in that quarter is highly interesting. They new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer of that name, which ran the blockade into Savannah last spring, and, it is said, is now quite a formidable engine of destruction. She carries two one hundred pound rifled guns, six ten inch columbiads, four fifty pound rifled guns and two twenty-four pounders for grape and canister. She is said to resemble the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. Our troops are preparing to receive her. The plan of the rebels is said to be first to destroy our fleet and then move the Fingal around to Seabrook and then cover the landing of their forces. They, meanwhile, are concentrating land forces at Bluffton, at Hardeesville, and at Grahamsville.

CULPEPPER, VA., August 8.—Gen. Pope and staff have arrived here and located their headquarters near the property of Mr. Wallace's, editor of the Star. The Buford cavalry made a reconnoissance to Madison on the 6th: they report all quiet in that direction. It was reported there among the secessionists that Jackson had moved to Liberty Mills on the Rapidan, west of the Central Railroad having a force of 3,000 men there. Everything indicates a readiness for action. The inhabitants in this region are desponding. No orders have yet reached the Provost Marshal to administer oaths of allegiance to citizens. The first train of cars arrived here yesterday with passengers from Alexandria.—The telegraph will be completed to-day.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, August 9.—A skirmish took place between our pickets and a body of rebel cavalry yesterday, at a place called Wolftown, some eight or ten miles from here, on the Stannardsville road. A battalion of the 2d Penn'a was sent forward, who charged upon and drove the rebels beyond Rapidan, killing two and wounding a number. Our loss was one killed; James Robins and John C. Evans were shot in the foot, and George Bailey and John Ballentine were slightly injured; all are of company B, 2d Penn'a cavalry. This morning everything reported quiet along our lines. This command is very short of horses, the country having been cleared by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The recent order of the Secretary of War is designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz: Those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State or place of residence and go into other States for the same purpose. The other is to compel every citizen of the United States, subject to military duty, to bear his share in supporting the government.

Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday to military commandants, marshals, and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the order, so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuits and business, and limit the operations of the order to cases of [illegible]

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, the 4th, says:

"A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 54.

1. The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

2. WHEREAS, By a general order dated 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy.

3. And whereas, by General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d of July, 1862, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is so ordered that all commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades, and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their limits, or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S., and will furnish sufficient security for the observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted south beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point up the rear, they will be considered as spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified be found to have violated it, he shall be shot and his property seized and applied to the public use.

Fourth. And whereas by an order issued on the 13th of July, 1862, by Brigadier General A. Steinwehr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of the said Steinwehr being shot by bushwhackers, by which term is meant the citizens of the confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

Fifth. And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil.

6. And whereas this government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities, and whereas the orders above recited havonly been published and made known to the government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoner of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured would never have been signed by this government if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the suppression of crime, which this government is compelled to inforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities.

7. Therefore, it is ordered that Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby, expressly and especially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of the future prisoners of war.

Ordered, further, that, in the event of the capture of Major General Pope, or Brigadier General Steinwehr, or any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authority of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy by virtue or under pretext of one of the orders herein before recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretense of such a citizen being a spy, or hostage, or any other pretense, it shall be the duty of the commanding general of the forces of this confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

By order,
S. COOPER, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Etna and Saxsonia were detained from departing till this evening, in order to permit an examination of the passengers under the Secretary of Wars regulation. The Saxsonia has 457 passengers and the Etna 575, some of whom will, doubtless, be detained; but the War Department has consented to allow all to go who procured tickets before the order was promulgated.

ST. JOHNS, August 9.—The steamer Scotia passed off Cape Race at 10 o'clock this morning, and was interrupted by the News Yacht. Her advices are two days later than those received by the Jura.

Earl Russell justifies the vigilance of the Federal cruisers at Bahamas.

The Tuscarora was at Queenstown watching for a confederate steamer which had left Liverpool, but put back to Holyhead and there lost all her men.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Some of the newspapers have erroneously published Major General Richardson instead of Major J. H. Richardson of the 9th Michigan volunteers as having been dismissed from the service.

AMUSEMENTS.

DOUGHERTY'S MELODEON

Liberty Street, near Wood.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THIS EVENING,

FANNIE WILSON,
JULIA MORGAN,
MASTER FERNK,
HUGH FITZGERALD,
W. C. MORGAN,
HANK MASON,
MASTER MORRISSEY,
DOUGHERTY.

And the whole Company will appear.

Admission 10 and 15 cents.

☞ **STATE SENATE—E. D. GARMAN** is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. au6

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK** will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.