

Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

DESPAIR IN REBELDOM.

The voice of lamentation and mourning comes up from the dominions of Treason on every side. Maddened by temporary successes in the field, the foes of the government became insolent and relentless in their career of crime, and their hearts were gladdened with the hope that they should rule the continent and doom Freedom to an early grave.

The late rebel papers are filled with curses upon their leaders and grief for the woes inflicted upon their people. The Richmond Sentinel is sad because the South is filled with "croakers and grumblers" who see no hope for the triumph of traitors, and it laments the "sufferings of the people."

The Dispatch warns the bogus government and the people that the "distress from high prices" is now "the greatest danger to the Confederacy." The Whig is gloomy because of the fearful depreciation of rebel currency; and the Examiner also treats of the fabulous rates at which the commonest necessities of life are held as the great peril that now threatens the existence of the traitors' government.

On the subject of the distress of the people, the Dispatch says:

"The rapid advance in all necessities of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great distress. There is no disguising the fact. We cannot see how unemployed persons, and how those who live on incomes and salaries, are to get along, especially at the inclement season of the year now rapidly approaching. How are they to buy shoes and clothing at the present rates? Nay, how long are these rates to prevail? A great auction may in a day or two run them all up fifty per cent! An auction; thus has become to be regarded by the people with as much dread as a battle! A defeat on the battle-field could hardly bring more suffering upon them. These questions are growing daily more and more important. Something must be done. Produce must be distributed, prices must be reduced, gains must be dispersed, or there will be suffering intense, and intense suffering will beget what? Think of it."

The same paper deploras the new draft, and says:

"Already we are beginning to feel the want of labor in those employments that are indispensable to existence. What are the people to do this winter for clothing, fuel and for other prime necessities of life, if the few producers who are left are turned into consumers by being drafted into the army. Our most pressing danger is the immense privation and suffering our people may endure if the producing power is any further diminished."

In the extreme South and Southwest there is if possible still greater destitution and sorrow among the de-luded people who in an evil hour gave themselves over to the crime of treason. When this causeless, wicked war was commenced by them, their land was teeming with wealth and plenty; but now by their own wanton rebellion against the government that gave them peace, protection and prosperity, they have spread a withering desolation over their own homes. Such are the fruits of treason in the South, and the only places where their wants are supplied and the general desolation measurably remedied, are where the Old Flag asserts its supremacy and gathers the people again under its protecting folds.

Whatever may be the issue of the great political struggle just closed, let every loyal man resolve NEVER to DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC! If in an evil hour mingled prejudice, defamation and disloyalty should prevail in the election of Judge Woodward to the gubernatorial chair, sadly as it must embarrass every faithful effort for the preservation of our National-

ity, it cannot absolve patriotic men from the sacred duty they owe to the government. It would dishearten our gallant army as if the chill of death had fallen upon it, and would nerve our deadly foes to fresh deeds of murder and desolation; it would threaten our finances and credit; retard the enlistment or conscription of men to fill our shattered ranks in the field, and in all probability it would be accepted abroad as an invitation to foreign governments for intervention by the recognition of the usurpation of Jeff. Davis; but in the face of all these new dangers, the loyal, faithful, determined hearts of the Union men can save the Republic.

We do not thus counsel in anticipation of such a fearful calamity to the Nation as the election of Judge Woodward. We are strong in the conviction that these columns will bear to our readers the glad tidings of the triumphant re-election of Gov. Curtin, the faithful and loyal Executive; but we would, in the first lull of the storm of partisan strife, teach the high, the holy duty every man owes to his imperiled Country. Whether Curtin or Woodward shall be the Executive of Pennsylvania—whether our Chief Magistrate shall be earnestly faithful or ever hesitate between infidelity and duty—still let the loyal men cling to the government and to the preservation of our Nationality with that hope and confidence that should ever inspire the friends of Right.

As we believe it must be, Gov. Curtin shall be chosen, it is well. Traitors in the South—sympathizers in the North—the foes of Free Institutions in the Old World, and loyal men everywhere, will be taught that the people of this Republic have resolved that it shall live, and that treason shall die; and the great battle will be more than half won. Faithful men will be cheered and encouraged to swell our armies, because assured that they and their cause will be sustained at home, and despairing traitors will quail before the invincible purpose of the North to maintain its honor—to give hope to its living, and hallow the memory of its dead. If, however, murderous treason should rejoice with the Democracy in Pennsylvania and Ohio over the election of Woodward and Vallandigham, the new perils of the Republic should but nerve loyal men to more faithful and untiring efforts to rescue it from its manifold foes.

Resolve that this government shall be maintained in honor through all the mutations of political struggles—that no suicidal triumph shall accomplish its destruction; and hope ever, in the God of Justice and a loyal People, for the ultimate triumph of Humanity and Freedom!

LITTLE Delaware has an election this fall for members of Congress. The Union men have nominated Hon. N. B. Smithers, present Secretary of State, and the Copperheads Charles Brown, late of Pennsylvania and of "tinder-box" notoriety. The Union platform squarely supports the war and the policy of the Administration, and although a Slave State, will elect the Union ticket by a decided majority. We subjoin the platform:

Resolved, 1. That the Union party of the State of Delaware is uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining the integrity of the national government, and that its power should be steadfastly and vigorously exerted until it has compelled submission to its rightful authority.

2. That this war is and should be waged only for the suppression of the rebellion and the vindication of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, but that in its conduct it is the duty, of the government to use every means in its power to subdue and utterly crush out the revolt against the laws of the land, and the rights of man.

3. That to this end we approve the policy of Emancipation and the employment of colored troops, as depriving our rebel enemies of a most powerful auxiliary, and as affording to ourselves material assistance by the enlistment of a species of force whose bravery and good conduct have been tested, and who will save our own race not only from the perils of the battle field, but the more deadly malaria of a southern climate. That if from this cause the slaves of rebels shall be set free, it will be justly attributable only to the evil counsels of bad men who have induced their masters to take up arms against the government, and have compelled it to war against slavery in its own defence.

4. That the temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was a measure constitutional and necessary; and recognizing its propriety in this crisis of a nation's peril, we commend the Administration that had the boldness to proclaim and the vigor to enforce it. That from our daily intercourse, we know that its announcement gave renewed assurance to loyal men, and that it was terrible to traitors only. That we entertain entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity and dispassionate justice of Abraham Lincoln. That throughout his whole administration he has evinced a tender regard not only for the rights, but the prejudices of a misguided people, combined with firm determination to uphold the au-

thority of the government, which has won the admiration of his friends and extorted the respect of his enemies.

SINGLE copies of the REPOSITORY can be had at the counter with or without wrappers. Price five cents.

LOCAL ITEMS.

OUR CITIZEN PRISONERS.—Capt. James M. Brown, of this place, has handed us the subjoined letter from Rev. T. V. Moore, formerly of Greencastle, but now of Richmond. He has visited our citizens who are held as prisoners in Richmond, and thus writes concerning them:

RICHMOND, Sept. 16, 1863. DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request in your letter of August 19th, I visited the nine citizens of Chambersburg here in prison. They are well, and say they are kindly treated and supplied with everything they need. I loaned Mr. Culbertson some money, and told them to apply to me for anything they wanted. I will do all I can to make their situation as comfortable as possible, and will see them as often as I can. Applied to Judge Old concerning their release. He said he had been trying to effect an arrangement with the U. S. Government by which non-combatants should not be imprisoned, and as soon as that was done, these men should be discharged. Perhaps if you were to get your Congressman, or other influential citizens to write to Washington, something might be done to put an end to this imprisonment of peaceful citizens on both sides. I have asked Judge Old to put their names first, if possible, on the list of exchanges as soon as a thing can be done. I fervently hope that something may soon be done to this end, but in the meantime let their friends know that any thing in my power to promote their comfort will be done. If in any other way I can render you or any of my former friends in Pennsylvania any service, it will be done with great pleasure. Meanwhile I am Very truly yours, T. V. Moore.

Mr. J. M. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.

FROM THE M'CLURE DRAGOONS.—We have a letter from the M'Clure Dragoons, Capt. Miles commanding. They are on the banks of the Lackawanna River, near Scranton; have built winter quarters, and expect to remain there until the draft is fully enforced. The members of the company had made arrangements to be assessed there, but the Assessor being a Copperhead and of course opposed to soldiers voting, miraculously disappeared on the day fixed for their assessment. The officers at once made arrangements to transfer their camp into another township, where they expected to be assessed. The members of the company have presented Capt. Miles with a handsome saddle and bridle. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Harmony in behalf of the men, and Capt. Miles responded in a neat speech thanking them for the manifestation of confidence and kindness. The Captain made a narrow escape a few days ago, in an effort to arrest a disorderly civilian. The fellow drew a revolver on Capt. Miles, but fortunately the cap exploded without discharging the pistol. He is now under guard for trial. The members of the company are all in good health.

IN A private letter from Lieut. S. M. McDowell, 26th Penna. Battery, dated Chambersburg, Sept. 20, 1863, he says: "We lost 37 horses, 4 guns and 5 drivers. Capt. Stevens was killed on Sunday, in trying to get off one of his guns. His body was left on the field. I made several narrow escapes on Saturday, my horse was struck with a ball, and one went through my shirt, just grazing my side, and another one passed through the sleeve of my coat. Ever since Monday we have been lying in rifle pits, expecting an attack all the time. If they come they will be thrashed, for we have the advantage of the ground and works. The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing: Capt. A. J. Stevens and Michael Harmony killed; Lieut. William Luitze wounded severely; Privates—Hassengoff badly, George Hoffman slightly, Gottfried Korrell badly, Wm. Krallman slightly, Wm. Gates in arm, James Lynch in leg, John Ewing in hand, Samuel Dine in arm, John Kohler, slightly, Geo. Burns slightly, J. R. Borland slightly, Robert Ewing slightly, Henry Dory slightly, John M. Kern missing.

THE 77th AT CHICKAMAUGA.—We have not been able to find a complete list of the killed and wounded of the 77th Regiment at Chickamauga. Capt. J. E. Walker, of Co. A, has written his brother at Waynesboro, giving the casualties in his company. Jona. J. Good and Jacob Lortz were killed; Jacob Sites wounded in shoulder slightly and Jere. Row slightly in leg; and Jere. Cooper, Jere. Major, was captured. Messrs. Sergt. O. J. Gamble, Corporals S. O. Skinner and James Rouzer, and James Wineaman, Henry Henicle, John Waddles, Samuel Wolff, John Wolf, Thomas Wickline, Henry Bastian and John A. Wood are missing, and were probably captured. Lieut. Thos. G. Cochran, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Col. David Miles (a brother of Capt. Geo. Miles) of the 79th, are also reported captured.

THE OLD DRAFT.—Capt. Wm. B. Lane, United States disbursing officer, heretofore stationed at Philadelphia, arrived at Harrisburg last week. He is under orders from the War Department to proceed to the various counties in the State for the purpose of settling and paying the expenses of the draft of 1862. This, we understand, he will proceed to do without delay, his orders upon the subject being peremptory. This will be good news to the various Deputy Marshals and others interested. The payment of their claims has been inexcessably delayed.

PICKET WOUNDED.—One of the cavalry pickets was wounded near Mercersburg one night last week. The Journal says that several persons were observed loitering in the woods near the picket post in the afternoon, and still remaining there after dark, at which time they deliberately and without any provocation whatever, fired several shots at the picket, wounding him severely in the leg. Great exertions are being made to ascertain the whereabouts of the scoundrels that would thus unprovokedly, in Pennsylvania, fire on a picket at his post.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Ryder in to-day's paper. He is an experienced fruit-culturist, and has devoted much attention to it for a number of years. The finest specimens of fruit we have seen in Franklin county this season came from Mr. Ryder's Nurseries. He is a man of the highest character, and persons at a distance can order trees, vines or plants from him with entire confidence that the orders will be filled with the utmost fidelity.

THE 5-20 year U. S. loan increases in popularity every day. The last issue is now going out at the rate of about 1,000,000 daily. Those of our friends who still desire to invest in this loan, should do so without delay. The Bonds are still to be had at the Bank and are now furnished with but a few days delay. Subscribers holding receipts can now receive their bonds by calling at the Bank.

WE have a communication from McConnellburg reflecting severely upon the conduct of an officer who has figured somewhat in these columns recently. The game isn't worth the powder. We are thankful, however, to our correspondent for the facts—they may be useful sometime.

MR. Wm. BUCHANAN, of this county, who was a private in Capt. Stevens' Battery, and connected with the 77th Penna. regiment, died recently in Nashville, of consumption. He was on his way home when he died. He was a brave soldier.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be Episcopal service in the Lutheran Church next Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hour. Rev. C. H. Forney will preach in the Winebrenner Church on next Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

MR. JAMES H. CRAIG, of Amberson's Valley, died recently in the Military Hospital at Tallahassee. He was a member of Co. A, Capt. Walker, and was a gallant soldier.

A TRIUMPH IN MECHANISM.—Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson certainly deserve the credit of having given the world, in the great Sewing Machine which bears their name, one of the mechanical prodigies of the nineteenth century. We have already announced the fact in these columns that these celebrated machines triumphantly carried off the palm of victory at the State Agricultural Fair, which closed at Norristown on Friday, October 2, as it had previously done at the Annual Fair of the American Institute in the city of New York, and as in fact it has uniformly done wherever it has been placed in competition with its most distinguished rivals in the land.

A success and awarded pre-eminence so uniform rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that it has several formidable rivals to contend with, the proprietors of which have made herculean efforts to take the lead in the Sewing Machine race, but all to no purpose. The Wheeler & Wilson instrument looms up today far above all competitors as the Sewing Machine of the age. The above superior Machine can be had of Mrs. Mary Davis at Mrs. E. C. Grover's Millinery Store, a few doors North of J. W. Taylor's Hotel.

TO PURIFY CIDER.—Persons wishing to purify Cider can get a preparation at Miller & Hensley's for that purpose. It stops fermentation and renders the cider clear and sparkling.

HEYSE & CRESSLER are receiving a very desirable stock of Drugs, Medicines, Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Brushes and Pocket Books, all of which they offer at very low prices.

BUY your Kerosene Oil from Gelwicks, he is agent for the best Oil Companies in the State and always sells the best oil wholesale and retail.

Go to Gelwicks' wholesale and retail store, see the large stock and get bargains.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

A PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln has issued the following proclamation: The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign states, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere; while in the theatre of military conflict, except that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The needful diversions of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence have not arrested the plough, the shuttle or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people; I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the aspirations and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence, for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners and sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity and union. My testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this third

day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Enemy Routed near Shelbyville. BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN.

125 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

300 PRISONERS & 4 GUNS TAKEN.

The Capture of Shelbyville and McMinnville.

From Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Republican extra says the Government has received despatches from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 9th, and from other officers on duty at his headquarters. Also, official despatches from Nashville, all containing reports most encouraging for the National cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th instant, below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for his wounded. Over one hundred of the enemy were left on the field, and also a large number of wounded. Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying rebels, who scattered panic-stricken, that being the only means of escaping the great military cordon established by Gen. Rosecrans. The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired and the telegraph communication is established. The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and disgraceful to the rebel arms as was that of Lawrence by the rebel Quantrell. We had neither forces nor stores there beyond those of the inhabitants, many of them secessionists, and they were robbed and their houses burned. They were without protection, hence the disgrace to the Confederates who made such an unmilitary onslaught upon the place.

Bragg's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure, so far as any damage whatever being done to the defenses or to our gallant army. A few women and children were frightened, and a few dwellings were burned.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Gen. Crook, commanding a brigade of cavalry twelve miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon came up with portion of Whorton's rebel cavalry. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in one hundred and twenty-five rebels being killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. The rebels were in full retreat and our forces pursuing. No casualties to the federals are reported.

The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since Thursday, and the railroad will be in running order to-morrow to Bridgeport. No rebel prisoners are confined in Louisville, except Dick McCann and thirty of his men.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

The New York Daily News, a Copperhead rebel paper, has a Richmond Correspondent. In a late letter he thus depicts the disappointment in rebellion at Bragg's failure to crush Rosecrans at Chickamauga:

Bragg has fought a battle, and Bragg has reported to the Department that he gained a great victory. But Gen. Bragg does not mention what his losses were, although we know that, according to the accounts of the sanguinary conflict, the battles near Chattanooga may be called drawn fights—both opponents as terribly up to. To a great extent, Gen. Bragg has lost the confidence of the people, from the fact that he has so often deceived them by false dispatches, crediting himself with victories when he actually suffered a most disastrous defeat—for instance at Shiloh. But the public is credulous, and any rumors of a victory set them ablaze, and no matter who is the leader, he is at once exalted.

The list of killed, wounded and missing will not fall short of 30,000. Among the latter is Brig. Gen. Adams, of Texas, who was reported badly wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Thirteen Generals have been put hors de combat in the last engagement, and have been either killed, wounded or captured. The brave Gen. Kemper, who has recently been exchanged for the Federal Gen. Graham, remains still in the city. He is very feeble in health, but expects soon to assume active duties. His promotion is earnestly solicited by his numerous friends, and as soon as he is able to take the field, it will be as Major General.

Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Virginia, has been in town for two days past, consulting with the authorities as to future movements. It is understood that the army is about to go into winter quarters, but this information is imparted merely as "Court gossip." The general impression, however, is that Gen. Lee will not move from his fortified positions on the Rapidan and Gordonsville unless sorely pressed by Meade's army, in which case he can readily fall back on the intrenchments around this city.

The flower of the army is at present with Bragg. Gen. Longstreet on being ordered to re-enforce the army on the Tennessee, received permission to pick his men. He selected his favorite Generals, the lamented Hood and Gen. Jenkins, who was the terror of the foe on the Nansensmond last spring, and a number of others well and favorably known. Having such veteran troops to fight with, men who have so often been baptized in the blood of Mars, and distinguished themselves in every battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg, Bragg was expected to annihilate the Union army, and not only to recapture Chattanooga, but also pursue the flying enemy and at once take possession of Nashville, and, in fact, of all Tennessee. Longstreet feels the disgrace badly, and only his great patriotism and devotion to country cause him to serve under an officer who is greatly inferior to him, as a man and a soldier. It will astonish no one to hear very soon that Braxton Bragg has been relieved, and General Longstreet ordered to assume his command. Such a result would give general satisfaction.

A sword is to be presented to Gen. Thomas. One would think that some other officers need swords more than he does. He seems to have a good one all along, and to have made good use of it.

LATEST NEWS!



THE OLD FLAG!

The People Vindicate their Loyalty!

Northern Sympathy Played Out!

Gov. Curtin Re-Elected by over 20,000 Majority!

OHIO LOYAL TO THE CORE!

Special Dispatch to the Repository.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14—2 P. M. From returns received, Gov. Curtin is re-elected by over 20,000 majority.

THE STATE.

From dispatches received we give the following majorities in the counties reported.

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Majority. Includes Philadelphia (9,000), Allegheny (8,000), Lancaster (6,000), Chester (3,000), Dauphin (1,500), Delaware (1,600), Franklin (250), Berks (6,500), Schuylkill (2,100), Luzerne (5,000), Adams (200), Lebanon (1,000), Snyder (425).

The Buckeyes After the Traitor Vallandigham!

BROUGH'S MAJORITY IMMENSE!

Special Dispatch to the Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Ohio gives heavy gains for Brough over Todd's vote in 1861. Cincinnati gives 4,000 majority for Brough. [Todd was elected by some 60,000 majority in 1861—Ed. Rev.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY REDEEMED!

The Entire Union County Ticket Elected!

One Union Assemblyman and Probably Two Elected!

We subjoin the returns from the several districts of Franklin county received up to 2 P. M. this morning. It will be seen that material gains for the Union are given in nearly every district, and there is no doubt of the election of the entire Union county ticket by a majority of from 250 to 300. There seems to be no doubt of the Election of Lieut. Hill to the Legislature. His majority over Horton will not be less than 300 in Franklin. The vote may be close between Sharpe and Gray, for the other seat; but we hope for the election of Gray. We have no definite advices from Fulton; but the Democratic majority cannot be over 250. The struggle has been a bitter and earnest one, and the result is a most signal triumph to the Union cause.

Table with 4 columns: District, AUD. GEN. 1862, GOV. 1862, and another column. Lists districts like North Ward, South Ward, Antrim, Concord, Dry Run, Fayetteville, Greenvillage, Guilford, Hamilton, Lettickeny, Loudon, Lurcan, Metal, Montgomery, Orrtown, Pevers, Quince, Southampton, St. Thomas, S. Spring, Warren, Washington, Welsh Run.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is exciting. For several days past a movement has been going on in the Rebel Army which has caused considerable anxiety. Early on Saturday morning, one of General Kilpatrick's cavalry brigades attempted a reconnaissance on the south side of Robertson's River, when they were met by a large body of Stuart's Cavalry. After fighting an hour Kilpatrick was obliged to fall back upon our Infantry reserves. Another severe contest ensued when the Infantry was also obliged to give way, losing a considerable number of prisoners. A detachment of our cavalry then made a gallant dash at the enemy and recaptured all but 15 or 20 of our lost men. The whole of our force, however, was pushed back toward Culpeper, contesting every foot of the ground. Heavy firing was heard in the afternoon, indicating that the contest had been resumed. It is believed that the Rebels have been changing their line, with a view to making a demonstration upon our right rear and cut off our railroad communication. It is said that Gen. Meade is fully prepared for any movement, and ready to receive them at any point they may choose to attack.