

defiance to the execution of the laws and to the sovereignty of the Government As Democrats, and therefore as loyal men, we can know no other principle of political action, but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that the best evidence of our firm purpose to do so is, that as a part of the people, we will demand the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts and the preservation of the Union in its perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, North as well as South, who assail our Constitution, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of these States. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting the entire provision in the Constitution of the United States, relative to the return of fugitives from labor from any State, truly said that he found that provision "as plainly written in the Constitution as any other;" and in the same address he justly declared, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Yet the Abolitionists of the North are to day bringing to bear upon President Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert all the powers which his official position in present circumstances affords, to set counter to this plain provision in the Constitution and to his own pledge to the American people. This pressure has been so great that the President, in his high position, was induced to appeal to the Union-Loving Congressmen from the Border Slave States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass meetings, and with our patriotic and determined voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that relief which he seeks. Let us assure him that the only relief he can ever obtain is from the loyal masses, numbering at least 300,000 men in Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that as they are the sources of all power, and are the supreme power in the land, they intend to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," against all its foes, whether Abolitionists or Secessionists.

Come fellow countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despotism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as it has the power to do so, devote the 17th of September next to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the government in opposition to the deadly and fatal counsels I need not allude to which the Abolitionists seek to give. Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce collision of forces. If, by this is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Constitution, at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while we feel to surrender these rights would degrade our manhood and, therefore no such surrender ever will be made, yet as good citizens we will yield everything but our honor and these rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to you, we have the right to expect, and I trust had hope, ye, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong, and impute direful catastrophes which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution—of the laws, and therefore of the perseverance of perfect order. Standing up as we do, only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil but, which may you—my countrymen, and the officers of the Government co-operating, guided by kind heaven—avert.

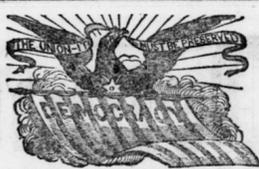
F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Democratic
State Central Committee
Philadelphia, August 14th, 1862.

THURLOW WEED'S OPINION OF GREELEY.

"We rejoice over this (President Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley,) because it will separate the wheat from the chaff." It induces Union men to the right, leaving disunionists to turn to the left. It rebukes the intolerance of journalists who seek to control the Government and to command the Army. It betrays the teeth and cuts the claws of those who aided the secessionists in ripening the rebellion; who aided them again in uniting the whole South against us; and who now, in the face of fresh disasters, arrogantly demand what would divide and destroy the North.

"In this emergency—this hour of eminent peril—men who keep out of the army themselves, seek to distract and to divide the people and to weaken the Government, by persisting forward their one idea. These men, by letters and in person, have been arrogantly dictating to the President, a policy which, if adopted, annihilate the hopes and the welfare of our country and the people—unsuccessful in their scheme, the Evening Post demanded, and the Tribune assumed to give, the names of those who, in the Cabinet, dared to resist newspaper dictation."—*Albany Evening Journal, (Rep.)*

RETURN OF THE HARRISBURG EDITORS.—The editors and publishers of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union recently imprisoned at Washington, reached home on Saturday evening last, and met a most enthusiastic reception from their friends. The depot was thronged on the arrival of the train, and a procession being formed the "exiles" were escorted to their homes, with every demonstration of heartfelt regard.—*Constitutional Union.*



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

STATE, DISTRICT & COUNTY TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. WM. ELWELL, of Bradford County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan County.
JOHN C. ELLIS, of Montour County.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THERON VAUGHN, of Mehoopany.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunkhannock Bor.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES MULLISON, of Tunkhannock Tp.

FOR CORONER,
J. M. CAREY, of Northmoreland.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN G. SPAULDING, of Forkston.

PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

RESOLVED, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people of the government of the non-slaveholding States have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.—Resolution of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, passed February 11th, 1851.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so." There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.—President LINCOLN'S inaugural address March 4th, 1861.

"Let there should be some reasonableness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed. The Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he will probably have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and the people under the Constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address."—President LINCOLN'S Message to the Extra Session of Congress, July 4th, 1861.

"RESOLVED, That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Resolution of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, passed, July 22nd, 1862.

The able, and patriotic Address of the State Central Democratic Committee, "To the Democrats, and all other friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania," which commences on the last column of the first page of this issue, we commend to the careful perusal of all our readers. The caption was inadvertently left off. The address, however, is none the less readable.

OUR NOMINEES.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the names of the Candidates, nominated at our Convention, held on Monday last.

The men comprising it were of the true stamp, and have formed a ticket that can and should be elected. The deliberations of the Convention were characterized by a harmony and unity of purpose, rarely found in a body of men of equal number; even the disappointed candidates, as far as we have yet learned, express themselves as entirely satisfied with the nominations made; and will to a man, cheerfully support them.

Time and space permitting, we shall shortly give a more extended notice of the candidates put in nomination. Meanwhile, our democratic friends may rely upon it, that the ticket is a good one, and well deserving of their support.

Intense excitement was produced in Philadelphia and New York, by the charge of treason, made by Greeley, against General McClellan, on Monday last. Street fights and brawls occurred between the Greeleyites and the friends of the General. Despatches announcing the fact, were torn by the infuriated populace from the bulletin boards. Rumors were freely circulated that McClellan had been arrested as a traitor. How long, in the name of humanity, will this traitor Greeley be allowed to discourage enlistments, and weaken our cause, by traducing the Generals now leading our patriotic army?

WYOMING COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Delegates elected by the Democratic voters of Wyoming County, on Saturday, the 31st August, 1862, met in Convention at Tunkhannock, Sept. 1st, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for County Offices, to be voted for at the next general election; and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees in the Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Districts, of which Wyoming forms a part, for the purpose of placing in nomination Candidates to be voted for, for the several offices of President Judge, Congressman, State Senator, and Representatives.

On motion of Richard Lott, Elijah Ball, Esq., of Nicholson, was chosen President of the Convention.

On motion of R. R. Little, Harvey Sickler, Geo. S. Tutton, and Henry W. Fassett, were chosen Secretaries.

DELEGATES.

The several districts being called over, in alphabetical order, the delegates from each came forward and presented their credentials, as follows:
Braintrim—Martin Keeney, Benj. Zeigler.
Clinton—Samuel Carpenter, Daniel Bidleman.
Exeter—George Winters, Henry Wall.
Eaton—John Lee, John Ney.
Forkston—Hiram Hitchcock, Peter McQueen.

Falls—Asher Fitch, Wm. Wellér.
Lemon—Nathan Keim, Henry Harris.
Mehoopany—Richard Lott, J. C. Herman.
Monroe—H. W. Carpenter, Samuel Billings.
Meshoppen—John Melhuish, P. O. Dunlap.
North Branch—James Goetehus, Martin Santee.

Northmoreland—J. M. Carey, Augustus Ellsworth.
Nicholson—Elijah Ball, E. N. Bacon.
Overfield—David Patrick, Jos. G. Osborn.

Tunkhannock Borough—Azor Stemples, Wm. F. Terry.
Tunkhannock Township—James Mullison, R. R. Little.
Washington—S. G. Brenton, Thomas Ellsworth.

Windham—Jasper Fassett, R. R. Garey.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

On motion of Wm. F. Terry, R. R. Little was nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for President Judge.

Mr. Little arose, and after thanking the Convention, declined the nomination; and moved that the Convention concur in the nomination, by Columbia and Sullivan Counties, of Hon. Wm. Elwell, of Bradford County, as President Judge of this Judicial District, and that Geo. S. Tutton, and Thos. B. Wall, be appointed Conferees, to meet other appointed by those counties to place him in nomination. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On motion, it was resolved that Ahira Gay and John Jackson, be appointed Congressional Conferees, without instructions, to meet others in this Congressional District, and that said Conference be held at Tunkhannock, on Friday, the 19th instant.

SENATORIAL.

On motion, Hon. Wm. M. Platt and Wm. F. Terry, were appointed Senatorial Conferees, without instructions, to meet other Conferees in this Senatorial District.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Resolutions, offered by R. R. Little, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1, That Harvey Sickler and John G. Spaulding, are hereby appointed Representative Conferees, to meet the Conferees from the Counties of Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, and that they are hereby instructed to vote for Geo. D. Jackson, of Sullivan county, and John C. Ellis, of Montour, as candidates for Representative for the ensuing year.

Resolved 2, That the Representative Conferees of Wyoming County be, and hereby are instructed to insist in the Representative Conference, on the right of Wyoming and Columbia counties to the members of the legislature, to be elected in the fall of 1863.

COMMISSIONER.

As candidates for Commissioner, John Melhuish nominated P. C. Clayton. Richard Lott nominated C. L. Vaughn. John Ney nominated Timothy Jayne. P. O. Dunlap nominated Theron Vaughn. E. N. Bacon nominated Nehemiah Oakley.

On the sixth ballot, Theron Vaughn of Mehoopany, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated as candidate for Commissioner.

On motion of E. N. Bacon, the nomination was made unanimous.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

On motion, Harvey Sickler was nominated by acclamation, as candidate for the office of District Attorney.

TREASURER.

As candidates for Treasurer, Azor Stemples nominated James Mullison. Wm. F. Terry nominated Thos. D. Stonier. J. M. Carey nominated Jason Miers. John Melhuish nominated Samuel G. Brenton.

On the second ballot, James Mullison, of Tunkhannock Township, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for the office of Treasurer.

CORONER.

Dr. J. M. Carey, of Northmoreland, was then nominated by acclamation, for the office of Coroner.

AUDITOR.

John G. Spaulding and Richard Lott were nominated as candidates for Auditor. John G. Spaulding of Forkston, having received a majority on the first ballot, was declared duly nominated.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The following named persons were appointed as the Democratic Standing Committee

for the ensuing year:

John V. Smith, Tunkhannock Borough.
D. D. Dewitt, Tunkhannock Township.
Nicholas Overfield, Meshoppen.
Wm. Benedict, Eaton.
Ziba Billings, Monroe.
E. N. Bacon, Eaton.
S. D. Ingham, Mehoopany.
Wm. Weller, Falls.
Henry W. Fassett, Windham.

DELEGATE TO STATE CONVENTION.

Dr. J. V. Smith was unanimously nominated as Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions were then offered by Hon. R. R. Little, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—1. That we unanimously endorse the Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last.

Resolved—2. That the "unnecessary and injurious civil war," that is now desolating the country and threatening the permanency of our government ceased to be a political question from the time that Congress refused to adopt any measures of honorable compromise of the difficulties that had grown out of Northern and Southern sectionalism, and the consequent commencement of hostilities in the bombardment of Fort Sumter—that from that time there has been but one proper mode of dealing with the question, namely, by keeping it distinct and separate from politics, to unite the whole North in the effort to bring the rebellion to an end by force; and to this end, all conservative men are called upon to unite with us in a determined effort to create a United North, by putting down and driving to the wall that misguided and mischievous faction, whose sole aim is to impair northern unity of purpose, and paralyze northern effort, by forever intruding the most unfortunate, fatal, and disastrous of all political issues, (the issue of Negro emancipation) upon the people's councils; by persistently striving to coerce the President into the adoption of a policy that must prove fatal to the Union by seeking to impair public confidence in the integrity of the Administration; and by creating in the ranks of our armies suspicion and distrust of the fidelity and loyalty of their leaders.

Resolved 3, That the "suspension of political parties until the close of the war," is only advocated by the party in power, and because it is in power—that the utter hollowness and hypocrisy of the advocates of this policy is shown by the fact that they are scrupulously careful to keep up their own political organization, and to keep all their political machinery in full operation, as well as by the fact that in the multitude of civil appointments made and being made under Republican authority, none but Republicans "of the straightest sect," or renegade Democrats, are recognized.

Resolved 4, That in all free governments there have always been, and must of necessity be at least two political parties—that the integrity, permanency, and fidelity of such governments to constitutional authority, imperatively demand an opposition party—that without such party, there would be no accountability, and without accountability no government can be trusted. "No Party," therefore, simply means "let there be no opposition to the plundering of the government by government officials and favored partisans." It means, "let the party in power remain in power, without question as to the mode in which power may be exercised." It means "no criticism of the conduct of government officials, whatever disaster or ruin may follow." It means "no discussion of measures of governmental policy." It means "silence, acquiescence, or imprisonment."

Resolved 5, That in sustaining the President under the tremendous pressure to which he has been subjected by the Radical wing, of his own party, the Democratic party has afforded ample and conclusive evidence of its desire to give all its strength to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and that the responsibility for that absence of unity of purpose in the North which is essential to success, rests solely with that party whose whole aim has been to convert the war into a miserable crusade, against the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and in doing so, to overthrow the constitution, and render disunion perpetual.—Therefore,

Resolved 6, That the arrest and imprisonment of loyal Democrats by order of an administration that ignores the open and avowed treason of a large body of the members of its own party, is a monstrous exercise of despotic power that the Democratic party of the North is called upon to resist by all lawful and constitutional means at its command—that it is no part of the business of Democrats to discourage enlistments, and that this is not the true motive of their arrest, is abundantly shown by the fact that those members of the Republican party who have constantly and persistently labored to discourage enlistments because the war has not been prosecuted to an unlawful and ruinous purpose, (that of negro emancipation) have been allowed to continue their labors without even a word of censure from the government.

Resolved 7, That we heartily approve the course of our Representatives, Geo. S. Tutton, and L. L. Tate, Esqrs, at the last session of the Legislature, as characterized by fidelity, intelligence, and devotion to sound principles.

Resolved 8, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the North Branch Democrat.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

ELIJAH BALL, Pres't.

HARVEY SICKLER,
Geo. S. TUTTON,
HENRY W. FASSETT, Sec'ys.

War News

TERRIFIC FIGHTING FOR THREE DAYS.

Our Loss not Less than 8000—That of the Enemy at Least Sixteen Thousand!

Gen. Pope's Official Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. The following despatch from General Pope has been received at the War Department:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 23, 10 o'clock, P. M.—To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the Division I had ordered to take post there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike; Reno and one division of Heintzelman to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction.

McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy, which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through Thoroughfare Gap. This was completely accomplished, Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell, in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

The Division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action, routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, and capturing their camps and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike toward Warrenton.

He was met when six miles west of Centreville, by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness.

The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus the affair rests.

Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville, and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General.

Later.

HEAD QUARTERS FIELD OF BATTLE, GROVETON, near Gainesville, Aug. 30, 5 A. M.—Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.—We fought a terrific battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight, until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz-John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves.

Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle-field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reaches me from the front that the enemy is retreating towards the mountain. I go forward at once to see.

We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form an idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Com'd'g.

Gen. McDowell's Second Appearance on Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Chase received this afternoon, through Gen. Pope's messenger, the following note from General McDowell, dated

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, at 6:15 MORNING, August 30.—Dear Governor:—Please telegraph Mrs. McDowell that I have gone through a second battle of Bull Run, on the identical field of last year, and am unhurt. The victory is decidedly ours.

Very sincerely, IRVIN McDOWELL.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

Affairs at Alexandria—A Pennsylvania Brigade—Rebel Scouts at Chain Bridge.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30.—There has been heavy firing heard to-day in the direction of Centreville, and the contest of Friday was undoubtedly renewed this morning.

Telegraphic communication has been re-established to Manassas, and the cars are running as far as Bull Run. The bridge and railroad are being repaired with the greatest despatch, and trains will probably extend their trips to-morrow. There are still a large number of troops in Alexandria awaiting transportation to the field of battle.

A Pennsylvania brigade, comprising the One-hundred-and-twenty-third, One-hundred-and-thirty-third, One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth Regiments, under Gen. Cook, were to march to-day.

The patients who were able to be moved from the Alexandria hospitals were taken to Washington, to make room for the wounded who are to arrive to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—General Pope's statement that General Heintzelman's corps would move on the enemy at daylight, is confirmed to-day by the heavy firing heard

from that vicinity. Rumors of successes of various kinds have reached here, but they need confirmation.

Yesterday Rebel scouts were seen at Langley's, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a surprise in that direction.

The impression prevails that the Rebels have been entrapped, and the results of the recent manoeuvring is looked for with intense interest.

A SEVERE BATTLE IN KENAUKEY.

Retreat of Our Troops to Lexington—Gen. Nelson Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—On Friday afternoon the Rebels beyond Richmond, Kentucky, drove in our Cavalry. Gen. Mansion, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Indiana, moved up, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. Gen. Mansion bivouacked for the night. On Saturday morning Gen. Mansion advanced with two regiments and four guns, and coming up with the enemy a fight began, with heavy loss on both sides.

The enemy attempted to turn their left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers. The Sixty-ninth Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the Rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our column. General Mansion ordered a retreat and fell back three miles, and then reformed the line of battle on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks. The firing by artillery was kept up briskly by both sides.

After fighting about two hours, the enemy advanced on the right flank, under cover of the woods, and, after severe fighting, succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately took place to our original camping ground. Here Gen. Nelson came up, and after great efforts succeeded in rallying the men, and formed another line of battle. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and some of the guns were left without men to work them, all having been killed or wounded.

Gen. Nelson was wounded about three o'clock P. M. when our men again fell back, retreating to Lexington.

The enemy's force numbered from 12,000 to 20,000. Our forces engaged were the Ninety-fifth Ohio, the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Sixty-sixth and Seventy-first Indiana, with Mundy's and Metcalf's cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known.

Lieutenant-Colonel Topping and Major Kunkle, of the Seventy-first Indiana were killed.

General Wright left this morning, to take the field. General Wallace leaves to night to join him. A large number of regiments are en route to Lexington.

THE VERY LATEST.

JACKSON FORCES HIS WAY THROUGH OUR TROOPS.

A Junction formed with Gen. Lee—Fearful Loss on both sides.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.—According to all accounts, General Jackson yesterday succeeded in forcing his way through the Federal troops surrounding him, and effected a junction with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not attained without fearful loss on both sides, and the most desperate fighting occurred.

From all that can be learned, in the absence of any regular report, the corps of McDowell, Porter, Heintzelman and Sigel were engaged, the former having the left, the latter the right, and the others operating about the centre. The principal fighting seems to have been on the left and centre.

THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED BY HIS FRIENDS.

The letter from President Lincoln to Horace Greeley, on the slavery question, has been received with various and conflicting comments. Some think it the most "clear, dispassionate, conscientious and patriotic" paper yet presented on this vexed question of slavery, whilst others see the "negro in the woodpile" in this as in all the letters and messages which the President issues on this subject. In order that our readers may see in what light this letter of Mr. Lincoln is received by his old personal and political friends, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, we give the following extract from that paper of the 27th:

A LA BUNSBY.—A correspondent who doesn't like a recent subjective deliverance on Slavery in the War for the Union, insists that it is only paralleled by a charge of Illinois Justice to a jury empaneled to try an issue between two partners who had quarrelled and broken up. The charge ran thus:

"If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and gave this note for the interest, and that the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow which he warranted not broachy, and the warranty was broken by reason of the broachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant, but the defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or beef, then the jury must find out how they will decide the case; for the Court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she do, is at considerable nought how such a case should exactly be decided."

As President Lincoln is eminently fond of a joke, it is to be hoped he will "see the point" of this one.