

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, July 4, 1862.

WHEREAS, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

1st. RESOLVED, That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

2d. RESOLVED, That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws. Such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs us of life and of treasure; with such a purpose alone we can hope for success.

3d. RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Union is not to be accomplished by the use of force, but by the peaceful and lawful means of the Constitution.

4th. RESOLVED, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the States of the South into a theatre of civil war, and to enter into competition with the Federal Government, is a crime against the Union, and should be met by the severest penalties of the law.

5th. RESOLVED, That the party fanaticism or crime, which seeks to turn the States of the South into a theatre of civil war, and to enter into competition with the Federal Government, is a crime against the Union, and should be met by the severest penalties of the law.

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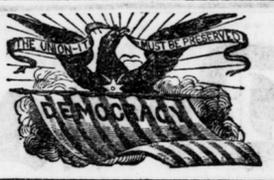
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The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 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 R. MULLISON, of Tunkhannock Tp.

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

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

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to Resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, a MASS MEETING will be held at TUNKHANNOCK BOROUGH on WEDNESDAY, the 17th DAY of SEPT. INST., to celebrate that day as the ANNIVERSARY of the day of the adoption of the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES.

Democrats and all other loyal citizens of Wyoming County, are respectfully invited to meet at the time and place aforesaid, to commemorate the adoption of the constitution of the United States of America.

EMINENT SPEAKERS are expected to participate in the celebration.

JOHN V. SMITH, Tunkhannock Borough. D. D. DEWITT, Tunkhannock Township. NICHOLAS OVERFIELD, Meshoppen.

WM. BENEDICT, Eaton. ZEA BILLINGS, Monroe.

E. N. BACON, Eaton. S. D. INGHAM, Mehoopany.

WM. WELLES, Falls. HENRY W. FASSETT, Windham.

Democratic Standing Committee.

THE STAMP ACT.

A new era in the commercial and business affairs of this county, will commence on the first of next month, that being the time fixed by law for the commencement of that portion of the United States tax law, relating to Stamp duties.

On and after the 1st of October, there shall be levied, collected and paid, reads the act "Stamp duties, therein specified, on all agreements, contracts, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, conveyances, deeds, mortgages, leases, contracts for hire or use of land, powers of attorney, ware house receipts, legal documents, writs, summonses, &c. &c., excepting those issued by Justices of the Peace, and in criminal suits."

This is a mode of taxation entirely new to the people of this Country. The attempt by England to impose what is known as the "Stamp act" upon the colonies, just previous to the breaking out of the Revolution in 1776, was determinedly resisted by them, and was one of the prime causes of separation from the mother country.

After the lapse of nearly a century, this one of the most odious of all methods of raising revenue, is to be restored, to remain, a check, and trammel upon the commercial prosperity of the Anglo American race, in all probability, for a longer period than they have been free from that incubus. To a people so long accustomed, as ours have been, to free and untrammelled commercial intercourse, this restriction, will at all times, seem burdensome and oppressive.

Its adoption with all classes, and especially the plain farmers of our country at first, will no doubt be difficult by reason of its novelty. That a man cannot rent a room in his house, or a cabbage patch upon his farm, to a neighbor without having the contract or memorandum of it, upon stamped paper, at a cost of a half dollar or a dollar, as the case may be, will indeed seem strange to many.

That such instrument if written on unstamped paper, will be absolutely void, and subject the person making it, to heavy penalties, will seem to many oppressive, if not unjust. That an agreement to pay for, or return a bushel of corn, borrowed or bought by a man of his neighbor, has also to be on stamped paper, and will, if written on any other, be such an offence as will subject the maker to a fine of fifty dollars, will, to many, seem to be an infringement of the natural rights of man.

In the course of time, when our people shall have become accustomed to the workings of this law, familiar with its details, and unured to its burdens, the "Stamp act," once so odious to our fathers, may be looked upon by their posterity, as a necessary and proper method of raising revenue for the support of the Government, and the payment of its debts.

It is to be hoped, however they will always remember the party whose policy made it necessary; and who were the first to impose upon a people, who, but for that party and its policy might have lived on in uninterrupted prosperity, and in blissful ignorance of the practical workings of a "stamp act" for ages yet to come.

NEWS BY THE LATE MAIL.

It is impossible in the small compass of a weekly paper, to give any thing more than a brief notice of the important and stirring events of the past week. A defeat more disastrous than that at Bull Run, of more than a year ago has been suffered by our army at that place. Generals Pope and McDowell are charged, the first with imbecility the latter with treason—Pope has been relieved from his command and assigned to a department in the west—Mc Dowell is now being tried by a court martial.

The rebels following up their success have crossed the Potomac at three places some forty miles above Washington. They have taken possession of Poolesville, Dornestown, Fredrick Md. The inhabitants of Chambersburg and Hanover of York and Green counties in this state are fleeing in anticipation of an attack on those places.

Active preparations are going on to meet the invading army of the rebels all along the border counties. The design of the rebels in thus invading Pennsylvania is said to be the destruction of the Northern central Rail-Road. Fears are entertained that they have designs upon Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Their force is said to number one hundred and fifty thousand men, and two hundred pieces of artillery.

Large numbers of men and several distinguished officers have fallen during the late battles. Among the latter are Generals Kearney, and Fletcher and Webster. Citizens in various parts of the state have closed business and formed themselves into companies for drill under the late proclamation of the Governor.

Our forces have been driven from Nashville Tennessee, and the rebel force are now in Kentucky and threaten Cincinnati and other towns along the Ohio. The Republican County Convention which met at this place on Monday last, after nominating a temporary chairman, retired for secret consultation in the Grand Jury Room.

After which they came forth with very honest faces and in the day light went over the ceremony again of electing Jacob Kenney President, and E. Frear and C. H. Loomis Secretaries, under the admirable (?) management of the Rev. Jakey, the business was commenced at the head, tail, and middle, all at the same time, and was finally gone through with.

We give below the result of the internal labors of this ponderous convention, and of its preponderous president. PRESIDENT JUDGE. Knowing that there was not a shadow of a chance to elect a President Judge by them in this district, they very Patriotically (?) concurred in the nomination of Wm. Elwell, the democratic candidate for that office, being the same gentleman that Gov. Curtin refused to appoint last year, "because he was a Democrat."

Queere: If Mr. Elwell had been a candidate for congress, would they have so far "for gotten party," as to have concurred in his nomination? CONGRESS. Geo. Landon, had the wires all in his own hands, but as an ingenious political dodger, Peter M. Osterhout Esq. was put up very much as a farmer sets up a "straw man," to deceive the crows. The confederates appointed for him will no doubt cast their votes for, and place "Tonage tax swindle"—George, in nomination.

STATE SENATOR. Benj. Hall received the nomination as a compliment.—Bradford and Susquehanna Counties having previously arranged that matter between them. Mr Hall will see his name in the papers for a week or two in close proximity to the words "State Senator," and there his honors will end.

REPRESENTATIVE. Rev. Jacob Kennedy, a ranting abolition preacher, of long standing, short breath, and round belly, was put in nomination as a compliment, for the admirable manner in which he presided over the Convention. Jakey will scowl and sweat, and fume, and sputter abolitionism a long time before his rotund figure will find a resting place in the house of Representatives.

COUNTY TICKET. The following ticket was placed in nomination for County officers. FOR COMMISSIONER, ALLEN JAYNE. FOR TREASURER, PALMER JENKINS. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. F. ELY.

FOR CORONER, R. W. FREAR. FOR AUDITOR, J. L. HAHN. We shall probably have occasion to notice these men more particularly hereafter; meanwhile we hope they will be content by a simple publication of their names.

THE FINALE. As a grand finale to their Republican Abolition pow wow, Tonage Tax Landon made an out and out abolition speech, in which his puppets were told to stand up and declare themselves for the nigger, the whole nigger, and nothing but the nigger. He argued, it was too late to disguise the fact that they were for that individual, and nobody else. Fremont had come out, Hunter had come out, and be endorsed and applauded their course.

This abolition harranguer was received throughout with very decided demonstrations of approval by his abolition friends. We shall probably give a more extended notice of this speech hereafter.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—Daniel Webster once said: "If the Abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare to question their infallibility; and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." How has this prediction been verified?

PRESIDENTIAL INTERFERENCE IN OUR ELECTIONS INVOKED.

One of the standing appeals of the Abolition faction is in favor of the abandonment of all party ties and designations, in order that the Government may have the united support of a united people at this crisis in the history of our country. But while this has been talked about in order, if possible, to deceive the masses, all the acts of that dangerous organization have been of the most marked and offensive partizan character.

Not only have they removed from office every man who would not vote a full and entire Abolition ticket, but in the so-called National Union City Convention, which was held in Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., David W. Sellers, Esq., an officer under one of the City Departments, offered the following resolution, which was adopted amid loud applause:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to appoint a committee of five, and that the Committee of Superintendence be requested to select a like number, who are hereby empowered, on behalf of this body, to wait upon the President of the United States, and request the removal of any Federal appointee who shall not express, in writing, his willingness to personally and officially support the nominees of this Convention.

A valued Philadelphia correspondent, formerly a resident of this county, in commenting upon this novel electioneering scheme, uses the following sensible language: "The 'National Union City Convention,' met yesterday. I enclose a report of its proceedings. The resolution, unanimously adopted before the balloting commenced, is very extraordinary in its character. The proposed removal from office, by the President of the United States, of every man, however honest and capable he may be, however faithfully he discharges his official duties, who will not pledge himself in writing to personally and officially support the nominees of this Convention."

It is to be hoped that good men have been put in nomination when such measures to ensure support for them are adopted, for otherwise some of the honest office holders may be troubled to know how to act—they will have either to break their written pledge, violate their conscience, or loose their bread and butter.

In years gone by I have heard of various means—tried political parties to secure votes—mass meetings, music, transparencies, a little bribing now and then, and humbug all the time. But the plan now proposed puts all these into the shade. It ignores the old dog notions of freedom of opinion, and the right of private judgment, and endorses and adopts the plan so successfully carried out by Napoleon the Third—and if it was effective in France, why may it not be here?

Why should any one enjoying the "patronage of government" be allowed to think? To be sure President Lincoln may not want to be dictated to in this matter. He rebuked an old friend the other day for telling him "how to do it,"—and he may possibly send the "Convention of five" back with a large flea in their ears. He may say to them as did Nehemiah to a committee that waited on him: "I have a great work to do and I cannot come Down"—at least not so low down as to help you in your dirty work.

The abolitionists must think their cause and prospects desperate, when they resort to such measures to uphold their falling fortunes. They must be conscious that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that an overwhelming defeat awaits them in the City and State next October.

The great democratic meeting in Independence Square the other evening, has stricken terror to the souls of the abolitionists, and encouraged the hearts of the law-abiding, constitution loving, Union men. We expect to have a still larger assemblage if possible, on the 17th of September, when the campaign will be fairly opened—a campaign sure to result in a glorious democratic victory.—Ez.

A FOUL ABOLITION PROGRAMME. The following are among a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in this city on Saturday evening, the 30th of August, for the purpose of sustaining the war.

Resolved, That whereas Hannibal, the greatest soldier that ever lived, commanded an army of negroes, and whereas Napoleon, the greatest soldier of modern times, organized or was about to organize, under his brother-in-law, Clark, sixty thousand blacks in St. Domingo, we do not think such material should be thrown away by us; and we, therefore, go in for arming the blacks.

Resolved, That the system of military colonies be recommended to the Government, and that the land of rebels conquered by our armies be given to the soldiers as bounty, and that they be so organized as to defend their possessions, if necessary, with the bayonet.

Resolved, That we will not be deluded by words, such as Constitution, &c.; that our Country is the reality and the Constitution the sign, and the one must tally with the other; and we shall look at the reality first and the sign afterwards, and if the sign don't answer the reality, the people who made the sign can alter it.

In the name of the loyal and patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, we protest against these resolutions being considered as an expression of their sentiments or opinions.—They are a foul Abolition programme, and an insult upon the character and fame of this City. The passage of such resolutions as the above are not calculated to "sustain the war," and the Government should see to it that Abolition fanatics and scoffers at the Constitution are not allowed to discourage enlistments at this time. This is a war between white men, and is to be conducted by white men on Christian principles, and negro equality sympathizers have no right to interfere with their principles, and thus place obstacles in the path of the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

War News

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

The Command of the Armies Operating in Virginia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 30, 1862.—Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope.

Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it.

All the forces are under command of Maj.-Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

By direction of the President Major General McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington, and of all the troops in defense of the Capital.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. General McClellan to-day entered upon the duties just assigned to him.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4th.—Gov. Curtin has just issued the following; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, A. G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

Whereas, In the present position of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence; Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858.

Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act. It is further recommended that, in order to give the opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her to assume further burdens; but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor: F. L. SLIPPER, [L. S.] Sec'y of the Comth.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLES

August 31.—According to all accounts Gen. Jackson succeeded on the 30th, in cutting his way through the United States troops, and effected a junction with the remainder of the rebel forces. This result was not attained without great loss on both sides and the most desperate fighting. McDowell, Heintzelman and Sigel were engaged—the former the left, the latter the right. The action was commenced by the enemy opening his batteries on our left. Their guns were strongly and advantageously posted upon a ridge, while our batteries had to fire from the open plain.

Riding beyond our left, where the infantry were formed close behind our batteries, which were playing upon the enemy, while our troops were cheering vociferously, the cavalry reached a slight eminence, and were about to send out a detachment to explore, when the enemy were seen coming up in force along the line of the adjacent woods. A battery was observed to wheel into position, and then came shell, grape and canister, right into our midst.—Long lines of infantry could plainly be seen hurrying up into position, and our cavalry were soon forced to retire. Charge after charge succeeded until finally the left gave way, and the retreat became general, leaving the enemy in possession of the field.

Another account says the battle on Saturday was with artillery down to four o'clock in the afternoon. The scene of the fight was the old field of Bull Run. At four o'clock the enemy having massed his infantry, made a furious and successful attack upon General Porter.—Our informant who witnessed the fighting in front of Richmond, says that none of the musketry firing there was heavier than this of the rebels at Bull Run. When he perceived that his left wing was attacked, General Pope ordered up McDowell's force to support Porter, but it did not arrive in time, but on the contrary became itself involved in the retreat. In short, the divisions of both Porter and McDowell were routed and fell back in disorder across Bull Run stream to Centreville. The right wing and centre remaining firm and covering the retreat, and preserving the whole army from serious rout. The loss of killed and wounded is supposed to be about the same as Friday.

The list of casualties is very great, estimated by some as high as forty thousand, and by others at ten to fifteen. We shall probably never know the exact number. General Taylor who was wounded on Friday, is dead.—Generals Towers and Duryea were wounded on Saturday. Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed at the battle of Chantilly, north of Fairfax, on Sunday.

The Government clerks at Washington are to be armed for the defence of Washington and were detailed on Sunday last as nurses

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.—On Sunday morning a flag of truce was sent

in for permission to bring off the dead and wounded of our army' who had not been reached during the day of battle, which was granted to last from noon till sunset. Some sixty ambulances were sent with a number of physicians and on their arrival at the field, a terrible scene presented itself. The wounded with but few exceptions, had received no attention. Our doctors all leaving with the troops and the enemy having enough to do to attend to their own. About one half the wounded were bro't in with their wounds partly dressed. Some amputations were performed and the ambulances filled and brought away. About 200 remained on the field, and now that our army has retreated back no chance remains of rendering them succor, and a terrible responsibility rests on those having charge of this matter, that the object of the flag of truce was not more successful.

Some men were seen whose limbs were commencing to mortify for want of dressing; and who were faint and almost famished from hunger and thirst.

Those who visited the field of battle were not allowed to proceed beyond where the heaviest part of the fighting took place, and no troops or guns could be seen except a number of cavalry, who were scattered all over the field, and who were all willing to converse freely with our soldiers and citizens, who accompanied the ambulance train. They unambiguously said they would soon drive us from Virginia, and even into the free States, and will endeavor to let us feel the war by making a portion of our land resemble that part of Virginia over which the armies have passed and repassed the last six months.

ANOTHER BATTLE. On returning to Centreville, it was found that a fight had taken place somewhere in our rear, and everything was in a bustle and excitement. The troops were getting under way for the scene, trains moving, &c., while many had already gone.

It seems that during the forenoon a report had reached headquarters that a movement was on foot to attack our trains, and Gen. King's division was ordered to proceed to Fairfax and take a position on the west of that town, to prevent any demonstration of the enemy.

About noon, the rebels were discovered approaching from that direction, when skirmishing commenced, and our troops formed in line of battle, word being sent to headquarters and additional forces sent to the spot.

The rebels attacked with a large body of infantry, but were repulsed in gallant style by our forces present, consisting of King's and Rickett's divisions, the Pennsylvania Reserves, and some others.

The rebels had batteries concealed in the woods, and when our forces drove the rebels back to where they were placed, they opened with grape, which made terrible destruction in our ranks for a short time, but when our guns got into position, the rebels were compelled to leave, suffering heavy losses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gens. Kearney and Stevens were killed in a severe engagement which took place Sunday evening near Chantilly, about ten miles north of Fairfax Court House, between a portion of Gen. Pope's army and Jackson's forces.

Our loss was heavy, but the rebels were driven back more than a mile, and our troops occupied the battle field until three o'clock this morning.

Gen. Stevens was killed with a Minie ball, which entered his brain while he was leading his men into action, bearing the colors in his hand, the color-sergeant having been slain. His son, acting as Assistant-Adjutant of the brigade commanded by his father, was wounded.

Gen. Phillip Kearney was also killed.—His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but was afterwards delivered into our lines under a flag of truce.

ARMY TRAIN CAPTURED. At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning a train of one hundred wagons, with commissary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fairfax and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassas before the party could be overtaken. They secured the entire train.

So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centreville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Virginia had abandoned Centreville and was massed this side of Fairfax Court House. This evening they again took up the line of March, for Washington.

RETREAT TO WASHINGTON. Sept. 3.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, there was considerable fighting between Fairfax and the intermediate space towards Washington. The rear guard, it is said, consisted of Hooker's and Fitz John Porter's commands, who did good service in keeping the rebels in check, as our troops were moving into the fortifications around Washington.

SPECULATIONS. The exact movements of Jackson are not known, but the report of his meditating a march into Maryland is universally credited. The government is understood to be fully preparing for this, General Wool having been despatched to—, where he will have a force at command of 70,000 men to meet the expected invaders. In connection with this I will state that the private accounts from Maryland are not such as the loyal men of the nation would desire, for it is boldly asserted, that should Jackson succeed in getting his army into the State, he will be joined at once by not less than 60,000 of its inhabitants. The aim it is said, is to make Baltimore the head quarters of the rebel army, cut off the Northern communication with Washington and maintain a threatening attitude towards that city—to result finally in its capture. We are inclined to look upon this as speculation, at least to some extent.