



"TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE."—Washington.

How They Agree.

Jeff. Davis has issued another message to his rebellious subjects. He denounces the Confiscation Bill in unmeasured terms—so do the bogus Democracy of Oregon. Jeff. says it is atrocious—so do they. Jeff. says it is unconstitutional—so do they. Jeff. speaks of the brave and chivalrous people of the South fighting for their constitutional rights—so do they. Jeff. thinks the war on the part of the National Government ought to be stopped, and the independence of the South recognized—so do they. Jeff. holds that the property of rebels is too sacred to be touched, but that all northern property ought to be confiscated for the use of the Southern Confederacy—so, by their silence, speaks the bogus Democracy of the North; for who ever heard them utter one word of condemnation over the confiscation of untold millions belonging to Northern men? United States mints have been robbed, arsenals plundered, custom-houses sacked and forts taken by the Southern rebels, but you are unable to bring from these Northern sympathizers even a faint condemnation; but let the property of a traitor, whose hands are crimson with fraternal blood, and whose soul is dark with the guilt of sacred constitutional obligations wantonly violated—let his property be touched, and the wretch is made to ring with their fierce denunciations.

The effect that this war may have upon the institution of slavery is a mere incident, not an object of the war. The Union must be preserved, and the rightful authority of the Constitution established. Whatever intervenes between the armies of the Union and the accomplishment of these objects, must and will be swept out of the way. If the confiscation of rebel property is necessary, it will be done. If the complete overthrow of the peculiar institution is necessary in order to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, let it be done. We are for the Union, first, last and forever. Whatever is done, or omitted to be done, let the sole object be the preservation of the Union.

The True Doctrine.

Horace Greeley has written a letter to the President, urging him to a more prompt enforcement of the confiscation law. The President has replied in a characteristic letter, in which he says: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. If, by freeing some, and leaving other States alone, I could do it, I would do it. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do believe it will not help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors whenever they are shown to be errors, and shall adopt new views so fast as they appear to be true views."

The above enunciates the true doctrine. The object of this war is not to overthrow slavery, nor to preserve it; but it is waged on the part of the Government for a higher and nobler purpose—the preservation of the American Union. The President has given so many convincing proofs that the war on the part of the Government is waged for the sole purpose of vindicating the general authority of the National Constitution, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, ought to understand its purposes and objects. But there is a class of persons, who, having eyes, see not—ears, and hear not, nor understand the plain logic of events.

If the destruction of slavery in one or all of the rebellious States is necessary for the preservation of the Union, let the flag go forth. The Rebels, having violated the national compact, cannot ask for the enforcement of the provisions in that compact made in their favor and for their benefit. Is there a single man in the loyal North who, if the alternative was presented to him of choosing between the continuance of the Union or the destruction of slavery, would have any hesitancy in his choice? If there is, he is not badly wanted there—his proper place is in Jeff. Davis' army.

LIEUT. MULLAN'S EMIGRANT ROAD.—We see by a "card," published in the Washington (W. T.) Statesman, that a large party of emigrants had safely arrived at Walla Walla, via Fort Benton. They left St. Louis on the 15th of May, and arrived at Walla Walla on the 13th of August. Steamboats ran up to Fort Benton. From thence, by way of Lieut. Mullans road to Walla Walla, the distance is not over seven hundred miles. They describe the route as a good one—grass, wood and water being abundant all the way. Lieut. Mullan has been engaged in the survey and construction of this road since 1853, with a force of two hundred men. A large number of bridges have been constructed, and an immense amount of labor has been laid out upon it. It is the shortest, cheapest and most practical route to Northern Oregon and Washington Territory. The waters of the Columbia and of the Missouri flow eastward and westward from the same range of mountains, and the day is not distant when they will be connected by railroad and steam communication be opened up between the western verge and valley center of the American continent.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Dates to 30th August.

St. Louis, 26th.—The Democrat learns that on Thursday last Rosecrans left Corinth, with an army of thirty or forty thousand men, and proceeded southward toward Linnetown, Oktibbeha county, one hundred and four miles northeast of Jackson, where about fifteen thousand rebels were lying, under Armstrong. Price is at Tupelo, with twenty-five thousand men. The probability is that, on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle. The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as enough remain for all emergencies.

New York, 27th.—The Tribune's correspondence says: In the rebel attack on Cattel's Station, four thousand dollars belonging to the Quartermaster of the Department were taken. A Captain in the Purnell Legion, who was lying hid in a house near the railroad track, heard General Stewart give positive orders to spare McDowell's baggage train, but to seize Pope's and destroy whatever was not of public importance. The order was implicitly obeyed, although McDowell's wagons were close at hand.

The Fredericksburg correspondence of the Tribune dated Sunday, 24th, says: Musketry firing was heard this morning. A contraband who came in reports that our troops were whipping the rebels, and that we had captured thirteen guns. A cavalry Lieutenant who came in last night confirms the report, and says sixteen guns were captured. He also says that when Stonewall Jackson's forces reached Bennett's ford, eighteen or twenty miles from here, a part of McDowell's forces were on the south bank of the river. They secreted themselves under cover of the woods, Jackson's forces passed them and attempted to ford the river. While making this attempt Pope's troops opened a destructive fire, and at the same time McDowell's men threw themselves in the rear of the enemy, thus bringing themselves between two fires. The officers say that of this portion of Jackson's forces they couldn't say how many were annihilated, but that the river was red with rebel blood. This story is given for what it is worth. It is believed in Fredericksburg. It is also believed that the fighting is going on still. Our pickets in front of Fredericksburg were doubled within the last two days. Every precaution against surprise has been taken by Burnside.

Memphis, 24th.—The Grand Appeal of the 1st says the British steamer Racer touched at Charleston the day before, leaving dispatches for foreign Consuls, and then steamed away southward.

Chicago, 27th.—4 P. M.—Lexington, (Ky.). A messenger who arrived this afternoon from Richmond, Ky., reports that on Saturday morning Colonel Metcalf, with 900 cavalry and two companies of Tennessee infantry, was attacked by Scott's rebel cavalry, numbering 1,000, with two pieces of artillery, at Big Hill, fifteen miles from Richmond. Metcalf's forces retreated to Richmond where they made a stand. Scott demanded the surrender of the city. Metcalf sent word that if he wanted the city he would have to fight for it. Three thousand Federal infantry then came up, and Metcalf left them in Richmond while he pursued the rebels across Rock Castle Creek. Nothing further has been heard from Metcalf. His loss in the several skirmishes that occurred was fifty killed, wounded and missing. Scott's loss is unknown.

Chicago, 27th.—The position of the Federal army in Virginia is now as follows: The line of the Rappahannock is securely held from Fredericksburg to Warrenton, a distance of forty miles. This line is fifty-six miles from the Federal Capital. The right wing, under Sigel, is easily reached by railroad, and the left wing via Aquia creek. The publication of the number of the forces is not allowed, but it must be large. McClellan's army is reorganizing near Alexandria, within easy supporting distance of any part of the line. The new levies are coming in rapidly, and are being mixed with the old. The Fall campaign opens under auspices that inspire hope for the future.

New York, 27th.—Earl Russell has written a letter to the American difficulties to the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington. In response to a dispatch from Seward, he says the British Government has not swerved an inch from impartial neutrality, and that she has nothing more at heart than to see the war brought to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Greenville, (Mo.), 26th.—Coffee and Quantrell's guerrillas have fled into Arkansas to escape General Hunt. With the exception of roving bands, the State may now be considered free from the Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over.

Louisville, Aug. 29.—General Johnson of Kentucky was compelled to surrender near Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 21st, because his force, numbering seven hundred men, after fighting bravely for some time, became unmanageable and finally ran, excepting about seventy-five, who, with General Johnson, Major Wemy and three other officers, were taken prisoners. The Federal loss was twenty killed and thirty-three wounded; the rebel loss thirteen killed and forty wounded. Morgan's force was eighteen hundred strong.

Louisville, Aug. 27.—The rebels this side of Cumberland Gap were being reinforced, it is supposed, to the number of twenty thousand. There were engagements with Scott's rebel cavalry on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, at Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon. The rebels were every time defeated. The losses were not ascertained.

Washington, Aug. 28.—An official report of the expedition down the Mississippi, a few days since, says: The rebel transport Fair Play was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. The railroad and telegraph at Monroe (La.) were destroyed, thus cutting off communication between Vicksburg, Little Rock and Providence (La.).

A portion of the force, with the rans, went up the Yazoo, where a battery of 42-pounders and two field pieces were taken. The heavy pieces were destroyed; the field pieces were brought away. The expedition ascended the

Yazoo above Sunflower, and was compelled to return, in consequence of the low stage of the water. The troops are scattering guerrilla camps with great success.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—The rebel force menacing General Morgan at Cumberland Gap, is said to be seventy thousand, under Bragg, with a reserve of forty thousand at Chattanooga. Buell is moving up to confront Bragg. The rebel reserve will attempt to hold him in check while Bragg attacks Morgan and attempts to gain possession of the Gap. On Monday last Buell was thirty miles northeast of Dechard, and ten miles from Chattanooga. A battle in that vicinity is expected shortly.

Not less than 40,000 Indians and Ohio troops have gone into Kentucky during the last fifteen days. Morgan's forces at the Gap are on half rations, but in good spirits, and no doubt is entertained but that the Federals are sufficiently strong to retain possession of that stronghold.

Henderson, (Ky.) Aug. 25.—There was a skirmish between Unionists and a company of guerrillas in ambush to-day. After fifteen minutes fighting, the rebels broke and fled; five were killed, a number wounded, and seventeen were made prisoners.

Danville, (Ky.), Aug. 26.—Two hundred guerrillas, encamped six miles from here, were attacked by the Danville Home Guards, and completely routed. Eleven rebels were wounded and thirty horses captured.

Louisville, Aug. 28.—Great numbers are leaving Kentucky to join the Confederates since the promulgation of an intention to draft for the Federal army.

St. Paul, (Minn.) Aug. 28.—Messengers from Fort Abercrombie report that the Indians in that vicinity are hostile and have murdered several people.

Dispatches from Colonel Sibley, received last night, state that his forces did not leave St. Peter for Fort Ridgely until Tuesday. They probably arrived at the fort yesterday.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—By mail we obtain the following from the Army of Virginia: On Wednesday, August 20th, the rebels drove in our pickets, in the neighborhood of Brandy Station, between Culpeper and the Rappahannock. A charge by Pennsylvania cavalry routed the enemy, driving them back to the woods. On Thursday, five regiments crossed the pontoon bridge, which had been built the previous night, between Rappahannock and Waterloo Station, almost walking into Sigel's masked batteries, which opened on them with canister and grape, mowing them by scores. It is reported that no less than seven hundred were killed and wounded. Two thousand were captured. The remainder retreated in great confusion across the river. Our loss was very slight. On Friday, 22d, several of our batteries opened on the enemy from the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock Railroad bridge. The rebels fled in consternation to the woods. A large number of them were killed and wounded. During the afternoon one of Sigel's brigades crossed the river and drove in the enemy's pickets. The latter, being reinforced, came upon the Seventy-Fourth Pennsylvania, one of the regiments composing the brigade—and drove it back in confusion to the river, where a number jumped in and were drowned. Others were shot whilst swimming in the river. A large number were made prisoners. The other regiments fell back to the river which was crossed in safety. The loss of the Seventy-Fourth is said to be one hundred and ten.

On Saturday morning, our artillery along the whole line from this side of the Rappahannock opened on the enemy. The first firing commenced near White Plains, and soon extended along the whole left wing. The enemy promptly replied, and for several hours this terrible firing continued on both sides. It was probably the heaviest artillery battle ever fought on this continent. By nine o'clock the firing somewhat abated, and was finally stopped as if by mutual agreement. Shell was fired almost altogether, though occasionally round shot and pieces of railroad iron were intermingled with the rebel shells. During the whole shelling, sharpshooters supported our batteries and did terrible execution on the enemy.

On Friday afternoon, a company of rebel cavalry crossed the river near the center, to the right of Rappahannock Station, and the sharpshooters dismantled all but four of them.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—General Schofield has issued an order directing a levy of half a million of dollars on the secessionists and secession sympathizers of this county, the money to be used in arming and equipping the enrolled militia, and for the support of the families of volunteers.

Colonel Boyd, commanding at Greenville, Missouri, telegraphs that Major Lippert, with one hundred and thirty men, attacked three hundred and fifty guerrillas, thirty-six miles beyond Bloomfield, routing them. The rebel loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded and a number made prisoners. Sixty horses, seventy stand of arms and all the camp equipage were taken. The survivors scattered in every direction. The Provost Marshall has emancipated about a dozen negroes belonging to rebel owners.

New York, 29th.—An Alexandria correspondent of the Tribune states: On Tuesday night the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in, and two companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and some artillery stationed there, were surprised and attacked by Ewell's entire division, numbering from seven to ten thousand and infantry and cavalry with artillery. After a short skirmish, our small force fled. The rebels turned on them nine of our own guns, keeping up a brisk fire until the Union troops were taken prisoners, only a few escaping across Bull Run. At Union Mills, the 11th and 12th Ohio Regiments, of Col. Cox's division, were stationed, and they immediately advanced under Colonel Seaman, to meet the approaching rebels. A conflict ensued early in the morning, between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for about three hours. The Union troops, being largely outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made to hold the bridge. At eleven o'clock two rebel regiments forded the run above the

bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged on them and drove them back with heavy loss. Our regiment lost from thirty-five to forty killed, wounded and missing. At twelve o'clock, Colonel Seaman was obliged to retire, moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run, and on Wednesday afternoon their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Burris station. On taking possession of Manassas Junction, the rebels captured seven trains of provision and ammunition, and locomotives—all of which they destroyed. Of eighty-four men of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, only three are known to have escaped. Our loss has been immense in Government stores and large in killed, wounded and missing.

Louisville, 28th.—The Democrat's correspondent, who had just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 23d, reports that the Federal troops had excellent health and spirits, and were eager for fight. They have abundance of provisions for sixty days. Every few days our troops send out a foraging party, sometimes consisting of a hundred wagons, which invariably return loaded—the foragers always driving away whatever rebels they meet. The correspondent says the Federal forces can hold the Gap against any force. The rebels don't mean to attack but think they can starve the Federals out. The number of rebels this side of the Gap is estimated at twenty thousand. They are beginning to get into Sandy valley. On Friday Colonel Garrard, with five hundred and sixty men, went on an expedition to ascertain the position of the enemy and force his way through their lines to General Wilson. He had one brush with Sterns' cavalry on the route and succeeded in attaining the object of the expedition. At Red Bird creek, on Monday, Gerrard met with one hundred and sixty of Sterns' cavalry, killed three and mortally wounded two when the remainder scattered.

Memphis, 28th.—Charleston advices to the 21st say: One hundred and sixty Carolinians were surprised by the Federals at St. Helena Island, near Port Royal. A number were killed and thirty-six captured.

New York, 29th.—The Star says the rebels have succeeded in getting most of their army across the Rappahannock, at the base of the Blue Ridge, massing them at White Plains, seven miles from Warrenton. It is evident they aim to get between Pope's army and the fortifications around Washington. Having done so they would have a lively time getting out of this position. The movements of our vast army, now in the enemy's rear, leads to the belief that a very few days will end the rebels in arms in Virginia.

Hooker's division had an engagement on Wednesday morning with a large rebel force near Brislows Station, lasting all day. Hooker drove the rebels step by step back to Manassas. Our loss in this division was three hundred. The same evening there was an engagement between Seaman's brigade and a heavy force of rebels, for the possession of the railroad bridge at Bull Run. The rebels held position at nightfall. But it was believed that Seaman would dislodge them on Thursday morning. At two o'clock on Thursday morning a large portion of Taylor's New Jersey brigade was captured at Fairfax Station. On Thursday night the rebels burned the bridges at Accotink and Pope's Run, and are supposed to be moving off to evade pursuit.

St. Louis, 29th.—A hundred and fifty Guerrillas attacked a detachment of State Militia, thirty in number, at Ashby, Pike county, on Thursday. After fighting an hour, the rebels left, carrying off their dead and wounded.

Philadelphia, 29th.—General Hooker's division, it is reported, has checked the rebels at Centerville, and driven them back to Manassas. General Pope is beyond Manassas, his communication with Washington being cut off. Burnside's and Porter's corps had landed at Aquia creek; it is also said that General Ewell has penetrated to the rear of General Pope, and occupied the left bank of Occoquan river. A large Federal force is marching to meet them, and to assist in opening the way to Generals Pope and Burnside. If the movement is successful, it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our troops are in now, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg, and reach Washington by the Potomac. On the other hand, if the rebels are cut off, their army may be scattered and destroyed. This rebel movement is a bold but hazardous one.

Washington, 29th.—The following was received from Manassas Junction, dated ten P. M., 28th: "To Gen. Halleck: As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning right towards Manassas, and that the divisions I had ordered to take post there two days before had not arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke camp at Warrenton Junction, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell's and Sigel's corps and Reno's division to march upon Gainesville by Warrenton and Alexandria pike, and one of Heintzman's divisions to march on to Greenwick, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. Gen. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through Thornburgh Gap. This was completely accomplished; Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, was driven back to the west side. The forces under McDowell were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. Hooker's division, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle river, on the afternoon of the 27th. After a sharp action he routed them completely, killing and wounding three hundred, and capturing camps, baggage and many stand of arms. This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours before. He retreated by Centerville and took the turnpike toward Washington. He was met six miles west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel, late this afternoon. A severe fight took place which darkness terminated.

The enemy was driven back at all points. Thus the affair ends. Heintzman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centerville, and I don't see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery.

New York, 29th.—Dates from New Orleans to 22d. City healthy. Arms were being found in all sorts of out of the way places, with no owners. A large Union meeting was held 20th. Gen. Butler presiding. Bayler Sara has been destroyed by our gunboats. Forts are up the river demolishing places on the banks where guerrillas have been firing on passing boats. Breckinridge [the "pure patriot"] threatened to raise the black flag against our troops, and Col. Paine, at Baton Rouge, appropriately repudiated that Baton Rouge would be abandoned and probably destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, 29th.—The Signal Corps which has been attached to McClellan's army, left here yesterday for the Potomac.

Memphis, 29th.—100 guerrillas visited Hopkinsville and sacked the place. Rebel Congress has declared Kansas in their Confederacy. Yaney introduced a bill legalizing the acts of guerrillas, and declaring that if they are taken by Federals and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff. Davis must retaliate on Federal prisoners.

New York, Aug. 30.—Affairs near Washington and Alexandria present a most favorable aspect. Burnside and Pope successfully cut their way through rebel forces at Manassas and formed junction with McClellan's army this side of Centerville.

Several engagements with rebels by divisions under Hooker, Sturgis and Seaman have occurred, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven from vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run through the passes of Bull Run mountains. It is reported the loss of life on both sides has been heavy, no accurate information however is attainable at this point, but it is believed that the enemy has been most severely punished and many taken prisoners.

It is said the Potomac river is fordable at any point above Washington and much excitement prevails through Western Maryland from fears that a portion of the Confederate army may make a desperate and destructive raid in that quarter. Arrangements for a proper reception of traitors at all points are complete for all emergencies.

Washington, August 30th.—The following was just received from the field of battle: Grovetown, near Gainesville, 30.—To General Halleck: We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continued fury from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue matters further. We shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter crosses and comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 killed and wounded. From appearance of the field, the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive; every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. News by post reached me from the front, that the enemy are retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great conquests, but are unable to form an idea of their extent.

Philadelphia, August 30.—We have information which satisfies us that the rebel forces that suddenly appeared in the rear of Pope's army, were Jackson's division and Stuart's independent cavalry corps, about 25,000 strong. They marched from Waterloo, on leadwaters of Rappahannock, around White Plains, to Manassas, a distance of forty miles, in two days, without wagons, tents, baggage, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage to be transported with the army corps of Lee, which followed behind.

Hooker's engagement, Thursday, was with Gen. Ewell's division, and it was a gratifying success.

Gen. Pope, at half past nine Thursday morning, had concentrated his very large army so as to interpose with calculations on which rebel Generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement. He had got McDowell's force, including Sigel's, probably between Jackson's rear and Longstreet's front, which had all the rest of the army within supporting distance.

has left the front of the Gap and was at Loudon, sixty miles from Lexington, on Wednesday. They threatened to march for the Ohio river. Fears are entertained that they may succeed as the Federal troops are scattered. Morgan will not leave the Gap to fall into possession of the rebel armies, menacing it on either side. Although he will receive supplies and reinforcements he cannot be supplied at this juncture. His position is again most critical. General Wallace, who is here, advises that fortifications be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati he believes that Smith will reach the border. Buell is reported at Chattanooga his army threatens Bragg's rear, who is fortifying.

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Is daily in receipt of a large assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

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AND ALL KINDS OF MINING TOOLS.

He also recommends his large, new stock of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

MATCHES, STATIONERY, CARDS,

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And a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which he will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

Or in exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE Jacksonville, August 23, 1862.

MAX MULLER,

—SUCCESSOR TO— J. A. BRUNNER & BROTHER.

The undersigned, having purchased from J. A. Brunner & Brother their entire

Stock of Merchandise,

Now offers the same for sale at

Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR CASH.

The stock consists of

Dry & Fancy Goods

Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,

And, in fact, a varied assortment of articles pertaining to the General Merchandise business.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

please to give me a call, and examine the Goods and learn the Prices, before you make your purchases.

Do not forget the place—the Brick Store heretofore occupied by J. A. Brunner & Bro. MAX MULLER, Jacksonville, July 19, 1862.

HERMAN BLOOM

has constantly on hand, and is daily receiving new additions to his present large and well selected stock of

Gen'l Merchandise,

Consisting, in part, of

The Latest Styles of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN And AMERICAN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

LADIES' HATS, HOSIERY, and all kinds of GAITERS, BOOTES and SLIPPERS;

A Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING;

Boots, Shoes, GAITERS AND HATS; Crockery, Glassware

TABLE CUTLERY, MINERS' TOOLS of all kinds.

Particular attention is paid to procuring the Best Groceries for Families;

Also, the best qualities of

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And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

All of the above goods will be sold at prices to defy competition. All articles that may be purchased of me will be warranted as represented, or the money will be refunded. Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly solicited to call and examine my present stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am confident it will be to their advantage. I consider it no trouble to show Goods. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for merchandise.

Remember my old stand—McCully's two-story, Fire-proof Brick Building, HERMAN BLOOM, Jacksonville, July 19, 1862.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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LIQUORS,

Tobacco and Segars,

PRODUCE,

Hardware,

Queensware,

Glassware,

Woodenware,

MINERS' TOOLS;

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW

For Cash

Or Desirable Produce.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT REDUCED RATES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

Fall Stocks.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH INVOICE OF

PICKS, PANS,

SHOVELS, RUBBER BOOTS,

BLASTING POWDER AND FUSE, SCYTHES AND CRADLES;

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A Choice Selection of the

BEST TEAS

Ever offered in this market, embracing

FOURTEEN VARIETIES OF

Black, Green & Japanese,

In bulk, papers and caddies, at prices to suit the most particular.

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PHENIX HOUSE.

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THE CITIZENS OF

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Will find it to their advantage to purchase of us, as we shall keep on hand a good supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE

MERCHANDISE,

FOR SALE AT

JACKSONVILLE PRICES.

We will take all descriptions of Produce that can be disposed of without a loss.

BRADBURY & WADE,