THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT FORTEJOY.

The Official Accounts of the Affair.

The following despatches, detailing the naval engagement with the rebel steamer Stonewall of the United States naval forces with savages at the Island of Formosa, have been received at the Navy Department:

Despatches No. 53, series of 1867.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, second rate, SHANGHAI, CHINA, *July 1, 1867.*—*Sir:* I have the honor to inform you that I have sent a copy of my letter to the Department that in accordance with No. 46, current series, under date of June 14, I left Shanghai on the 7th instant in the Hartford, accompanied by the Wyoming, Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter, commanding, for the south end of the Island of Formosa, in search of pirates, the lurking places of the band of savages in the southern end, or point of that island, and who murdered in March last the ship-wrecked officers and crew of the American bark Rover.

On the 10th of June, on the passage down, I directed Commander Belknap, of the Hartford, to have forty sailors armed with Sharpe's rifles, and all the marines, and forty with Sharpe's rifles, and all the marines, with five howitzerson and Lieutenant Commander Carpenter, of the Wyoming, to have forty Sharp's rifles, and her marines all properly officered ready to land, provided with five rounds of ammunition and four days' rations and water; in all, 101 officers and privates. The service cannot show a better drilled body of men than these, and stood on the 17th instant at Takao, on the Island of Formosa, to obtain an interpreter, and Mr. Pickering, a Scotchman, who had seen much of the native, volunteered his services, which were accepted, he declaring that I also received as my guests Mr. Taylor, a merchant at that port, and H. B. M. Consul, Charles Carroll, Esq., who humanely sent out messengers to communicate with the survivors, with offers of ransom of all the survivors, if any remained of the unfortunate crew of the Rover, and subsequently placed himself in the British gunboat Cormorant, Commander George E. Broad, to the very place, but there was fired upon when attempting to land there, these gentlemen being thus exposed a degree to be of the expedition. Next morning, June 18, at 8.30 o'clock, we anchored within half a mile of the shore, on the southeast side of the large open bay indenting the east side of Formosa—a somewhat dangerous exposure at this season of typhoons, during a period of the most unsettled anchorage during the northeast monsoons from October to May.

The landing of one hundred and eighty-one officers and marines, provided with five days' rations and water, was made at 9.30 o'clock, under the command of Commander Belknap, followed by Lieutenant Commander Carpenter, accompanied by Lieutenant Mackenzie, Fleet Lieutenant, as second in command, who executed the duties of chief of the expedition.

Soon after we anchored the savages, dressed in cloots and their bodies painted red, were seen through our glasses to assemble in a party of ten or twelve on the cleared hills about two miles distant. Their muskets glistened in the sun, indicating the kind of arms they carried. Their movements were visible from our ship throughout the day. As our men marched into the hills the savages, knowing the paths better, succeeded in meet them, and gliding through the high grass and from cover to cover, in order to surround the Island of Formosa, I proceeded immediately to carry them into execution so far as the character of the country, the nature of its inhabitants and the severity of the climate would permit. On leaving this ship on the morning of the date referred to, I directed Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Read, with a company of marksmen, a squad of cutlasses and a howitzer, to land and scour, under by Master W. M. Folger, and a portion of the Wyoming's detachment under the command of Lieut. G. D. D. Glidden, to land and scour the bays three-quarters of a mile to the east ward of the place of which I proposed landing, and pushing forward through the jungle to make for the hills, leaving a sufficient force in order to flank the enemy and unite with the main body on the summit of the hills. I then pulled into the bay to the northward of the ship's anchorage, and effected a landing without opposition or difficulty, Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, of your staff, being the first to jump on shore. The marines were immediately thrown out as skirmishers along the edge of the jungle, which shirts the coast and reaches down to within a hundred yards of the beach, and by securing the boats and establishing a strong picket of seamen and marines; provided with light howitzer, to protect the flanks, all under the command of Gunner Cross, of this ship, and Gunner Staples, of the Wyoming, I moved on through the jungle towards the hills on the right of the large black rock indicated on the accompanying plan. This belt of jungle seemed to be about a third of a mile in width, and the march through it was fatiguing and tedious.

Now and then narrow foot-paths or trails would be entered, but they were soon lost in a wilderness of prickly plants and runners, and low branches which a small species of cane grew on, and our men were obliged to force their way through the best they could. As we emerged from the jungle we entered an open space of ten acres in extent, with a few straggling trees and clumps of bushes scattered here and there over its surface. A little further on the hills could be seen rising from the plain into view with deep ravines between, filled with rocks and a thick growth of bamboo. Having carefully examined the hills, they were found to be completely shut up on one of the hills to the right of the large rock marked on the plan.

No enemy could be seen except at a great distance, on the crest of the hills above us and towards our right. But a scattering fire was suddenly opened upon us from an ambush just below the big rock. We fired a volley in return and halting a few minutes under cover of some bushes I divided the command, directing Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie to remain quiet with his portion of the party until I could make a flank movement to the right, when, on a signal given by the drum, he would move on the right and rejoin me. In the meantime Lieutenant-Commander Read had landed with his detachment, and could now be seen on the left. This movement was executed at about two mins; and an occasional fire of musketry was seen to open on the party from the hills above. Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie having reached the brow of the rock we kept on slowly up the hill, bearing away towards the right, receiving now and then a fire from the bushes in all directions, some shots close by, others from a great distance.

Fortunately, the enemy fired too high, and most of the bullets passed over us. A second and a volley was poured into us at a distance of not more than a hundred yards, and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Sands advancing with a party of scouts, engaged the enemy, who then charged into the ambush, but the wily foe had fallen back with wonderful rapidity, and made known their escape by loud shouts from the thickets beyond. Only occasional glimpses of the enemy could be caught, the savages being generally discovered by sudden shots from the bushes, and flashes of musketry among their bright-turbaned muskets.

At about 4 of the points from which we were fired upon, I noticed small bundles of bamboo lashed to the bushes, a small angle, sufficient for protection to our cunning foe, and to serve as markers to guide them from one position to another. As we advanced the open spaces on the mountain sides become confused, and rendered dense jungle and rugged ravines afforded increasing facilities for the wily foe to avail himself of every one to hope or chance of getting at them. About a mile or more above the big rock, which we marked as our place of landing, we found ourselves exhausted from the march and the intense heat of the sun. I ordered a halt, and entered the edge of a jungle to give them shelter and rest. Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Sands, with a party of scouts, were posted in a small thicket above and to the left of the main body, and a strong picket of marines occupied another clump about a hundred yards in front of the party.

These outposts, together with the position of the main body, made as it were the angles of a triangle. Those picket posts were immediately sent for Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie, the senior officer, and Lieutenant Commander Read, as a further advance. He had been with one about twenty minutes, when the firing began at the outpost, and the officer in charge of the advance picket, and he hurried back to the front. Meanwhile Lieutenant Commander Read was charging towards the spot where the enemy lay concealed, when Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie met him on his back. The moment the latter reached the head of the line he ordered a fresh advance, himself leading. During this interval the main body had been ordered to advance, and Lieutenant Read, the support of the picket line when I heard the cry of "Doctor!" "Doctor!" and immediately proceeded to the spot, where I found Mr. Mackenzie falling, with his left hand on his right breast. I caught him by the coat collar, and asked him where he was wounded, at the same time, with what aid I could procure, dragging him to the rear as rapidly as possible. In reply he only looked upon me with a vacant stare, and fell from my hands a little lighter, and said, "Page, Page, I'm dead!" and ceased to live about 2.30 P. M., about three or four minutes from the time that he was wounded. The wound was round and smooth, of about an inch in diameter, penetrating deeply the upper anterior and middle portion of the right chest, just below the collar bone, with no external hemorrhage of importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. PAGE, Assistant Surgeon.

George E. Belknap, U. S. N., commanding U. S. steamer Hartford.

U.S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, SOUTH BAY OF FORMOSA, June 19, 1867.—*Sir:* I have the honor to report the following casualties occurred amongst the officers and men of the ship under my command, on the 17th instant, while in charge of this part of the island, viz.: A. S. Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Commander, killed; George E. Belknap, Commander, mortally, severely; James Forney, Captain of Marines, do.; W. White, Captain of foretop, do., dangerously; Wm. Jackson, ordinary seaman, do.; James Quinton, seaman, do.; Philip Houlihan, do.; John H. Earle, O. S. do., slightly; Edward Forrest, L. P. S., do.; Martin Finnerty, O. S. do.; Eugene Sullivan, do.; Thos. Searey, L. S. do.; George E. Robbins, O. S. do.; John Hynes, O.S., do.; Wm. Conner, marine, do., contusion.

Numerous other cases of exhaustion from the heat and overexertion of the expedition, which I report in the relation of the expedition to the ship, but as they were not of a serious character I have not thought proper to inclose them in the above list, thought proper to inclose them in the above list. I will remark, however, that the men, when they came back to the ship, presented a most exhausted and broken-down appearance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BEALE, Surgeon of the Fleet.

Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding United States Asiatic Squadron.

The Hartford's boats landed at the Main Brook, of the Wyoming, was also brought on board this ship in a state of exhaustion from the exertion and the heat, but that he recovered sufficiently in the course of a couple of hours to be present in his own ship.

CITY BULLETIN.

DESPERATE AFFAIR IN A BEER SALOON.—SEVERAL PERSONS STABBED.—Last evening, between seven and nine o'clock, a number of men, among whom were John Hoffman, Henry Hoffman, his son, and Charles Hoffman, his nephew, were drinking together, entered the lager beer saloon of Christian Roedel, located at No. 1 South Second street, and, having seated themselves around a table, and called for beer. After taking several drinks they commenced playing at cards and commenced playing. Everything passed off pleasantly until about half an hour before ten o'clock, when a dispute arose between the parties about paying for the drinks. Young Hoffman called Dinkerloker a liar. The latter immediately jumped up and struck the recent assertion. Hoffman did so, when, it is stated, Dinkerloker drew a knife from his sleeve. Hoffman then arose and exclaimed that he was stabbed, and ran out of the hall. He drew the weapon from his pocket and made a pass at Dinkerloker, but missed his aim, and received a blow. The blade struck him, however, in the forehead, inflicting a terrible cut, extending from the forehead back for a distance of nearly two inches, exposing his jaws and tongue. Young Hoffman then ran out and entered Dinkerloker, cutting his head in two or three places. At this stage of the bloody proceeding the Hoffmans rushed in force and attempted to drag his son away, but did not succeed. He received cuts in two places on the left leg; one of the wounds is about four inches long and the other about half an inch in length.

Hoffman again attacked Dinkerloker. This time he succeeded in cutting three fearful gashes in the left side of the latter's face, one from his nose, Mrs Roedel, the proprietor's wife, now rushed between the parties and succeeded in part time but failed. She received three cuts in the arm, and then fainted. Dinkerloker was then seen to fall fainting from the loss of blood, and dragged him away from Hoffman, who then passed out of the house.

Officer McAfee, of the Second-district police force, hearing of the bloody affair, came on the time. He found young Hoffman standing in front of the saloon, and, on approaching him, he started off at a rapid gait. The officer followed him for several squares, and succeeded in overtaking him in an alley on Pasgunk road, below German street. He then drew his revolver, and was taken to the lock-up. The bloody knife was found in his possession. Dr. Ellis dressed the wounds of his cuts.

The wounded man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was reported as in a very serious nature. The elder Hoffman was taken into custody and locked up at the Second District station-house. Dinkerloker, the man who received the first cut, has been recognized as that of Charles Hogue, aged forty-eight years, residing in St. John street, above Beaver.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

NAPOLEON III. on returning from Salzburg, departed for Paris.

It is reported that the Czar is now in the Crimea, with his family.

The life-saving raft Nonparell is now on exhibition at the Navy Yard.

The King of Sweden will shortly meet the King of Prussia in Berlin.

The Pennsylvania Central Coal Mine, near Richmond, Va., was sold at auction yesterday for $20,000.

At a regatta on the Potomac river, last evening, the Philadelphia crew, the Atlantic, beat the Washington crew, the Potomac, by about a length.

A SEAFARING SPECIMEN.—Yesterday, a man, who claimed to be Capt. Wm. Pitchcock, the Commissary of Prisoners, is premature.

The Southern Loyalist Congress, in session at Chicago, will adjourn to-day. The next annual meeting is to be held in New York.

The unsettled bounty claims are being settled in the office of the Paymaster-General at the rate of four thousand a day.

It is positively stated in administration circles in Washington that the President has decided to remove Gen. Sickles.

Minister of the Interior, North Germany, and South, are urging the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

A STATE of siege has been declared in all the provinces of Spain, in consequence of the agitation of the heat, but that he recovered sufficiently in the course of a couple of hours to be present in his own ship.

INSTRUCTION.

MORAVIAN COLLEGE AT BETHLEHEM, PA.

(Moravian College for Young Men and Young Ladies of the Moravian Church, whose schools have enjoyed a high reputation for more than three-quarters of a century, is located at Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., 50 miles and one hour's ride by R. R. from Philadelphia. Its buildings are pleasantly situated on a hill, with the view in a more extended sphere of usefulness, it now gives a thorough collegiate course, similar to that enjoyed by other institutions of the same character.

The College of Pennsylvania is a Grammar School, in which students are prepared to enter the college or other institutions, or to go into a good business. In these branches the pupils are thoroughly grounded.

The Female College is a Grammar School, in which students are prepared to enter the college or other institutions, or to go into a good business. In these branches the pupils are thoroughly grounded.

Christian principle is the foundation of all instruction. Students of all denominations are received, and no pressure will be brought to bear upon them to induce them to become members of the Church. No student under fourteen years of age is received, and the ages from fourteen to twenty are preferred. No student will be received for a shorter period than one scholastic year, which commences on the 1st of September.

For further particulars apply to

REV. HENRY A. RONDTHALER, President.

Bethlehem, Pa.

For circulars apply to Jordan & Brother, No. 530 North Third street, Philadelphia.

FRENDS' SCHOOL, CORNER OF FOURTH AND ARCH, will open for the Fall and Winter terms, on the 9th month (9th), the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of the week, and will continue four weeks thereafter. Boys prepared for any College or Business. Girls prepared for the Senior Class. Grammar school for Boys under 12 years of age. Apply to the principal, at the school, or at the residence of the undersigned, 1 Mount Vernon street, west side, first door below Green. To the Patrons of the Institution, and to the public generally, we would respectfully refer our friends and patrons to the Rev. Jesse Kersey, Jr., No.