WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

THE WAR.

From General McClellan's army the advices, though in thouselves pacific, seem to foreshadow active movements at an early day. There is that continued restlessness in camp which somehow or other makes plain to even the most ordinary minds that we are on the eve of events more important, probably, than even the recent change of his bare by McClellan. The following extract from a recent letter from the army embodies the impressions of almost every correspondent: "We are hourly anticipating exciting news from the great degree on those of Pope; but many believe, more certainly on those of Burnside. Evi-- dently there is now a perfect understanding among all the generals operating in Virginia. Among those directly under Mc Ilellan there is much confidence, and it is this confidence of their loaders which inspires the men, and leads them to hope for early victory." A correspondent of the New York Express plainly intimates that a movement is now on foot, which the unicitiated cannot comprehend, but which, from particular pircumstato s, is deemed extremely important, and adds that there is much excitement in consequence. General McClellan has strongthened his position on the south side of James river. An officer of the army, who called upon us yesterday, stated that Harrison's Landing is for the presant entirely hidden in a forest of musts. Ganhouts. transports, steamers of every size and description, environ the wharves, and bewilder the spectator, who imagines himself for the time gazing on New York harbor. The soldiers are in the best of spirits. The orders of General Pope to subsist upon the enemy are regarded with universal approbation, and the wish is freely expressed that General Mo-Clellen would is ue similer orders. Our informant states that Colonel Rush's Lancers have the cleanest onmp of any regiment in the army, and in cons quence enjoy much better health. Baxtor's Fire Zounves are as astive as Philadelphia firemen might be expected to be, and are to be met in every quarter. In common with the army and the entire country, they await the order to advance with restless anxiety.

Mejor General Pope seems to be brilliantly fulfilling his promises What more can be said? No commander, when taking a new and untried field, has ever issued war bulletins so full of purposes to be redeemed whelly by future action; so full of tone that their plans, sketched with a free and strong hand, but on a dim and distant ground. seemed almost overweening in self-confidence. It was a bold position to take. The attention of each party was challenged by the inauguration of a new order of things, and the coolest inspection of each party was insured by the indispreet criticism thus thrown upon former commands and commanders. Yet General Pope must have weighed this matter well before he dared to assume such a risk, and his military daring of now is justifying his moral courage of then. After winning, partly through his excellent officers, a desperately-fought battle, he is triumphantly pursuing his foe beyond the Rapidan; and all Jaol sou's rapidity will hardly avail him to escape-certain's, a'l his subtlety will not be able

to lead Pope into any trap. What is the meaning of the despatch from Albany? It is mysterious, unsatisfactory, and foolish, and would puzzle even a Philatelphia lawyer to explain. THE NEWS.

In our local column will be found the regulations promulgated by the War Department for the draft. of the strain, the band commenced again to They possess a peculiar interest to every citizen in the Union, and it is therefore unnecessary to allude to them at length. The method of drafting indicated is probably as fair and simple a one as could be indicated, and presents very little opportunity for fraud. However, every one has his peculiar notions on this subject, which Aristotle himself could not rouson away. "In Maine, during the -Madaweska war.' when there were drafted a certain number of men, the following method was adopted : All the men in a town liable to do military duty were assembled, and a number of pieces of paper were prepared, on part of which was written the word, 'Go,' and every man was required to draw a paper, and if he drew a blank, of course he was clear, but if he drew a 'Go,' then he was required to be ready. In a city, or where the popu ation is very large, this method would be too tedious, if not entirely impract cable," and the Government, we think, has disposed of the matter in the manner which will prove most satisfactory to the community at large.

THE French iron-clad frigate La Normandie, on board of which Admiral Jurien De La Graviere has hoisted his flag, now on her way to Mexico, is 254 feet in length, 55 feet in width, and draws from 24 to 25 feet water. She is provided with a 900-horse power engine, takes 675 tons of coal, a sufficient quantity to last her eight days, and carries thirty. six 30 pounder guns, corresponding to the 100a tached a box containing 155 rounds cartridges, The iron places with which the Normandie is entirely clad are 41 inches thick. On her deck there is an iron block-house, with port-holes for musketry fire, protecting the pilot and commander. THE Cincipuati Commercial has a report from

the superintendent of he Bentucky Central Railroad, that he has intelligence of the most positive character leading him to believe that on ther rebel r. id into Kentucky is soon to be, if not already, commenced. Morgan and Van Dorn are to be the leaders in the enterprise, which they propose shall entirely throw into the shade the recent great raid. These leaders have been for some time making the necessary preparations in Tennessee, and have a force of ten or twelve thousand men.

A [FEW weeks since, Lazarus Silverman, E:q , a well-known banker doing business in Chicago, left for Memphis with the avowed purpose of purchasing cotton Mr. Silverman carried with him nerly \$30,000 in gold. Result-Mr. Silverman betrayed to guerillas, robbed of his gold, and sent

THE arrest of General Frank Patterson is the subject of considerable talk in this city. The New York Tribune gives the following explanation of it: "It is numored that Gen. Frank Patterson, of Philadelphia, commanding the New Jersey Brigade, terfered to prevent the consummation of Hooker's was intoxicated, and so acted as to give the rebels timely notice of the approach of our army. He is now under arrest, and the whole matter will come before a general court-martial."

THE foreign mail brings a report that George Francis Train, of Boston, was imprisoned in London, on the 'lst instant, to prevent his embarking' for America, where he intended to raise volunteers to carry on the war. This is a remarkable statement, and not likely to be true.

WE HAVE REFRAINED from criticising, or eyen commenting at length upon, the accounts Cedar Mountain. Experience has taught us that the first accounts of every engagement are more or less exaggerated, and unreliable. If we were bound to place implicit reliance upon the personal battle-experience of every special correspondent, every reverse would assume the serious character of a Bull Run, and tal-Pennsylvanians in the advance. The New every victory would be a Firt Donelson. Therefore, we dremed it advisable to wait for later details, the more especially as we were unwilling to speak qualifiedly, and in appre- thousands have gone over into Virginia, never adverse bearing upon the justice of our remarks. Now, however, the results of Saturday's battle are manifest to the whole nation, and a few words as to its origin, conduct, and the advantages accruing from it, cannot be considered out of place.

The rebels, led by two of their ablest generals. JACKSON and EWELL, crossed the Rapidan river about Friday morning last, in the vicinity of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Various estimates are given of their numbers, som placing them at twenty thousand, and others as high as fifty thousand, from which we can only learn that their actual strength was known but to themselves, although the first estimate is un-. doubtedly nearest the truth. Their plan, which was skilfully conceived and attempted to be carried into execution with unusual bold- was for us. Boldly we stepped into it, and ness, was to fall upon Gen. Banks' division, | we are coming forth cleansed. It might have | the head and also in the arm. Major Mathews also forming the advance corps of our army, and been! Peace might have remained with us, autterly to crush it before reinforcements could be hurried forward to its assistance. JAOKSON hood, courage, pride, justice, and nationality. must have had positive information that such | God be praised that we had strength to dribk a coup might be made with a promise of suc- the cup! Its hitterness will be sweet herecess. Accordingly, we find a repetition of the after, and our children will bless us, when we Front Royal dash; and that it was not attended are gone, for having given them liberty as we l with the same success, is less a discredit to as life. the rebels' audacity than a glorious tribute to From fancies like these I am called to the the veteran-like valor of General BANKS' command. Outnumbered, two to one, news of the victory in Virginia; I hear the it slowly fe'l back a half mile or more, mighty North once more rushing to arms. disputing every inch of ground with The dizzy magnificence of the scene bewilders desperation, and consecrating it with the even those who had been the most sanguine. best blood of the Union. The fortunes of the and enthusiastic. A million of men in arms, battle wavered, for what could the most de- a million of men leaving home and fireside, missing Lieutenant Selhemer killed. This com-

and adequate succor. The nation may rejoice that the fortunes of

cis ly the e two regencies. Our regimen's, with but one exception, endured for hours the murderens fire of a concealed foe, including his accustomed masked batteries, sustained by that indemitable spirit of manly heroism, which invests the sober page of nistory with interest akin to romance. And when their fate seemed critical, Generals Pope and Mo-Dowert came up with two fresh divisions, the lest ground was regained, and the day was saved. Here was a substantial victory, and as such we regarded it as an anspicious open-"Valley, for our movements possibly depend in | ing to General Pope's Virginia campign We did not speak of it as " brilli int." because we could not foresee the immediate results which have sprung from it. It was burely possible that Jackson might have fifty thousand men instead of twenty thousand; it was barely possible for him to be largely reinforced in case he should incline to be tenacious of

It was not to be wondered at, under these circumstances, that the querulous, the timid, or the half-disloyal should express dis-atisfaction at the indecisive character of the combat, and blindly censure the generalship which could provoke it. But above and over all-more prominently appar nt than even the names of our killed and wounded braveswe saw the fact that all the prospective advantages rested wi h our arms when the day was over. We held the field of battle. R inforcements by tens of thousands were pouring down the Valley. The enemy had lost his thousands killed, without having gained a gun, a prisoner, or an inch of ground to show for them, and was forced to sue for the sad privilege of their interment. He was liable to be finked by Burnsids's column, and could not well be reinforced from Richmond without substantially improving General McCLELLAN's prospects, and shortening his campaign. Did we over-estimate the advantages of General Pore from the battle of Cedar Mountain? Did we too lightly place our confidence in his skill, tore-ight, and resources? Let the retreat of Jackson beyond the Rapidan be the answer. General Pope stands vindicated. The valor of our arms has triumphed The campaign opens gloriously, and more than ever may we hote that the battle cry of "On to Rich nond" is but prophetic of a glorious truth, to be uafolded from the summer's history.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

I had occasion to pass through the Capitol

grounds a few evenings ago. It was one of

Washington, August 12, 1862.

he most beautiful days that summer had given us-and the sun had taken his torrid rays to Borneo or Cathay, leaving his sweetest smile to tinge the evening clouds. The Marine Band, in their gaudy apparel, were going leisurely through an opera ic murch, and a multitude of people were sauntering among the trees and around the garden-beds of roses-men and women, with their little ones; rudiy damsels fair to look upon, and bright young men who se-med to live in their fascination; the inevitable officer in gold and blue, and pale soldiers who had strolled from the hospital to hear the sweet sounds and catch the evening air. I passed up the broad and gently ascending path, and the steps that led to the Congress Halls. The music ceased, and the strains of Mendelss hn died away among the leaves. While regretting the silence, and listening to catch another echo play. The air was national and patrioticsomething that stirred the blood with rapture as it told of our country's glory and grandeur -the triumph of our armies, and the war's desolation. I stopped, and listened to the soul-inspiring melody. I was studing at the foot of the Capitol, and it looked majestic, even with its uncouth dome and unfinished marble work. A weather-beaten flig was idly coiling around the flag-staff. The city, with its occasional glimpses of magnificence, was at my teet, a d beyond the intervening city were the hills of Virgini .- Arlington, peeping from the trees; Fort R chardson, brown and lofty: Fort Corcoran, massive and irregular; and other forts, indistinct and monotonous. It was a scene such as I have seldom witnessed, and I dwell upon it now partly because it recalls the p'easure which I felt at the moment, and partly because it brought with it slightly. many thoughts and suggestions that are always familiar and always new.

I thought of the other days when peace eigned over the land, and the bills over the Potomac had no memory beyond a May-day pic nic or an evening drive; of the other men who had left Washington, never to return, pounder Arms rong gun. To each of these guns is after leading us into a war that they might rule or ruin. How often their haughty me naces had been heard in these very balls! Here their treason came into being; it budded bloomed, and burst into fruit! The apathy of Northern men was construed into slavery their silence became submission. Government, to these Northern men; was the development of the nation's resources and the establishment of the nation's happiness. True to the teachings of their fathers—to the inspira-William Penn-they labored for civil liberty, national peace, Christianity, commerce, and social comfort. They built railroads, and canals, and breakwaters, and lines of telegraphic communication, and ocean steamships, and dry docks and suspension bridges. They made treaties of reciprocity, and protective tariffs, and advantageous boundary lines. Harbors were widened, channels were deepened-rivers were made easy of navigation-the deserts of the West were cultivated, and the bunting-grounds of the Indians became the comfields of the farmer. The mountains of Pennsylvania were burned as coal—the mountains of Missouri were hammered and rolled into iron—the mountains of California were plan of cepturing a whole rebel division at Malvern | melted and stamped into refined gold. The Hill. It is said that General Patterson at the time | Northern statesman labored for these ends, and attained many of them. The Southern statesman was wrapped in a dream of personal and selfish ambition, and lived to no purpose beyond the aggrandizement of a section, and the triumph of a party. Industry brought power, and as the North became rich and powerful, all hopes of Southern greatness passed away. The cotton mill triumphed over the cotton gin! Defeat produced desperation-desperation produced treason, and

treason ended in war. I cannot but think of the days that came upon us after the war commenced. The dark storm. Clouds and showers and clear skies; lightning, thunder, and silver-lacing sunshine. The dread that came after Fort Sumpter; the auxiety; the fear; the uprising of the North; the rush of brave men to the succor of the capi-York Seventh! Its measured tread up the Avenue will never be forgotten. Tens of thousands bave trod the Avenue since that day; tens of was War. In the roll of the drum, the bearing of the soldiers, the look that came from every eye, the fixed grasp of the musket. and the fierce meaning it conveyed, we saw war-War embodied, equipped, and drilled into battalions-War that carried with it purpose, determination, courage, and truth. With that marching regiment, new men came upon the stage, new ideas came into the minds of men, a new courage came into their souls. The old was embattling the new; the false had challenged the true-liberty against license, freedom against slavery, the spirit of our race and our age against the spirit of infamy and oppression. The baptism of blood but everything else would have gone-man-

busy and all-engrossing present. I read the

termined valor do against such over shelming | the plough and the anvil, the scholar's desk, odds? Thus, at the very outset of affairs, de- | the professor's chair, the well-thumbed book, feat appeared almost in vit b'e, and it needs the easel and the pen, that they may die for no military education to perceive that a battle | the Republic! Close your book, historian thus commenced can only be retrieved by the past has no more examples for me. No superhuman effort, or the arrival of prompt | more of Reman courage, or Spartan fortitude, or German bar lihood, or English boldness, or French self-sacrifice, or Italian en-Cedar Mountain were retrieved, a d by prethusiasm. These are mere songs for a summer evening or romances for a summer afternoon. The history of to-day excels them all. We have learned the lessons of the olden time, but we are teaching new ones. Something more of sacrifice, something more of devotion-stern trials it may be; but, a juture more grand, because I can see in it what, after all, is the meming and the end of this mighty drama-freedom to all men and for all time; freedom of thought, and speech, and creed, and act, and a flig floating over us with ut a slave under its folds to make the freedom it embodies a delusion and a dream. OCCASIONAL.

> THE Liverpool Daily Post, a paper which has shown a more impartial mind, in the discassion of American affirs, than any other English provincial journal, expresses great and worthy indianation at the miserable Stock-Exchange and Secession hoax, which, on the strength of prefended news from the United States, brought over by the mail-steamer Glasgow, circulated a telegram announcing the total defeat of the Union armies, and the flight of McClellan and other Union generals. The Liverpool editor says, "This subject is still actively canvassed, and questions very awk ward to answer continue to be put." No doubt, it was a contrived trick, and it did great mischief during the short time the news was credit-d. The Liverpool paper says, "The whole affair was 'a sell,' and it is to be hoped that those who were instrumental in the matter will be cautious how they handle unauthentic information in inture." If the truth were known. the ROTHSCHILDS may have been at the bottom of this base transaction.

Retreat of Jackson Across the Rapidan.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. POPE. Our Forces in Parsuit

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 12. To Mojor General Halleck : The enemy has retreated under cover of the

His rear guard is now crossing the Rapidan, to wards Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are in hot pursuit. JOHN POPE.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Major General Commanding.

FURTHER DETAILS. What the Pennsylvanians Did. Casualties to Penusylvania Soldiers.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1862. I have just returned from the field of battle, and am enabled to send you some particulars of the fight in addition to what has been furnished by your other correspondents, and from other sources.

LIST OF CASUALTIES. The following is a partial list of the wounder the 109th Pennsylvania, (Col. Stainrook's regiment). The men are so scattered that it is impossible to get a full and correct list of the killed. wounded, and missing in he different regiments, but your correspondent fee's confident of being able to lay before your readers, in a day or two, a full and correct list :

Sergeant McFadden, E, wounded in the side. Sergeant Wm. Thomas, H, wounded in the hand. Corporal Jacob Geiger, K, wounded in the hand and leg.

Private Wm. Mathers, D, wounded in right knee elightly. Private Edward E Peak, A, right leg broke. Private James Haggerty, H, wounded in the head and thigh. Private James Kelley, G, wounded in the arm.

Private Dasiel Turner, I, wounded in the ankle. Private Marvin W. Lutze, K, wounded in arm Private John Morrison, F, wounded in shoulder Private Wm. S. Emery, D, wounded in the thigh

Private James Johnson, K, wounded in the right leg badly. Private Michael McCullough, K, wounded in the side slightly.

Private Charles Coffen, K, wounded in the head Private Wm. Sherman, F, wounded in left arm slightly.

Private John McGinley, K, right foot, slightly. Private John Emerson, K, head, slightly. Private Lawrence W. Leafey, K, right arm Col. Stainrook gave me the following information

n regard to the casualties in the regiment: Col. Stainrook, slightly wounded. Major Gray, slightly wounded. Adjutant McAdam, slightly wounded. Lieut. Dectz, slightly wounded. Lieut. Veal, P, wounded and prisoner.

Lieut Ralston, F, stightly wounded. Lieut. Neven, K, wounded and missing. 14 are known to have been killed, 73 wounder and 40 missing. 300 men went into the field, and only about 150 are at present accounted for. Col. Stainrook was struck in the groin by a por tion of a shell. It first hit his body-plate, and tion of Plymouth Rock and the example of | this, no doubt, saved his life. The bugle on his hat

and one of his shoulder straps were shot away. Col. S behaved with remarkable coolness and Major Gray was also wounded in the side, supposed by a shell. When the color-sergeant fell, the Major nobly rushed forward, seized the colors, and, while cheering on the men, he fell, wounded in the

breast by a minie ball. Lieutenant Dietz fell at the same time as the Colonel. It is supposed he was struck by the same shell. His wound is in the groin. Lieutenant Kalston made a miraculous escape. A minie ball struck his body-plate, tore a hole completely through it, passed through the abdomen. producing a troublesome but not serious wound.

Captain Switzer received a slight wound in the calf of the leg. Lieutenant Veale, although suffering with typhoid fever, having come to the field in an ambulance, yet he insisted on joining his company, and he fought most bravely. He has not been heard from since the battle. As he was seen to fall, it is supposed that he was taken prisoner.

Lieutenant Nevin has also been missing since the Captain Young was suffering from sun-stroke and he, too, insisted on going to his company. For-

tunately, he escaped unhurt. There never was greater bravery displayed by any troops. Officers and men, all seemed determined to do their duty. The 109th was comp imented by Gen. Prince, during the battle, for doing their duty so well. At one time they took up their position in front of a whole brigade of the rebe a, and their coolness kept that brigade in check, thus days and the light days! Truly it has been a preventing, so Gen. Geary says, the enemy from outflanking us on the right. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her sons in this war. Major Walker led the 111th Pennsylvania Regiment. None of the officers were wounded, and a

correct list of those killed, wounded, and missing, cannot at present be obtained. The Illth also won unfading laurels, although their loss was not as heavy as that of the 109th. THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. No regiment in the whole battle behaved with more gallantry than the 46th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Knipe. They were also in the battle names, until the angel of Eternity calls the of Winchester, last May, but have not, before this

muster-roll of Time. We saw the mighty | time, been allowed the privilege of avenging them-North in that serried array of brave men. It selves for their defeat on that occasion. They were on the extreme right, in General Crawford's brigade, and at the commencement of the battle they were placed in such a position as to support Captain Best's regular battery. General Crawford's brigade held their position for a long time, until they were ordered to charge a battery of the rebels, which had obtained their range, and was pouring a destructive fire into them. The brigade was composed of the 45th

Pennsylvania, 5th Connecticut, 23th New York, and 10th Maine. The 3d Wisconsin were in the woods, but could not support the other regiments. The brigade charged in gallant style until they came within a stone's throw of the rebel battery, when two brigades of the enemy came out of their ambush, and loured such a destructive fire into our regiments that retrest could not be helped. It was at this juncture that Colonel Knips fell, wounded in fell wounded in the arm. The command then fell upon Lieut. Col. Selfridge, who gallantly led the regiment until they were forced to retreat. The 46th at one time had their colors taken, but they gallantly rallied, and, after a hand-to hand fight of several minutes, the colors were retaken, and brought off the field completely riddled with balls. The 48th went into the fight with over 500 men, and they can now only muster 148 m:n able to

shoulder a musket. LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the casualties so far as known: Colonel Knipe, wounded in the head and wrist. Major Mathews, wounded in the arm. Adjutant Boyd, wounded slightly. Company A Captain Elsenbise, wounded and

pary had about 35 k Hed, wounded, and missing. Company B-Cap sin Fou k, wounded and missing : Lieu:enant Greatrake, wounded and missing ; Lieurenant Scott, wounded. The casualties in this in pany amounted to about 40.

Company C-Captain Luckenbach, wounded: Lieutenant Wilson, wounded and missing. This ompary carried into the fight 67 men, 15 of whom have only reported at the present writing. Company D-Captain Brooks, slightly wounded. 0 men of this company are missing. Company E-Lieutenant S. Jones, killed.

Company F-Lieutonant Craig, wounded : Lieuenant Mathews, wounded. 22 mon of this company are only accounted for. Compa y G lost no officers. Twenty-two men bave only reported. Company H Lieut, Gorman and Lieut. Sel

fridge to h missing. This company was almost annihilated, only ten men having reported. Company I-Captain Griffith missing. Eleven men have reported in this company. Company K-Lieut W. Caldwell and Lieut. A. Caldwell both killed. These are brothers, and a

third brother, a sergeant in the same company, was wounded Colonel Knipe and Major Selfridge are both in a

hotel at Culpeper.

The hospital arrangements of the left wing were under the direction of Dr. Dunn, brigade surgeon of General Prince's Brigade, assisted by Dr. Ball, brigade surgeon of General Geary's Brigade, and or. Venderkieft, surgeon of the 162d New York. The hospital arrangements of the right wing were under the control of Dr. Chapell, medical director of General Williams' Division. The principal depot of wounded was on the lef wing, where over 500 wounded men were attend-

The wourded, as soon as convenient, were removed to Culpeper, where hospitals were established in the churches and large public buildings. The hospital arrangements are of the meanest kind. The men are lying on the bare floors, with scarcely a morsel to eat. The surgeons are doing all in their power to alleviate the sick, but the accommodations are wretched

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS. All the prisoners that were captured agree in stating that the rebels were over 40 000 strong, and were commanded by Gen. Jackson, with Gen. Hill as second in command. Some of the prisoners state that Ewell was also on the field, while others say that he was left at Gordonsville. Gen Winder. he who treated our prisoners taken at Bull Ron so badly, was killed. Gen. Trimble is also reported to have been killed. The loss of officers of the rebels was very heavy. Gen. Stuart, the same who worked his way and did so much mischief in the rear of McCle lan's army, commands their

The rebel troops were mostly those who were engaged in the battles before Richmond, and therefore, were seasoned troops. DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN GEN. MILROY AND FIVE REBEL CAVALRYMEN. Yesterday morning, Gen. Milroy, who holds the extreme left of Gen. Sigel's corps, stepped out of his tent, and had not proceeded ten paces before

he was brought face to face with five cavalrymen. He immediately cried out, "Who are you?" The answer was. "Southern soldiers:" but they no coner had the words out of their mouth when Gen. Milroy drew his revolver and fired. The first shot struck his own horse's neck, but the next sirnek a cavalry man in the knee, and, passing through that; killed his horse. He fired the remain ing four charges, when the cavalrymen fled, leaving their wounded companion on General Milroy's hands. The man immediately after had his leg amputated by one of our surgeons.

Particulars. Accounts from Culpeper, dated yesterday, speaking of the fight on Saturday, say that so heavy was the fire to which our comparatively small number of men was exposed, that the only wonder is that the entire command was not completely aninhilated at the end of half an hour, instead of bringing off and a balf. The rebel prisoners taken report that their own

The Battle near Culpeper, Va.-Further

troops were moved down by our fire like grass. Three times were they reinforced by fresh regiments and brigades and when our troops retired, they were too much crippled to pursue them in an open ground. The prisoners also report that the heavy guns. used by the enemy were of recent English manu-

facture, with English fixed ammunition. We lost one gun, which was left, after being spiked, in a ditch. Several of the horses having been killed, it was deemed expedient to leave the gun, and it was spiked under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Col. Chapman, of the 5th Massachusetts, was shot

in the breast, and is probably dead. Lieut. Col. Scone fell, with many wounds. Major Blake also fell, and, it alive, is a prisoner Adjutant Smith is either wounded or dead. Major Savage, of the 2d Massachusetts, is believe to have been killed, as well as many of the captains and lieutenants. . Dr. Leland was shot in the eye.

The other regiments have not been heard from vet, definitely. Stragglers from the battle-field to the town have all been arrested, by order of Gen. Pope, and by to-morrow a list of the missing can be obtained. Capt. George Tannett, of Prince's staff, was mortally shot in the breast.

The 28th Pennsylvania escaped without loss, having been detached to guard a signal station, eight or ten miles southwest of the battle field, early in the day They continued yesterday escorting the signal officers, although compelled to pass near the enemy's pickets. On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, while Generals Pope and Banks were in conference in the rear of our advanced batteries, a body of the enemy's cavalry charged in the most daring manner through the weeds on our front upon the group. The dis-

charge of muskets and the whizzing of the balls near them gave them timely notice of the rebels' approach. Horses were speedily mounted, and a regiment of infantry fired a volley, checking the charge, and probably saving both our commanders, General Boford, with his cavalry command, arrived at Culpeper yesterday from Madison. Previous to his departure thence, he sent a reconnoissance to the Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south, but none on the north side.

THE LATEST - ALL QUIET. A despatch from Culpeper, dated to day, says all was quiet last night and this morning. Colonel Donnelly, of the New York 28th Regiment, is still alive, but in a sinking condition. The other wounded officers are generally doing well.

The Plans of the Rebel Leaders Defeated.

GREAT POLITICAL EFFECT OF JACKSON'S RETREAT Control Over Central Virginia Lost by the

Rebels. CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 12-7 o'clock P. M.—The battle of Saturday, the 9th inst, was one of the most important of the warnot merely on account of the desperate valor and unfaltering discipline displayed by our troops, the

obstinacy of the contest, and the heavy losses on both sides, but because of its important effect on the campaign of which it makes a part. The design on the part of Jackson was an at tempt to penetrate and recover the valley of the Shenandcah, whence the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of a political importance, in the endeavor to hold

Virginia as a part of the attempted Confederacy, not to be estimated. The rebel leaders hoped by this movement to so threaten Washington and Maryland, as to oblige us to leave Richmond, and withdraw our forces to the line of the Potomac. To secure such an object, and knowing that the Government was now relatively weaker, and the rebellion stronger than could sgain occur in the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower of the Southern infantry under their most popular and enterprising General, Jackson, a large body of cavalry under their mest distinguished cavalry officer, Major General Stuart, and an

abundance of artillery.

When Jackson had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court House and Gordonsville, and found that the disposition of Gen. Pope's troops was such that not only his purpose to enter the valley was foiled, but his own direct communication with Richmond was interrupted, he called for further reinforcements, and, with these, which were freely provided, attempted to stop Pope's further advance upon the railroad, the destruction or even the permanent threatening of which would debar the Richmond conspirators of all hope of the material or political control of Central Virginia. Jackson attempted, by a feint upon Madison C. H. and Sperryville, to detain our forces at the latter point, while at the same time he threw the mass of his forces, numbering at least 35,000 men,

in command to compel every citizen to take the by the way of Orange C. H., upon us at Culpeper, oath of allegiance to the Government, or at once to expecting to find only a portion of our forces there, leave for a pre ended Government more congenial whom he could overwhelm, and then march on to their Secesh and rebellious natures. The mer-Sperryville from Culpeper, and crush the army chants of those cities now have confidence to go on corps of Sigel. with their business, and this enterprise being now His plans were completely foiled by the rapid properly encouraged by our Government, the inconcentration of our forces at Culpeper, and their habitants will soon be relieved from the severe taxaadvance to meet him at Codar Run. tion to which they have heretofore been subjected The cool and determined temper of Banks acsince the severe hand of rebellion has be n levied cepted proffered battle as soon as offered, and the battle of Saturday afternoon was fought between

the advance, under Banks, and the advance of Jackson, under himself and Ewell After endeavoring to rout and drive Banks corps, Jackson found himself compelled at night; by the rapid movements in front of him, to fall back to a strong defensive position in Codar Mountain, and finding his line of retreat growing insecure, on the succeeding night he retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's river, and again beyond the Rapidan. II The result is that Jackson is again foiled and

officers, and about four hundred musicians, who forced to abandon his operations, with his prestige seriously impaired. He will be rapidly followed. have been mustered out of service. Important Reconnoiseance by General Buford. CULPEPER, Va., August 11.—The brigade of papers.

payelry under command of General Buford made

Malvern Hill Expedition.

DISQUIETUDE AT NORFOLK

far as the eye could reach. A retreat was conse-

General McClelian had planned for a great bat-

tle, but the enemy were not asleep to their danger,

and have taken possession of Malvern Hill, with

Norfolk has been in a state of excitement he

edicated that a movement of the whole or a large

Special Despatches to "The Press."

American Commerce with Sweden.

All kinds of grain are admitted free of duty.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our loss was only one wounded.

kept together as one brigade.

quest indicated being made.

The Guerilla War in Tennessee.

the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the gue-

rillas in greatly superior numbers six times yester-

day and last night, as various points below Williams-

The Bucktan Trouble.

A misapprehension exists as to the Bucktail Bri-

gade. The Governor authorizes the raising of Buck-

Appointments under the Tax Bill.

holly contested than those of any State.

have been taken prisoners by rebels.

must accompany each proposition."

Washington, D. C :

during this her hour of trial.

her Services.

major general of volunteers.

Treasury Department :

Gen. Pore's army has been made public.

Arrival of General Augur.

Miscellaneous.

General Philip Kearney has been appointed

A Patriotic Suggestion.

Sin: The appointment of proper persons to as

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Mrs. Lincoln's Attentions to the Sick and

has been spending a few days in this city, during

which time he has manifested deep interest in the

welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers here, to-

Seat of War.

It is understood that Brigadier General Ketchum

Wounded Soldiers - A Recognition of

HARRISBURG, August 9.

J. S. NEGLEY, Brig. Gen.

quently made to Harrison's Landing.

an immense army.

he General's quarters.

uards had been shot.

or leaving for Richmond.

bor in Hampton Roads.

immediately to Philadelphia.

part of the army is taking place.

Explanation of the Cause of the Failure of the a descent on Madison Court House on fuesday, and found that the rebels had been there, but had left. He made a reconneissance in every direction, How a Great Battle was Postponed. and met rebel pickets on every road. On the seventh, the pickets on the road to Stan nardsville had a skirmish, losing one killed and three wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 11 .- In regard to On the next day the 1st Maryland had another the occupation and evacuation of Malvern Hill by skirmish on the Orange Court House road, in which the Federal troops but little has been said, and the they lost five killed and four wounded and about a following particulars may be interesting: Our dezen taken prisoners. Being reinforced by the reconnoitring division took possession of that posilst Michigan, the rebels were driven to the Rapidan. tion on Tuesday last, and on that day all the gene-A strong reconnoissance was made on the same rals of the army went up to view it. General evening to the Rapidan, on the Orange road, and a McClellan sent back for the greater part of his skirmish was going on without loss, when orders came from Gen. Buford to return to Madison Court army, but the messengers took the wrong road, and were thus delayed so long that the troops did not House. The party got back at 6 A. M. on the 9th, reach Malvern Hill until it was too late to secure and found everything ready for a retreat toward the advantages intended to be obtained by the Sperryville, as the rebels were approaching from every direction. The party reached Woodville in Only a portion of those sent for arrived at all, sufety, and there halted, and reached Culpeper on

and those only in season to heat a fasty retreat. Monday night. This was on Wednesday morning, and on that day The escape of this brigade is considered almos a great bartle would have been fought had our niraculous, as they were surrounded on almost forces arrived in season. But as some of them every side, and all gave the party up as lost. were approaching and in sight of Malvern Hill, a General Buford deserves great praise for the able very large force of rebels, numbering at least 10,manner in which he extricated his command from 000 men, was seen coming from Richmond. They such a perilous position. filled all the roads, passage-ways and vacant lots as

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. A Fight Near Cumberland Gap.

THE REBELS WORSTED. MORGAN AGAIN IN MOTION AND THREAT-

ENING KENTUCKY. He Captures 300 United States Troops.

NASHVILLE, August 12 -A despatch from Gen. Morgan, dated at Cumberland Gap, says De Courcey's brigade and the 14th Kentucky Regiment, on the 5th and 6th inst., had several engagements with Stevenson's division, in force, the rebels outnumbering us four to one.

The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lieut. Col. Gordon Eleveult, of Tennessee, was taken Our loss was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Two companies of the 16th Ohio Regiment were

surrounded by two rebel regiments, but they suc ceeded in cutting their way out. We captured a lot of forage, tobacco, and mules. John Morgan left Knoxville on the 2d, with 2,000 cavalry, en route to Kingston. Kentucky is to be invaded.

Louisville, Aug. 12. John Morgan, with force of 1 800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Tenn., early this morning, and captured Cal. Boone, commanding that post, with about 300 men of the 28th Kentucky Regiment and a United States freight train, containing 60 horses and a lot of oats and corn There was no fight. Morgan was still in possession of the town at noon

Adjutant General Fennel declines to accept the resignation of John Boyle, a nephew of Gen. Boyle, as lieutenant colonel of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, and orders him to join his regiment. CAIRO, August 12 -A detachment of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, sent from Bolivar yesterday, attacked a party of guerillas at Salisbury, five miles east of Grand Junction, taking a rebel captain prisoner and capturing 27 horses and mules. The

enemy was dispersed. NASHVILLE, August 11.—There has been a great revolution in this city to day in administering the provost guard duties. The new provost marshal, Colonel Gillon, requires every one leaving for their residence in the country to take the oath of allegiance. Those who refuse are allowed to go home, but are not privileged to return. The provost marshal's office is removed to the court room in the

Governor Johnson is acting with renewed and inport, defeating the enemy in each effort, with con reasing vigor in the punishment of traitors. siderable loss. the passing through the streets of gangs of negroes, impressed from disloyal owners, to work on fortifications, many of them carrying loads of bacon, ham, biscuit in barrels, and other stores. There was an engagement at Taswall's, between the Unionists and rebels on Saturday, resulting in a Union victory.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. URRENDER OF INDEPENDENCE, MO. TO THE BEBELS.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 12.—The town of Indeendence was attacked yesterday by a force of 1,500 rebels, under Colonels Hughes and Quantrell. After an hour's severe fighting, the United States roops surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported to have been

killed. The reinforcements, which were sent from here last night to assist our troops at Independence, have returned. Great excitement exists here in consequence of

this defeat, and everybody is preparing for the conflict. KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 12.-A battle took place at Independence, yesterday, about three o'olock, between 350 Federal troops, under Lieut. Col. Buell, and from 500 to 600 guerillas, under the notorious Col. Hughes, assisted by Quantrell and Hayes, resulting in the complete rout and surrender of our troops. The loss on either side is unknown.

It appears that the town was surprised about 3 o'clock in the morning. A simultaneous movement was made upon the camp, Buell's headquarters and the Provost Marshal's office, which were some distance apart. The provost marshal's office was entered by citizens professing loyalty, and the arms were taken and used against the Federal troops. The fighting lasted about four hours. The troops, who were almost without efficers,

hotly contested the ground, sheltering themselves behind trees, fences, stables, &c. returned from the field disabled by wounds or Captain Thomas, of the militia, was taken prisoner, almost at the ou set. tent persons can be found of this class, that they At one time, it is reported, the guerillas were should be selected by you as the assessors and colabout giving up the ground and retiring before the lectors. Their services seem to give them a right destructive fire of our men, and accordingly had to this preference, and every consideration should Captain Thomas brought out of the house where he lead the Government to reward, in every proper

was confined, and shot dead. At this juncture a white flag appeared at Colonel Buell's headquarters, when he rebels returned and took rossession of all who remained. Lieut. Harrington and fifty men cut their way through them, and made good their escape. Most of the prisoners were paroled by taking the

oath not to take up arms. All who were present agree in stating that there were no mounted pickets stationed outside of the town that night. A large quantity of arms, and some 20,000

rounds of an muchilon, besides other Government day placed in the hands of Mrs. President Linproperty, fell into the hands of the rebels. COLN a thousand dollars, to be appropriated by On the receipt of the news of the surrender of her for the benefit of those in the military hospitals. Independence here, this city was thrown into a He had observed the quiet and unostentatious great state of excitement. All business houses and manner in which Mrs. LINCOLN contributed to the saloons were closed, the militia was called out, and comfort of the suffering Union soldiers, and conguards promptly placed around the city. cluded to ask the privilege of placing the amount A call was made for reintorcements from Fort named in her hands, believing that in no other way Leaverworth, which was promptly responded to could the money be better or more judiciously apby Lieut. Col. Burris, who arrived yesterday at 4 propriated. The charge was promptly and cheero'clock P. M., with four companies of infantry and fully accepted. three of cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. Maj. The Movement of Fresh Troops to the Ramson, commanding the 6th Kansas Regiment. also arrived in due time from the Southeast. The entire force, under command of Col. Burris, has been ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, Philaleft this morning, at 3 o'clock, in pursuit, of the delphia, New York, and, if necessary, to Albany,

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 12.—La'er advices from proper to despatch the regiments to their destina-Independence say that Lieut. Colonel Buell, comtion. Gen. K is acting Inspector General, and will manding that post, with 350 men, was completely see that the bounty is paid to the troops, that they are surprised at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. fully equipped and armed with the greatest prompt-Buell's men were in the bank building, which, after four bours' hard fighting, was fired by the ness, as soon as organized, and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with rebels, when Buell surrendered. Captain Thomas, of the State militia, was taken out and murdered, after the surrender. Our informant, who remained till after the sur-

Por:er's fleet still remains at anchor in Hampton

Roads, and is not at Harrison's Landing, as has

been published. Much rejoicing has been lately

crea ed in Norfolk, Suffolk, and vicinity by the late

determination of the United States generals there

At four o'clock P. M., the John Tucker mail

boat, from Harrison's Landing, arrived, but brings

no tangible news. Some rumors are afloat, but no

foundation can be traced to them. The Elm City

and Kennebec came down to day with sick soldiers

from the army hospitals. The Kennebec has 281

on board, and proceeds immediately to Phila-

delphia. Surgeon in charge is J. G. McKee. Capt.

The mail boat was completely loaded with pas-

sengers; some discharged soldiers; some recruiting

If it is possible to obtain the names of the sick

Garton.

enemy.

Brigadier General H. G. Wright will proceed to Roston on similar business, render, says the rebels gave out that they intended Experiment with James' Cannon. to attack this city immediately. They will meet Brigadier General Hervey Brown and Rear Adwith a warm reception. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Army Orders. The resignation of Capt. H. S. Spear, additional INDICATION OF ANOTHER MOVEMENT BY aid de camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Reynolds, has been accepted by the President. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Thurlow W. Seward, of the 44th New York o unteers, is honorably discharged from the ser-FORTRESS MONROE, August 11.-Commodore

volunteers.

Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman is ordered to repair without delay to New Orleans, and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf. Captain Wm. McMichael, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and Lieut. D. C. Wager, aidde-camp, will report without delay, in person, to the general-in-chief. First Lieut. Eugene B. Beaumont, of the 4th U.

vice, in order to enable him to raise a company of

. Cavalry, is assigned to duty as aid-de-camp on he staff of the general in chief. Major Charles G. Walpine, assistant adjutant general of volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South; and will report in person o the General-in-Chief for orders. First Lieutenant Charles F. Adams, Jr., is hereby detached from duty with the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and assigned to the staff of General Pope.

Major John R. Cravens, additional paymaster, will report to the paymaster general for duty, in Washington; and Major Will Cumback, additional paymaster, is assigned to duty at Indianapolis, in Capt C. C. Nott, of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, now absent in New York on permission, to report to the

Governor of New York for recruiting duty. Captain Jacob M. Eysten, of the 18th United States Infantry, will proceed to Baltimore, and refrom the army hospitals, they shall be forwarded lieve Captain F. O. Wyse, of the 3d United States to-morrow. As yet they are withheld from the Artillery, in the duties of mustering officer in that city.

Captain Elisha H. Ludington, of the 17th United States Infantry, will relieve Major A. Montgomery, quartermaster of the United States army, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer at Pitus-

burg, Pa. Surgeon J. K. Barnes, United States army, is deof Major General Halleck.

tailed for special duty under the immediate orders All certificates and applications for sick leave from efficers will be referred to him fer examina

The Collection of the Tax. The following additional appointments have been made under the internal revenue act: Maine-First District, Collector, Nathaniel J. Miller. of Portland ; A sersor, Nathaniel G. Marshall, of New York. Second District, Collector, Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston; Assessor, Hunnibal Belcher, of Farmington. Third District, Peter F. Sanborne, of Redfield; Assersor, George W. Wilson of tardiner. Fourth District. Auron A. Wing, of Bangor; Assessor, Geo P. Sewal, of Old Town. Fitth District Collector, John West, of Franklin; Assessor, Nathaniel A Joy, of Ellsworth. New Hampshire .- Second district. collector, John Kimball, of Concord; assessor, Herman Fos-

ter, of Manchester. Interesting to Army Officers on Leave of Absence. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., of New York, who was lately appointed commissioner to superintend the execution of General Order No. 92 relative to the return of absentees to their reg ments, has received many letters asking him to obtain discharges, leaves of absence, etc. As this is not a part of the buriness belonging to his office, he has sent them to Adjutant General Thomas

The great number of such letters rreve its their last few days. An officer of the provost guard applied to General Maustield for permission to search being replied to individual y. In brief, this is the a house in that city for arms. Authority was rule of the Department: A leave of absence, not given him to do so, and arms and ammunition, to exceeding twenty days, may be granted to commissome extent, were found in private dwellings, near sioned officers by the commander of any army department or district, whe , the certificate of a ma-Last night a triple guard was put on duty in dical officer shall show, beyond doubt, that Norfolk. This was not done until many of the change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. If an officer It is understood that all the inhabitants of the cannot return to his duty when his leave is out, he listrict, in the vicinity of Norfolk, Suffolk, and | need not apply for an extension, as no order will Portsmouth, are to be put to the test of either | be issued gra ting one | He must account for his taking the oath of al egiance to the United States, absence by sending to the Adjuta t General, and to his regimental commander, a croper medical cer-The mail boat has just arrived from Harrison's tificate, and, when he returns to duty, his case will Landing. The general appearance of affairs there be exactined by a proper tribuna, to ascertain if

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet remains at an men, and all heretofore given are revoked. They will be cared for in United States hospitals. The steamer Kennebec came down to-day with Reported Attack on Baton Rouge by sick so diers from the army hospitals. The Kennebec has 281 patients aboard, and will proceed

No furloughs whatever will be given to enlisted

he had sufficient cause for absence.

CAIRO, Aug. 12.—Rebel authority reports that Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday morning last. FROM WASHINGTON

He was at first repulsed with a heavy loss General Clark, of Mississippi, and Co!. Thoma Hunt, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is laid to the failure of the ram Ar WASHINGTON, Aug 12, 1862.

On the afternoon of the same day Breckinridge is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada Appeal Advices received from Stockholm, under date of that the Arkaneas had arrived, and destroyed one uly 18, state that American pork is in great deof our gunboats and driven off the fleet, and that nand, and preferred to Russian. It is admitted in he had captured the entire Federal forces of that Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders, rom Indiana and Illinois, sell freely at 10 cents: CAIRO, Aug. 12 - The Bulletin of the 10th smoked hams at 20 cents. There is a ready sale,

prints a report that Breckinridge has attacked and also, for rosin and leaf tobacco. The former pays captured Baton Rouge. It is considered not ima duty of 1 cent per pound, the latter 51 cents per pound. The grain crop is short, and wheat of good quality brings \$1.85, rye \$1.40, and oats 37 cents. Movements on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Aug 12 .- The Memphis Bulletin of the 10th bas the following: The following despatch was received here to On Wednesday, the 6th instant, the rebel ram came on a reconcoitring expedition up the river, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 12-9 A. M. as far as Islands 67 and 68, within fifty miles of Helena. Major Kennedy, with two small companies of A few days since, the Louisville accompanied by

the transports White Cloud and Iatan, started with the 3d Wisconsin Regiment from Helena, to go up the White river. The Louisville ran aground, and the expedition was abandoned because of the insufficiency of water, and returned to Helena just in hours later, a collision must have taken place. Another Rebel Gundout Escapes from

the Yazuo River.

MEMPHIS. Aug. 9 .- The steamer White Cloud

tail regiments in precisely the same way as the from Helena, has arrived here, but brings no news raising of all other regiments is authorized -Secreof importance. tary Stanton, however, giving the assurance that It is reported that a new gunboat, the Richmond. the Bucktail regiments, when raised, should be formerly the Star of the West, which has been building up the Yazoo river, got out of that stream The wide spread fame of the Bucktails, and their into the Mississippi, and has joined the Arkansas.

heroism and gallantry in the field, led to the re-The Change of a Year-Euthusiastic War Meeting at Alexandria, Va. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 12 .- A large war meet The appointments for Pennsylvania, under the ing was held here this evening, Mr. Jefferson Tracy tax bill, are to be made to-morrow. Therefore, Ohio will next be considered, and therefore New York Speeches were made by Senators Pomerov. of

will probably not be made until all the others are Kansas; Harlan, of Iowa; Chandler, of Michigan, and others. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and largest ever held in this city. Gen. Augur arrived here to night, wounded He reports that Gen. PRINCE and some of his staff From Harrisburg

THE QUESTION OF ENLISTING AND DRAFTING-DE PARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR FOR WASHINGTON. HARRISBURG, Ang 12 -Governor Currin leaves Noon.-Up to this time no further news from for Washington to-night, to arrange with the War Department a plan by which counties that have exceeded their quota shall be credited with such excess upon the draft. The advertisement for proposals for mules for the Many counties have greatly exceeded the num-

army says that "Proposals from disloyal parties ber required of them, and it is but just that when will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance this occurs a proper credit should be given. Companies of troops enlisted for three years o during the war continue to arrive. The work of The following letter from Governor CURTIN, organization is going on rapidly and satisfactorily, which speaks for itself, has been received at the and regiments will leave as fast as transportation

can be provided. To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, The Quota for Michigan Raised. DETROIT, Aug. 12 .- It is officially stated that the quota of Michigan, under the first call for volunsess and collect the taxes of the United States is a teers, is full. matter of great importance to the country, and is, Full companies from various parts of the State ro doubt, occupying your attention at this continue to offer, but cannot be accepted.

time. It is believed that in almost every There will be no difficulty in completing all the county of this State fit men for those offices requisitions made by the Federal Government on can be found among the volunteers who have the State without a resort to drafting. disease. I earnestly recommend, when compe-The Drafting Law and the Volunteer a vstem.

ALBANY, Aug. 12 .- The Journal states that the War Department, in answer to an inquiry from Governor Morgan, telegraphs that volunteers for the old regiments will be received till the draft is made, which cannot be before the 1st of September mode, the zeal and patriotism of the men who have as the preliminary work will occupy at least twenty sacrificed bealth or limb in serving their country days.
The Journal also states that if enough volunteers to fill up the old regiments to their full maximum are recruited; there will be no draft, as it

> Official Correspondence Relative to the MR. STUART TO MR. SEWARD.

will require fifty-four thousand men for that pur

Washington, August 10, 1862. Sin: The enclosed copy of a despatch from her Maje y's commission at Lounda, relates to the capture by her Majesty's ship Griffon, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equip-ped for the slave trade, off Black Peint, on the West Coast of Africa.

1 have been instructed by Earl Russell to communicate lis capture to you as of interest to the Government of he United States, in consequence of the bark in question having been stated to have left New York in the lat of December last. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir,

To Hon. WM. H. SHWARD, &c.

LOUNDA, April 1st, 1862.

My LORD: We have the honor to acquaint your lordabip that her Majesty's ship-Griffen, Commander Perry, whilst proceeding to this place with the last mail from Fernando Po, on the 27th ultimo, fell in with a bark and a schooner in company, off Black Point, latitude 50 south longitude 11 45 east. [Commander Perry immediately sont a boat to cut off the achooner, whilst he receeded in the Griffen in cause of the bark, and distriy sent a bost to cut off the schooner, whits he proceeded in the Griffon in cnase of the bark, and, having come up with her, he found her to be fitted in every respect for the immediate reception of staves, which, to the number of eight hundred, she was to have shipped that morning at Black Point for the island of Porto Bico. This bark, which was about 400 tons, was destitute of all proofs of nationality. Nor were there any papers found on board from which her name could be ascertained; but from the statements of some of the to consult with the Governors upon the measures be ascertained; but from the statements of some of the crew, it appeared that she had sailed from New York on the lst of December last, and touched at Campachy, in Mexico, where the necessary equipments were com

later in the affernoon of the same day, the officer who had been detached from the Griffon, in pursuit of the schooner, returned on board in charge of that vessel, having found her abandoned by her crew, and fully Brigadier General Harvey Brown and Rear Advantage of slaves. This schooner miral Foote have been ordered to repair to Sag Harbor, New York, to witness some experimental firing with James' cannon.

Annual Property of the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be Lalene, Commander Perry, after causing her to be schild, destroyed her, by fire, tending the necessive of the heart of the heart of the heart he brought before the Vice Admission of the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be schild, destroyed her, by fire, tending the necession of the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to be school or the conveyance of slaves. with that of the bark, be brought before the Vice Admi

We have the honor, &c., EDMUND GABBLEL, H. M. Consul.
To the Earl Russell, etc., etc. MR. SEWARD TO MR. STUART.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STUART.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied by a despatch from her Majesty's Commissioner at Lounda to Earl Russell, announcing the capture, off Black Point, on the West Coast of Africa, by her Majesty's hip Griffon, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equipped for the slave trade.

In reply, I have to thank you for the information thus communicated, which is in every respect entirely acceptable and gratifying

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD. From California.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Arrived, ship Fearless, from New York. The market for the leading staples is strengthening. Canoles 19c.; 16,000 kegs of East Boston byrup sold on private terms.

Exchange on New York & 10 per cent discount, payable in currency, and 303% per cent., payable in coin. There is an active demand for money, at unchanged rates. rates.

The steamer Active has been chartered to visit the Golden Gate, in order to endeavor to recover the trea-The ship Ocean Rover is loading for Boston, and the

The ship Ocean Rover is loading for Boston, and the War Hawk for New York.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu dates to the 17th have been received. King Kamehawaha has annexed Psimyra Island to the Hawaiian Kingdom. It is situated in lat. 7 deg. 50 min. north, and long. 180 deg. 95 min. west. It is ten miles long and six miles bread, with good harbor.

The American Guano Company took possession of the island in 1859, in the name of the Government. The American flag then floated there.

Departure of Massachusetts Troops for the Seat of War.

Boston, August 12.—The 34th Regiment, Celonel Wells, leaves for the seat of war this afternoon.

THECITY

The Thermometer. AUGUST 12, 1861.
1. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 5 P. 73 K. 72 K. 95
WIND. NE. ENE. N. by E. 188W. SSW.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT OF THE MILITIA .-

Adjutant General's Office, War Departm't. Washington, 3 P. M., Aug. 9, 1863 GENERAL ORDERS No 91.—Begulations for the en. oliment and draft of the ee hundred thousand militia, in province of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4 1852, whereby it is prorided that a draft of three hundred thou-and milita he mm-diately called into the service of the United States, to serve for none months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall savign the quotas to the States, and estate ish regulations for the drait. Also, that States, and sees the season of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volugeers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered ...

THE STATES TO FURNISH THEIR QUOTAS FORTHWITH. First. The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to jurnish their respective quotal of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th day of August, 1862. which quotas have been furnished to the G vernots respectively by communication from thisdepartment of this date according to the regulations benceforth set forth. RENDEZVOUS TO BE DESIGNATED. Second The Governors of the several States are

ereby requested for hwith to designate reade. volta for the crafted militia of said states, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the locations of such rendezvous and the names of the ommandant; and it is impo tant that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to conentence of transportation. ENROLLMENT. Third. The Governors of the respective States will

cause an enrollment to be made forthwich by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be apointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, uge, and occupation of ouch, together with remarks showing wt other he is in the service of the United States, etc., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All ressonable and proper expenses or such enrolln ent, and of the draft bereinsfter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon voncuers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors MANNER OF DRAFFING.

Fourth. Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draftshali be conducted as follows: FILING THE LISTS.

1. Immediately up in completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the theriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons

2. The Governors of the several States at all appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States where duty it shall be to superintend the dratting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall seceive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his EXEMPTION.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify s.id commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in such township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by nime and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment a which the draft shall be made, and a l persons claiming to be exempt from military outy shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawa through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug 5, 1862; all engineers of I comotives on railroads; the Vice President of the United States; the officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of in ted States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all cu-tom-house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers wh are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferry den who are employed at any ferry on post road; all pilots; all marines sctually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merthant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of egistered or ticensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempled by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the after aid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them er not. Exemption will not be made for disability u less t be of such permanent character as to ren er the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sneriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the commissioner may onblicly place in a wheel or hox of like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, proliment lists not stricken off as before provided, and proper person appointed by the commissioner, and blindfold d, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of bailots equal to the number of disfied men fixed by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county.

NOTICES OF DRAFT TO BE SERVED. 6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the piece of rendezvous of the drafted midtary force, shall thereupon be served, by a person to co appointed by the commissioner, upon each parson so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence. SUBSTITUTES.

7 Any porson so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the dratted militia force and such substitute, if he shall be an able boated man, between the ages of 15 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a mino., to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in hea of such

ASSEMBLING AFTER THE DRAFT. 8. The persons thus dratted shall assemble at the county seat of their r spective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DRAFTED. 9. As soon as the craft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment list, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize th drafted men into companies and regiments of intentry. by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten compaties to each regiment, and send a copy of the organiza tion to the commandant of the rendezvous, REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted ceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental oned officers, which shall be designated in ac ordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an tion of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order the they may be commissioned, and the non-commission may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment shall decide.

11 As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster roll shall be made out and the troops inspected and mustered into the service o the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are anthorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, natead of counties. PROVOST MARSHALS Fifth. Provost marshals will be appointed by the War

epartment in the several States, on the nomination of

the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons CONSOLIDATION OF SKELETON REGIMENTS. Sixth. In case any State shall not, by the lath day of August, furnish its queta of additional 300.000 volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Govern-

ers of the respective States, and an additional draft shall

be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such

quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof. NO NEW VOLUNTEER. REGIMENTS. Seventh. From and after the 15th day of Augus', no new regiments of Volunteers will be organized; but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the eld regiments. By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMA's. Adjutant General.

RUNNING AWAY TO AVOID THE DRAFT ABREST OF PERSONS BOUND FOR EUROPE. The drafting order lately issued by our Government has filled many persons with a desire to visit foreign lands, and make a tour of Europe, where, free from war's alarms, they may revel in all the glories of the gorgoons East, or wander midst the classic shades of Greece; but, alas for all human hores ! a peremptory order from the Secretary of War, prohibiting any person liable to be drafted from leaving the country, fell like a thunderbolt ppon certain gentlemen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, "who had desired to see the great attractions

There is no avenue left for escaping the draft, and the sleepiess vigilance of Chief Ruggess will effectually provent the departure of any one liable to military duty. An order has been received from Washington which puls the same interdict upon travel to California as that regarding foreign travel.

The Government has suddenly arrested this fashionable "travel," and has thus prevented cowardly miscreants from escaping who have made large fortunes in our community, and whe, while the Government has protected their lives and property for a number of years, refuse to aid it when help is most needed. The greatest exodus is, however, by way of the Northern frontier, into Canada-a mode of escape not

easily prevented. It has, however, been stated that deserters to Canada from our army can be claimed by United States military efficers, and brought home to be punished, in accordance with the English treaty; that every man enrolled for service under the present drafting orders, virtually belongs to the Government army, and that there is reason to believe that he can be brough bome as a deserter under the same circumstan would be advisable for all desirous of evading the draft to lock well into the subject before taking passage for a