MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

In corsequence of the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of one of our carriers, serving in the northwestern section of the city, many of our patrons failed to receive our issue of Saturday. As a new carrier has been placed on the route, it is possible that some of our subscribers may be over-looked, in which case we desire to be informed of the fact, that the omission may be remedied.

THE WAR. BOHLEN IS DEAD! In common with the citizens of Philadelphia-with Americans-we mourn the loss of a true gentleman, an exemplary merchant, a brave leader, an able general, a true soldier, and an honest man. Brigadier General Henry Boblen came to this country many years ago, and, settling in this city, commenced business as a dealer in foreign wines and liquors, amassing a considerable fortune. Much of his time was given to the study of the art of war, and considering this and his large means and influence, it was not surprising that more than a year ago he raised in this city ene of the finest regiments in the service—a regiment of faithful Germans. This regiment was attached to the division of General Louis Blenker, and did excellent service in Virginia. Its Colonel, Henry Bohlen, commanded an improvised brigade, and in April last was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. When this German division was thrown into Western Virginia under Frement, General Bohlen became prominent-first, as an officer, and in the memorable march across the mountains Bohlen's brigade carried off the palm, being in the advance, and seeking the enemy always. At the battle of Cross Keys General Bohlen vied with the gallant Stahl and Von Steinvehr in his military order and propriety of mancouvre. Again, in the valley of the Shenandesh, under the accomplished General Pranz Sigel, Bohlen's friend and compatriot. his brigade was complimented for its bravery, its splendid appearance, and endurance of hardships, unknown even to European veterans, without a murmur. In all that retreat from Culpeper, this trusty brigade was designated by Sigel to guard the rear of the retreating "Army of Virginia," and well did our hero perform the perilous duties assigned to him and his men. And when the army was safely across the Rappahannock, still nearest the enemy, Bohlen's Brigade were fighting continually, and, unfortunately for the country and its cause, during a skirmish on Saturday morning General Henry Bohlen was observed by a rebel sharpeheoter, while riding across the field, direct-

ing the movements of his troops, and shot through

the head, with a minie ball. He died instantly.

Thus fell one of Philadelphia's best, bravest, and

For several months past the conduct of the war

brightest children.

in the Department of the West has been far from successful, or attended with results calculated to satisfy the public mind. Since the battle of Pittsburg Landing the tide of our fortune seems to have been reversed, and although we have not met with actual defeat, we still have had little cause for congratula ion or encouragement. The guerillas under the leadership of Morgan, Forrest, Quantril. Poindexter, and other equally notorious outlaws, have overrun the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, and Tennessee, and have even invaded Indiana and other free States, carrying in their train pillage, rapine, and de struction by fire and the sword. Apparently no adequate efforts have been made to check their eperations, but in dozens of instances a handful of our men, who have been a tacked, have been compelled to surrender. In two instances, where the commanders of the post have been assailed with a "soarifying order" from the pen of an inactive Major General, and the matter has been dropped. The people have been assured that the inauguration of guerilla warfare by the rebels was one of the "cheering signs of the times." Philosophically, this is a most gratifying truth; but actually, and to the people of the West, it is one of the most terrible consequences of civil war, and wears anything but a cheering aspect. The troubles in the Western department may be traced to three causes: the necessary retirement of General Halleck, the petty jealousies which have sprung up between major and brigadier generals, and the yest extent of country which must not only be traversed but occupied by our Western army. To p'ace the proposition in military form, the only way to suppress guerilla warfare is to subdue and punish with vigor these bands of outlaws, and thoroughly possess the territory they invest. It is a relief to know that a successor to Gen. Hallock has been appointed to the Western department, in the person of G neral Horatio Gates Wright, a native of Connecticut, and a thorough soldier. A distinguished engineer, and a gentleman of considerable executive ability, he has established a re-

Royal expedition. THE second annual message of Jefferson Dayis, to the Congress of the States in rebellion, is one of the weakest State-papers it has ever been our fortune to peruse. To quote an elegant and favorite phrase of the Petersburg Express, it would seem to be "the last kick of the dying beast." "Uncle Jeff," to speak of him endearingly, is sorely troubled over the President's call for more troops; and he dwells with evident solicitude upon the stubborn fact that "the very large increase of forces recently called into the field by the President of the United States may (!) render it necessary hereafter to extend the provisions of the conscript law so as to embrace all persons between the ages of 35 and 45." This is Mr. Davis' peculiarly sly and gingerly way of broaching the truth to his subjects, who, it may reasonably be inferred, will not hall it with unbounded eclat. Governor Brown, of Georgia, was terribly indignact at the passage of the conscription act. We printed, a few days ago, his letter to Mr. Davis, complaining of the measure as a threatened subversion of State authority. Nor has it been many days since we printed the "petition of certain conscripts to President Davis," requesting to be informed whether the people were fully considered, it is precisely the letter that supreme or their Executive? Mr. Davis will have to be supreme indeed before he can extend the provisions of the conscription act beyond their present bounds; and yet he has the audscity to congratulate the "friends of constitutional liberty" on their probable final triumph! But it is unnecessary for us to point the which are sprinkled through this effusion, and evince the weakness of the cause which it attempts to justify and support. Those who would be dition and what are the prospects of the "socalled Southern Confederacy' will, of course, read this document. Its tame, spiritless tone taken more than they can accomplish," as Mr. Davis, with remarkable candor, confessed in his first annual message, in so many words. It tells us nothing new. We have read the substance of it in Miss Kenry's recently published letter, divulging and deploring "Uncle Jeff's" miserable condition. It is not exultant, boastful, nor in the press or people. THE NEWS.

A MOST disgraceful riot occurred on Saturday in the camp of the Empire Brigade, near East New York, during which two thousand men, being dissatisfied, tore down their barracks, gutted a hotel, and shamefully beat their officers, after which they skedaddled for New York and Brooklyn. Out of two regiments only about one hundred and fifty men could be mustered yesterday. The serious results of a lack of discipline were never more powerfully manifest than on this occasion.

UPON our first page to day will be found a number of important letters from our special correspondents in Tennessee and Arkansas giving a complete history of the recent operations of our armies in the Southwest. From these letters, we learn that, although a vast amount of jeslousy exists among our mejor generals, they are laying aside all thought of self in the present emergency, and are at last, for the time being, at least, devoting some attention to the suppression of guerilla

warfare in their departments. WE are indebted to the Purser of the U.S. transport Suwanee, which arrived at this port from New Orleans on Saturday last, for full files of New Oricans papers and a letter from our special correspondent stationed in that city, which we publish this morning. The battle of Baton Rouge still formed the topic of conversation in the famous. Southern commercial metropolis when the Suwanee

Wm publish this morning a despatch from the Associated Press, which, though rather old, will be new to our readers. It is simply confirmatory of the news already published in The Press concerning the retreat of the army of Virginia, and the occurrence of several more or less serious skirmishes or battles, an account of the last and most important of which we are not permitted to publish. rhetorical medicine men. If they created any it until slavery is eliminated from the institutions

THE following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the U. S. Government, under the recent regulation of the President for 300,000 militiamen from the several States, as follows: Pennsylvania, 45,321; New York, 59,705; Ohio, 36,858; Illinois, 26,148; Massachusetts, 19,080; Indiana, 21.250; Wisconsin, 11,904; Virginia, 4,650; Vermont, 4,898; Rhode Island, 2,712; Connecticut, 7,145; Delaware, 1,720; Iowa, 10,570; Maine, 9,690; Maryland, 8,532; Michigan, 11,686; Minnesota, 2,681; New Hampshire, 5,053; New Jersey, 10 478; Missouri, 8,721; Tennessee, 4,800;

Kansas. 1.710. THE Cleveland Leader announces that a very pretty young lady of that city offers to kiss any able bodied, good-looking young man who will enlist. Improving upon the idea, the editor of a Wheeling paper suggests that some of our pretty, rosy-lipped young ladies offer to marry such of the young men as will enlist after they return from the war.

A LETTER from one of Wilson's Zouaves, at Penacola, says they are sleeping in luxurious spring beds and upon pillows of the softest down, upon which the fair daughters of Secessia have been wont to close their languid eyes. The Zoo-zoos lounge upon carved sofes, survey themselves splendid mirrors, and revel in the rich libraries for "books to read." They stroll upon verandahs, and pluck oranges and lemons in gardens scented by magnolia and clianders. Plenty of stray chickens, geese, ducks, pigs, etc., yet remain, and beef in abundance. Verily, the Zoo-zoos

are in clover. GEN LEW. WALLACE returned to Indianapolis. Ind., on the 14th instant, from his visit to the First district of the State, where he had been actively at work in forwarding enlistments. On his arrival he received a desp tch from Gen. Grant stating that his presence at Memphis was not then necessary. He immediately went to Governor Morton and tendered his services to assume the command of the new Indiana regime its expected at the State capital, and to place them in a camp of instruction. Gen. Wallace intended, should the Secretary of War accept his services in this capacity, to at once mmence to drill and discipline the troops. A Boston paper announces that Mr. Dana G.

Agnew, of that city, has concluded arrangements with Mr. F. F. Wells, who has contracted with Government to raise the vessels sunk in Hampton Roads, to take an active part in the diving department of the undertaking. The work will be carried on with skill and industry, and no expense be spared to insure its success. Among the vessels to be raised may be mentioned the Congress, Cumberland, Merrimac, and Raritan. Preparatory to commencing operations a survey of the vessels will be had, to ascertain their condition, &c.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana received authority from the Secretary of War, on the 14th inst., to raise another cavalry regiment. When mustered into service this will make the fifth cavalry regiment raised in the State.

THE yield of wheat in the State of Iowa is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861. BRIGADIER GENERAL GEARY, who was wounded at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, is now at his residence in New Cumberland, three miles below Harrisburg. His health is improving so fast that he will be able to return to his command very

CAPTAIN HENRY C. FLAGG, of the United States navy, and lat executive officer on board the receiving ship North Caroliaa, died on Friday last, at his residence, in Jamestown, New York. THE Masonic Trowel, organ of the Masonic fraternity in Illinois, has an able article proving that reason to the Government is treason to the order. THE Illinois Journal, remarking that men in that State notoriously known to be "Knights of the Golden Circle," are suddenly willing to take oath that they do not belong to that Order, explains the fact by stating that the members of the Order have changed their name to that of "Consolidated Democracy." The men who met in Independence

Square on Saturday last belong to this new party organization. PRESIDENT LINCOLN has his own way of neeting unpleasant questions. He acts upon the Jackson example of "taking the responsibility," or vulgarly speaking, "the bull by the horns." Realizing that all our present troubles are novel to us, he thinks they require novel remedies. As they are unprecedented. so must they be opposed by unprecedented measures. In giving effect to these ideas, he is sometimes compelled to overstep the old and dusty proprieties. But he manages to solve ugly problems, and to satisfy the people When will the Democratic masses of Philadelof his sincerity and his patriotism. Call his phia be fully convinced that, however loyal way of doing these things quaint or out of the way, it is nevertheless a way that has they may be, their leaders have no heart in thus far worked uncommonly well. When Gen. Cameron was attacked and held responsible, during his absence, for certain alleged corrupt transactions, by a Congressional comnittee, the President bushed and refuted complaint by sending a message into the House, and assuming the censured acts as his own. When the Border State men were growling over his emancipation scheme, and helping the Secessionists, by their foolish lears in regard to it, he asked them to his own chamber, and in a speech full of his own odd common sense, appealed to them to judge his motives aright, hereby mollifying some and convincing others. When the free negroes were to be invoked to support his colonization plan, he sent for some of the sable gentlemen and talked to them in a strain of direct and familiar frankness, that reached their own hearts and touched the hearts of thousands of others. When Secretary Stanton and Gene. ral McClellan were on the eve of a dispute that must have been generally calamitous, the

President rode to a mass war meeting at the Capitol grounds, in Washington, told the crowd that the quarrel was rather that of others than of their own, and announced his purpose that there should be peace among all the members. of his civil and military household if he could effect it. Now we have the President in the rôle of a letter-writer. Ignoring the practice of his illustrious predecessors, he calmly sits down and indites a reply to a newspaper editor who prints his epistle to the President in order that all the world may have his private opinions publicly expressed. This editor is Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of the New York Tribune. who, notwithstanding his close party, personal, and political relations to Mr. Lincoln, fearlessly and somewhat unfairly complained of his administration of the Government and his management of the war. The President sends his answer to Mr. GREELHY, and, not to be outdone in polite publicity, allows the telegraph to send and all the other papers to print it. It is a model of its kind. It will be earnestly read and long remembered by every patriotic citizen. Care-

a President should write in such a time as this, and we think, however Mr. GREELEY may receive it, the President should thank him for giving him the opportunity of writing it. As we read these messages, speeches, and letters of Mr. Lincoln, there is one fact that cannot escape the attention of the truly loyal citizen. They are intended to accomplish the one great end of union among all the friends of the country in this hour of its direst peril. Another man, of narrow and prejudiced intellect, might ruin his. country by adhering to his own opinions, and by rejecting his obligations in order to gratify his animosities. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN sets an example to all in his reply to Mr. GREELEY. He will not allow the traitors to succeed, if he can prevent this by any sacrifice or surrender, or concession or expedient, consistent with his oath of office and his solemn pledge to maintain the Constitution and Union intact deserve to be written in letters of gold:

My paramount object in this struggle is to save slavery. If I could save the Union without free-ing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone. I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I I do because I think it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing harts the cause and I shall do not whenever I shall believe what I am doing harts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe

doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as fast as they shall appear to be true views.

The Sympathizers in Council. "The Democratic meeting" at Independ ence Square, on Saturday evening, was, in some respects, a comical affair. Started by Mr. FRANK HUGHES as an earnest demonstration against the war and the Administration, and assisted by Mr. WITTE, Mr. In-GERSOLL, and others in the same spirit, it was so shaped and controlled by the lesser lights of the Breckinridge party until it assumed the aspect of a reluctant manifestation of patriotism. Mr. Hugnes was bent upon an out and out anti-war expression. He flattered himself that having driven the "Deinocracy" of Schuylkill into a rather marked hostility to sustaining the Government in the present struggle, he could enact the same feat here. His success has not been very flattering. With the exception of a few blase politicians, faded relics of the last Administration, and eccentric worshippers of the Southern chivalry, his addresses and appeals have produced as little effect in this city as if they had been published by poetic tailors or

feeling it was to alarm the busy politicians and noming ion-seckers. The original call of Mr. FRANK HEGHES for the "Democratic meeting" almost disappeared under the alterations of the local leaders. At first it was a fierce denunciation of the "demon Abolitionism" as the great cause of the war, and an appeal to the "Democracy" after the style of Dr. OLDS, to come prepared to put down any attack upon their freedom of speech. Bitter protests were made to Mr. FRANK HUGHES not merely against a meeting so generally suspected, but against the terms of the call. After some hesitation, he agreed to erase one portion of the call, and, as we are informed by yesterday's Sunday Dispatch, to add the following: "As well as to aid it [the Government] with all our physical resources in suppressing the existing rebellion now waged by the Secession-1sts of the South."

The addition was extorted from Mr. Hugues as a concession to the justice of the cause of the country. The resolutions were Hughes' throughout, save where loyal Democrats insisted upon interpolating denunciations of the Secessionists. Hughes sees but one foe to the country-"the demon Abolitionism;" but the Democrats see two, Secession and Abolitionism. Then we have a resolution against the arrest of citizens without trial by jury, and in favor of freedom of speech and freedom of the press; then an endorsement of the majority of the Border State Congressmen, against President Lincoln's Emancipation proposition; then a full approval of Hughes himself. of the addresses of Hughes, of his State Convention, his resolutions, and his great plan of celebrating the anniversary of the Federal Constitution on the 17th of September. It will be seen that Mr. Hugues has taken good care to have all his own proceedings heartily endorsed. Then came the speechesafter that of HUGHES, which was a more rehash of the resolutions. First, Mr. PETER McCall, who gives a few sentences against the rebels. and the remainder of his quarter of a column against the Government, and almost directly against the war. Second, Mr. WITTE, who pursued the same line of argument, and regarded the rebels as the lesser offenders. against the Government. Third, Mr. Chas. INGERSOLL, who was characteristically bizarre. He thought the whole clamor against the Democracy was because the Democracy was "the majority!" He said the meeting had been denounced by the Republican papersthat he didn't know the names of these papers! and that he never read them. He ridiculed the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion-assailed the corruptions of the Republicans—asserted that the whole object of the war was to free the nigger, and did not deign to utter one word of emphatic rebuke of the rebellion! Fourth, Mr. John Bell Ro-BINSON, in general and offensive elaboration of all these ideas; and lastly, a very ill tempered letter of Mr. JAMES W. WALL, of New ersey, in abuse of everybody but the rebels. And so ends this last of the Democratic meetings. As we read over the resolutions and speeches we are reminded that, ever since JAMES BUCHANAN deserted his pledges, the Democratic leaders have never held one muss meeting in Philadelphia that was not a flagrant insult to public opinion. The meeting at Jayne's Hall, in support of Lecompton, in 1858; the meeting at National Hall, in support of Barck-INRIDGE; the meeting at the same place in favor of carrying Pennsylvania out of the Union, in 1861, after several of the Southern States had seceded-were all of this character. And now we have another, if possible, more unworthy, safely in camp, created quite a sensation, which meeting has been held by these Democratic leaders unconditionally in favor of the war. The spirit that sanctified Lecompton; that persessible and impossible speculations were indulged, cuted Douglas; that praised Buchanan; that a squadron of Gen. Buford's cavalry went out to landed BRECKINBIDGE; that called for the secession of Pennsylvania, after the example of South Carolina, is still alive and defiant. It spoke out on Saturday evening, in Independence Square. Its hopes and objects are set forth in its proceedings; and it is no wrong to denounce them as unworthy of the great struggle in which our Republic is involved.

the cause of the country?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, August 24, 1862. While we are debating hereaways whether Stonewall Jackson shall take up his quarters at Willard's, or that Jeff Davis may oust Mr. Lincoln from the White House and Soldiers' Home, let me say a sort of parenthetical word about that novel subject, the negro. This latter will possibly be sandwiched between a Sunday of peace and a Monday of war. At any rate, let it go. In these days the negro is always with us. Patient statesmen, who have deplored his presence here, and have tried to alleviate his condition, are now exercised how to dispose of him in the new relation he is made to sustain to the warlike complications of the times. Very small partisans may look upon the sudden release of thousands of slaves by the acts of the slaveholding Secessionists, and upon the dangers thus incurred by the blacks formerly tree, with a sort of grim and malignant satisfaction, that both together may assist the so called Democratic party, and contribute to a settled and chronic division of the Northern people. This wretched business may be safely confided to the Breckinridge politicians and the discharged officeholders of James Buchanan. But the thoughttul and common sense patriot will look about him for a remedy for an evil not brought upon the country by the present Administration, or indeed by any party but those most noisy in complaining of it. Such a man will flud in the following extract from a late war speech of Gen. Sickles, of New York, not simply a cure for this great evil, but an answer to the miserable arguments of the politicians, who make use of the negro question in Pennsylvania and elsewhere to embarrass the Government: "Now. I have a word or two to say to my follow-

itizens, and especially to those who have hitherto lone me the honor to concur with me in my views of public affairs. In the event of the resu t of the war terminating in emancipation, I wish to say that men's minds should at once be disabused of any false notions they may have conceived. The labor-ing men of the North need not suppose that the freed men of the South will ever interfere with or become competitors with them in the labor marke of the North. It must be borne in mind that, since this great convulsion of the country, the Sou h has not been able to produce enough of rice, cotton, tobacco, corn, sugar, and the other staples for which she is so famed. The demands of the world have been great, but she could not meet them. For more than vear not more than one half of their usual crop is always increasing for all the staples of the South produced by negro labor. Remember that there is more cotton land and rice and sugar land now un-cultivated in the South than there has been hitherto oultivated by all the planters who flourished there but a single year ago. Remember that this demandmust go on continually increasing and the supply be greatly diminished for years to come before carityle or years its former charge. capital can resume its former channel.

"Cannot every man see it, that when peace shall be restored, the demand for negro labor in the South will be so increased that all the blacks throughout the country will be drawn by attraction towards the South, and there be entirely absorbed? So that, so far as the labor of the blacks ceasing to be in demand on the cessation of war and the restoration of peace, the demand for the great staples of rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton—which will and must be scarce—will call the sorcontinuous requisition, and a new impulse will be given to every branch of productive industry. The | a deadly fire of musketry assails the rebels in front. prosperity of the North, meanwhile, is not to cease. Capital, enterprise, thrift, are still here among us, and will be then as now; and we will not only have the same demand for labor with liberal wages, and the same reward for enterprise and industry, but, in my humble judgment, every branch of trade and commerce and domestic industry will rise into new life when the Union and the Constitution shall be vindicated and peace re-

These are words of weighty wisdom, and there is no successful reply to them. Secretary Seward's late letter, in which he invokes European emigration to the United States to fill the vacuum created by the enormous contribution of our white men to the army of the Republic, bears with signal significance upon this question. The freed slaves of the South will be required to till the Southern cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar fields, and the emigrants of the Old World will be demanded to occupy the void in the various mechanical and agricultural walks of the free States. These two propositions stand like an impregnable battlement, and prove conclusively that the white men of the free States need not fear an exodus of the free or disfranchised blacks of the South, and that the South must perish forever, if not cultivated by these enfranchised blacks. General Sickles closes his observations on

this head with another philosophical argument, which I need not say is closely connected with the proposition I have commented upon. There can be no peace that does not close out slavery on this continent: "There is to be no peace on this continent, as I believe, until these thirty States are united. You and I may live to be seventy years old; we shall never see peace on this continent until we see one

flag from the Lake to the Gulf, and we shall never see

as a mob in a street row.

of these States. Let the South go to morrow, and, you have not got peace. Intestine war here, border war along the line, aggression and intrigue on the part of the South. She has lived with us for shower of leaden hall greeted us completely rides. the part of the South! She has lived with us for seventy years, and hept us constantly in turmoil. Exasperated by suffering, grown haughty by success, the moment she goes off, is such a neighbor likely to treat us any better, with our imaginary line between us, than she has treated us for seventy years while she held the sceptre? The moment we ask for terms, she counts it victory, and the war in another shape goes on. You and I are never to putting the army of this nation, whether it be made up of nineteen or thirty four States, on a peace footing, until slavery is desiroyed."

This speech was pronounced at Brooklyn. New York, on the 15th of August, and I allude to it here lest it may have escaped your attention in the midst of your other readings. General Sickles was a Democrat of the pro-

note or two for his own use. Occasional. THE RETREAT FROM CULPEPER.

General Sigel Covers the Rear.

HIS CONSUMMATE STRATEGY. CAPTURE OF AN ENTIRE BEBEL BRIGADR. Attempt to Cross the Rappahanneck.

THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE REPULSED. HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

Special Correspondence of The Press. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, August 22, 1862. After many vexatious delays, caused by the use which the army is making of the railroad, I arrived here on last Wednesday. The country is a fine,

open one, with gentle undulations, and an occa-

sional eminence rising up here and there, affording

a fine view of the surrounding country. The gen

ral direction of the river at this point is from north-

west to southeast. We occupy the northeastern

slone—the enemy the southwestern. Our position was happily chosen, and carries victory on the verface of it; so that I am not at all astonished at the impatience exhibited by our boys, who are really "itching for a fight." I saw one individual on the field absolutely yawning with impatience, to which he gave vent at last in the following strain: "I wish the d-d rebels would come on now. I'm afeerd Jackson got cold last night, or maybe the sun is too strong for his eves :" and much more in the same strain. There has been some sharp ski mishing and cannonading during the last two days, but nothing of a very decisive character. The enemy is afraid to attack us in force, and we occupy a position which it would be imprudent to abandon for a few days. All un. necessary baggage having been sent to the rear, we are now unincumbered, and in excellent fighting trim. On last Wednesday an incident occurred which was somewhat singular, and gave a slight advantage to the rebels. A party of fifteen of our

cavalry had been out scouring the country, and

not having found a rebel during their morning's

ride, resolved to take breakfast. They accordingly

alighted, and having had a sharp ride, they unsad-

iled their horses, so that the animals might be refreshed when next they mounted them. Their fancied security and repose were of short duration, however, for scarcely had they fairly set about preparing breakfast, when a troop of rebel cavalry pounced on them so suddenly, that they were captured before they could offer any effectual resistance. While the rebels were securing their orisoners, the horses, which had been quietly grazing, on lifting their heads seeing that all was not right, very sagaciously and properly set off at full speed without saddles or riders, and having arrived

gave rise to many surmises as to what had become of the riders. After nearly an hour had elapsed, in which possearch the surrounding country; they did not proceed far when they encountered a body of rebel cavalry under Gen. Stewart. On these they whom was an exquisitely dressed major, who, from the style of his dress, was supposed by our men to be the principal person in command, and who, accordingly, was pursued with the utmost vigor and de ermination. Our mon were much disappointed on finding that he was only a major, while that individual, like the stag in the fable, was left to bewait his fate. The fop in this case saved the general, and he may have the benefit of the consolation. Later in the day another attempt was made by the enemy to occupy the left bank of the river at this point. They came forward cautiously through a belt of woods, the open field in front of which was held by a part of Rickett's division. Both parties commenced firing, and as the rebel position was rather more favorable than ours, a feigned retreat was ordered. This had the desired effect;

It was soon succeeded by dismay, for no sooner were they completely out of the woods than our men were faced about and pouring a deadly volley into them, which emptied many saddles. We followed up our success with a splendid charge. The rebels now turned and fled, pursued by our cavalry, who completely routed them across the Rappahannock. We captured about thirty head of cattle which the enemy was forced to leave behind h m. Our troops are now encamped on the other side a part of Buford's cavalry and Rickett's di-

the rebels dashed forward with a shout of triumph.

vision. At this point we have possession of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The rebels next attacked our centre, a few miles higher up; they commenced shelling at an early hour on the 21st, and continued until about one o'clock. At one time they attempted to cross the river, but were driven back with considerable loss We took nine prisoners at this point, who were the most oddly and wretchedly dressed soldiers we ever cast our eyes on. Two of these attracted our attention especially. One was dressed partially in clothes taken from our dead or wounded on the | Pay Department than Major FALSOM. his boots and pants were spoken of as having been taken from the dead. Another was an intelligent looking and determined negro, who fought, we

about to be captured. The rebels next attacked our forces at Kellyville or Kelly's ford. While the cannonading was going on above, and all was quiet at this point, and our boys were regaling themselves with broiled beef. &c., a rebel major came over among them, who had become faint with hunger, and begged a few crackers. These and some coffee and beef being given to him he resigned himself to our charge, where, in future, his creature wants will be more generously and plen ifully supplied than among the needy rebels.

The attack at Kelly's ford was repulsed, and the cannonading ceased about five o'clock in the afternoon. Our line of battle was maintained, and the men slept on their arms all night. The enemy having felt our lines at various points, but princirally at those named, we expected a night attack, and waited with much anxiety, each moment expecting to hear from him, but all was quiet during the night.

In the morning, however, at a quarter past five o'clock, he opened a battery on our centre, and continued vigorously to throw shot and shell for several hours. A little higher up it was discevered that the enemy had, during the night, erected a bridge over the river.

At this point the most brilliant and successful affair of the day is reported to have occurred. In the vicinity of this bridge was one of General Sigel's betteries, on which the rebels opened a brisk fire, to which, for a time, our battery replied with spirit. In a little while our fire slackened. and then ceased, the battery having been appa rently silenced or withdrawn. Three rebel regiments now rushed across the bridge, and Sigel offered no opposition.

Everything seems favorable, but alas! the seene soon changes. No sooner have they crossed than Sizel opens his battery os the bridge. The fourth shot completely demolishes it, and at the same time Their retreat is cut off. No hope is left. A few shots from our battery, a charge, and they are our Not a man escaped! Nearly 2,000 are said to have been captured, and about 400 killed and wonnded.

The enemy having failed in this, now hurl forward their forces with impetuosity, and strive to outflank Sigel by crossing at French's ford; but Gen. Pope orders up Banks and Reno to the aid of Sigel, and the enemy is again repulsed, and moves higher up the river. How the next attempt of the enemy succeeded, I have not yet learned. Finding that the progress of the robels was still northward, and that they would be likely to make a desperate attempt to cross the North Fork where the road leads to Warrenton, I took passage in the train for Alexandria to go up the road, and be nearer the expected scene of action. Night had just set in when we arrived at Catlett's Station, and to pass; scarcely was this accomplished, when picket firing was heard in rear of the encampment, which, at this point, protected a supply train and some cattle. A terrific uproar now commenced, which, owing to the darkness, we could not fairly comprehend. In an instant a terrific fight at close quarters commenced, the combatants being as close

Some one in command gave the word "Fire the train," or "Fire at the train," at which the engincer and one of the conductors, together with some of the passengers, fled in terror. I lay down on the seat on which I had been sitting, so as to be protected from the balls, which were flying in all directions, and, at the same time, to observe the fight through a window of the car. Fortunately, one of the brakesmen of the car had the presence

shower of leaden hail greated us, completely riddling the car, we all fortunately escaped unininred. I shall not rapidly forget the terror stricken appearance of a lady and a little girl, about twelve years of age, as a fisch of lightning revealed their faces where they lay in terror, nor the tenacity with which a young man lying beside me clasped me for protection. My position was on the side of the train which was attacked. After we had proceeded a little farther on our

way, and escaped one danger, a new one awaited We were in danger of being run into by the down train. Most of the hands had run off, and the orakesman, who was running the engine, came back where a Major Halfman, of Philadelphia, and myself were standing. The brakesman told us that slavery school, but he has not read the book he was afraid to go farther, as he had no one to of the Peninsular campaign without making a man the breaks. Your correspondent and the major at once volunteered to perform that duty. which we did accordingly, and proceeded on our way to Manassas Gap Junction, fortunately without meeting any impediment. Since the above was written, I have learned that Lieut. A. C. Ellis, of the 6th Wisconsin Regiment

came up to Washington from Catlett's Station, bringing with him as prisoner a rebel lieutenan J. C. Hobbs, of Company K, 1st Virginia Cavalry, (late Asbby's) who was captured during the attack of Friday night, at Catlet's Station. The attacking party consisted of three squadrons of cavalry, who were speedily driven from the ground by our forces encamped at the station. Two of our men were wounded, one mortally. A large number of the rebels were, doubtless killed and wounded, but borne away by their com-

rades. Eight dead horses, with all their accoutre ments, were left on the field. The rebel cavalry in addition to those already men ion d, were the 5th and 9th Virginia, under the command of Bri gadier Gen ral Lee, a son of the rebel commander in chief. The prisoner Hobbs is a Marylander whose family resides about thirty miles from Wash ing on city. He was sent to the old Capitel pri-

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 24. 1862. Death of General Bohlen. Brigadier General BOHLEN, of Philadelphia, has been killed in a recent skirmish in Virginia. He was shot in the head, and died instantly. Loss of Officers.

Captain GOULDING, late chief quartermaster or FREMONT's staff, has been taken prisoner. Capt. BUELL, of Ohio, is killed. Foreigners Not Liable to Draft Unless Naturalized. The following is a recent letter from the Secretary o

State to the British charges des affaires: PEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 20, 1882. Sin: Having informally understood from you the British subjects who had merely declared their intentio to become citizens of the United States had express apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militi under the late requisition of the War Department. have the honor to acquaint you for their information that none but citizens are liable to militia duty this country, and that this Department has never re garded an alien who may have merely declared his in tention to become a citizen as entitled to passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of tha character any such certificate of citizenship. I have the honor to be, with high consideration sir, your mo obedient servant. WM. H. SEWARD. To Hon WM, STUART, &c.

Seven Millions for Bounties. The bounties to be paid by the Government to the ne counteers already amount to seven million four hundred thousand dollars. The payments are made as rapidly as possible, the Treasury suspending all other payments, fo the time, in order to expedite the work.

Two Rebel Vessels Burned-Action with yesterday morning, bringing the body of MICHAEL RYAL who was killed on the 21st, near the mouth of the Rappahannock. From one of the officers the following parti culars have been obtained : Recently Master Tolk, with a boatswain from the Resolute, proceeded up Storgeon creek about three miles to cut out two vessels, which they had been informed were up the creek; and reaching the place cut out one of them, and were towing it down charged with such impetuosity that the rebels ran when it ran aground. They set about getting it off, in all directions. Many were captured, among when they were fired into by a gang of guerillas in amwas kept up for some time. Finding it impossible to get the sloop off, the party returned to the Resolute. The following persons in the boat were wounded: Peren WILSON, in the hand; R. KANE, in the eide, thigh and arm: John McDonald, in the left hand and arm; and JACKSON, a citizen of Virginia, who was acting as g

On Thursday last another expedition was formed, and Master Jocelyn, of the Reliance, Master Tole and master's mate, T Newton, with a boat's crew from the two vessels, went up again and set fire to the schooner, and finding the s'oop still aground, they also fired her. As they were pulling away, the guerillas fired into them from an ambush on the shore. The men immediately returned the fire with rifles, and, working the boat in posttion, brought a howitzer to bear with grape and rifled shot, and it is probable with effect, as the firing from the shore soon ceased. In the boat, Michael Ryan, of the Resolute, was killed : Thomas Newton, master's mate wounded in the foot; Andrew Spicenger, of the Beliance in the thigh, and Frank Miller in the right arm. The boat then returned, firing into every suspicious locality on the way, in order to guard against surprise and reached the ship. As the boat was pulling away from the scene of action, the rebels were seen running through the fields and along the beach, having with them a number of women and children, using them expressly as screens to prevent our crew from firing upon

The Treasury Department construes the word "ped ler." as used in the excise law, to be a person who gains goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while travelling from place to place. A farmer house is not a pedler in the sense of the law.

It is a misapprehension to suppose that to is gentleman was arrested because of any suspicion that he was a defaulter. He was only arrested because he deposited specie in a bank for safe keeping, instead of in the Treasury. No paymester stands higher for integrity in the

Dismissed from the Army. First Lieutenant Ulysses Westbrook, of the 32d Regi ment Obio Volunteers, having, while in command of a picket, allowed three of his own men to pass beyond the lines where they were ambuscaded, and one reported to be killed, his name is by direction of the Presiden stricken from the rolls of the army.

Postal Convention with Guatemala. A postal convention has been concluded between the United States and Guatemala, providing for a regular exchange of mails by the ordinary route of communic go into operation on the first of September, 1862, New York and San Francisco being the offices of exchange of the side of the United States, and Guatemala City, the exchange office on the side of Guatemala. Released on Parcle.

Capt. GARNETT, of the rebel army, brother to Dr. GAR-NETT, formerly of this city, who was a prisoner in the Old Capitol, has been released on his parole. He says he will never take the oath of allegiance. He was paroled

.Ten rebel prisoners were brought in this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol. Among them is Capt. Ells, of the Marshal D. L. PHILLIPS, of Illinois, arrived to day, having in charge twelve State prisoners from that State, who were taken before the provost marshal, and sent to the Old Capitol

The War and Slavery-The President and Horace Greetey. In the New York Tribune of last Wednesday appeared a letter from Horace Greeney, scolding President Linthe conflecation act, and declaring that the timid and conservative course of the President in reference to slavery was injuring the Union cause at home and in Eqrope. The President thereupon replied, as follows, through the columns of the National Intelligencer:

- EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862

sonra of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements, or asumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous. do not now and here controvert them. If there he in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right. As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national uthority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was," If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the elaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help'to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do move whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the train was switched off to permit the down train | the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oftexpressed personal wish that all men everywhere could Yours, A. LINCOLN. Riot among the Empire Brigade in Camp The Barracks Torn Down-One Man Knied.

Ruw York, August 24.—Owing to some disaffection among the troops of the Empire Brigade, at East New York, a censiderable riot occurred yesterday afternoon The barracks were torn down, a hotel gutted, several officers beaten, and many soldiers badly hurt. A militis company and 100 marines were sent to aid the police in quelling it Oue of the militis fired in the crowd, killing the sergeant major of one of the regiments Police Inspector Folk, of Brooklyn, was badly out in the head with stones, and many of the police were also in-

of mind to turn the switch and start the engine, or we should all have been killed, as a portion of the attacking party now directed their attention exclusively to us. We had not proceeded far when we were attacked again, in a much more terrific and

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Expected Attack by the Rebels. THE ARMY UNDER ARMS ALL MIGHT. Gallant Conduct of Stragglers Without Officers.

1st New Jersey Regiment Surrounded. ONE HALF TAKEN PRISONERS.

IN CAMP, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., August It All is quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening reports came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of a ford some two miles above this place, on the Bappahannock. Hall's Maine battery, which did such splendid service at Cedar Mountain, and the 3d New York, were ordered to proceed to that place, with the 88th Pennsylvania and the 3d Maryland regiments, but the enemy did not put in an appearance luring the night. It was thought they would attempt to ford the river at ome point close by, at least with their cavalry, but our

army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army was under arms all night, but most of the delers enjoyed a nap during the small hours. enemy, the 1st Maine, Col. Allen, which was in the advance, had three men wounded, one named R O'Connell. n the arm, and lost five men, who were cut off and taken The Harris Light Cavairy, which sustained the heaviest ors, did excellent duty, and deserve the highest praise

or their steadiness during the entire engagement. Their oss is not known, but is not large. The pioneer corps of the different divisions were busily engaged during the night in throwing up earthworks nd constructing bridges to enable our batteries and their supports to cross the river in case of necessity. The wagon trains on Tuesday from Culpeper, are said have been eight or nine miles long, and the generals have said there were enough to supply an army twice is large as that in this department. During the fighting yesterday, and while the rebel avairy were about making a charge upon the Harris Light Cavelry, a party of stragglers numbering some one

indred and fifty, who had got together in the woods observed by the enemy, suddenly put in and fired such a volley into their ranks as to send them to the ight, about on a double-quick. These men had no officers to command them. One ergeant was present, but he refusing to take the lead private stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he

perform the duty which he thus took upon himself. The ittle party continued some hours picking off the rebels, as cften as they came within range. Private Griffiths, with a sergeant and three men. were behird, having been used up on the march, and our cavairy being driven back they were taken prisoners, their arms, &c., taken from them, and marched toward the tear in a double-quick, under threats of having their brains blown out. While they were on their way our cavalry made a charge towards them, which caused their

captors to make haste to their lines, and Griffiths hid behind a bush, where he was fired on by our men for a He finally reached our lines safely. The others have not been heard from. He says the rebels are miserably isd, their clothes torn and dirty, and the officers as bad The let New Jersey are said to have charged into the iddle of the enemy, and were surrounded by two regi-

ents of infantry, and one-half are said to have been taken prisoners. AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST. A STEAMBOAT SNAGGED. SEVENTY-FIVE OR EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

The United States Ram Sumpter Blown Up at Bayou Sara.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., CAPTURED BY REBELS. OAIRO, Angust 24 -The steamer Acacia ran on a sne sixty miles below Memphis, at one o'clock on Thursday norning, and suck in a few minutes. She had 150 pasengers, six of whom were ladies, and also a cargo of 75 tons e' sutlers' goods. In five minutes after striking she passengers clupg to it and were saved. Fully one-half of the passengers were in their berths seleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were solpurvivors have arrived at Helena. Not less than seventyfive or eighty persons perished. The captain and most of the crew were saved. The list of the lost has not been received yet

Sumpter grounded opposite Bayou Sara. The authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and stores Orders have been issued forbidding the travel of civiians over the Mobile and Ohio Ballroad. A telegram from Smithland says that Hopkinsville, Kentucky, was taken on Friday by the rebel Johnson with 400 men, and that he is moving on Smithland.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS. John Slidell's Property Confiscated.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER. All Arms in the City to be Given Up. NEW YORK, Ang. 24 .- By the steamors Rischetone and Creole, New Orleans papers to the 15th have been re-The remains of Col Roberts, of the 7th Vermont, are on board of the steamer Blackstone.

All the property of John Slidell has been confiscated by order of Gen. Butler. An order from Gen. Butler commands the turning over o the U. S. authorities of all arms in New Orleans. Count Megram, the French consul, had written a letter to Lieut. Weitzel, Assistant Military Commandant, exressing a desire that the French citizens might be alowed to retain their arms for fear of a servile insurrec don, to which Gen Butler replied to the effect that the protection of the United States will be given in such a

ase, and insisting on all the arms of the inhabitants. white and black, being under his control. THE REBEL BAIDS EXAGGERATED.

NO CONFIDENCE TO BE PLACED IN REBEL REPORTS. NEW YORK, August 24 .- A special despatch from Oin cinnati. dated to-day, says : There is entirely too much importance attached to the rebel raids; in Tennessee and Kentucky. The statements of the strength of the rebels should be awarded to the rebel despatches, as it is known that they are prepared with the view of having them fall

The War in Tennessec. LOUISVILLE, August 23 -Generals Nelson and Wright rived this morning. Yesterday, near Gallatin, General B. W. Johnson, of Kentucky, with eight hundred men, comprising a part of the Second Indiana, Wynkoop's Pennsylvanians, and the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Haggart, at tacked seventeen hundred cavalry under Morgan, near Gallatin, and were defeated, with a loss of three hundred prisoners, including General Johnson. The remainder, five hundred, escaped and went to Nashville. Colonel McCook was not in the fight. No telegraph communica tion south of Russellville, Kentucky, has been received

The War in Kentucky. BOWLING GREEN. August 22 .- Captain Goodwin's company, of the 84th Indiana, was attacked yesterday afternoon by 500 of Woodward's men, and three pieces of

artillery. After an obstinate resistance, in which Goodwin's men killed and wounded twenty to thirty rebels. Goodwin ered, and was paroled. Our loss was seven men LOUISVILLE, August 22 -General Wright's staff has arrived. The General is expected to-night. General Royle has issued orders that no persons leave the city without passes from the provost marshal. He also orders that the large number of fugitive slaves from the rebel States, now in jail here, belonging to rebel owners, be employed in preparing the Federal defences Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky are also being used for the same purpose.

General Nelson arrived at Bowling Green at 11 o'clock this evening, and leaves for Louisville immediately. and Kentucky. MEMPHIS. August 28.—Part of the gunboat fleet made all quiet, returned. The Grenada Appeal continues to essert that a general move nent of the rebel armies West s to take place immediately, and that Tennessee and Kentucky are soon to be in possession of the rebels. On the 20th instant, two thousand guerillas passed through Baleigh, Tennessee, in the direction of Memphis; the bridges over Wolfe and Hatchie rivers, and all the cotton they could find. The country northward of Memphis, outside the Union lines, is represented to be conmitted by men claiming to be Union soldiers, but are,

probably, rebels in disguise. The War in Arkansas-Burning of Cotton-Movement of Rebel Troops. MEMPHIS, August 20.-A force of guerillas, 1,300 strong, opposite Helena, have burned 1,000 bales of cotton, and committed other depredations within the last few days. It is reported that Hindman's robel army is moving

west from Little Rock. The people along the road are

going with his army and taking their negroes and movable property along with them. While General Hovey's division was returning to Halena from Clarendon, four of his men were killed and several wounded by the guerillas. A large amount of property was captured by them. A refugee from the South furnishes the following inelligence regarding the Southern military movements: Gen Bragg is at Chattanooga, and his next move, it is thought, would be on Nashville. The reports of a portion of Bragg's forces being at Grand Junction are unfounded. Up to Friday last there were none there except scouting parties, who would come in daily and take what they wanted and then leave.

Grand Junction seems to be regarded by them as doubt-'ul ground. Hence, they made arrangements to stay there as short a time as possible. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MORROE, August 23 .- The steamship Cambria, from New Orleans, with dates of the 15th instant, put in here for coal this afternoon. She brings the

A strong petition from the citizens of New Orleans to

the United States Government is being raised in favor of

Seigure of Confederate Notes. Indianapolis, August 23.—John N. Garret, formerly a resident of this city, was arrested last night, having in his possession \$325,000 in Confederate notes. Garret had a receipt from Adams' Express for \$375,000 in money. sent by D. R. Ramsey, of Philadelphia, who is supposed to have been the engraver of the Cenfederate money.

Gen. Butler remaining in command of that city.

mails, and is bound for Philadelphia.

The Massacre by Indians in Minnsotae-500 Whites Murdered. Sr. Paul, Minn., Aug. 22 -Parties from the Minns sota river reached here last night. They state that the

scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sloux at 500. This opinion is based upon the num ber of bodies discovered s rewed along the road, an 1 by the trails of blood. It is believed that all the missions ries have been killed. The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities. Mr. Frenier, an interpreter, who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian cos-tume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night. The place was literally the He visited all the houses and found all their former ocoupants lying dead, some on the doorsteps and some in

side their habitations; ethers were scattered in the

yards and in the roads. He went to the house of Hon.

J. B. Brown and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered. At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed ontright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place. Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following: N. Githens and family, Dr. Wakefield and family, John Roddens and family, John Moyner, Edward Moyner, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Briggs, and two missionaries. Ex-Governor Sibley is now marching to the relief Fort Ridgely. He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concerted and desperat

scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful bands of the Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them. Mr. Frenier writes to Governor Ramsey on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Bidgely at two o'clock or that morning. There were then over two thousand I dians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there has been set on fire and were burning. Mr. Frenier thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they wil present a very formidable army. A reliable letter dated Glencoe, 21st instant, says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe could hardly be found in the South as in McLeod. Meeker, and

the northern part of sibley, and other counties in Minnesots. In St. Paul's and the adjoining country all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these blood thirsty The first attack was made on the house of Mr. Baker n Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and thirty miles

from Forest City, in which three white men and one weman were killed. On Monday merning an attack was made on Redwood, and at the time the messenger left there a number of persons had been killed. After the messenger bad crossed the river, he saw the Indians firing nto the traders' stores and other buildings. He esti mated the number of Indians engaged in this firing a one hundred and fifty. He also stated that messenge had arrived at Fort Ridgely with money to pay off the Indians the sums due them. The St. Paul Press of the 21st inst. savs that se loads of panic-stricken people from Currer and Sibley counties arrived in town last night, principally women and children. They were greatly excited, and give ex aggerated accounts of the Indians who were marching of Sharka county. They also say that the towns of S Peter, Henderson, and Glencos have been burned. A private letter received in this city, to-day, from St. Paul dated the 20th inst., says that it seems to be the genera opinion among the best informed of our citizens that these Indian troubles originated with the cursed Sec sionists of Missouri. Major Galbraith was told by one of the Indians tha there were now in arms ten thousand of the Sioux triber besides other tribes from Northern Missouri.

Sr. PAUL, (Minn.,) August 23-9 P. M .- Antoine Frenier, the distinguished Indian scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Bidgeley, and breught back the following to Governor Ramsay : "FORT : RIDGELEY, August 21-2 o'clock P. M .- We can hold this position but little longer, unisss we are re inforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered us we cannot hold out mucl longer—our little band is becoming exhausted and deci mated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of no one coming." T. G. Shehan, of Company C. 5th Minnesota Volu teers, commands the post. Gov. Sibley cannot reach there with his 1,200 troop

until to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the In-

dians will be at hand.

Register of the Officers of the Navv. WASHINGTON, August 24 -The following is a list o the line officers of the Navy, as they will stand on the official register (to be published in the course of several weeks) after the action of the recent Advisory Board : Rear Admirals-Active List .- David G. Farragut Lawrence M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont, Andrew H. Foote.

Bear Admiruls—Bettred List.—Charles Stewart, Geo. C. Read, Wm. B. Shubrick, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Ette A. F. Lavellette, Silas B. Strigham, Hiram Paulding.

Commodores—Active List.—Charles Wilkes, Henry Fagle, Gersbom G. Van Brunt, Wm. M. Glendy, George S. Biske, Andrew A. Harwood. Theodorus Bailey, Cadwalader Binggold. Henry W. Morris, James L. Larduer, Henry K. Hoff, Charles Henry Davis, Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry K. Thatcher, Wm. D. Porlei, John S. Missroon.

Commodores—Retired List.—John D. Sloat, William Mervine, Thomas Crabbe, Samuel L. Breese, Thomas A. Conover, John C. Long, William J. McCluney, John B. Montgomery, Cornelius K. Stribling, Joshaa B. Sands, Chailes B. Bell, Joseph B. Jarvis, Gerret J. Peedergrast, William C. Nicholson, Joseph B. Hull, John Kelly, William H. Gardner, T. Aloysins Dornin.

Ospitains—Active List.—*Thomas O. Selfridge, **Andrew K. Long, **Francis B. Ell son, Thomas, T. Oraven,

William H. Gardner, T. Aloy sins Dornin.

Ospisius—Activa List.—*Thomas O. Selfridge, *Andrew K. Long, *Francis B. Ell son, Thomas T. Craven, (proportion' suspended). Robert B. Hitchcook, Joseph Lanman, Thomas Turner. Oharles H. Poor, Timothy A. Hunt, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, William Radford, Saml F. Hazard, John M. Berrian, Alfred Taylor, Samuel Phillips Lee, John P. Gillis, James P. Mc-Kiestry, Oliver S. Glisson, John A. Daulgren, Stephen C. Rowan, Guert Gansevoort, Charles Green, Melancthen. Smith, Cicero Price, J. B. Golesborough, C. S. Boggs, Augustus H. Kitty, Theodore P. Green, Percival Drayton, Joseph F. Green, John B. Gundow, Henry Walke, "Phornton A. Jenkins, John B. Edgers, John B. Marchand, Wm. Bodgers Taylor

Ospitains—Retired List.—*Lawrence Karny, *Chas. S. McCauley *John H. Aulick, *James Armstroms, *William Ramsay, *William Imman, *John S. Chaunder, W. William Ramsay, *William Imman, *John S. Chaunder, *William *William Imman, *John S. Changer, *John S. Chaunder, *John S. Ch 8. McChuley *John H. Bulick, *James Armstrong,
*William Ramsay, *William Inman, *John S. Ohauncey, *Ftephen B. Wilson. James Glyna, Frederick
Engle, John Rudd, Robert Bitchie, William W. Mos.
Kean, Ohèrles Lowndes, John Marston, Henry A.
Adams, William S. Walker, George F. Pearson, John S.
Nicholas, William L. Hudson, John Pope, Levin M. 'owell.

Captains—Reserved List—William D. Salter, John Charles Roarman Wil-Captains—Reserved List—William D. Salter, John Percival, William K. Lattimer, Charles Boarman, William Jamesson, John H. Graham, Steption Champlin, Lewis E. Simonds, Oscar Bullus, Amasa Paine, Commanders—Active List—#Samuel Lockwood, #Jno. Cahoun.#Benjamin J. Totten, #James Findlay Schenck, #Geoge A. Prentiss, #John G. Carter, #Simon B. Bissell, #Samuel Swartwout, #John J. Glasson, #Richard W. Meade, #Alexander Gibson, *Benjamin Moore Dove, Benjamin F. Sahos, *Henry French, Farry S Stell-Wasen. Daniel B. Ridga ev. Charles Staetiman, Lames

wagen, Daniel B. Ridge ey, Charles Steetman, James Alden. Augustus L. Case, *Roger Perry, Alexander M. Pennock, George F. Emmons, Edward Middleton, Gusta-vus H. Scott, Daniel McDougall, David D. Porter, John J. Almy, Tunis A. M. Craven, James H. Strong, Alden, Augustus L. Case, *Roger Perry, Alexauder M. Pennock, George F Emmons, Edward Middleton, Gustavos H. Scott, Daniel McDongall, David D. Porter, Jehn J. Almy, Tunis A. M. Oraven, James H. Strong, James M. Fraley, *Augustus S. Baldwin, *Thomas M. Brasher, Enoch G Parrott, Richard Waluwright, William B. Kenshaw, Louis O. Sartori, *Rädmand Lanier, *Fabius Stanly, James F. Armstrong, William B. Kenshaw, Louis O. Sartori, *Rädmand Lanier, *Fabius Stanly, James F. Armstrong, William E. Le Roy, Maxwell Woodhull, Roger N. Stembel, George Colvocorressis, J. R. Madison Mullany, *Matthias O. Marin, O. R. P. Rodgers, Francis Wioslow, James C. Williamson, Albert G. Clary, Napoleon Colina, John L. Worden, Henry A. Was, Reed Werden, Wm. H. Macemb, Stephen D. Trenchard, A. Davis Harrell, Alexander Murray, Edward Donaldson, George H. Preble, Thomas H. Stevens, Thos. H. Patterson, Francis Key Murray, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, Henry Rolando, Edward T. Nichols, George W. Rodgers, Robert H. Wymen, Edward A. *mraett, Nathaniel C. Berrent, George B. Balch, Jonathan M. Wainwright, Fortall A. Parker, John Guest, Donald McN. Fairfax, John M. B. Clitz, George H. Cooper, Andrew Bryson, John Downes, Andrew J. Drake, Jas H. Spotts, James M. Duncan, Jehn P. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thomas G. Oorbin, John C. Beaumont, Oharles H. B. Oadwell, Henry K. Davenport, Napoleon B. Hardson, Commanders—Reserved List.—T. Darrah shaw, Wm. S. Ozden, Edward R. Thompson, Röcht Enaley, Edward W. Sarpe-ter, Henry Bruce, Elisha Pock, Onarles H. Jackson, James M. Watson, Peter Turner, Jas. F. Miller, James M. Gillis, Henry C. Flagg, Stephen Decatur, Charles Hunter, Wm. Revnolds.

Lieutenant Commanders—Albert N. Smith, John C. Pebinger, H. S. Newcomb, Pierce Crosby, J. B. Creighton, Aaron K. Hughes, Alexander O. Rhind, George M. Ransom, Wm F. Spicer, S. Nicholson, William E. Hoptins, Panl. Shirley, H. N. T. Arnold, Thomas Pattison, Richmond Anlick, William N. Jeffers, Edward Simpson, William G. Temple, Samuel P. Carter, William S. Decen, Benne, Jame Bushrod B. Taylor, Robert L. May, James W. Shirk, James G Maxwell, Henry Erben, Edward P. McCrea, James C Maxwest, John G. Mitchell, F. M. Bamasy, B., W. Made, Jr., M. O. Campbell, Rebert Boyd, Jr., Charles C. Carpenter, Wm. A. Kirkland, William H. Dana, Edward E. Poster, George Bacon, J. C. Chaplin, L. A. Beardsiee, Charles A. Baccock, Charles E. Fleming, Thomas C. Selfridge, Joseph N. Miller, Alfred Hopkins, Montgomery Ficard, E. C. Matthews, J. McK. Buchange, Edward P. Tull, Edward Lea, Alexander F.

ing, Thomas O. Selfridge, Joseph N. Miller, Alfred Hopkins, Montgomery Ricard, E O. Matthews, J. McK. Buchanen, Edward P. Tull, Edward Lea, Alexander F. Cremen, Charles S. Norton, George A. Bigelew, Robt. F. Bradford, Bobert L. Phythien.

Lieutenants—Active List.—*Geo. W. Doty, *Robert B. Biell, *Egbert Thempson, *Bayse N. Westcott, *W. Winder Pollock, Abner Read, (promotion suspended), *John P. Hall, *Francis G. Dallas, *Jos. P. Fyffe, *Chas. E. Hawloy, Augustus P. Cooke, Lecoy Fitch, Thomas H. Eastman, Rush R. Wallace, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougal, George H. Perkins, George M. Blodjett, Weld N. Allen, Nathaniel Green, Francis B. Blake, Henry D. Todd, Jas. M. Pritchett, Edward Terry, Francis M. Bunca, Byron Wilson. Henry B. Seely, Frederick V. McNair, John W. Kelly, Arthur R. Yates, Clark Merchant, Henry W. Miller, John Adams Howell, Allen V. Reed, George Dewey, Charles L. Franklin, George B. White, Johna Bishop, Henry Z. Hewloon, Henry Martin Blue, Albert Kautz, Alfred T. Mchan, George C. Remey, Alexanders Mackenzie, Norman H. Farqubar, Samuel D. Greene, Oharles H. Swasey, Theodore S. Kane, Beatty P. Smith, McCook, Gilbort C. Wiltae, Thomas S. Spencer, MoC. M. Schoonmaker, Roderick Prentiss, Edderick S. ses S. Stuyvesent, Joseph. D. Marvin, James O'Kane, Simeon P. Gillet, Thomas D. Swan, Sulivan D. Ames, J. Crittenden Watcon, Henry B. Robeson, Antoine B. Monair, Wm Henry Barton, Samuel F. Brown, Henry De H. Manley, Wm. Whitehead, Edward A. Walker, Winfield S. Schiey, Silvs Casey, Jr., William T. Sampson, A. T. Snell, Wm. F. Stewart, George P. Byon, George M. Bache, Adolphus Dexter, Lloyd Phenix, Thomas O. Bowen, Tecumseh Steece, Bartlett J. Gromwell, G. W. Hajward, Charles E. McKay, Joha W. Philip. Henry F. Picking, Frederick Rodgers, Francis O. Davenport, Mcoller, George L. Selden, Edward O. Bowers, Dominick Lynch, Charles Thomas, Wm. B. Whiting, Samuel E. Knox, Francis Lowry, Thomas Brownell, M. B. Woolier, S. Chaec Barney, John S. Taylor, John F. Abbort, George M. White.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) were not recom-mended for promotion by the Advisory Board].

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo off Cape Race CAPE BACE, N. F., August 22, via Sackville, N. R. August 23.—The steamehis Kangaroo, from Liverpre Wednesday, August 13, via Queenstown 14th, pussed

off Cape Race at 8 30 o'clock this (Friday) evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her advices are one day later than those by the Ten. onia.
The steamship City of Washington, from New York, The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Another correspondence between United States Minister Adams and Earl Bussell was published. Mr. Adams wrote in May, while Earl Russell's letter is dated July 28. The Times characterizes his remarks as dry ang The Times editorially endorses Mr. Roebuck's late

speech at Sheffield as far as his lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissents from his arguments heaver of mediation, which it considers would do now harm than good. The Daily Mews bitterly reproaches Mr. Roebuck, and characterizes his course as the lowest depth of moral degradation. It says, happily Mr. Roebuck's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value of interest for anybody but himself. The article concludes by complimenting the American Government for later friendly and straightforward dealing with England, and says nothing is wanting but a little generous consideration towards the North to establish thoroughly cardinary friendly relations between the two countries.

The St. Petersburg Journal reiterates that the desire of the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable compromise. Russia's desire in not to divide, but to bring together and re-unite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

Many of the cotten mills in Las cashire have stopped. The Times, speculating on the probable demands of British subjects for protection from conscription in America, says it will be impossible to extend the British agis to myrisds who may want its momentary protection. The Daily Mews bitterly reproaches Mr. Roebug Two Spaniards, who murdered the crew of the Acan bark Reindeer, have been arrested and imprat Malaga.

THE VERY LATERY. [via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The United States gunboat Tuccarors has left Queenstown herbor suddenly, eming to an order from the customs officials. Garibaidi's movements are in statu quo. The crown Princess of Prussia has been confined with a prince.
Arrived from New York 6 h. Arusbpia, at Gloucester Antonio, cff the South Forelands; Sth. Eliza and Mathilde, at Bremen; Comme, at Antwerp; Ith, Star o the Sea, at Liverpool; 10th, Hane and Lemberg, at Bea 12th, Flamon, do.

Arrived from Portland 8th, Dorcas Prince, at Kings

Arrived from Portland oth, Dorcas Frince, at Aing-town.

Arrived from Bangor 11th, Fulton, at Gloucester.
Started for New York—9th, Advance, from Sichy.
Union and Elizateth, from Oardiff; B. S. Kimball, Gan-turion, and Uncle Sam, from Liverpool; 11th, Liberty,
John Bright, and Mamaranack, from Liverpoel; Jenny
Lind and Garibaldi, from Deel.

Salled for Boston—Garcia, from Oardiff; 11th, Old
Dominion, from Liverpool. Dominion, from Liverpool.

Memorandum—The Hobart from Sicily for Racipanthas been abandoned at sea; crew saved. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Arrived from New York-Adams, at Kingston; Ports

Arrived from Philadelphia—Compensio, at Belfast.
Arrived from Baltimore—Margat, at Castleton. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, August 13 —BREADSTUFFS.—Mesenv Wahefield. Nash & Co. report Frour quiet but steady, quoted 252228. Wheat quiet but steady; red western and southern, 9a 902118 5d.; white western and southern, 11s 6de012s 5d. Corn has an upward tendency mixed and yellow, 29s 6d.

FROVIEIONS.—Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Bacon bucyant. Lard firmer; sales at 43sæ43s 6d. Talon still advancing; sales at 40sæ48s 6d. Produce — Ashes quiet; pots, 31s; pearls, 33s. Sugaready. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil steady at 42s. Rosin firmer; commen to 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 115s. L. Spirits furpentine arm at from.
London Markets, August 12.—Breadstuffs quiet by

tendy at 110@}115s. American Securities.—Illinois Contral shares 500 scount: Erie 29@30. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARIEL.

\$1,083,000 IN GOLD. Rebel Steumer Chased, on the Bahamas.

Supposed to be the Ovieto. NEW YORK, August 24 .- The steamer Ariel, from At sinwali, has arrived, with \$1,083,000 in treasure. She spoke on the morning of the 21st inst. the guaboat Penguin, in lat. 27 30, long. 79 29. She reported that she had driven a rebel steamer on the Little Bahama, chased another suspicious vessel on the same banks, and was then cruising to cut them off The steamsing Constitution arrived as ranging on the 13th in 54 days from New York. She sailed on the 16.h in San Francisco with the Ariel's passengers.

The advices from Bio are to July 14th. They state that the Government of Brazil has decided that after the years the Amson and its tributaries shall be open to the years the Amazon and its tributaires shall be open to the commerce of all nations.

The schooner Ann Eliza, of Provincetown, for 322 Francisco, was attacked in Fortescue Bay, Strair of Magellan, in April, by the Feerenans, in cancer They were driven off, the crew only five in number, but the

A battle was daily expected between the contending

ate and a Portuguese sailor were killed, and the

BAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The money market is well applied, and the demand is active at the usual rates exchange on New York is at 10 m12 per cent discount ittle disposition is manifested to extend operations is erchandise, as high rates are demanded. The j being add is good, considering the sesson. Bales of 1,500 beautiful and the contract of 1,500 beautiful and the contract of the contract trude is good, considering the season. Saley of 1,500 by crushed sugar, to arrive, at 15 cents.

The inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intercely excited in consequence of the removal of the custom house to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congess, which is opposite to Victorie. They threatened resistance, and only gave up the custom-house records when the United States war ship Shubrick threatened to fire a broadside on them in case of any further demonstration. The population of Port Townsend is 390, with a taxable property of \$40 000. Port Angelo ass appopulation and no houses, but has a good harbor.

LATES.

LATEB.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The steamer Sonors soiled to day with one hundred and thirty passengers and \$920,000 in treasure for New York, and \$500,000 for and \$920,000 in treasure for New York, and \$500,990 for England.

The political canvaes is becoming very exciting. Senator Latham is strimping the State, and is well recived by both wings of the Democratic party; but bitterly opposed by the Republicans. The probabilities are that in Respublicans will secure a majority in the Legislating though the collect bits fair to reactose one.

The Brecking deep Democrats make no more newlessions for the Legislating and will support the Union of Latham ticket in the different counties.

A large northing of the tant of Resp Valley on Person of the state of Resp Valley on Person in the Responding of the tant of Resp Valley on Person in the State of Perso Latham ticket in the different counties.

A large portion of the to an of Bear Valley, on Franchish Mariposa estate, including the St. Charles lich and the Government Block, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst—The loss has not been ascertained. FAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Trade is very quiet; the ships Sea King and Thatcher Magoon have been charged to load with breadstuffs for England.

Gold in considerable quantities is arriving at Los Asgeles from the New Colorado mines, eituated southeastwardly of the Colorado river, 60 miles north of Int In prospecting, and with such encouraging indications of success that the emigration is very considerable, which must result in the thorough exploration of an extensive

San Francisco, August 23 — Arrived, ship Geldes and out Golden Gate, from New York. The ship Dictator has arrived here with Hong Kong dates of the 13th of The steamer Cortez, a former California coaster, w

The Rebel Yancey passes through Buffalo BUFFALO. August 23.—It is reported that Wm I. Tancey has passed through here to Canada, en route The Frigate Santee from Galveston

BOSTON, August 23.—The United States frigate Such below from Galveston. English Pictorials .- Mr. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, has sent us the Illustrated Lender News, of the 9th instant, and Illustrated News ? the World, of the same date,—the latter with sa plement portrait and memoir of J. E. Millsis, the

English pre-Raphaelite painter. POLITICAL TRACHING .- Peterson and Brother nave published Archbishop Hughes' recent Wa Sermon at New York, and G. F. Train's very strong pro-Irish and anti-English speech in London, of eady appeared in full in The Press.

Fires.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, a sericus fire occurred near the central periof of the city, commencing in a building in the rear Prune street, below Sixte, occupied as a stable for t norses and wagons of the mineral water manufactor; Eugene Roussel. The building was totally destrowith its contents of hay and straw. Reven horses as three mules were in the stable, four of which were burded. The wagons were mostly saved, with a lot of harnest. The fiames are a factory by Mr. Roussel. The roof this place was destroyed, and the whole establishmen completely flooded with water. A lot of sugar stored in the cellar was much damaged. Mr. Roussel's loss is setting the cellar was much damaged. Mr. Roussel's loss is setting the control floor of the building was occupied by Thomas Worsley, fancy soap manufacturer, who suctains a lost of \$500, covered by insurance. The building, which the longs to the Swaim cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate, was originally built for an angel of the same cestate. longs to the Swaim estate, was originally built lot used as a theatre and lycenm. It was demaged to smount of \$1,500, insured. A brick stable in the rest. Kinsley's Place, a small street, was also damaged, belonged to Samuel Hood, and was occupied by fie. Cope. Several small houses on Kempton street mail. narrow escape. The fences and ornamental shrubb of the residence of Dr. John Birkey, on Sixth str below Prune, were much damaged. Quite a punic curred amongst the inmates of the dwellings in the cinity.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening a small fracti About 10 clock on Saturday evening, a small parallel bern, on Cemetery lane, near Frankford road, in the Twenty-fifth ward, was entirely destroyed by fire, with teoritents. It was owned by the Rev. S. Harlehurstand was occupied by George C. Barber. About two two of hay and a lot of old furniture, were burned. The lost will be \$500, without insurance About haif past one o'clock yesterday, the manufactory known as the Aramingo Chemical Works, on Battor wood lane, near the Frankford read, in the Twent. If ward, was entirely destroyed by fire. The works be longed to, and were occupied by, Moro Philips, Esq. as 150 by 10 feet in size. It was surrounded by extensive themical apparatus. The wind at the time within, and the burning chemicals were carried to aloud in the burning chemicals were carried to aloud distance, setting fire to grass and fences at a distance \$500 years from the works. The buildings were valued \$15,000, and the stock on hand at \$10,000, partially is surred. The foreman had just left the premises when the burning chemicals were valued which is believed to have been accidental. The steam if the broke out in a place stored with a quantity of acid which is believed to have been accidental. The steam is engines were on the spot, and some of them forced water the foreman had in the broke out in a place stored with a quantity of acid which is believed to have been accidental. The steam is engines were on the spot, and some of them forced water the foreman has at the engine of the force of the spot, and some of them forced water which is believed to have been accidental. The steam is well as at the ene in Prune steet, and thain is as well as at the ene in Prune steet, and thain is Frankford on Saturday night. About half past one o'clock yesterday, the manu'act

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. - Ge Clymer, one of the carriers of this paper, distance suddenly some time on Friday last, after serving Press to the subscribers on his route in the western part of the city. He has always been a steep man, and his family is in deep distress on act of his absence. Fears are entertained that he has foully dealt with. He was a man rather under the rage height, of a dark complexion, and black eyes information in regard to him will be thankfully recent this office.

THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND VOLUNTEERS.—Beceived on Saturday, August 1862: Dr. William S. Helmuth, \$100; Orum & Art strong, \$100; from First ward, \$103; from Ninth sit \$300; from Eleventh ward, \$738; from Thirteents sit \$359; received at Independence Hall, \$1,755. Tyliclose of Saturday, \$492,630 (6.

ARREST FOR DISCOURAGING ENLIS MENTS.—Lest evening a person was arrested a house of Chas. Mofflet, in front of the Union Volce Refreshment Saloon, for discouraring enlistments was handed eyer to the U.S. Marshal.