

FURTHER ABOUT THE BATTLE NEAR CULPEPPER, VA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Captain George Tammert, of Gen. Prince's staff, was mortally shot in the breast. The 25th Pennsylvania escaped without a loss, having been detached to guard a signal station, eight or ten miles southwest of the battle field, early in the day. They returned yesterday, reporting the signal officers, although compelled to pass near the enemy's pickets.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, while Gens. Pope and Banks were in the rear of our batteries, a body of the enemy's cavalry charged in the most daring manner thro' the woods on our front upon the group. The discharge of musketry and the whizzing of the balls near them gave them timely notice of the rebels' approach. Their horses were speedily mounted, and a regiment of infantry fired a volley, checking the charge, and probably saving both our commanders.

Gen. Buford, with his cavalry command arrived at Culpepper on Saturday from Madison. Previous to his departure thence he sent a reconnaissance to the Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south, but none on the north side of the river.

Dr. Leland was shot in the eye. The other regiments have not been heard from definitely.

Stragglers from the battle-field to the town have all been arrested by order of Gen. Pope, and by tomorrow a list of the missing can be obtained.

Latest.—A telegram from Culpepper, dated to-day, says all was quiet last night and this morning.

Col. Donnelly, the New York 28th regiment is still alive, but in sinking condition. The other wounded officers are generally doing well.

Further of the Late Battle.

CULPEPPER C.H., VA., August 12.—The fight of Jackson shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least thirty thousand men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check, and, with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving it from several positions, and, finally, from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred. Our loss much less. It was the bloodiest battle of the war. On Sunday Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted, and on Monday he asked for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning his whole army was gone, pursued by Gen. Buford, with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn bridges to save himself, and obviously not intending to stop before reaching the fortifications at Richmond. Gen. Pope has fully met the public expectation. The enemy show their backs only. The valley of the Shenandoah and the whole country from Manassas to Gordonsville is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels. Jackson's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of two thousand men in the engagement of Saturday. No wonder the rebel General runs.

BATTLE AT INDEPENDENCE, MO.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 12.—A battle took place at Independence yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, between the Federal forces numbering 350 men, under Lieut. Colonel Buell, and from 500 to 600 guerrillas, under the notorious Col. Hughes, assisted by Quantrel 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 a. m. A simultaneous movement was made upon the camp, Buell's headquarters, and the Provost Marshal's office, which were some distance apart. The Provost Marshall's office was entered by citizens professing loyalty, and the arms were taken and used against the Federals.

The fight lasted about four hours, the troops, almost without orders, hotly contesting the ground, sheltering themselves behind trees, fences, stables, &c. Capt. Thomas, of the militia, was taken prisoner almost at the outset. At one time it is reported the guerrillas were about giving up the ground and retiring before the destructive fire of our men, and accordingly they had Capt. Thomas brought out of the house where he was confined and shot dead. At this juncture a white flag appeared at Col. Buell's headquarters, and when the guerrillas returned and took possession of all who remained. Lieut. Harrington and fifty men cut their way through the rebels 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 there were no mounted pickets stationed outside of the town that night. A large quantity of arms, some 2,000 rounds of ammunition, besides other government property, fell into the hands of the enemy.

On receipt of the news of the surrender of Independence here, the city was thrown into a great state of excitement. All business houses, saloons, &c., were closed. The militia was called out, and guards promptly placed around the city.

A call was made for reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth, which was responded to by Lieut. Col. Burns, who arrived yesterday at 4 p. m., with four companies of infantry, and three of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. Also, Major Ramson, com-

manding the Sixth Kansas cavalry, arrived in due time from the South East.

The entire force, under command of Col. Burns, left this morning at 3 o'clock in pursuit of the enemy.

Baton Rouge Re-taken.—The Arkansas Again.

It was reported in Cairo, on Wednesday, that Breckinridge had attacked Baton Rouge, and at first was repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, and Col. Thos. Hunt, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is laid to the ram Arkansas, which failed to come to time. On the afternoon of the same day Breckinridge is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada Appeal that the Arkansas arrived and destroyed two of our gunboats and damaged others, driving off our fleet, and that he had captured the entire Federal forces at that place. The Memphis Bulletin prints a report that Breckinridge attacked and captured Baton Rouge last Wednesday, and considers it not improbable. The Bulletin of the 10th also contains the following:—The rebel ram Arkansas came on a reconnoitering expedition up the river as far as Islands 67 and 68, within fifty miles of Helena, Ark., a few days since. The Louisville, accompanied by transports White Cloud and Yatan, started with the Third Wisconsin from Helena to go up the river. The Louisville was abandoned because of the insufficiency of water, and returned to Helena just in time miss the Arkansas. Had it been a few hours later a collision must have taken place.

THE BURNING OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

A San Francisco dispatch says:—The steamer Golden Gate, Captain Hudson, burned at sea, sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having ninety-five cabin passengers, one hundred and forty-seven second cabin and steerage, and ninety-five crew, and \$1,400,000 treasure. On the 26th ult., at 4-45 in the afternoon, while fifteen miles north of Mangelualo, while the passengers were dining, the alarm of fire was heard. The steamer promptly headed for the shore, three and a half miles distant, the flames making fearful headway. At a quarter after five the upper deck fell in, and soon after she struck the beach and the passengers and crew who had not got into boats jumped overboard and attempted to swim. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive. The ship was burned to the water's edge and soon disappeared. Those on shore made their way to near Manzanillo, just as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama. Some few others escaped to Manzanillo in boats. One boat with thirty was not heard from, but probably made shore south of Manzanillo. The St. Louis has arrived here bringing seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known to be saved, and a portion of the crew. Capt. Hudson with a portion of the crew remained at Manzanillo to look after missing passengers.

Important from Richmond.

An entertaining account of ten months' residence in the South, and the difficulties of escaping therefrom, appears in the Eastern papers. It is the history of a printer, who was permitted to come North under a passport from the British Consul at Charleston, where he resided. Among other incidents related is the fact which he positively states was asserted in the Richmond Examiner office in his presence, that "General Lee had 220,000 men in the late battles, and 40,000 in Richmond as a reserve." Even the rebels accorded to General McClellan the greatest praise for his masterly retreat. On 2d of July, the Examiner announced that he was surrounded, driven into a swamp, and his stores, ammunition, artillery and wagons captured. Jackson, it was said, was in his rear, Huger on his left, Hill and Longstreet on his front, and Magruder on his right, and the next day it was confidently expected he would be escorted through the streets in a cage. Next day, however, the tune had changed, and the Examiner began its display head to the news with this line:—"The bird has flown." The rebels were outgeneraled, and McClellan all right.

Gallatin, Tenn., Captured by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—John Morgan with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Tenn., early this morning, and captured Col. Boone, commanding the post, with about 300 men of the 28th Kentucky regiment, and a Federal freight train containing 60 horses and a lot of oats and corn. There was no fight. Morgan was still in possession at noon to-day.

Adjutant General Fimmel declines accepting the resignation of John Boyle, nephew of the General, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, and orders him to join his regiment.

How Volunteering Pays. It is said that in Truro, Massachusetts, the quota assigned to the town has been enlisted from one family consisting of four persons. They received a bounty of \$325 each—total \$1,300; clubbed the funds, and purchased a farm for the "old folks," whom they leave in possession while they go the war.

Gen. Howard's right arm was shattered by a ball during the recent battles, and was amputated above the elbow. While being borne on a litter he met Gen. Kearney, who had lost his left arm in Mexico. "I want to make a bargain with you, General," said Howard, "that hereafter we buy our gloves together."

The Fight at Baton Rouge!

THE FEDERAL VICTORY COMPLETE!!

Gen. Lovell Reported Killed and Breckinridge Wounded.

New York, August 18.—The steamer North Star and Rosanna have arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 10th inst. They bring the particulars of the defeat of the rebels at Baton Rouge, La., and the destruction of the ram Arkansas. A letter from Baton Rouge says that Nim's battery thrice repulsed the foe, and did them great damage. Breckinridge lost his right arm by a cannon ball. The fight took place on the edge of the town, General Williams being unwilling to expose the helpless women and children. Nim's men are entitled to imperishable glory.

The loss of the enemy must have been severe as our men charged and re-charged upon them. We have taken three guns. Another account says the rebel troops were variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men, under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss is two hundred and fifty killed, including a large proportion of officers.—The rebel loss, according to the prisoners' account, was immense. Among the killed was Gen. Lovell.

The ram Arkansas was just above Baton Rouge, but dared not take part in the conflict. Later accounts say that the Arkansas was aground above Baton Rouge, when the Essex and other gunboats went to her and set her on fire, when she blew up.

The transport steamer Lewis Whiteman ran into the gulfboat Oneida, thirty miles above New Orleans, on the night of the 6th, and the transport was sunk. It had the body of Gen. Williams on board, with an escort, consisting of six of his body guard, also forty-two of our, and three, rebel, wounded. The body of Gen. Williams was recovered, and thirty-eight wounded soldiers and three of the body guard saved.

The official report of Col. Cahill, commanding the post after the death of Gen. Williams, states that "the rebel force was about ten regiments. After a fight of four hours of great severity, the enemy were repulsed. Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball through the chest."

During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from their original position, and the enemy were able temporarily to occupy the camps of the 2d Indiana, 7th Vermont and 14th Maine Regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out, but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men in the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was not deemed expedient to pursue them.

Harrison's Landing Evacuated.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16th.—Harrison's Landing was evacuated by the Union troops this morning, and at about the same hour General McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. All quiet, and all public property removed.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

The following was his own story of the assassination. While on the road he met a man and asked of him a good place to encamp. The man told him that on the hill beyond there was plenty of good water.—At the top of the hill a spot was found, and the General immediately commanded the ambulance to be turned about, which was done. A number of shots were fired; eleven of them piercing the vehicle. A rebel horseman came up and asked them to halt. While attempting to obey, he gave the order the second time, and discharged his pistol into the General's side. Captain Burke, of the General's Staff, implored him to stop firing, as there was a sick man in the vehicle. Another guerrilla came up and was about to fire, but the General told him that it was unnecessary, as he was mortally injured already. He was conveyed to the house, the negro driver running away to save his life.

The people of the house wanted to conceal the General as the house would be burned if he should die there. But it was not done.

Recognizing Capt. Burt, of the Ohio 15th, the dying General addressed him: "Andy, (meaning Governor Johnson,) the problem of life will soon be solved for me. Tell Alexander and the rest that I have tried to live as a man, and die in attempting to do my duty."

The death struggle now came on. He took the hand of Father Beatty and exclaimed: "I am done with life; yes, this ends it all, you and I part now. But the loss of 10,000 such lives as yours and mine would be nothing if the sacrifice would but save a government such as ours."

The assassination was a deliberate one. The sutler of the Ninth Ohio had overheard the guerrillas as they were arranging it, but had no opportunity to communicate the information.

A little before his decease, Colonel Vandever, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, drew his will. He bequeathed his property to his mother, and presented his two favorite horses to his brothers Daniel and Alexander.

Guerrillas Driven from Missouri.

Gen. Merrill telegraphs to St. Louis, from Hudson, Mo., further particulars of the battle near Kirksville, between Col. McNeil's forces and Porter's guerrillas, numbering 3,000 men. The loss of the enemy is not less than 300, of whom 120 were found and buried on the battle-field. Two thousand of Porter's force deserted him, and have scattered in every direction; several hundred have been taken prisoners, and some of the most notorious of these, found with evidence of their faithlessness to their oaths, and their paroles in their pockets, were summarily disposed of by a court martial. Porter and those rebels who adhere to him are retreating, closely followed by McNeil and his victorious troops. The Federal loss is eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Col. McNeil was slightly injured. This victory has broken the back-bone of the rebels in Missouri. The troops in pursuit will either drive them out of the State or put out of their power doing any further mischief in it.

Regulations for Drafting.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 99.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 9th, 1862.

Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order of the President of the United States bearing date August 4th, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the State and establish regulations for the draft; also, that if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers 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

First. That the Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish the respective quota of three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the 4th of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this Department of this date, according to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Second. The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said State, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous, and the names of commandants. It is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience to transportation.

Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith, by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officer to be appointed by such Governors, of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the respective counties, giving the name, and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment and of the draft hereinafter provided for, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and the expenses incurred, to be approved by such Governors.

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

First. Immediately upon the completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the office of the Sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

Second. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and bear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

Third. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall, therefore, give notice, by handbills posted in each township of his county, of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid, within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty, 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 drawn through it, leaving it still legible.

Fourth. The Commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons not in the military service of the United States, all telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the fifth day of August, 1862, engineers of locomotives on railroads, President and Vice President of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, all Custom house officers and their clerks, all Post-officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on the post roads, all pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty on sufficient evidence or his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, where the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render 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 that purpose.

Fifth. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner, for making the draft, the Sheriff of the county, or in his absence such person

as the Commissioner may appoint shall, in the presence of said Commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box, of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separate folded ballots containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off, as before provided; and a proper person, appointed by the Commissioner, and blind folded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel, a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men asked by the Governor of such State as the proper quota of such county.

Sixth. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted militia force shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

Seventh. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute if he shall be an able bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall consent in writing with the consent of his parents or guardian of a minor subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

Eighth. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days of the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

Ninth. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment lists, the Commissioner will send a copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry by assigning one hundred and one men to each company and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

Tenth. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective State, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service; and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of one of the commandants of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governor of such States, in order that they may be commissioned; and the non-commissioned officers may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment shall direct.

Eleventh. As soon as the officers of the companies are designated, the muster rolls be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered officers appointed for that purpose.

Twelfth. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties.

Thirteenth. Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department 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 who shall fail to attend to such places of rendezvous.

Fifteenth. In case any of the States shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of the additional, three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States; and if an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quotas, the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

Sixteenth. From and after the 18th day of August no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the present bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adj't General.

Latest from Pope's Army.—A Decisive Battle Expected.

CULPEPPER, August 15.—Gen. Buford returned to camp yesterday. From best dates obtained, it is thought that Jackson's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is Gordonsville. It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this it would appear that they intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville. Gen. Buford took many prisoners, some of whom come out from their hiding places, and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war. Colonel Donnelly died last night. All is believed to be quiet in front this morning.

Late from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 13th.—Col. Miller commanding at his post, left for Gallatin last evening, with two regiments. He surprised a party of Morgan's force at Gallatin, killing six, whereof three were Breckinridge, son of Dr. Robert J. who joined Jno. Morgan in his late raid upon Lexington. No loss on the Federal side. There are various rumors, which cannot be verified to night, of skirmishes in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Communications.

For the Messenger. SACRIVINE, PUTNAM CO., ILL., Aug. 12, '62.

Messrs. Editors:—We send you a line to let our old Democratic friends of Greene county know that our Democratic boys of Illinois, formerly of Greene Co., Pa., are not afraid of war. This day Zenis C. Worley, Clark M. Dawson, John L. Dawson, Noah Pettit, and others of our neighbors, went into Camp at Peoria for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, and supporting the Constitution, and upholding the Union of the States.

Yours truly, ROBERT WORLEY, E. H. DAWSON.

FOR THE MESSENGER. "THEORIES."

Already has the theory of Gov. Wickliffe, Carlisle, Voorhees and even Indiana. Troubles of like nature are apprehended in Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia.

Whist the entire energies of the Nation are strained to their utmost tension to crush treason and restore the Union, and because the administration in its wisdom has decided that to insure immediate success it becomes necessary to confiscate the property of traitors indiscriminately, we have refractory spirits heading a faction, who declare that the Government is abolished, and that abolitionists are worse than traitors.

Do Greene Countians embrace the Doctrine?—Greene County Republican.

May I ask your neighbor of the Republican, what he means by the "theory" of Wickliffe, Carlisle, Voorhees and Richardson? These gentlemen, I think, have already been regarded as unexceptionable Union men. The two first mentioned, in Kentucky and Virginia, have withstood Secession against obloquy, and at personal hazard. I know but little of Voorhees, except that he is a most eloquent advocate of the Union, and a Democratic Representative from Indiana, and as to gallant old Dick Richardson, the most intimate and trusted friend of the lamented Douglas, I think no one has ventured to assail his loyalty: certainly he had the endorsement of President Lincoln himself, who tendered him a Brigadier Generalship in the present war.

But it seems these gentlemen entertain a "theory," and that it is distasteful to the "Republican" Editors. What can he refer to? It is possible that the "theory" of these gentlemen and that of the "Republican" on the Negro question may not square. I confess I would not be surprised if it were so. Two of these gentlemen are Representatives of slaveholding constituencies, much of whose wealth is invested in negroes, and they may well conclude the attachment of their people to the Union might be weakened by robbing them of their property, and by making the war to be for the extinction of slavery, rather than for the restoration of the Union; and especially so, as the President's Proclamation, and the unanimous passage of the Crittenden Resolution, proclaimed that the war was commenced for the "restoration of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution" and not for the "destruction of the institutions of the Southern States."

I doubt not all the gentlemen named favor this "theory" on which the war was declared. The President has a "theory" of emancipating the slaves with compensation by the General Government to the owners.—What is the theory of the "Republican" editor, on this subject? Does he favor "compensation" to the loyal slave owners for the negro property he is asked to sacrifice? That is most certainly not the "theory" of the Abolitionists, while it certainly is the theory of President Lincoln.

There is another "theory" or two, upon the Negro question, to which the Editor may refer. For instance, there are some excellent men, and good constitutional lawyers, and among them is the President of the United States, who holds the "theory" that the Constitution prohibits the forfeiture of Real Estate beyond the lifetime of the Traitor—that the children should not suffer for the crime of the father. Again, there is the "theory" that negroes should be used as soldiers in the present war. Now, it is very possible that all these gentlemen differ with the "theory" of the Editor of the "Republican" on the subject. I think it very probable that not one of them will agree to place the negro in the ranks of the army, at least until it is demonstrated that the white men of the country are incapable of putting down this atrocious rebellion. Now I again respectfully ask the "Republican" what his "theory" is, on these questions? and I insist on an answer, for it may thereby appear that although his "theory" differs from that of these gentlemen, it, at the same time, may differ with that of the President of the United States, whose "theory" on these questions it is certain agrees with those gentlemen, and as certainly disagrees with the whole tribe of negro schemers and Radical Abolitionists.

I do not mean to assert, and I trust no Republican will understand me as asserting, that the Republicans, as a body, are Abolitionists. I know they are not.—Many of them as heartily repudiate the crude, ill-digested and mischievous "theories" of the Radical Abolitionists, as do Messrs. "Wickliffe, Carlisle, Voorhees and Richardson," or even the President of the United States, for that matter. Again I ask for an explanation; what is the "theory" of the gentlemen named, to which the "Republican" takes exception?

INQUIRER.

Although the Secessionists and the Abolitionists seem to part in different directions, their tails, like those of Sampson's foxes, are joined with fibroids, to wrap the country in flames.

ARRESTED.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, of Lancaster, Ohio, was arrested on Wednesday night, on a warrant signed by C. P. , Assistant Secretary of War, who stated the cause to be disloyalty, using treasonable language and interfering with enlistments. It was placed in the hands of W. P. Scott, of the National Detective Police, and an assistant. The arrest was made at 10 p. m., Dr. Olds being in bed at the time.—Resistance was offered, and the chamber door had to be broken open. A crowd was raised by the cry of "fire," and some threats were made of rescue, but none attempted. Olds attempted to throttle the assistant detective, but was compelled to desist by the presentation of a loaded pistol by Scott. The prisoner was afforded time to pack a change of clothing. The only other parties in the house were his daughter and son-in-law, who were bitter in denunciation. The crowd collected by the cry of fire were about equally divided for and against the arrest. One man, as the party left the house, asked Olds if they should rescue. His name was taken, and Scott threatened to shoot the first man who made the attempt. In making the arrest, Scott was struck by Olds or his son-in-law with the tongue. The firmness of the officers subdued Olds and his friends, and the party drove off without further obstruction. The prisoner was taken to Fort Lafayette.

Collision on the Potomac—Seventy-three Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Herald has received the following dispatch from the Potomac:

Acquia Creek, Va., Aug. 14.—A collision occurred on the Potomac last night, off Ragged Point, between the steamers Penobscot and West Point, involving the loss of 73 lives.

Guerrillas Captured.

UTICA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Federal forces, under Col. Guitlar, caught Poindexter's band of guerrillas at Compton's Ferry on Grand River, at 9 o'clock on Monday night—killed 10 or 12, and wounded and drowned 30. They also captured Poindexter's whole train, one-third of his horses and arms, and all his baggage and ammunition.

The most successful people are those who have but one object and pursue it with great persistence.—"The great art," says Goethe, "is to judiciously limit & isolate one's self."

Special Notices.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. WHITTELY'S next professional visit to Waynesburg will be on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th days of Sept. Office rooms at the Hamilton House, with remedies entirely new. Dr. Whittlesey cures the following complaints, viz: Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy, &c.; also, all cases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancer, Fever, Stomach, Nerves, Dermatitis, and all other complaints. All forms of Female Weakness and Difficulties attended to with unparalleled success. Dr. Whittlesey's office rooms will be located at the Hamilton House, directly opposite the Court House. May 14, 1862.

I. O. O. F.

A GREGARIOUS resolution of Hoshnik's Lodge No. 558, and Waynesburg Lodge No. 469, it was resolved that Lodge No. 558, and Lodge No. 469, of the Order of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the City of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., on Thursday, the 28th day of August next, the brethren throughout the adjoining counties, are respectfully and cordially invited to attend and participate with us in celebrating the principles of our beloved order. JOSEPH TAYLOR, J. A. J. BUCHANAN, JOSEPH YATON, D. W. BRADEN, JOHN GAMBERT, D. P. HARRIS, WILLIAM ROGERS, B. F. HERRINGTON, July 16, '62-4. Committee of Invitation.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Flies, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Cloths, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
VERMIN.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Extirminator. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost \$3 we would have it by public procession, in full regard to the benefit out of it. We have tried dozens, but the best out of it is "COSTAR'S" article. It is in great demand all over the country.—Medina (O.) Gazette.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Extirminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Extirminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.
In 25, 50c. and \$1.00 BOXES, BOTTLES AND FLASKS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 PER DOZ. FOR PLANTATIONS, SHOPS, HOTELS, &c., &c.

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