The War.

The war increases in interest, not from the battles fought the last week, for there have been none, but from the stern neces sity, which becomes still more manifest, for our making it a real war. It must be waged intensely and relentlessly, with all the power which God has given us. The claim to their property. The Courts canthought is awful, but we must so fight or perish. A foe has wantonly assailed us, and he presses on with implacable vigor and terrible cruelty, determined to conquer. In another column we give his oft reiterated declaration, that the free States are to become the field of battle; and his purpose he will execute, wofully execute, unless he That all slaves of persons who shall hereis repelled in the deadliest strife. We are after be engaged in rebellion against the now like the powerful but peaceful Quaker, Government of the United States, or who driven to a corner from which there is no

bickerings and complaints; and sadder still deserted by them and coming under the to perceive their effects, in the slowness of control of the Government of the United enlistments, and the consequent defensive States, and all slaves of such persons found position of our armies. Twenty millions by rebel forces and afterward occupied by of freemen are bearded, and buffeted, and the forces of the United States, shall be robbed, and threatened, by less than five deemed captives of war, and shall be formillions; the latter being backed by three ever free of their servitude and not again millions of slaves! Shall it long be so? held as slaves." What say you, freemen?

It is now pretty nearly, if not quite de termined by Government, that there must be a resort to drafting. Well, if that is the necessity, let it be done; done, quickly and burden. It will more directly bring the the war, and upon some who discourage enlistments, and upon some whose sympathies are with the enemy. Drafting will compel such to serve, or to pay a substitute.

Drafting, however, will not give us as good soldiers as the volunteer system has afforded. They may be equal in physical strength, native courage, and moral principle; but half their nine months' term will be over before they have learned the art of war, and got their minds trained to a sol dier's fortitude. The expense of keeping up an army will also be greater. Premiums and bounty will be saved; but greatly larger numbers must be kept on hand to have armies of equal efficiency. tion. Have we not patriotism to lay aside The new levy must always be made long in advance of the expiration of the period for which a former one was called out. But so let it be. There will be this most important benefit, the people will be trained, the people will earn their liberties, the people will know what war costs and what liberty is worth, and the country will hence, at the close of the war, not be subject to a long trained, practised and hardened soldiery, who have become a class and feel a separate and distinct interest. Then, let the draft come, numerous and to be renewed in time. Call out men enough to do the work.

The rebels, from their population, having the slaves as laborers, can raise and keep in the field for a time, about 700,000 effective men. This number they can increase, for a little while, to 1,000,000. But even the 700,000 will be rapidly exhausting. But it is folly for us to think of overcoming them, unless we bring out larger armies.

Our army is now something below half a million, all told. But we are on the way of filling up some of the old regiments, and of forming many new regiments, by enlistments and volunteers. We shall thus have, very shortly, we hope, 600,000 men, bound for three years or the war; and with due energy, this number may be kept good. Add to these 500,000 drafted men or more, as quickly as possible. With these, in a Fall and Winter campaign, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina may be fully possessed. But we must not leave a rebel in the rear. Bring every man to full loyalty, or drive him onward. The Winter's campaign might also extend our possession down the Mississippi, and along the sea coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. But do not attempt too much. Rather be greatly short of what might be possible, than attempt to take more than can be fully held.

If the rebel energies should intimate the need of another draft, make it in time -in the Fall, in early Winter, or early Spring. By May-Day, the work should be, in the church of Apple Creek, on the First Tuesand could be, so nearly done, that no fur- day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M. ther drafting would be needful. The three years' men could finish it effectively.

If foreign intervention should take place, longer work, and still more terrible will be needed. We pray that it may not. But to pray in faith, we must use God's

appointed means of success. -Since the above was written, a draft for three hundred thousand men, to serve for nine months, has been ordered by Government.

# Confiscation.

The President, on the 25th of July, issued a Proclamation, under the Confiscation Act of Congress. This gives full eflowing Section of that Act:

those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion. shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance property, moneys, stocks and credits of troops have occupied the opposite shore.

proper y, after the expiration of the said sixty ays from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.'

From September 24th, then it will be not optional with the President, but his duty to seize and confiscate to the use of the United States, all the property specified. From that date rebels lose all legal not protect them in its enjoyment; it becomes absolutely forfeit to the Government, and incapable of being transferred to other owners.

The following applies to the confiscation of slaves: TYPN SUCCEPTAGE SON

"SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and In these circumstances it is sad to have all slaves captured from such persons or on (or) being within any place occupied

To put this section in force, required no Proclamation. It took effect, as law, immediately. Every slave now belonging to a rebel master, is entitled to his freedom. Hence as our armies move they carry freeeffectively. It will tend to equalize the dom with them. Not exactly universal emancipation, but very nearly so, for almatter to bear upon some who provoked most every slave owner in the Seceded States, is concerned in the rebellion. Hence to move the United States flag South, is to advance liberty. Let our people arise in their might, and cause it to advance; and never, never, permit a retreat. O that our young men and our strong men, would turn out rapidly, and together, and in adequate numbers to make a short work and a sure work of the war. Our generals will do it, under a kind Providence. without delay or failure, if the country will afford the means. And the Government is waked up-perhaps we should say, is awaking. It needs still some pressure. It needs to be assured of a full sustentaall bickerings, and prejudices, and party

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

preferences, and conquer a peace?

Mr. THEODORE MONOD, formerly of Paris, Gen. Burnside's Troops Embarked-The Gunbut a graduate of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the Allegheny City Presbytery, was ordained to the full work of the ministry, and installed pastor of the Second French Presbyterian church of St. Ann's, Ill., by the Presbytery of Chicago, July 2d.

Mr. S. H. WELLER, a late graduate of the Seminary of the North-West, was ordained to the full work of the ministry. and installed pastor of the church at Lane, Ill., by the Presbytery of Chicago, June 10th.

Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR has received a call from the Second Presbyterian church. Germantown, Pa.

Rev. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church of New Vernon, New Jersey. Rev. George Ainslie was installed pastor

of the church at Rochester, Minnesota, on the 13th of July. At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Winnebago, held at Cambria, Wiscon-

suspended from the Gospel ministry, and the communion of the Church. Rev. P. B. COOK was installed pastor of

the Scaffold Prairie church, Green Co., Indiana, an the fourth Sabbath of May Rev. ELI B. SMITH was installed, on the second Sabbath of May, pastor of the old and long established church, Vincennes, Indiana.

Rev. WILLIAM M. BLACKBURN, pastor of the Park Presbyterian church in Erie Pa., has sailed for Europe, to recruit impaired health.

### PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF SCHUYLER will meet in Perry, Pike County, Ill., on Thursday, September 4th, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sixtyseven members due. THOS. S. VAILL,

The PRESBYTERY OF DES MOINES will hold its next stated meeting in Des Moines, on the First Thursday of September, at 7 o'clock P. M. J. M. BATCHELDER, Stated Clerk.

Troops Pouring into Harrisburg—New Camps

The PRESBYTERY OF WOOSTER will meet

JOHN E. CARSON, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF TOLEDO will hold its next stated meeting in Montezuma; Powsheik County, Iowa, on Thursday, September 4th, LUTHER DODD, Stated Clerk.

The PRESBYTERY OF IOWA will hold its next stated meeting in the Westminster church Keckuk, on the Second Tuesday of September (9th day,) at 7 o'clock P. M. GEO. D. STEWART, Stated Clerk.

# General Mews.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The business firm of David McKinney & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent of the fect, after sixty days from that date, that partners. The Senior in the late firm, whose is, after the 24th of September, to the fol- name stands at the head of this journal, is again sole proprietor, and will settle all accounts. Mr. Stephen Little, our late partner, was in That if any person within any State or our office for eight years, and always attentive Territory of the United States, other than pany. His place of business will be in Balti-

#### do a kindness to the friends of the Banner. From the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

more, where he will be pleased, at any time, to

Monday, August 4. Ever since the firing upon our shipping at the to the United States, all the estate and mailboat landing by the enemy's batteries, our Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from or ranks. such person, shall be liable to seizure, as that point back into the country to within four-

Mills, five miles from the river, they encountered the 13th Virginia Cavalry, drawn up in line. Our men charged on them, when they broke and run. We drove them to their encampment at Sycamore Church, two and one-half miles farher, where they again formed, but were ingloriously put to flight, leaving behind all their tents camp equippage and commissary stores, which our troops gathered together and burnt.

The rebels had two horses killed and six men younded, and two taken prisoners. We lost only one horse. After scouring the country a shor listance further, they returned to the river. There is no further evidence of the rebel gunboats in the river, this side of Fort Darling. ormation received here goes to show that the new Merrinac will not be ready for three weeks

Aug. 5 .- The Richmond papers of the 2d, in giving an account of the night engagement op-posite the mailboat landing, acknowledge that one man was killed and six wounded. A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received of their proceedings.

Lieut. Col. Sweitzer arrived yesterday with 502 men, the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond, making a total of about four thousand received since the army came to James

About three thousand rebel prisoners have arrived here from the North, to be exchanged under the new arrangement. Gen. Barry has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

From Gen. Pope's Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, }

August 3, 1862-9 A. M. To Major General H. W. Halleck: GENERAL ORDER No. 4 .- The reconno column under Gen. Crawford, crossed the Rapi lan and pushed forward to Orangetown, which was occupied by two regiments of the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Robertson. Eleven of the enemy were killed and fifty-two taken prisoners; mong the latter were one major, two captains, and two lieutenants. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. The enemy retired in such haste as to leave their wounded in our hands. The railroad and the telegraph line between Orange Court House and Gordonsville were de-(Signed,) John Pope, Major-General.

#### 300.000 More Men Ordered to be Drafted. WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following order

as just been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 4, 1862. Ordered, 1st .- That a draft of three hundred housand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, nd establish regulations for the draft. 2d—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 vill also be made up by special draft from the

nilitia, and the Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

3d—Regulations will be prepared by the War
Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of offieers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment in the military service, of incompetent or unworthy officers.
The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions. By order of the President. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Signed

# boats and Mortar Boats under Orders.

Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of this evening's Post says that Gen. Burnside's corps has embarked, and is mov-The gunboats and mortar boats are all under

The Guerrillas at Lexington—They Attempt to Capture Dr. Breckinridge.

The Princeton (N. J.,) Standard has a letter from a niece of Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, dated at Lexington, Ky., July 28 1862. The Standard introduces it as follows: Dr. Breckinridge was at his country seat about seven miles from Lexington; and as Morgan's cavalry were expected to make a raid on Lexington, Dr. B. urged his female friends who were then there, to go out to his place for security. They did so. One day while Dr. B. had gone to town, expecting to return at six o'elock in the evening, a company of mounted Texan Rangers. appeared at his residence and planted a guard around it, several armed men having made repeated inquiries as to the hour when Dr. B. was expected to return from town. Several efforts were made by the family to apprise Dr. B. of the danger that awaited his return, but the messengers were all intercepted by the pickets, except sin, July 15th, Andrew Hardle was one, who, by making a wide circuit, succeeded suspended from the Gospel ministry, and in reaching the road on which Dr. B. was returning, just in time to prevent, him from riding into the lines of the blood-thirsty robbers Providence thus delivered this valuable Union man, whose services have been so eminently use ful to the National cause in Kentucky and elsewhere, from the violent hands of his enemies and the enemies of his country, who sought to murder him, or, at least, to drag him into a captivity worse than death. Let God be praised for this deliverance.

## From Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—A letter to the Press, dated July 23d, from the United States steamer Brooklyn, below Vicksburg, after describing the attack on the ram Arkansas, says We have the river, but must have troops to hold it. The September rains will soon be upon us. and after that fevers are gone, and the land is healthy. At present the heat is intense, and the troops suffer. A few weeks, and all the river and all the land is ours.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4.—Troops are pouring in from all quarters of the State. Three companies, each numbering one hundred men, arrived this morning. Squads are arriving by every train, and the indications are that nearly the whole of Pennsylvania's quota of nine months' men will raised by the 10th inst. Enlistments in this city and vicinity are going on rapidly.

Orders for the establishment of State Camps at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Lancaster, in

#### been given. Important General Order.

addition to the Central Camp at this place, have

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 31 .- The bsence of officers and privates from duty under various pretexts while receiving pay at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary for efficient measures to be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that, their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the im-pulse of those who would contribute to the support of families of faithful soldiers. It is, there-

ore, ordered by the President: 1st. That on Monday, the 11th day of August. all leaves of absence and furloughs by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join eir regiments, under the penalty of dismissal from service, or such penalty as a court-martial may be awarded, unless their absence is occa-

noned by lawful cause:
2d. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th of August, are—first, the order or leave of the War Department; second, disabilities from wounds received in service; third, disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places, or places of amusement, or make social visits, or walk about town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command

such person, shall be liable to seizure, as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as afore.

Yesterday a reconnoissance was made from or ranks.

Sd. On Monday, the 18th day of August, at teen miles of Petersburg. It was conducted by Col. Averill, and was composed of 150 of the 5th be mustered. The absentees will be marked in

retained, and all officers and privates, fit for duty, absent at that time shall be regarded as 3d—The recovery of the way. absent without cause; their pay will be stopped, and they will be dismissed from service or treat- and Ohio Railroad. ed as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by judgment of a Court of Inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absence was

with good cause. 4th. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades. regiments and detached posts shall strictly enjoin, enforce and muster as aforesaid. Any offi-cer failing in duties herein-mentioned will be and to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be

5th. A Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution | ture of that city, the liberation of Baltimore, and of this order in the respective States. The United States Marshals, in their respective districts, the Mayor and Chief of Police of any town or city, the Sheriff of respective counties in such State, all Postmasters and Justices of the eace are authorized to act as special Provost-Marshals, and arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from is command without just cause, and conveyed to the nearest military post or department. ransportation and expenses of this duty, and \$5. will be paid for officer or private so arrested By order of the President. E. M. STANTON, and delivered. Secretary of War.

### Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT: GENERAL'S OFFICE, ) Washington, July 22, 1862.

The designation in General Orders No. 125 from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, of the forces commanded by Brigadier Generals Porter and Franklin as the fifth and sixth army corps, is hereby confirmed. The forces under Major General Dix will constitute the seventh, those under Major General Wool the eighth, and those under Major General Burneide, belonging to the Department of North Carrder of the Secretary of War.

S. THOMAS, Adjutant General. August 1 .- Daniel Witter has been appointed Assessor, and George W. Brown, Collector for Colorado Territory; and Isaac C. Little, Assessor, and Robert T. Barton, Collector for Utah Territory, under the internal tax bill.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Dole is absent from Washington, initiating a treaty with the Indians of Northern Minnesota, located on the Red River of the North, and up to the British Provinces.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet, in part, consisting of seven vessels, reached Hampton Roads early this morning, and the other five are hourly expected. It is the general supposition that they are to reduce Ft. Darling.

Gen. Pope's army has advanced beyond Warenton. The men are in the best of spirits. August. 4.-Information from various sources nd to confirm the belief that the enemy have really evacuated Richmond, and taken up the South bank of the James River as the line of

their defence. The rebel cavalry, under Gen. Robertson, are believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley, leaving that part of the country to the defence of the guerrillas A number of persons have recently voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. They were, doubtless, influenced by the newspaper speculations

a the report that the Government was about to thus test the patriotism of our citizens. Arrests are frequently made in Washington of ffensive disloyalists. The boat from Acquia Creek has brought up over a hundred contrabands, who are principally

from Caroline County, Va. Many of them have heen away from their homes for a considerable time. They were sent to the Creek, on Saturday On their arrival here they were at once directed to the contraband quarters. Among them are persons of all hues, ages, and sizes, including a sprinkling of infants barely a week old women for the most part lugged the chil-n Indian fashion, and the men bore on their shoulders immense bundles of baggage.

The Star, to-day, says we are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations, for the purpose of protecting them-selves in anticipation of riot and mob by the laporing classes of whites, similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It it also alleged that it number of clerks in the Government employ are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organiza-tions. Our informant is a colored man of this

The steamer Wyandank, a few days since overhauled the schooner Mail, of Brooklyn, for violating the blockade, by trading with the inabitants South of the Rappahannock. She is oaded with an assorted cargo, consisting of shoes, salt, &c., and also had a large quantity of wheat on board. Martin-Rainer, the captain, and H. Chamberlain, who appeared to be the business nen, were taken on board the Wyandank, and brought up with the other prisoners. The chooner was towed up to the yard yesterday by the Leslie.

The steamer Reliance, a few days ago, captured a cance, in the Rappahannock, in the neighbor-hood of Urbanna, with a mail of about forty let ers, addressed mostly to officers and men of the 40th Virginia regiment near Richmond. The letters seem mostly to be of a private character, and from the fact that many of them are en closed in envelopes which have been turned, and Heathsville, Northumberland Co., Va., it is quite certain letters have been forwarded from that neighborhood. Several of them have the post-mark "Baltimore" on the inside, and undoubt-edly have been sent from there to be forwarded from Heathsville. One of them directed to Captain Hiram Cole asks him to send some of Uncle Sam's "greenbacks" from Richmond, the writer being under the impression that the officers and soldiers of the rebel army made themselves rich by robbing the killed and wounded Federal troops of the money they had on

heir persons. Aug. 5.—Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of J. Higgins, near Poolesville, Montgomery County, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought to the city at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Old Capitol by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army, by sending them across the Potomac and thence

o Front Royal to the rebel lines. It is certain that those whose duty it is to direet from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated movements, and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause, of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended, even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claims to be advised of the obect and pucpose of the Administration. It was months ago charged that through rebel spies in Washington, the enemy was in constant receipt of much valuable knowledge, not known to the loyal public. Only a few Government officials, whose patrictism is above suspicion, can now be possessors of information improper to disclose, or which would prove detrimental to the best in Gen. Burnside has, it is believed, reached his

new field of operations, and may soon, by some act of his own, announce his exact locality. Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina but now known as a prominent resident of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New-York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury De partment with stationery.

#### Conferences of the Rebel Leaders in Rich mond. MEMPHIS, July 30.—The Bulletin, of this morning, has the following from authentic

sources, among other interesting items, as to the roceedings of the rebels: We have some inkling of the subjects discus ed at the two Conferences of all the principal military leaders, held at Richmond, on the 4th and 5th ult. It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more terried, and both Lee and Beauregard advised the invasion of the North at three points, namely: from Cumberland, or Williamsport, into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio, and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the remainder of the Summer campaign was agreed upon:

1st—The immediate obstruction of the James River, so as to make it impossible for McClellan

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said, or the proceeds thereof. And all United States and 150 of the 8d Pennsylvania sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said companied them. At Cox's companied them. At Cox's companied them. At Cox's companied them are companied to use it as a means of communication with the communic

3d-The recovery of the whole territory of

Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore

4th—The recovery of New Orleans, Mem-phis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky. When these objects have been accomlished, the Lee and Beauregard plan was pr

5th-To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at Maryland.

6th—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 troops. By the capthe invasion of the North at the three points above named, becoming in turn the invaders, they hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities, 500,000

#### The Franklin Literary Society of the Presbyterian College at Canonsburg, this State, where Vallandigham graduated, has recently expelled

him by a unanimous vote.

Vallandigham Expelled.

Appointments of Rear Admirals in the United States Navy.

The President has commissioned the followin named captains to be rear admirals on the retired ist, under the recent act to establish and equalze the grades of line officers of the navy: Charles Stewart, George C. Read, William B. Shubrick, Jos.ph Smith, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Elia A. F. Lavalette, Silas H. Stringham, and Hiram Paulding. And the ollowing named captains to be rear admirals on he active list: David G. Farragut, L. M. Goldsborough, Samuel F. Dupont, and A. H. Foote. The law provides that the rear admirals shall be selected by the President, by and with the advice olina, the ninth army corps, respectively. By and consent of the Senate, from those captains

#### New Steam Ram.

ountry.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5.-W. H. Webb, the well nown ship builder, has contracted with the Enshrouding it from his anxious eye; Government to build an iron steam ram, to be constructed with six inch iron, and to have tworevolving turrets, each like that of the Monitor The bow is to be covered with twelve-inch iron, and to have a solid ram half the length of the vessel. The price to be paid for her is \$1,250,-

#### Government Mules Stolen by Indians.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, UTAH, Aug. 4 .- A herd of Government mules, forty in number, were stolen yesterday by a large body of Indians, supposed o be the Snakes. One man who was on guard, named W. Davis, was killed by the party. Forty cavalry went in pursuit of the Indians.

### A Terrific Tornado in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- A terrific tornado visited Marengo, in this State, last night, killing four and injuring several others. Several buildings were shattered, and crops in the fields destroyed The loss in Marengo is estimated at \$10,000.

#### Riot in Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, August 4.- A riot took place this fternoon between a party of negroes employed in a tobacco factory on Atlantic Street, Brook-lyn, and a large number of Irishmen, in which a reat many were injured. The factory was fired three different times, and every pane of glass knocked out. The police had to accompany the negroes to the ferry boat.

### Captured by the Rebels.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Aug. 5 .- Alexandria, Missouri, Sunday morning. At noon the same day, an expedition from here re-took the town. The rebels were pursued, but with what result is not ascer-

# Foreign Rews.

By the arrival of the Arabia, we have London dates to July 26th.

The Times in its editorial to-day says : We must do the press of New-York the justice to say that so far as we have it, it treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the Government and the pompous addresses of Gen. M'Clellan, it is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While Falstaffs and Bobadil describe their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with

consternation. The Portuguese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portuguese ports will be open for the admission of grain in September. The British Parliament will be prorogued on

the 5th of August. The London Times, editorially, contends that the defeat of M'Clellan has changed everything beyond debate. The North, who are no fools. are receiving the conviction that such people as the Confederates can never be subjugated Volunteering is making too slow progress for that

The Army and Navy Gazette is of the opinion that M Clellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever Mr. Adderly, in directing attention to the

state of defences in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the Government was reached as a what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that that Colony was or was not exposed Mr. De Lacy Evans did not think that there

vas any immediate danger of an invasion of anada by the United States. Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a runture of pacific relations between England and America. Invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports.

# Special Hotices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye pro duces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly furns a splendid Black or Brown eaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists tc.
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m the four sides of each box.

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# Obituary.

[ANNOUNCEMENTS, GRATIS; ADDITIONAL REMARKS, FIVE CENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.]

THE SOLDIER'S BURIAL. Lines on the death of Solomon Adolphus Dentzel, of Kiskimine as Tp., Armstrong County, Pa., in the 22d year of his age; a member of Co. C. (Captain Townsend,) 103d Reg't P. V. TO HIS MOTHER.

How slowly, how gently, we bore him to rest. How tenderly placed the clods on his breast; How sadly we wept when under the sod We had placed his cold body, (for his spirit's with God.)

Yet as we mourn'd, more resigned we became, for we thought of "our brother," in his heavenly home;

Set free from his labors, his sorrow, and care-Of his calm, peaceful sleep, which soon we may share.

We thought of his parents, brothers, sisters, and

Of the groves where often in sport we would

roam: Of the old church choir, wherein his rich voice Once mingled with ours in songs of rejoice. We thought of his friends, as we turned away To leave him, so dear, to crumble in clay: To vent our deep sorrow in fast flowing tears, And think of him more whom we loved for years. Then we thought of a tale which he sadly told. who have given the most faithful service to their Of a moonlight night, with stars of gold, When tenderly gazing on his childhood's home-

Feeling loathe to leave it, abroad to roam-That a cruel cloud came sweeping by, Darker and darker the heavens still grew, Till the stars-his favorites-were hidden from

Bad omen," he murmured, as he walked away Toward the woods, where he knelt to pray-Father protect me, whatever betide, And bring me again to my mother's side."

Bad omen, indeed, it has proven to all, But the bravest of soldiers we know must fall ; And among them he who our burdens would bear-

For our joy and our sorrow together he'd share. He sunk to sleep 'neath the Southern skies, no Where now, undisturbed, his body lies; He wished for his mother with his latest breath. Yet gladly embraced the approach of death.

We will think of him now as one of the blest, Whom his Saviour has called to be at rest; We will think of him now as gone from our love, To await us, immortal, in our home above.

Kingswood, July 29, 1862.

DIED-In Baltimore, on the 2d of June last, of pneumonia, on his return from the army of the Potomac, Mr. JAMES HOUGH, eldest son of Mr. Paul Hough, of West Newton. Mr. H. left home as a volunteer in Capt. Dick's Company, in September last, and his remains were returned to his father's house on the 4th of

tionate parents, brothers, and sisters, and numerous other relatives and friends. Whilst in the army he is said to have spent much time in reading the Bible and other devotional exercises. It is therefore hoped that, through faith in the Saviour, his latter end was peace. AWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED

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aug9-6:\*

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S. B. MEROER; Principal,

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