New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....No. 7,028. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

A Sharp Engagement at Blue Springs.

The Rebels Driven from their Position

A ROUT, AND THE ENEMY PURSUED.

List of Our Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
KNOXVILLE, Oct. 11, 1863.

Gen. Burnside advanced toward Greenville, along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, during Thursday and Friday. He overtook the Rebel force under Mudwall Jackson and Gen. Williams on Saturday morning, at Blue Springs, where a portion of the 9th and 12th Corps engaged in skirmishing with the enemy during the day. The Rebels occupied a strong position, covered by the woods and undergrowth outside the village, to the eastward. He was supposed to number at least 6,000. Our cavalry held the advance until 3 p. m., when the 1st Division, under Gen. Ferrero, several times charged the Rebels. The firing was sharp and somewhat destructive to our men.

The Rebels used only one battery. They were driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible.

This (Sunday) morning the Rebels are retreating on the Greenville Road. We have lost some sixty in killed and wounded. I herewith send list by telegraph. The wounded are on the cars, to be sent to Knoxville.

Gen. Burnside is pursuing the retreating Rebel force.

Everything looks encouraging in East Tennessee. The weather is very fine.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at Blue Spring, Oct. 10:

KILLED.

Cap. Negley, K., O. V. C.	G. W. McMichael, C, 45 Pa.
M. Baker, M, 2 O. V. C.	J. H. Walks, H, 20 Mich.
Wm. Kirby, B, 9 Mich. V.	Levi Little, K, 7 O. V.

WOUNDED.

E. Hannaford, L, 2 O.	C. Crawford, D, 79 N.Y.
W. M. Waters, H, 2 O.	Ser. H. B. McKenzie, G, 79 N.Y.
S. T. Beeching, B, 2 O.	G. Howard, K, 45 Pa.
J. Reeins, E, 2 O.	P. N. Swan, G, 45 Pa.
A. Stermbile, M, 2 O.	G. W. Emmandy, L, 45 Pa.
A. Tweedy, I, 79 N.Y.	B. Williams, A, 45 Pa.
Ser. J. H. Duncan, B, 79 N.Y.	Lt. R. Cheesem an, A, 45 Pa.
J. D. Inlesible, B, 79 N.Y.	G. Lonz, A, 45 Pa.
J. Carr, B, 79 N.Y.	Lt. J. Irwin, G, 45 Pa.
Robt. Carr, M, 79 N.Y.	C. Whitmore, G, 45 Pa.
Jas. Carr, G, 79 N.Y.	Reuben Danielson, H, 45 Pa.
Jas. Shaney, B, 79 N.Y.	J. Wehle, G, 45 Pa.
J. H. Grant, E, 79 N.Y.	C. Teeple, G, 45 Pa.
Adam Albright, B, 45 Pa.	Wm. McCarty, B, 20th Mich., leg amputated.
Mark Wadhams, B, 45 Pa.	
Henry A. Fuller, D, 45 Pa.	Ira G. Hess, Co. H, 20 Mich., right side, shell.
Henry Mangle, B, 45 Pa.	
Sergt. Steph Warden, F, 45 Mass. Vols.	Hiram Say and A. A. Mich., slight.
	Elias Ramsey, I, 9 Mich., slight.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur A. Goodell, 45 Mass. Vols., fracture of thigh dangerous.	Pate. McCulloch, C, 19 Pa.
Lieut. R. M. Hemes, F, 45 Mass. Vols., left foot slight.	Jas. Shelter Peters, Va. Conscripts, dead.
Lieut. H. S. Robinson, F, 45 Mass. Vols., head.	Thomas South, Va. Conscripts, right arm.
George S. Wright, D, 45 Mass. Vols., arm.	Geo. Horton, Co. I, 29 Mass., slight.
Horace Woodward, H, 20 Mich., neck.	

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

All our Communications Complete—Forces in Position, and in Good Condition and Spirits—The Enemy Inactive and their Raiders Dispersed.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Republican says that the Government has received a dispatch from Rosecrans, dated last evening, from which it appears that "all his communications are complete, his forces in position, raiders dispersed, and the enemy in front is front inactive. The troops are in good condition and fine spirits."

Reports by Surgeons Captured by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Gazette's dispatch from Indianapolis says that surgeons have arrived there direct from Chattanooga, who were taken prisoners in the Chickamauga fight. They were stripped of everything. They represent that the impression in general that Bragg will attack Rosecrans on Tuesday next, to prevent the Ohio soldiers from voting. Reinforcements had arrived. They came by the first train through from Bridgeport. Also the road has been repaired, and all important points are strongly defended.

FROM CHARLESTON AND PENSACOLA.

A Combined Naval and Military Attack on the 11th.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

The U. S. steamer Circassian, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Bar, has arrived here. She reports there was to be a combined army and naval attack at Charleston on the 11th inst.

The yellow fever was very prevalent at Pensacola when the Circassian left. Paymaster Junkins of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C. Hill, had died of it. At the time of the leaving of the Circassian from Pensacola the surgeons had gained control of the fever.

The Circassian is bound to the Boston Navy-Yard. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, W. B. Eaton; Executive Officer, George Forrest; Surgeon, Samuel R. Forman; Paymaster, George Snowden Rennell; Chief Engineer, S. N. Hartwell; Ensigns, D. C. Kelly, J. B. Hansers, Henry Oakley; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. Tipton; Second do., T. F. Leins; Third do., J. P. Coyd, John Furgerson, Frank H. Thurber; Paymaster's Clerk, J. B. Redfield, Edgar Sutton; Captain's do., N. M. Bassett; Master's Mates, T. W. Park, Robt. Pendlebury, A. S. Rounds, and F. J. Locke.

The schooner Swan, with an assorted cargo from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday, under a prize crew. She is a New-York vessel, and was captured near Hog Island, by a detachment of the Roberts 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.

The following is a list of deaths in the Hampton Hospital:

John Harris, 16th New-York, died Sept. 16.
David Ross, 118th New-York, died Sept. 21.
John Collins, 168th New-York, died Sept. 22.
David J. Austin, 16th New-York, died Sept. 23.
Wm. Severance, 16th New-Hampshire, died Sept. 29.
Geo. F. Myreck, 16th New-York, died Sept. 29.
C. C. Smith, 118th New-York, died Oct. 1.
F. F. Paige, 118th New-York, died Oct. 2.
J. C. Roberts, 118th New-York, died Oct. 7.
Feige Miller, 19th Wisconsin, died Oct. 7.

IN THE CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

J. C. Jackson, 16th New-York, died Sept. 25.
James B. Barker, 13th Connecticut, died Sept. 20.
S. B. Bloomfield, 112th New-York, died Oct. 1.
Fred. Scholtz, 103d New-York, died Oct. 4.
George Darli, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 4.
C. W. Cooley, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 5.

IN THE BALFOUR HOSPITAL.

Geo. W. Hutton, 13th New-Hampshire, died Sept. 20.
Charles Brewster, 8th Connecticut, died Oct. 1.
J. G. Smith, 13th New-Hampshire, died Oct. 3.
J. O. Hanaman, 13th New-Hampshire, died Oct. 2.

Affairs in the South-West.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

There is a variety of news, good and bad, from the Lower Mississippi. In a fight at Donaldsonville, La., on the 25th ult., the guerrillas were repulsed by the garrison and driven out. In the raid on Morgantown they were more successful, having surprised and captured two companies of the Twenty-sixth Iowa and Nineteenth Indiana—217 men in all. Gen. Herron is now there with a large force. *The New-York World's* report of a Union reverse in Louisiana, with a loss of 1,500 prisoners, is a canard.

A *Commercial* special says that on the 7th inst. Col. Harrison's force of West Tennessee cavalry were attacked at Como, by the guerrillas under Cols. Wilson and Faulkner, and that Harrison was forced to retire after two hours' fighting, with a loss of 37 men. The Rebels lost heavily. Col. Wilson was killed. Gen. Grant has rescinded his order compelling steamers to carry soldiers at three-fourths of a cent per mile.

THE DRAFT IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.—The Board of Enrollment in the Ninth District yesterday received 28 applications for exemption, held 4 for service, accepted 5 substitutes, and sent 5 to the general rendezvous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

A list of promotions and appointments made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since November 1, 1862, has just appeared. The promotions in the Regular Army number 226, and the appointments 211 (of which 145 are from the ranks). The appointments in the Volunteer force are: Major-Generals, 44; Brigadier-Generals, 127; Aids-de-Camp—majors, 21; captains, 47; Assistant Adjutant-Generals—majors, 31; captains, 119; Judge-Advocates, 8; Assistant Quartermasters, 178; Commissioners of Subsistence, 157; Surgeons, 82; Assistant Surgeons, 66; additional Paymasters, 188.

CASUALTIES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.—Resigned, 60; Commissions Vacated under sec. 7, act June 18, 1846, 10; Commissions Vacated by new appointments, 15; Declined, 3; Canceled, 3; Died, 33; Not Confirmed by the Senate, 12; Discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, 9; Discharged under the act of May 26, 1862, 12; Revoked, 11; Dropped, 1; Dismissed, 28; Cashiered, 3.

CASUALTIES IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Resigned, 130; Commissions Vacated by new appointments, 13; Declined, 50; Not Confirmed by the Senate, 54; Negatived by the Senate, 11; Revoked, 13; Canceled, 1; Died, 26; Discharged, 17; Dropped, 1; Dismissed, 7; Cashiered, 1.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

THE PATRIOTISM OF INDIANA.

Indiana has been officially credited with an excess of sixteen hundred and eighty-six men over her quotas under all calls, whether for volunteers or under the draft. Not content with what she has done, Indiana is forming eleven regiments, seven of infantry and four of cavalry in separate camps, all of which her Governor expects to filled by the 10th of November.

TO BE SENT WEST TO RECRUIT.

The "Iron Brigade," being the First division, First corps, and composed of the 19th Indiana, 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and 24th Michigan is to be sent West, each regiment to its own State, to recruit up to the maximum standard before taking the field again. The Governors of the respective States are to give furloughs, as they judge expedient, to further the object. Bounties will be given in accordance with existing orders from the War Department, and veterans will have superior claims to promotion. It is probable that this plan, which is said to have originated with Governor Norton of Indiana, will be carried out with other brigades, so far as is practicable.

THE SALES OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Government agent reports the sales of 5-20's for the past week at $12,257,200.

MEETING OF OHIO SOLDIERS—THE OHIO ELECTION.

A meeting of Ohio soldiers took place to-night in Armory Square. Brig. Gen. Meredith of the Iron Brigade, L. E. Chittenden of the Treasury, and Mr. Jourdan addressed the meeting. The band of the 153d New-York furnished the music. About one thousand Ohio soldiers will vote here to-morrow.

MOVEMENT OF A CAVALRY BRIGADE.

The 1st and 2d U. S. Cavalry, having been thoroughly reorganized and remounted, crossed the Long Bridge on Sunday, accompanied by the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The men had the appearance of veterans, and their new steeds, though rather small for cavalry, are wiry, serviceable-looking animals. The men were in good spirits. Many of them remarked significantly, "You will hear from us before long."

DISMISSED.

Col. James A. Tait, 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, Provost-Marshal-General Defenses South of the Potomac, has been tried by Court-Martial for passing goods and persons into the enemy's country, found not guilty, and "most honorably" acquitted. Disapproved by Gen. Heintzelman on the ground that "the evidence adduced shows each charge and specification conclusively proved." The President directs that Col. Tait be dismissed.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE TO BE REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

The attention of General Courts-Martial is directed to sec. 22, act approved March 3, 1863, which enacts that officers absent from their commands without leave may be reduced to the ranks, to serve three years or during the war.

ORDERED BEFORE THE RETIRING BOARD.

The following officers have been ordered before the Army Retiring Board:

Col. Pitcarin Morrison, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Capt. James H. McArthur, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. William Dickerson, 3d U. S. Infantry.
Capt. James F. Miller, 14th U. S. Infantry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL VINCENT ABSENT.

Major Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, has gone to West Point as a member of an important court-martial which is ordered to convene there for the trial of certain Cadets.

THE ENLISTMENT OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The time for enlisting veteran volunteers under the provisions of general orders No. 91, is extended to Dec. 1, 1863. This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after Aug. 25, the limit fixed in paragraph six of that order. Under paragraph three of said order, the first installment of bounty, section first, is increased to $60, thus making the "total payment on muster $75," and the "remainder of the bounty," section eight, "at the expiration of three years service, is reduced to $40."

ONE OF THE MONSTER IRON-CLADS.

The Navy Department has contracted with Tufts of Mass., for the construction of a casemated iron-clad of 4,500 tuns burden. This is the only vessel yet contracted for under the advertisement for monster iron-clads.

GERMAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

This movement was initiated here in Washington, originating in Council No. 10, the German branch of the Union League. They have elected a Central Committee and issued an address, and the organization promises to do good work for the loyal cause during the coming year. Thus far fifteen State organizations, with a great number of other clubs and societies, have offered to coöperate. A general Delegate Convention of all the States will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th instant, at which time and place a permanent Executive Board and a central point for action will be determined on. The purpose of the organization is to secure greater compactness of the liberal Germans, in order that they may act in concert with all loyal men more effectively. The Central Committee is as follows:

President, Chas. F. Schmidt, Ohio; Henry Ulke, Adolph Cluss, E. Freybold, Washington; Wm. Brauer, Pa.; Chas. Rosner, Wis.; Ed. Zitschke, N. Y.; F. Reuling, Ohio; Jno. Sauerwein, Conn.; Julius Georgi, Minn.; John Bittmann, Iowa.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

The report of the Agricultural Bureau, which is unusually full and of great importance, has been completed, and will be printed in a few days. It contains matters of general interest, and will prove of inestimable value to agriculturists and stock raisers.

COPPER SPECIMENS FROM EAST MORICHES.

A large variety of specimens of copper and copper-bearing rock, from the mines of the Ontonagon District, Lake Superior, have also been received from Samuel W. Hill, a well-known explorer in that region.

LAND SURVEYS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Surveys of the town site of Port Angelos, Washington Territory, have been received at the General Land Office. The survey embraces about 700 lots of 7,000 feet each, which will at once be offered for sale. Port Angelos is on Puget Sound, and directly opposite the British town of Victoria, on Vancouver's Island. A large section of territory contiguous to the town site is yet to be surveyed, and there is every prospect of settlements on an extensive scale in that locality.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Meade has issued the following general order since the McClellan subscription was stopped:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 94.—The Major-General commanding calls the attention of all under his command to paragraph 220 of the general regulations for the army, it being as follows:

Paragraph 220. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men having the object of conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or hand bill, are strictly prohibited.

This regulation has hitherto to a certain extent been practically disregarded in this army, but recent occurrences make it incumbent upon the Commanding General to insist upon a rigid observence of its requirements; and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared that meetings or combinations among officers or men for the purpose of expressing regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapprobation of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulation, and noticed accordingly.

By command of MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

LACK OF VIGILANCE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The vigilance and precaution exercised in the Army of the Potomac may be inferred from the statement that a whole division was thrown into consternation by the Rebels shelling a foraging expedition on Sunday morning, and a Lieutenant Colonel has been arrested and is to be tried by court-martial for allowing the wagons to go out of the lines.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

Considerable inquiry has been made at the Agricultural Bureau in relation to labor-saving machinery, and statements are in course of preparation and will soon be published.

LIST OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an official statement of the numbers, localities, and capitals of the National Banks which had, up to Oct. 8, received certificates of authority to commence banking.

State.	No.	Capital.	State.	No.	Capital.
Maine	1	$100,000	Illinois	4	250,000
New-Hampshire	2	200,000	Indiana	16	1,571,300
Massachusetts	3	300,000	Iowa	1	200,000
Connecticut	3	600,000	Michigan	3	225,000
New-York State	14	1,840,000	Missouri	2	200,000
New-Jersey	1	125,000	Ohio	30	4,458,500
Pennsylvania	16	1,621,500	Wisconsin	3	375,000
Dist. Columbia	1	500,000			
Total				183	$13,625,700

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION AT GETTYSBURG.

The following was received by the Sanitary Commission at its meeting yesterday:

CAMP LETTERMAN HOSPITAL, Near GETTYSBURG, Sept. 26, 1863.

The undersigned Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the General Hospital near Gettysburg, take pleasure in expressing our gratification at the manner in which the affairs of the Sanitary Commission have been managed in this place since the late battle.

The supplementary articles for the sick and wounded soldiers have been abundant, comprising every requisite which the exigency demanded, and which nothing but a well-regulated system, with much experience and forethought, could have secured. We are furthermore convinced that the system adopted by the Sanitary Commission of disbursing their supplies only on the requisition of a Surgeon is the only proper and safe method; any other course necessarily supposes an extra force which is calculated to encumber the hospitals with irresponsible attendants, distract the public benefactions, if not divert them from a just and equal distribution among the patients for whom they are intended.

Henry James, Surgeon U. S. A., in charge of Hospitals, Gettysburg; C. N. Chamberlain, Surgeon U. S. V., in charge of Division Hospital; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Surgeon 44th N. Y. V., and ex-Officer of Camp; W. F. Brosky, Asst. Surg. 10th Mich. Inf.; H. C. May, Asst. Surg. 140th Regt. N. Y. V.; J. B. Sturdevant, Asst. Surg. Va. Vols.; Charles S. Garnett, M. D., A. A. Surg. U. S. A.; R. F. Boucher, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; J. A. McArthur, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; Wm. I. Hays, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; H. H. Sutton, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; E. P. Townsend, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; Albert B. Stonelake, U. S. A., in charge of 5th Division; D. R. Good, A. A. Surg., U. S. A.; P. S. Leisenring, Surg., U. S. A.

CONCERNING THE ENTRY OF FRACTIONS.

The following circular to assessors has been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1863.

Assessors will hereafter enter dollars only in the ad valorem valuation column of their alphabetical lists when manufacturers make their returns in dollars and fractions of dollars.

Assessors will, if the fraction is half a dollar or more, consider and enter the fraction as a whole dollar; but if the fraction is less than half a dollar they will drop it from the account, as, for instance, if a manufacturer makes a return of cotton goods to the amount of $375 51 the amount should be entered in the alphabetical list as $376; but if he makes a return of $375 49 the entry of $375 will be correct.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

Admiral Milne and his suite, with Lord Lyons and the entire British Legation, attended by the Secretary of State and Assistant, and a son of the Secretary of War, yesterday visited Mount Vernon, and paid their homage at the tomb of Washington. The excursion was made in the steamer Carrie Marvin, and was in all respects a pleasant one to the distinguished party. The naval officers stationed on the Potomac in the vicinity waited on the Admiral, and were received by him with great courtesy. To-day, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman, with a proper military escort, the party visited the Convalescent Camp, the Contraband Camp, and other places of interest in the Department of Washington.

SICK SOLDIERS SENT IN FROM THE FRONT.

Eleven hundred sick soldiers have reached here recently from the Army of the Potomac, and sent into the hospitals.

ARRESTED FOR DEALING IN REBEL MONEY.

Two men were arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Guard House, for dealing in Confederate money.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE MISSOURIANS.

The President has not yet completed his reply to the address of the Missouri and Kansas delegation.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Intelligence from Bragg's Army—Polk and Hindman Under Arrest.

Correspondence of The Richmond Dispatch.
LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.

Rosecrans made a slight advance on our right yesterday, during a heavy rain that lasted for 36 hours, but retired again. The work of paroling and returning his wounded has not been completed. About 2,500 of his wounded fell into our hands. These are now being sent within his lines at his request. His dead have been wholly uncared for, so far as he is concerned. He has never made any request for permission to bury them, as has been alleged in some of the public prints. The last correspondence between him and Gen. Bragg, previous to the battle, terminated in anger on the part of Rosecrans, who informed Gen. Bragg that for the future he would hold no communication with him, except under a battle-flag. This resolution seems to have undergone a change, for his request that his wounded might be paroled and returned to him was couched in terms of unusual courtesy and respect. It is wonderful what effect a good drubbing has upon the manners of some people.

The late battle has thrown a large number of wounded men upon the State of Georgia. Heretofore the people of that State have seen but little of the war, its horrors, its sufferings, its ghastly wounds. A great battle has been fought upon their soil, and an opportunity is now afforded them, and especially her women, to emulate the example set them by the Virginians in their tender care of, and generous hospitality to the wounded. I am glad to hear that the people are responding to the demands now made upon their sympathy and humanity in a manner that at once evinces their zeal and generous sentiments. Every wound received upon the banks of the Chickamauga was a wound received in their defense, and every man and woman within the limits of the State should feel it to be their duty, as well as a privilege, to do what they can to assuage those wounds, and comfort and sustain their noble defenders.

The resolute manner in which the people of Georgia breasted the storm which lately broke upon her northern border, while it furnishes an example to other States, should be a cause of pride to all her children. She was called upon for 8,000, in addition to the 80,000 she had already sent to the field, and she promptly furnished 15,000. Old men and boys, sound men and cripples, exempts, ministers of the Gospel, members of the Legislature and Congress, presidents of colleges, ex-judges and ex-senators, retired officers of the army, and even young girls, abandoned their homes and rushed to arms, resolved that the invader should never gain a foothold upon the soil of their great State. One feels encouraged by such resolution and such hearty patriotism. Had Rosecrans won the battle of Chickamauga and penetrated further into the State, it would only have been to encounter a fresh foe in every defile and behind every bush along his line of march. This large levy is still under arms, ready and eager to respond to any call that may be made upon them.

Lieut.-Gen. Polk and Major-Gen. Hindman have been relieved of their commands by order of Gen. Bragg, for alleged disobedience of orders. It is reported that Gen. Hindman was ordered to occupy a certain pass in the mountains on Friday and thus prevent a concentration of the Federal forces, which he failed to do in time, and that Gen. Polk, who held the right, was ordered to open the fight at sunrise on Sunday morning, instead of 10 o'clock, the hour at which his guns first opened.

FROM MISSOURI.

Rebel Incendiarism at Work—Another Rebel Force in Missouri—Court House destroyed by Rebels—Advantage gained by Radicals—Guerrillas—Etc., Etc.

From Our Special Correspondent.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8, 1863.

The Rebels have again brought the war to Missouri soil. A Confederate force, estimated to be fifteen hundred strong, with one piece of artillery, under command of Col. Joe Shelby, has invaded the State, and is reported to be moving northward quite rapidly. This is not an unexpected event. The South-west has been for some time cleared of troops for operations elsewhere, and the field was very inviting. Shelby seems to have gathered up fragments of Rebel cavalry in Arkansas, and have started from some point in the White River valley, the last week in September. His force passed through Huntsville and Bentonville, Arkansas, and entered Missouri in McDonald county. They robbed the few stores in Pineville on the 4th instant, and the next day gobbled up two companies of State militia at Neosho, in Newton county, whom they robbed and paroled. The arrival of these paroled men at Springfield was the first authentic report received that the Rebels were actually in the State.

From thence the Rebels proceeded rapidly to Greenfield, the county seat of Dade county, where they burnt the Court house and committed numerous depredations on the private property of citizens. This took place day before yesterday. The Rebels had at last accounts crossed Sac river in Cedar county, making apparently for Warsaw, on the north side of the Osage, in Benton county. At Pineville the Rebels numbered only 1,200, but they had been joined by guerrilla bands and Rebel sympathizers so rapidly that the citizens of Greenfield estimated their number at 2,000. After allowing for exaggerations, it is evident the Rebel commander will soon have a considerable force if not attacked and dispersed immediately. The object of this movement is believed to be to form a junction with Quantrell's scattered forces and pillage and plunder the western part of the State. Should recruits from North Missouri join them, Shelby may gather 3,000 or 4,000 men, but as they are but indifferently armed and poorly mounted, they will be no match for any 1,500 Union cavalry which may fall in with them. Gen. Schofield has issued orders which it is thought will culminate in the capture of the whole gang. At all events, the Rebels must soon be on the retreat to Arkansas or surrender to the Union authorities.

This raid, if not speedily checked, will probably encourage attempts of guerrillas in other sections. Several small gangs are still roaming around Monroe and adjacent counties. Miscel Johnson, an old-time guerrilla, has reappeared on the Big Piney, southwest of Lodia, and the whole of North Missouri is swarming with returned Rebels. Only a few days since sixty armed men passed through Newtonville, six miles from Keyesville, on the Chicago and Pacific Railroad. Similar reports come to us from other parts of the interior, from which it appears that the restoration of law and order is still far distant. The comparative immunity lately enjoyed by Rebel sympathizers has not lessened their belligerent intentions toward the Union Government. It is just possible that some of Shelby's raiders may have argued to themselves that if they were captured it would be all right. If not exchanged they would soon be released on oath, and hence their personal peril was comparatively small.

The steamboat burners in the Rebel service are doing their work thoroughly. Beside the Robert Campbell, burnt at Millikens Bend, the Chancellor, Catawba and Forest Queen were destroyed at the levee on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The evidence of the Rebel origin of late incendiarism multiplies. Long before the plot was known here (Sept. 25) *The New-Orleans Era* published a warning on the subject. Further, it appears that the Inspector of Steamboats, J. J. Witzig, has received several anonymous communications lately, warning him that steamboats used in Government service would be burned, and the destruction of the Chancellor, so soon upon that two fires were kindled by the incendiary on different days before the boat was fairly wrapped in flames. Further than this, a distinct revelation or allusion to the conspiracy was found in letters intercepted in Rebel mail bags, captured by our cavalry. Thus a systematic plan has been formed to destroy Western steamboats, with a view to prevent the Government using them for the transportation of troops, and it has been partially successful, at the cost of more than fifty lives of innocent persons, including women and children. Here is a text for *The London Times* to preach upon the superior civilization of the Confederate authorities.

The attention paid to the Missouri delegation in New-York and elsewhere, is a gratifying circumstance, though the zeal of a portion of said delegation outran its discretion. The Radicals of this State have been misrepresented so often, that it is pleasing to observe a sense of their oppression is beginning to dawn on Union men in other States. Whatever may be the result of the mission to the President to procure the removal of Gen. Schofield, it is a great gain for this party, that its complaints are before the country. Congress, if not the President, must sympathize with them. The four Radicals who are sure of a seat in Congress from this State, (Messrs. Blow, Boyd, Loan and McClurg,) must right the opinion of that body in spite of Gen. Blair and the Copperhead trio, Rollins, King and Hall.

Gen. Blair's coarse abuse of Secretary Chase was most triumphantly refuted on Saturday evening by the Hon. Henry T. Blow, of the IInd District. The letter written by Gen. Grant to Mr. Chase, in July last, is of itself an answer to Gen. Blair's abusive remarks. Gen. Grant is opposed to any trade with the Mississippi Valley below Memphis, on the ground that it weakens our armies one-third. The Copperheads, who are so anxious to have a full swing on the Mississippi, should be thankful for the trade they do enjoy, and not growlingly ask for more. The whole weight of the army influence is dead set against the resumption of commerce, until the Rebels are incapable of carrying on military operations along the river.

Accounts from the border justify the reports of Col. Moss, on the young Union men in Platte County. No excuse seems to be made for arming returned Rebels who are under bonds and some who are not. Putting arms into the hands of these men is simply a provision against the escape of negroes. A number of slaveholders are now in that vicinity buying negroes, with a view to shipping them to Kentucky. The negroes have taken the alarm, and are hurrying toward Kansas quite rapidly. Col. Moss is opposed to this, but the only men he can rely on to prevent it are Rebel sympathizers, and hence the policy of warning them, in preference to others.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, who is at present commander in South-east Missouri, has ascertained that Waldo P. Johnson, formerly United States Senator from this State, has been appointed Major-General by Thomas C. Reynolds, the self-styled Rebel Governor, with authority to recognize the Missouri State Guard. His headquarters were Pocahontas, but our cavalry visited that place recently, and found no traces of the ex-Senator. If they had, he might have been sharing now the quarters of his former associate and fellow Rebel, Trusten Polk.

An investigation has been ordered of the shooting of Dr. Zimmerman in Moniteau County, on the sentence of a court-martial composed of militia officers. The doctor has been considered a good Union man. It is alleged that he took two horses from a Rebel sympathizer, in revenge for the loss of one by guerrillas. He was acting without authority, and was shot on the sentence mentioned—a hard sentence when it is considered that hundreds of suspected classes who have stolen horses are still at large.

The McClellan Cavalry.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The McClellan Cavalry Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. N. B. Lord, 1,200 strong, left Madison Barracks at 1 p. m., en route for Washington, via New-York.

Naval Movements.

VISIT OF ADMIRAL DU PONT TO THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Yesterday Rear Admiral Samuel F. Du Pont, late Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic Fleet, visited the Russian fleet in our harbor, accompanied by Capt. Percival Drayton of the Ordnance Department of this post. He was received on board of the flag-ship, the Alexander Nevski, by the Secretary of the Admiral, who conducted him to the quarters of that officer, where he was most cordially welcomed. Having remained sometime on board of the vessel, and been shown the objects of interest therein, he entered his barge, inspected the other vessels of the squadron, and seemed highly pleased with their condition, &c. A salute was fired from the flag-ship, which was returned from the receiving ship North Carolina.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES DOUBLE-ENDER SASSACUS.

The first of the double-enders to be put in commission, as also the first launched, started on her trial trip from Boston a few days since, and we have the result of it in a letter from the ship. Being the first vessel of a new class of 27 steamships, considerable interest attaches to her performance. On starting from the bay, full play was given to her engines, which worked admirably. When she was well under weigh, taking the water as it came, she made nine knots an hour easily, and increased it to ten and twelve for a time. Every department of the machinery worked most successfully, and the experiment is considered in naval circles a perfect triumph of the new style of ships. The principle of moving her either way was tried, and she went backward as easily as forward. This fact demonstrates the great value of this class of vessels, as they can be moved with ease and convenience in a channel just their own width, where schooners of 100 tuns cannot go. The former class of double-enders did not work so well, the Cimmerole and Conemaugh being partial failures. Twenty-six other vessels, the same as the Sassacus, are now preparing for commission, and will soon be ready to join her in active service on the ocean. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commander, Francis A. Roe; Acting Master and Executive Officer, A. W. Mulliner; Acting and Sailing Master, C. A. Boutelle; Acting Ensigns, Augusta Adler, Farley Hopkins, Ed. A. Sawyer; Master's Mates, Henry O'Hara, Gideon H. Smith, C. A. Trundy; Engineers—Second Assistant, B. F. Wood; Third Assistants, O. W. Ellison, P. C. Reilley, Robert N. Ellis, D. W. Graffey, and John W. Hurley; Acting Gunner, Neil Martin; Paymaster, G. De F. Barton; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustave Dutilleif.

DEPARTURE THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND.

This vessel sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday at 8½ o'clock a. m., after having undergone considerable repairs. She arrived here from the Mississippi squadron a few weeks since, where she had been for a couple of years participating in the stern realities of naval war. She was very much out of repair on her return, and required far more repairs than could be effected on her within the space allowed. She is perfectly seaworthy, however, and able to stand considerable battering.

DEPARTURE OF THE VANDERBILT.

The steamer Vanderbilt, 8 guns, screw steamer, returned to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday night, having broken part of her tiller. She was immediately put in hands and set to rights, and left on Sunday night about 9 o'clock for her destination, which is supposed to be after the Alabama.

To the Friends of the Second Metropolitan Regiment, 133d N. Y. Volunteers.

Col. Currie of the above regiment has just returned to the seat of war, after a temporary sojourn here, caused by wounds received at Port Hudson. While here his sympathies were peculiarly excited in behalf of the widows and families of those of his command who have lost their lives in defense of their country. Several months' pay was due the most of these men when they died, but such is the [illegible] business at Washington that nearly a year will elapse before the claims of these widows for the pay, long since due (to say nothing of the bounty or pension) can be audited. Moreover, the rules of the Relief Committees of New-York and Brooklyn do not permit them to continue relief to families whose heads are no longer in the service. In view of these facts, Col. Currie has deposited with me $250, to be available when the friends of the regiment shall make up the amount to $1,000, for the benefit of this class of cases.

He will give a like sum to make the amount $2,000. More need not be said. The Winter is approaching, and much distress may be alleviated by the prompt response of those who are able and willing from their abundance to contribute to so worthy a charity.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Office Police Commissioners.
October 8, 1863. No. 300 Mulberry street.

The Captured Boat's Crew of the Housatonic.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The following extract of a letter is from one of the boat's crew of the ship Housatonic, engaged in the attack on Sumter on the 5th of September:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863.

We have been in the city one week to-night. All our boat's crew, numbering 15, and two officers, are well, and were not injured at all. We were in the Charleston jail four days. Chaplain H. C. Turnbull, of the 10th Connecticut, preached to us yesterday. There were 96 men and 14 officers taken at Sumter on the night of the 8th of September. We think we shall be exchanged and sent home by the way of Richmond in a few days. We enjoy ourselves singing, &c., and have the liberty of the yard all day long.

The Pirate Sumter Not Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

A letter received in this city, from Beaufort, says: "The pirate Sumter was not destroyed in Charleston harbor, but is now in Wilmington, armed, awaiting a chance to run the blockade. There are eight United States steamers at present blockading that port."

Great Union Meeting at Easton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Tribune.
EASTON, Pa., Monday, October, 12, 1863.

The largest political meeting ever assembled in this county was held here to-night. Able speeches were made by R. M. Poer, esq., N. Y.; Col. William H. Armstrong, and the Hon. Henry Maxwell of this place. The wildest enthusiasm pervaded the assemblage. Cheer after cheer was given for Curtin and Union.

A Strike.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The coopers of this city are on a strike, and parading the streets to-day. The movement is understood to be under the auspices of the New-York Cooper's Union. The strikers heartily cheered the newspaper offices.

THE DRAFT IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—During Saturday and yesterday 191 cases