MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

tending to use up Pope before his numbers became the Customs officials from Queenstown. formidable. They received a disastrous check, became known; tie Rebels were too weak in Richmond to annoy the Army of the Potomac, and they ton by way of the Rapidan. Gen. Pope's advance was then at that river, threatening the Rebels in order to protect McClellan's movement: Jackson was at Gordonsville, making all haste to accumulate the necessary strength. This he achieved on Sunday, and on Monday his man body was within a day's march of the Repidun doubtless quite sum of catching Pope before he could get support or retreat. Gen. Pope got news of the enemy's approach about noon on Monday, and in three hours had marching orders out and all his trains in motion. Before night on Tuesday he was across the Rappabaranck, baving in thirty-six hours moved his whole army and a train of five thousand wagons more than eighteen miles. Stone wall Jackson is accustomed to quick time but this must have astonished him; at any rate, it spoiled his plan; Pope's army was beyond his reach, nock, and guarding the fords and passes with such strength that the Rebels dared not attemut to cross. ments, so carefully kept from the public. The city of which an officer was severely hart. Liquor was has been full of ill-d-fined rumors of battle and dig- the cause. aster, and the people have been in most painful anxiety all the week. But now there seems to be no reasonable tear of disaster. That a great Portion of Gen. McClellan's army has been man, his Democratic opponent. added to the forces under Pepe, McDowell, Banks, Sigel, and Burnside, is very certain; and it is will cause Jackson and Lee to think twice before sons were regularly proposed and delivered. they hazard an attack. Their golden momenthas passed, thanks to the bravery of Banks and his men

-Our dates from New-Orleans are to the 15th inst. It was supposed that the Rebels would soon make another attack on Baton Rouge. The destruction of Donaldsouville was complete, only a few blackened walls being left. All the towns along the river have been potitied that firing from their limits property of John Slidell, the Rebel Envoy in Europe. Brugg was lately at Chattanooga wall, with over \$1,000,000 in gold. with 35,000 men, going to catch Gen. Buell. Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, was mobbed at Thibodeaux a STATE OF THE MARICETS few days ago, becau-e of his cotton-burning orders; but for the protection of women he would have been irregularity in the Western roads. In Government securiti Rilled, In cours quence of finding among the Rebel there was great firmness, the 1881 loan being 1 17 cent bette dead at Baton Rouge, men who had been permitted Registered, 100, 20101. Coupons, 1001 2 1001. Treasury 7.3 to retain firearms on promise of good behavior, Gen. Butler has ordered all arms in New-Orleans to be given up forthwith. The official account of the batthe of Baton Rouge, with the returns of the killed and wounded, reach us by this arrival.

at Cedar Mountain, and the wide-awake caution of

Gen. Pope.

been officially established under the new law. There are four active Rear-Admirals, and 8 retired; Commodores, 18 acrive 18 retired; Captains, 40 active, the Sub-Tressury was: Receipts, \$1,414.034 03-for Custon 22 retired, 10 reserved; Commanders, 91 active, 7 \$31,000; Payments, \$1.700,521 57; Balance, \$5.073,219 ratired, 13 reserved; Lieutenaut-Commanders, 144; Lieutenants, 90 active, 6 retired, 19 reserved.

ordered that the large number of fugitive slaves money are unchanged. The exchanges at the Clearing from the Rebel States, now confined in jail, belong- House were \$22,493.667 11. The exchanges for ing to Rebel owners, be employed in preparing the week frere \$147.659,027 27, being a daily aver-Union defenses. Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky are also being used for the same

attacked 1,700 Rebels under Morgan, near Gallatin, was defeated, and himself and 300 men taken prisoners. The dispatch making this statement does not say when it occurred. This South-Western news is gotting more and more shaky.

The Harrisburg editors, who were arrested for printing a handbill discouraging enlistments, have been released, having given their parole to do no

-The 17th Maine, Col. Thomas A. Roberts; the 35th Massachusetts, Col. E. A. Wild; the 18th Conmecticut, Col. W. G. Ely; and the 111th New-York, demand, and firm. Botter is firm, and in good reque Col. Jesse Legoine, buve passed through this city | Cheese is in light supply within the past two days.

-- Secretary Seward, in a note to the British Charge d'Affairs, informs that gentleman that aliens who have declared their intentions are not subject

-A company of the 54th Indiana Regiment was State by a Democratic Convention, and Con President, and no one who truly wished Freecaptured near Reed River, Ky., by 500 guerrillas, missioners were deputed by that Convention down to All ever could be.

-Jeff. Davis's Message, the first day's proceedings gates?

GENERAL NEWS.

courage the establishment of a line of steamers be- source of their Rebellion extirpated, tween New-York and Rio Janeiro. The inaugurabetween Rio and Praya Grand, took place July 29.

-San Francisco dates to the 23d say that the in. Hon. Horace Greeley: tions of the Democracy are combining in a desperate effort to control the next Legislature; Senator Lathum is stumping the State. Gold begins, to arrive at Los Angeles from the Colorado region north of doubt Fort Yuma. There have been some serious fires in Mariposa County.

-By the arrival of the Kangaroo off Cape Race, we have one day later news from Europe. Another correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Rus- less they could at the same time sare Slavery, -We begin to get a little light in regard: to the ject is not stated. The London Times indurses the of prisoners. The Rebel programme was a bold one. moral elegradation. The Journal of St. Petersburg and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving Finding McClellan inaccessible, and doubtless guess. declares that the Russian Government desires a recthat his army would be withdrawn, they moved onciliation, not a division, of the people of the United about Slavery and the colored race, 1 do because their main streputh rapidly to Gordonsville, and States. Many of the cotton-mills in Lancashire have I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I Stonewall Jackson pushed on with the advance, in- stopped. The Tuscarora has been ordered away by forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would

however, at Cedar Monntain, and were obliged to among the foldiers belonging to Spinola's Empire more will help the cause. I shall try to correct retire and wait for more men. These were burried Brigude, at their encampment, East New-York. One errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt man was shot and a number seriously injured. An new views so fast as they shall appear to be true mutineers, who subsequently fled to Brooklyn and to my view of official duty, and I intend no modiimmediately undertook a rash upon Washing this city. The Police were called out, and succeeded in quelling the riot. A squad of U. S. Marines was put on guard, and order was restored, so that yes terday the only trace of mutiny in sight was a few broken windows in the Howard House, and a curi ous crowd of nearly 20,000 persons who had gon thicher to see the battle-ground

- Our telegraphic dispatches and Western ex changes furnish painful details of the outbreak and acrocities of the Sioux Indiana in Minnesota, at an near the Sioux Agency on Minnesota River. T war has assumed dangerous proportions, and feured that more blood will be shed by the murder ers before a sufficient force can reach the scene must be an exaggeration; it is incredible,

Rum away from soldiers. The disgraceful riot in raise only this question-Do you propose to do ing undertaken a rather larger job of Nullifistrongly posted on the north bank of the Rappaban- Spinola's brigade at East New-York on Saturday was this by recognizing, obeying, and enforcing the cution, have called on the Indians for help, directly caused by liquor. On the same evening fight occurred at Jersey City among the men of the defying them? Such are the main facts of the mysterious move- 117th New-York, on their way South, in the course

> -The Hon. James M. Ashley of Toledo, Obio has been renominated for Congress by acclamation He was elected in 1800 by 1,204 majority over Steed

> -Gen. Corcoran was complimented on Saturda evening by a formal banquet at the St. Nichola

A letter to the President by Lydia Mari

-The Ariel arrived here yesterday, from Aspin

Stocks were better on Saturday, with a little Satuady at 104 |2 104 |; also Demand, 107 | a 107 |. The on marked changes in State Stocks were: Missouri 6s, 471/045 California is selling at 98, with a slight addice. Gold fell of cent on the better state of army affairs, and, with su ca \$100,000, closed at 115 @115). At the informal call in the afternoon the market was firm, without in ortant transa -The respective rank of our naval officers has tions. The foreign bill market is quiet, but steady, under t firmness of gold. Sterling is 127a 1274. Frs. c. are 4.40a 4.37. Freights are decidedly firmer, and excited and unsettled The two steamers toke about \$900,600 in gold. The Bavar \$230,000. and the City of Bultimore, \$979.625. The ge Gen, Boyle, Provost Marshal of Louisville, has 1151 21151. Silver is 1632110, and quiet. Our quotations f #24,619,847 88 egainst #23.289.484 77 the week befor Flour opened rather firmer for Western and State, influence by the favorable news from Europe, but with a further vence in freights, buyers held off, and the market closed dul -Gen. R. W. Johnson, with 800 Union soldiers, sales of 11 400 bbls. Canadian is in moderate supply and reque | and prices are without exceptial change. Southern is stead and in improved demand, mainly for the better grades, while are not plenty. Bye Flour is in limited request, but Corn Meal is searce and in fair demand at full former rate Wheat is poorly supplied, and opened rather firmer, but clos rather easier and unsortled. The sales include 37,000 but Barley and Barley Melt are scarch, dall, and nominal. Of are very scarce, and firmer. Rye is dull; supply small, a rates nominal. Corn arrives sparingly, and with a good disloyal act. They claim that they have done no Beans are quiet, but firmer. Pork is less active, and Prime hardly so firm, but Mess is steady; the receipts are more ! eral. Beef is in fair request at steady rates; the arrivals

PRINCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF Geven of our men were killed. The others were visit the camps and see that their vote wi fairly taken. They report the following aggre

or about six to one. By the arrival of the steamship Ariel at this port division, yet it must have been very nearly so well his weak point, and most unwillingly begesterday we have dates from Panama to August 15. The Democratic party, as such, supported the traying his fear that you too may see and The conflict in Panama between the old State Gov- Constitution; the Republicans, as a party, of take advantage of it. God grant that his ap-Frament and the Provisional Governor has not yet posed it. Individuals on either side vote prehension may prove prophetic. been settled, peace propositions made by the former against their respective parties; but they were having been rejected. The splendid packet Lima of exceptions to the general rule. We shall be these vital truths as they will shine forth on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was lost on compelled to chronicle Republican defeats the the pages of History—that they may be read by our children irradiated by the glory of our

shall be open to the commerce of the entire world. if the Rebels shall thus be discomfited and the ruin—that you may promptly and practically

tion of the first steam ferry-boats which are to ply PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

habitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, addressed to myself through THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. are intensely excited in consequence of the removal If there be in it my statements or assumptions of of the Custom-House to Port Angelo, the new port fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not created by Congress, and which is opposite to Victo- now and here controvert them. If there be in ria. They threatened resistance, and only gave up it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely of arms, and regards the loyal States as emi- sharpshooters picked off our sentinels at Yorkthe Custom-House records when the wer-ship Shu. drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. of further demonstrations. In California, all fac-tions of the Democracy are combining in a desperate

the National authority can be restored, the nearer help to save the Umon. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause -On Saturday afternoon a mutiny broke out and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing attack was made upon the Howard House by the views. I have here stated my purpose according men, everywhere, could be free. Yours, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Grecley's Response.

humblest has a clear right to invoke its pro- ludian allies are alike slaveholders a "brothtection and support against even the highest, echood of thieves," The White traitors are That law-in strict accordance with the law fighting for Slavery; and the Indians are imthat every traiter new engaged in the informal to go in with them. apon Union transports will subject them to similar Child is printed on the record page of this more obeyed wherever your authority or that of the that will cause the law to be proclaimed and of rockoning for all these iniquities is at hand, Union is recognized as paramount. The Rebel. lion is strengthened, the National cause is imperiled, by every hour's | delay to strike Treason this staggering blow.

When Frement proclaimed Freedom to the slaves of Rebels, you constrained him to modify his proclamation into rigid accordance with the terms of the existing law. It was your clear now ask of you couformity to the principle so sternly enforced ask you to instruct your Generals and Commodores that no person-certainly none willing to rendeservice to the National cause—is benceforth be regarded as the slave of any traitor. While no rightful Government was ever before assailed by so wanton and wicked a rebellion us that of the slaveholders against our Nutropul life, I am sure none ever before hesitated at so simple and primary an act of self-defense as to relieve those who would serve and save it from chattel servitude to those who are wading through seas of blood to subvert and destroy it. Future generations will with difficulty realized that there could have been hesitation on this point. Sixty years of general and boundless! subserviency to the Slave Power do not adequately explain it.

Mr. President, I beseech you to open your everywhere-just as much in Maryland as in Mississippi, in Washington as in Richmondare to-day your enemies, and the implacable foes of every effort to redstablish the National authority by the discomfiture of its assailants. Their President is not Abraham Lincoln but. Jefferson Davis. You may draft them to serve in the war; but they will only fight under the Rebel flag. There is not in New-York to-day The Volunteers in Illinois regiments who at the crushing out of the Revellion. He would legal voters at home were authorized to vo much rather save the Republic by buying up to draft, none but actual citizens being subject to in their respective camps on the adoption and pensioning off its assailants. His "Union the New Constitution lately framed for the as it was" is a Union of which you were not

If these are truths, Mr. President, are surely of the gravest importance. of the Rebel Congress, and other Richmond news, For the New Constitution, 1,687. Against it, 10,1: end you so intently meditate by shutting your eyes to them. Your deadly foe is not blinded by any mist in which your eyes may be envol-We presume this was not strictly a part oped. He walks straight to his goal, knowing

Brazil we learn that the Government has decided general disparity in the number of the rive National salvation, not rendered lucid by the

realize that Slavery is to be vanquished only by Liberty—is the fervent and anxious prayer HORACE GREEKEY. Yours, truly, New York, Aug. 24, 1862.

INDIAN MURDERS.

nently peaceful, commercial, money-getting, town and at Baton Rouge—at all events, tried The President Gives Some Hope on eign aid in the desperate struggle it inaugu- and slaves in arms to-day if they could only see As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as rated. Before President Liucoln had ordered how they might do so without destroying Slayou say, I have not meant to leave any one in the firing of a shot or the calling out of a very. No slave would hesitate to arm and drill PREPARATIONS FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION. I would save the Union. I would save it the regiment, Rebel emissaries were perambulating "for massa;" but not one in twenty of them shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner Europe in quest of allies and of assistance would hesitate to use his arms for himself, and for their pirate Confederacy on any conceiva- none would consent to be disarmed and lashed The Draft to Commence September 1. the Union will be "the Union as it was." It ble terms. Within a few weeks thereafter, back into the rice-swamp or the cotton-field. sell has been published, but on what particular sub- do not agree with them. If there be those who tribes on the frontiers of civilization, to enlist late the laws of war and instigate a general More Interesting Statements by Mr. Hurlbuit. would not save the Union unless they could at the them in the work of devastation and massacre. massacre of prisoners if any who revolt from The accession of these tribes to the traitor the authority shall be allowed to meet them in KILLED AND WOUNDED IN RECENT SKIRMISHES. fain that up to Saturday morning there had been no the American people, though it dissents from his them. My paramount object in this struggle is league argued special levity and ingratitude on the field. smart skirmishes had occurred, in which we lost a on the other hand, characterizes the course of that destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union with- their part. The very spirit now working in __This continued identity of views and Colonel, and in one issuance a considerable number renegace from Liberalism as the lowest depth of out freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could the broasts of the Southern traitors had ex- purposes between the Pennslyvania Democracy save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; pelled most of those Indian's from their origi- and their late brothren at the South now pronal homes, in violation of the faith of treaties secuting an "irregular opposition" to the and in defiance of the earnest, protracted re- Government is something more than a coincidence. sistance of the loyal influences now predomi- There are strong suspicions that the Southern indicates that he has the ques ion of Emancipation nant at the North. It was the spirit now in opposition is illegal as well as irregular; and under serious consideration, and that he will, so open revolt against the Union that imprisoned Gov. Seward may reasonably expect a call for soon as he shall be convinced that such an act will missionaries and executed Indians in ostenta- his opinion in their behalf. We trust he will husten the hour of triumph over the Rebellion, free tions defiance of the faith of treaties and of the decline to give it until he shall have accorded all the slaves in the land. decisions of the Supreme Court. Gov. Troup of to the other side a fair hearing. Georgia undertook to expel the Creeks and Cherokees from their lands within that State, imlication of my off-expressed personal wish that all memorially held by and solemnly guaranteed, to tioned at Harrison's Landing, had an earnest them but was stopped by the sword of the Union, colloquy with one of the Harrisons; a rich and then wielded by President John Quincy Adams, lordly slaveholding planter of that neighbornor seek any reply to my former letter unless the Indians and seize their lands in utter con. Col. V. says: through your official acts, I thank you for tempt for treaties and courts. "There!" said. having accorded one, since it enables me to say President Jacksop, when the judgment of the explicitly that nothing was further from my Supreme Court was announced; "John Mar- goard was stationed to protect the property of this Rebel, althought than to impeach in any manner the shall has made his decision-now let him onsincerity or the intensity of your devotion to force it!" Of course, he could not-that was the saving of the Union. I never doubted, and the President's business-and as the President have no friend who doubts, that you desire, would do nothing, treaties and judgment went The report that already 500 whites have been kitted before and above all else, to re-establish the for nothing, the Indians were driven off, and now derided authority and viudicate the terri- their lands were divided by lottery among their

stand upon the law of the land. The fact of Slavery. The Southern Robels and their

work of destroying our gountry has forfeited. The new outbreak in the North-West has thereby all claim or color of right lawfully to manifestly a like origin, without a like excuse. equally certain that such a combination of strength Hotel. The tousts and speeches usual on such occas hold human beings in Slavery. I ask of you a The Sloux have doubtless been stimulated if not clear and public recognition that this law is to brised to plunder and slaughter their White -The Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on Sat be obeyed wherever the National authority is neighbors by White and Red villains sent urday consisted of about 2,000 persons. Their rest respected. I cite to you, instances wherein among them for this purpose by the Secessionlutious are of a kind that cannot fail to give aid an men fleeing from bondage to traitors to the late. These perfectly understand that the In--Richard Downey, residing at No. 319 Wate wounded and murdered by solders of the stroyed as tribes; but what care their sestreet, murdered his wife last night. She died from Union-unpunished and unrebuked by your ducers for that? They will have effected a General Commanding-to prove that it is your temporary diversion in favor of the Confeder. three are said to be Secessionists." duty to take action in the premises-action acy, and that is all their concern. But a day

A STABLESE CONSTRUCTION.

There was a Democratic Mass Meetingintended to be a great one-held in l'heludelphia on Saturday, professedly in boner upholding the Union, but more intently and vociferously hostile to "Abolition"-that the overthrow of traitorous Slavery. The way to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, accordi ing to these model Democrats, is to convince perpetuate and aggrandize Slavery in This might be plaumble, if the Rebellion had not determined on, organized, matured, ripened into overt treason, in defiance of the most conclusive demonstrations of Democrat subserviency to Slavery. Two years ago, Federal Government was wholly in the hands of Pro-Slavery Democrats, with a Pennsylvania Doughtuce of the most abject class at their and has a settled system of prosecuting the war." head. It was perfectly easy to continue that dynasty. A "Conservative" "Unton" Dema centre ticket-composed, say, of John Letcherfor Prosident and Edward Everett for Viceor of James L. Orr and Horatio Seymour-would have been triumphantly elected, It was oney to have nominated such ticket at Charleston if the slaveholding and unjust agreesion which ted the United States at in eyes to the fact that the devoters of Savery dissolution of the Union. John Shilell, Jelley son Davis and Howell Cobb could have called Donn Richmond and Jereminh 8. Black into a the first five months of 1860, and there agreed on a ticket that they could have put through! which would surely have been sleeted. the Democracy were divided and Lincoln a man who really believes in Slavery, loves it, Democratic slaveholders believed the time was tripo for inaugurating their long meditated

It is of course natural that the Domocratic will and earning the gratitude of the slavecause by the Four Millions of Unionists hold to truth. a Slavory by traitors. This was the purpose of their Saturday moeting. Meantime, Jell. Davis's Congress at Richmond is intent on the same benign purpose, as may be seen by the following notices of bills submitted on the very day of its meeting:

In the Rebel House of Representatives, on Monday, Aug. 16, a bill was introduced and referred to punish slaves taken in arms, and the white men assuming to be their officers. (It He saw no use in wasting words, provides that the slaves so taken shall be delivered up to the authorities of the State in which captured, to be disposed of by its laws; and the white officers either to be hung or also delivered up to the State authorities.)

blood-red glow of National conflagration and taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes patriotic. Union armies incongruously composed of white and black, life, but warmly commended as able

shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hung or shot, as may be most convenient. FROM WASHINGTON. -Now, the Rebels who thus propose to hang

Union officers or soldiers found fighting beside Blacks, have themselves employed Blacks ex- The President's Letter to Mr. Greeley tensively in their Military operations from the very outbreak of their Rebellion. At Newreason which boasts of its Chivalry and its battalion, and gave it a place in their grand natural and cultivated aptitude for the pursuit review, more than nine months ago. Black and unwarlike, should have appealed from the to do so. They use negroes wherever they can first and in every stage of the conflict to for. and dare—they would have One Hundred Thousother emissaries sped westward to the Indian Hence the impudent threats of insurgents to vio-

Col. C. H. VAN WYCK, M. C., while sta-The treuty-breakers then railied upon Gon. Jack. bood, who avowed himself an uncompromising DEAR SIR: Although I did not anticipate son and elected him, and he helped them to expel Disunionist. Neither convinced the other, but

though it may be aratifying for the sympathizers of this afflic " rict against foraging. Capt. Regan told me a few days since scale could become practicable. -Immediate steps must be taken to keep the devi torial integrity of the Republic. I intended to Georgian robbers. And now those robbers, hav- them we came as friends, not as enemies. That while we are to steb us to the heart. Can anybody tell how many converts of Rebels in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florilaws, or by ignoring, disregarding, and in effect and a majority of them have agreed to give it ! have been made to the Culon cause by gentle opiates? How da, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tex-The explanation of this fatuity is found in the many men have thrown down their arms and sworn allegi- as, and Arkansas, will be forthwith issued. suce ? Hus the heart of the Rebel Harrison been pierced with a conviction of his crime! Has kluduess assuaged the iter burnings of his hate and mollified the harsh aspersion of Nations, of Nature, and of God-declares pelled by a common interest, a common crime, and parties on the intented field, smid partilentry loses his property, but have no sympathy for their brave President took up a newspaper and read from it his tral dews and fever-breeding swamps, without covering and often without necessary provisions."

> Washington on Army correspondents, by one jurisdiction in the premises. Colonization transports who has had eighteen months' experience in are to be furnished, and rendezvoused at different their ranks, and who knows fifty-three of his Atlantic ports. A proclamation will be issued to the professional brothren, whom he thus classifies: free colored people of the United States in a few protection of our flag have been assaulted, dians will be speedily crushed and probably des plished gentlemen eleven are of the genus 'blowed' and get along well enough everywhere; seven others are duergetle. enterprising young men, but sadly out of place as stury correspondents; three are regular awindlers; and the remaining

Who doubts that the last three, and probably the three next also, belong to The Herald? The writer thus tersely reports in the charncter of a Select Committee on the Conduct of

If any distinguished literary man should over determine to risk his reputation in writing a history of this war, we host contracts, and, while imperfectly filling them, have been | that he positively knows that on the 22d of February communicating our plane, such as we had, to the enemy. They will tell him how Southern officers commanded some of our outposts, in constant communication with the enemy, and the Rebels that they can better uphold, furtify, how men known to be traiters were ming high positions in our army. They can tell him, too, though they dare not pub. undoubtedly added many more than 100,000 since. prized by the enemy in the East and West, while they lay | net increase not more than 100,000. Instead of being cashfered by the Commanding Generals, for

> The Quebec Morning Chronicle, quoting on temark that, while we anticipate the ultimat union of the Canadas with the States, we should regard the conquest of those provinces by us us a groat mistortune, says;

" It is it is to say how little all this is in harmony with that all it of devastation, that last for empire, that reckless Texas invided Mexico, and plundered the helpless people of

Central America." formed that the dominant influence which impelled this country to overrun Texas, invade , vaug parlor at Wastington any time during Mexico, and devastate Nicaragua, was that very Slave Power which is now in rebellion against and striving to destroy our Union. If The the Charleston Convention in two bours, and Chronicle does not know this, it is grossly ignorant; if, knowing it, it talks as above, it is shamefully disingenuous.

MADE LE TOUR CE PER LOS CONTRACTOS METALEMENT

The Albany Argus Boys: "THE TEINUNE cails upon the Administration to disregard all taws that do not harmourze with the Abolition creed, and threatens the President with the circut vengennee if he doe not issue proclamations declaratory of his intention to care politicians of Pennylvania should be doing the out all tame which meet the approbation of the Abelitionists. -On the contrary, we call upon the Presi- Williamsburg, when, had Gen. McClellan pressed holding Robels, so far as they have opportu- dent to enforce all laws without exception, and directly across the Chickahominy toward the Rebel nity. Their great anxiety at present is to pre- we have threatened him with no vengeance capital, and as he thinks he might have done, he clude any help being given to the National whatever. The Argus has a rabid antipathy

> Maj.-Gon. Buell; commanding the Union forces in Kentucky and Tennessee, has been instructing his soldiers not to be paroled without the permission of their superior officer whon taken prisoners by the enemy. As Gen. Buell's soldiers do nothing else but surrender. his order is wisely silent on any other subject.

HIRAM PRICE, of Davenport, has been nomnated for Congress by the Republicans of Also, a bill to punish negroes in arms. It provides that IId District of Iown. He is new to public lars, and is calculated to do injustice to more than

It is a fact of no small significance that the Orleans they organized and drilled a Black DR. BROWNSON HAS A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Emancipation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1862. THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MR. GREELEY. Friends of Freedom occupying high positions under the Government regard the President's letter to Mr. Greeley as a step forward. They say that it

It is remarked that the points discussed by Mr. Greeley in the letter to which the President responds, are carefully evaded, and that the President deals, as is his wont, in generalities, and commits himself as little as possible to a policy. The four is expressed, not that he will not reach the right conclusion, but that he will reach it too late.

DR. BROWNSON WITH THE PRESIDENT, \ Dr. O. A. Brownson, the eminent Catholic, and editor of Brownson's Review, had an interesting conference with the President on Saturday. The quebtions of Emancipation and Colonization were discussed at length. Dr. Brownson agreed with the President on the subject of Colonization, but urged Emancipation as a means of saving the country, and as a stop which must be taken before Coionization on a large

The Calk of the President was in a hopeful strain. He said that he was not fully persuaded that it was yet time to proclaim Emancipation, but Dr. Brownson infers from the tenor of his remarks, that if the next battle in Virginia results in a decided victory for our arms, a proclamation emancipating the slaves

As he was leaving the room Dr. Brownson asked the President if he could give him any definite expression of opinion in regard to the time when Emancipation would be proclaimed, upon which the letter to Mr. Greeley.

COMMISSIONER OF APRICAN COLONIZATION. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas has been appointed Commissioner of African Colonization by the Presi-The Press (Forney's) has a letter from dent, and is to have, as his representative, exclusive /. days, by Senator Pomeroy, under the authority of the President, offering them the aid of the Government, and invoking their assistance and co-operation in carrying of t the scheme for the benefit of both the white and the colored population of the country.

THE DRAFT. Secretary Stanton is reported to have said that a draft will certainly be made on the lat of September, if for no other reason than to assert the National majesty, and show the power of the nation to command its subjects for the National defense.

THE REBEL FORCE. We learn by further conversation with Mr. Hurlburt, just returned from Richmond, that in his opinion the Rebels have not now throughout the whole South, more than 300,000 men. in arms. He says their rolls showed but 400 regiments, which averaged, as we know from abundans testimony, but about 500 men each, and that although they have heh the fact, of how certain Mejor-Generals have been our. their army has wusted away so much as to leave the

It wastes away, he says, much more rapidly than ours, in consequence of an insufficiency of food and ill-regulated commissarilit and medical department, and an utter want of proper sanitary precautions in camp. Mr. Hurlburt is not, however, disposed to underrate, the strength of the Rebellion, which he says is more to be dreaded now than at any provious period since the attack upon Fort Sumter. He calls the Rebels a nation of savage enemies, of whom very few are favorable to the Union-very few, indeed, in Richmond, as he knows from his personal

observation. He favors emancipation heartily and unqualifiedly as a means of suding the war, and ridicules the notion of danger that the freed men who compose a class of pensantry attached to the soil where they were brought up will overrun the North. He says that the Rebels derive much advantage in the estimation of Foreign Powers, and even in our estima--Surely The Chronicle can hardly be unin- mation, from their isolation which prevents civilized nations from knowing what barbarians they are.

Suce Mr. Harlburt's assertion that at one time tion. McClellan could bave murced into Richmond almost unopposed has been called in question, we have spoken further with bim in regard to the matter. He soys that Gen. McClellan had four, if not live, opportunities. Once when the Rebels were at Manassas, where, as he knows so directly from Gen. Johnson that he bas no doubt of its truth, there were never more than 40 000 men, many of whom were suffering and debilitated by long stagnation, and that all preparations were made to evacuate whenever the place was seriously menaced as long nigo as last October.

The second opportunity was after the battle of would have captured it. The third opportunity was the day after the buttle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, and the fourth after the battle of Malvern

Mr. Hurlburt is also inclined to the opinion that there was another opportunity for McClellan at the time that Fitz John Porter was attacked at the commencement of the seven days' fight. These opinione, Mr. Hurbut says, are held generally by intelligent Rebels at Richmond.

THE NEW-YORK TAX-LAW APPOINTMENTS. The list of appointments, under the tax-law for New-York City and Long Island, obtained through a breach of confidence, and published in The Times of yesterday, as the list submitted by Secretary Chase to the President, is incorrect in several particu-

The accompanying statement that the persons