

# THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Although but little has been published in relation to the war movements in Kentucky of late, there are good reasons for believing that neither the Federal nor the Confederate forces there have been idle, and extensive preparations have been made on the north-side of the Ohio river to prevent the Confederates from making incursions into the States of Indiana and Ohio, which was greatly feared, especially in the vicinity of Cincinnati, at which point a large concentration of troops, including regulars, volunteers and militia or home guards, was ordered; but how many thousands of combatants have been assembled there is unknown to the country. The number, however, must be great, as it was some time since deemed sufficient for the defence of the city, without the assistance of the Ohio home guards, which were discharged.

On the 9th of September, it was announced that Gen. Bragg's forces were crossing the Cumberland, with a view of invading the northern part of the State, and also that the Confederates had burned all the bridges on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, excepting the one over the Kentucky river.

There was, as per report, considerable excitement in Cincinnati on the 10th, business was suspended and all military organizations were called upon to be in readiness to meet the foe, who was reported to be advancing in strong force in two divisions. At noon all the troops on the Kentucky side of the river were drawn up in line of battle. About the same time the Federal forces evacuated Lebanon, which was occupied shortly after by the Confederates.

Many skirmishes were announced to have taken place from the 7th to the 10th of Sept., in various parts of the State, but no particulars were given. It was also stated that Gen. Buell, with his entire army of forty-two thousand men, had arrived at Nashville, on his way to Kentucky to counteract the movements of Kirby Smith, Bragg, and other Confederate generals, who were moving northward.

On the 10th, Gen. Smith is reported to have made a speech to his troops, assuring them that he would quarter them in Cincinnati in a few days. Shortly afterwards, it is said, the enemy fell back from before Cincinnati to Florence, ten miles southwest of that city, it was supposed to await reinforcements.

Gen. Buell, with fifteen thousand men, left Nashville on the evening of the 12th as stated, with the intention of falling upon Kirby Smith's rear. Gen. Duncan, with some five or six thousand men, was reported to have attacked the Federal forces, stationed at Munfordsville, two thousand five hundred in number, early in the morning on the 14th, but was repulsed with great slaughter, their dead numbering, as per statement, four hundred. The Federal loss trifling.

It was reported at Louisville on the 15th that Gen. Bragg with his forces was at Tompkinsville, and that Buckner was on his way from Sparta, Tennessee, to Kentucky. On that day it was announced from Cincinnati, that the enemy had advanced from Florence, driven in the Federal pickets, and man fested a disposition to occupy their former camping ground within sight of the Federal intrenchments.

On the 16th it was represented that they were still in position near Florence, throwing up entrenchments; that Humphrey Marshall's forces had arrived there, and they were still awaiting the coming of other troops. A Confederate force appeared the same day on the bank of the river, nine miles below Cincinnati, but left on the approach of the gunboats, which went down to pay them a visit.

Maysville was reported to have been captured by the Confederates. The Union citizens fled, taking with them their most valuable property.

The immense gathering of troops on the right bank of the Ohio, it was supposed, would soon work the ejection of the Confederates from Kentucky; but it was not expected they would quit the State till they were compelled to by force and arms.

# THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Rumors of Indian depredations, in Minnesota and Dacotah continue to be announced, and it is evident, that fears are entertained by the government, that the savages may not easily be induced to bury the tomahawk, for Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command

of the Military District of the North West, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territories of Nebraska and Dacotah, with special reference to the Indian difficulties in that region.

Governor Jayne of Dacotah, issued a proclamation some weeks since, calling upon the settlers to organize for defence, and made a request for a regiment to be sent there from Fort Leavenworth, and for arms and ammunition, of which the settlers were extremely destitute. It was reported that an attack on the settlers had been made within a few miles of Yankton, the seat of government. The northern part of Nebraska was also reported to be threatened by the Indians along the border, and the Militia in that Territory were organizing and drilling for defence.

Forest city, Minnesota, is reported to have been attacked by one hundred and fifty Indians, on the 3d. of Sept. but were repulsed, after fighting two hours. Three of the whites were killed and fifteen wounded, as reported.

A Federal force was attacked, sometime about the 4th of Sept. near Fort Ridgely, by about two hundred and fifty Indians, and thirteen whites were reported killed, and forty seven wounded. The Indians had the best of it in the early part of the fight, but the whites managed to construct temporary breastworks—their dead horses furnishing part of the material, behind which, they fought till reinforcements arrived, and they were relieved from their perilous condition. The Indians had also beleaguered Fort Abercrombie; driven off all the stock about the fort and it would, according to the report of Capt. Vanderbrook, have to be abandoned shortly, if reinforcements did not arrive.

Mr. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, had written a letter from the vicinity of the Indian difficulties in Minnesota, stating that there was a diversity of opinion in relation to their uprising; some believing that it was a temporary affair, growing out of a personal difficulty with government employees; others that it was a universal and wide spread dissatisfaction with the general government, in consequence of wrongs done them, which, seeing the nation was at war, they have taken the opportunity to avenge. After considerable delay and difficulty, Mr. Dole succeeded in getting H. H. Day, the principal chief of the Chippewas, to meet him in council, but instead of bringing the chief men of his tribe, he brought three hundred armed warriors, and was not at all complaisant during the interview, and nothing definite was accomplished.

# WAR OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Federal troops stationed at Martinsburg, under Gen. White, evacuated that place on or about the 12th of Sept., and retired to Harper's Ferry, to prevent being captured by an overwhelming Confederate force, according to the published statements, which was marching on that place. An attack on the troops in the vicinity of the latter place was subsequently announced to have been commenced at noon on the same day, and Gen. Miles in command there, was soon beleaguered. The fighting was continued during the 13th and 14th, the Confederates being reinforced, as the conflict progressed. Orders were given at noon on the 14th to spike the guns on the heights, and throw them down the mountain, which was obeyed, and the troops stationed there fell back to the Ferry. That night about two thousand cavalry succeeded, it is said, in cutting their way through the enemy's lines, crossed the river and arrived at Greencastle at noon the next day, and at about the same time, Gen. Miles hoisted the white flag, and surrendered his entire force, consisting of some six thousand men, besides the troops under Gen. White, with all the military stores, which are represented as being not inconsiderable in amount.

Gen. Stuart seems to have been in command of the Confederate forces on that side of the river, and the capture of his messengers sent to convey the intelligence to Gen. Lee, revealed to Gen. McClellan the disasters that had befallen the Federal arms on the south side of the Potomac, which produced considerable sensation, not only in "official circles," but throughout the country wherever the news was announced.

The news from western Virginia of late has been unfavorable to the Federal cause, and all the troops on the Kanawha have been compelled to fall back to the Ohio, after having

fought several severe battles, burned the town of Charleston, and lost about half-a-million dollars' worth of commissary and other army stores. The extensive Salt Works on the Kanawha also fell into the hands of the enemy, and the latest intelligence from that quarter stated that they were working them night and day to supply themselves with that article, of which they were much in need.

# ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

The town of Spencer, Va., was surrendered to the Confederates by Col. Rathbun, about the 5th of Sept. About the same time Col. Jenkins, with a small Confederate force made a raid into Ohio, crossing the river near Ravenswood. No great damage was done, excepting the driving away of a few horses. The incursion waked up the Buckeyes in that vicinity, and measures were entered into, to prevent any more visits of the kind from their unceremonious neighbors.

On the 7th, a Confederate cavalry force, was reported to have attacked Martinsburg, Va., but were repulsed with considerable loss.

A steamer was captured on the Ohio river not far from Shawneetown, about the 5th, by a guerrilla band, on board of which was about a score of Federal officers.

In consequence of the demonstrations of Quantrell and his guerrilla band, along the borders of Missouri and Kansas, Gov. Robinson, as reported, issued a proclamation, calling upon all the able-bodied men in Kansas, to organize and arm themselves for the defence of the State.

Clarksville, Tenn. was announced to have been taken, by a Federal force under Col. Lowe on the 7th. Fifteen hundred Confederates, who went out to meet him, on his approach from Fort Donelson, were quickly dispersed.

Gen. Wool was assigned to the command of all the Federal forces north of the Susquehanna, in view of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, by the Confederates, after their crossing into Maryland.

Washington, N. C., was, as per report, attacked recently by a Confederate force, which was repulsed after a severe conflict, by the assistance of the gunboat Louisiana. The gunboat Pickett exploded during the engagement, killing twenty men, including her Captain, whose name is not given. On the 9th, it is said, a Confederate cavalry force, with three pieces of artillery attacked Williamsburg, Va., and an engagement of half an hour's duration ensued, resulting somewhat disastrously to officers, as the Confederate commander, Col. Spingles, with eight of his officers were killed, and Col. Campbell and nine officers were taken prisoners by the enemy, who were repulsed. The casualties were about equal.

Gen. Canby has been superseded in command of the Department of New Mexico, by Gen. Carleton.

A Confederate force took possession of Palmyra, Mo., as per report, on the morning of the 12th, but soon evacuated in favor of a Federal regiment sent out from Quincy to see after them.

Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report himself for duty to Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

At latest dates, General Morgan, with the Federal army at Cumberland Gap, was still beleaguered by the Confederates, but there seemed to be but little chance for them to starve out the garrison, as they were occasionally helping themselves to provisions and forage from the surrounding country into which they were making predatory excursions whenever they were in need, or circumstances favored.

THE BOWERY LAST SUNDAY.—Elder C. C. Rich, Senator Hooper, Elders John Van Cott, H. S. Eldredge, F. M. Lyman, and Jos. C. Rich, of the returning missionaries, spoke in the Bowery on Sunday forenoon and afternoon, in addition to the other elders who addressed the Saints. It was very pleasing to listen to the brethren relating their experience abroad, and bearing their testimony to the great work of salvation.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—We have heard with regret that some of the emigrants who escaped from a recent massacre on the northern route had to pay some parties up north high enough for the Samaritanism we had given them credit for. We suppose, in spite of our best wishes to the contrary, that wheat and tares will grow together. Such Samaritans are a disgrace to the human race.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Lieut.-Gov. Arnold, of R. I., has been elected United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Simmons, resigned.

On the 4th of September, Mr. Stanton resigned his office as Secretary of War, and Gen. Halleck became his successor. General McClellan was again constituted Commander-in-Chief, and McDowell was ordered under arrest. Gen. Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the troops on the south side of the Potomac at Alexandria, and Gen. Pope sent to fight the Indians in Minnesota. The reverses in Virginia evidently caused great dissatisfaction in Washington, and the general's and others who had managed affairs, accused each other of being the cause of the misfortunes that had befallen the Federal armies, hence the changes that were made for the temporary adjustment of affairs.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, is reported to have visited Washington about the 10th of September, for the purpose of presenting to the President a plan which he has devised for terminating the war, by colonizing the Gulf States with emigrants from the North and the old world in such formidable numbers as to defy all opposition. His success has not been announced.

Gen. Hunter has been succeeded in command in the South by Gen. Mitchell.

On the evening of the 8th, a train conveying the 98th Illinois to Louisville, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, ran off the track, by which accident several soldiers were killed and about forty wounded. The next morning near Gray's Ferry, Penn., two trains collided, killing a number and wounding more, mostly if not all soldiers.

There was a heavy rain in Pennsylvania, and especially in the vicinity of Philadelphia, on the 12th, which caused the overflowing of the Schuylkill and other streams, with a great destruction of property and some few lives.

The sloop of war Adirondack, was, according to report, wrecked off the Carolina coast recently. The crew were saved.

An arrangement is said to have been made by government for the settlement of free negroes in Central America. The initiative is to be taken this fall under the supervision of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—Mr. W. H. Groves, and seven others arrived here on Saturday last from Oregon. They came by way of Powder River Mines and Salmon Falls, travelling much of the time by night and off the road while passing through the country of the hostile Indians, and succeeded in getting through safely. They met about seven hundred emigrant wagons, mostly en route for some of the gold fields in Oregon or Washington. They report that the emigrants have suffered greatly from the depredatory acts of the Indians, and hundreds of men, women and children have been killed while passing through the desolate country over which the Bannocks and Shoshoncs roam.

PASSING THROUGH.—Dr. O. M. Wozencraft—one of the five commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to join the State Delegates in the preliminary business for locating the route of the Pacific railroad—arrived here on Saturday from the east on his way to California. The Doctor took an active part in the Convention at Chicago, and, from the reports of the proceedings of that body, we notice he claimed for Utah equal rights with other States and Territories in the building of the railroad. Notwithstanding the terrible war with the South, the Convention was sanguine that the railroad would be speedily built.

FOUND.—The body of Charles E. Parker, son of Mr. W. K. Parker, of this city, one of the lads drowned in the Jordan slough on the 8th inst., was found on Monday last, just two weeks after the mournful accident, some eight or nine miles below the Jordan bridge. The body of E. Balser, the other boy drowned, has not as yet been recovered.

OTHER VISITORS.—We notice in the city A. J. Center, Esq., of New York, the Treasurer of the Overland Mail Company. Likewise, Jesse D. Carr, Esq., of San Francisco, and H. B. Jones, Esq., of the same city.

EN ROUTE.—Fred. Cooke, Esq., and Secretary Fuller are expected in the city on Friday. They will probably make the trip from Carson in four days.