THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By A. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, on Magazine street, No. 83, rice, mackerel, codfish, oats, corn and pork.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, at yard 21, Second District, barge of bark Howland.

By Hanlon & McLean, at 10½ o'clock, the U. S. mail steamship Roanoke, Captain Thompson, from New York 30th ult., arrived early yesterday morning, with a full freight, the U. S. mails and the following passengers:

Major Strong, Colonel Wells, Lieut. Martin, Lieut. Lloyde, and about 30 other passengers.

The sales this day by R. T. Montgomery should call to them a large attendance of the trade in general. The entire and well assorted cargo of the bark Howland, at Post 21, Second District, will be first sold, at 10½ o'clock, and should attract the especial attention of produce dealers, grocers and bakers, and all wishing to invest in articles of excellent quality and sound condition, as the shipper confidently believes that no cargo has been discharged in better order. Also, will be sold, at 11 o'clock, at the old auction mart, 57 Camp street, a lot of cigars of different brands, together with a large assortment of household furniture, bedding, and a variety of other articles, removed from the late fire in a partially damaged condition, sold for the benefit or whom it may concern. See advertisements.

The Raid on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad.

MANASSAS JUNCTION CAPTURED.

The Railroad Torn Up and Communication with the Army Cut Off.

PROBABLE FIGHT AT MANASSAS ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:

Washington, Wednesday, August 27, 1862.—The most successful raid of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, last Friday night, was followed up on Tuesday night with a more successful result. A force of about one thousand men, under Stuart, succeeded in reaching the railroad, Tuesday night last, at a point one mile north of Catlett's Station, where the road crosses Cedar Creek, and after a very brief skirmish with the infantry guard, and dispersing a small force of our cavalry, who were on scouting duty, deliberately proceeded to burn the new bridge across Cedar Creek. Having accomplished this, they turned their attention to removing the railroad track in both directions for a distance of nearly two miles, and removing some of the rails, so that the road cannot be operated again until from a sent from this point to replace the removed rails, which will be done to-day. So far as can be ascertained, only one man lost his life in this skirmish that preceded this work of destruction, and only five were wounded. Two dead and one wounded rebel were left upon the field.

These raids of the rebel guerrilla chief, Stuart —for he in fact now commands a corps of guerrillas of all intents and purposes—are significant and important. It will be remembered that the same daring leader exhibited the weakness of the position occupied by the army of the Peninsula, by passing completely around that army, which was closely followed by an attack in force upon our right, the result of which is now before the world. But the present raids in the rear of the army of the Susquehannah have something more for their object than exclusively to obtain information as to the position and strength of that army. While that is of paramount importance, the special object of these expeditions, and that which inspires the rebels engaged in the movement with extraordinary zeal, worthy of a better cause, is the capture of Major-General Pope and staff. The Confederate Government has offered a reward for the capture of General Pope, dead or alive. The writer of this had an excellent opportunity of conversing with a large number of rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Sigel on the right of our line, and some of Longstreet's rebel force upon our extreme left, on Saturday last. Their statements agree in several points of distinction.

The correspondent here states that the main object of the present movement is to capture Washington, which the Confederates hope to do before the new forces can be brought into the field. They have, says the correspondent, the most implicit confidence in their ability to do this.

And the writer adds:

"Secondly—And with many this is their main object what they hope for by day, and pray for by night—is the capture of General Pope, and when captured no mercy will be shown him. We have abundant evidence of this hatred of the individual, in what transpired at the rebel attack upon the baggage train at Catlett's Station, Friday night last, in which ex-Senator Yulee, of Alabama, participated.

The particulars of this attack are published elsewhere. The correspondent states that in the attack on Catlett's Station, Capt. Goulding, of Gen. Pope's staff, was captured, and that he finally escaped. A prisoner from the Confederates states that Joe Johnston was with the army.

The *Times* copies the following:

THE RAID ON MANASSAS JUNCTION.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Many rumors were afloat yesterday morning of a successful attack by a body of rebel cavalry upon the detachment of Union troops stationed at Manassas Junction, which has been used for some time past as a depot for supplies of the Army in Virginia. These reports were contradictory, of course, but the most material of them are embodied in the following extracts from the *Star* of last evening:

A rebel raid, similar to that made on Friday night last at Catlett's Station, was successfully accomplished on Tuesday night, not only at Bristow, but also at Manassas Station. The attacking force, variously estimated at from 500 to 2000 cavalry, is supposed to have been a portion of Col. Fitz Lee's force that made the raid on Friday night at Catlett's.

From all we can learn of the facts, (and most of the information on the subject comes through Federal soldiers, who, running on the first train, were brought up still retreating near Centreville by Federal pickets,) the first assault was made upon cars on the railroad at Bristow, four miles beyond Manassas. A train was fired upon there, with what resulting damage we know not.

The Federal guard at Manassas is said to have consisted of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, (forty green troops,) two companies of infantry, and a battery of artillery. The men bringing the news to Centreville said that after the cavalry, and represent that most of the infantry and artillery were captured, and the latter turned immediately against us, in the skirmish. It appears that the Federal wagon trains there at the time had sufficient warning to enable them to move back to Centreville without loss. Four trains of empty cars on the siding at Manassas are understood to have fallen into the hands of the marauding party. The Bull Run bridge is safe.

As soon as information of this affair reached here on Tuesday night from Fairfax Station, a considerable force was dispatched by rail, under Gen. Stoneman, to the scene of disturbances.

We take it for granted that the rebels destroyed as much of the railroad and telegraph at Manassas as possible, though they could not do much more damage there, we apprehend, than can be done by a construction corps at hand in perhaps twenty-four hours. The interruption of telegraphic communication of course prevents the reception of the details of this disgraceful affair. From all we know of it, so far, we feel strongly that, instead of recrossing the Rappahannock on Saturday, Col. Fitzhugh Lee's force hurried into the mountains back of Warrenton; from whence he had but to dash down twenty or twenty-five miles upon Bristow and Manassas. We take it for granted that he did not remain at Manassas until Sangie arrived there, but again made off for the fastnesses in his rear. By this time a sufficient force of cavalry has doubtless been detached from by Gen. Pope. They will hardly catch him, however, if he chooses to go over the ridge at Front Royal, and there disperse his force, to come together again somewhere in the valley.

P. S.—Refugees arriving from the vicinity of Fairfax represent that much artillery firing was heard early this (Wednesday) morning in the direction of Manassas, and indeed up to the hour they started for Washington by rail. If this be true, Lee, or whoever commands the marauding rebels, left himself strong enough to remain about Manassas until daybreak, which Sangie probably came upon him and engaged him. We, however, receive this information with many grains of allowance, inclining to the theory that such rebel raids are lately ventured only with a small force, as outsiders as to do as much damage by night as possible, and prepared to run swiftly for hiding-places we effective pursuit can be conveyed.

The *Times* finally adds:

We are enabled to add to the above a portion of it—bi-patch received yesterday afternoon at the Commissary General's office from an officer at Alexandria. The dispatch relates to supplies and movements of troops, which we are not at liberty to give. It concludes as follows:

Alexandria, August 27, 12½ o'clock P. M.—Captain Mosher's son is here; says his father is either killed or a prisoner, and stores destroyed. I have two trains, but cannot get out, as the road is probably destroyed. They are fighting at Manassas now; a great many troops are going out to regulate matters.

[From the Correspondent of the Tribune.]

Washington, Wednesday, August 27, 3 P. M.—News again from the front, or rather from the rear of the front.

Two thousand rebel cavalry, last night or early this morning, it is not clear which, dashed in upon the rear of our lines, reached Manassas Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and captured three trains, numerous pickets, and quartermasters' stores to the amount of half a million dollars. This latter is the official statement, and is not likely to be over-stated.

A messenger just arrived states that the rebels are still in possession of Manassas Junction. That they have destroyed all the buildings, public and private, the station-house and storehouses, and *have burnt the railway bridge over Bull Run*. That bridge is *six miles the side* of Manassas Junction; it is a structure of considerable length and expense. Its destruction cuts off railway communication between the Capital and the Army. No trains will leave Alexandria to-day.

I have received no further particulars. The above information is mainly from official dispatches, but the facts are known here from other sources. Soldiers arrived at Alexandria this morning who were at Manassas when the attack was made. They say that the rebels had with them flying artillery, and that they used it against a railway train arriving from Alexandria.

The boldness of this dash far exceeds that upon Catlett's Station. It is twelve miles further to the rear, eighteen miles further to Bull Run, where the bridge was burnt. It is so completely within the lines that it seems impossible that the force which has accomplished it should escape. With different corps of our army at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, General Pope's headquarters being at the latter place, it is not easy to see how the enemy effected an entrance into the lines at all. It is possible that Thoroughfare Gap has been left unguarded, and that the rebels dashed in on the line of the railway which passes through that opening. In that case they have undoubtedly destroyed also the bridge over Broad Run at Gainesville. However they came the dash is characteristic of rebel enterprise and audacity, and cutting, as it does, the only railway between Washington and General Pope's headquarters, and destroying telegraphic communication between Gen. Halleck and the army whose movements in the field he is directing, it opens the most unpleasant possibilities. Its consequences cannot be bestowed on the skill and daring of the commanding generals who conceived, or the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movement, whose results are here communicated.

The *Appeal* also publishes the following special dispatch from Add. Gen. Cooper to General Van Dorn:

Richmond, Sept. 1.—The following telegram, just received from Gen. Lee, is sent for the information of your command:

"The enemy attacked my left, under Jackson, on Thursday, the 28th, and was repulsed. He attacked my right, under Longstreet, on Friday, the 29th, and was repulsed. On Saturday he decided him with my whole force and utterly routed the combined armies of Pope and McClellan, on the Plains of Manassas.

R. E. LEE
Gen. Lee is pursuing the enemy.

S. COOPER, Adj. General."

The *True Delta* also published an extra, from which we copy the following

Brilliant Affair in Alabama.

ENEMY ROUTED AT STEVENSON.

CITIZENS TRUE TO THE SOUTH.

Bridgeport, August 31—(Via Mobile, Sept. 1.)—General Maxey's brigade, under command of Colonel McKinstry, of the Thirty-second Alabama Regiment, attacked the enemy, 1500 strong, at Stevenson, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, at 11 o'clock to day.

After a few hours shelling, the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville train.

A quantity of cotton and stores were captured.

Our command met with a most cordial reception from the citizens—ladies urging them not to stop till they had killed or captured the entire Yankee force. The joy of the citizens was unbounded at once more beholding the stars and bars.

We had engaged, the Thirty-second Alabama, Forty-first Alabama, Twenty-fifth Tennessee, Major Gunter's dismounted partisans, Captain Rice's cavalry, and Freeman and Dun's battery—the whole numbering nine hundred men.

Our loss was two wounded, none killed.

The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very strong.

Our troops displayed great gallantry. Captain Dun's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Harry Maury commanded the Thirty-second Alabama with coolness and marked ability, exposing himself greatly to the Yankee fire. His conduct is greatly eulogized.

LOSS OF ANOTHER VALUABLE STEAMER AND CARGO.

Augusta, September 1.—The Savannah papers of this morning state that the steamer Emma, going down the river Saturday night, grounded, and was discovered yesterday by the Federals. She was fired to prevent her falling into their hands. Her cargo, consisted of seven hundred and ten bales of cotton and some turpentine. All on board escaped.

The Fight at Bolivar—A Brilliant Victory.

General Armstrong's official dispatch, dated six miles south of Bolivar, Tennessee, states that he attacked the enemy in front of Bolivar on the 30th ult., running them into town, taking twenty-five prisoners, including four commissioned officers. West Tennessee is nearly clear of invaders.

WESTERN VIRGINIA—CARLILE REPENTANT—FEDERALS RETREATING.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says Carlisle, who represented *Pierpont's* usurpation in the Lincoln Congress, commanded a force of rebels in Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Charlestown he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the abolition party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is reported that the enemy have evacuated the Kanawha Valley, and in their retreat attempted to burn the Kanawha Salt Works, but failed.

The citizens of North-western Virginia are flocking eastward to join the Confederate army.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia is cheering.

GOOD NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, September 1.—The Yankees again occupied McMinnville, in large force, last Tuesday. They were probably the forces from Pelham and neighborhood on their retreat to Nashville. They may be caught at any rate.

Tennessee will soon be entirely in possession of the Confederates.

We have a rumor, that Huntsville is evacuated.

The War in Kentucky.

The New York *Times* contains the subjoined dispatches:

Madisonville, (near Henderson) Ky., August 25.—Two miles from here to-day the guerrillas rushed from an ambush on *one cavalry*. They fell back and dismounted, when they drove the guerrillas back a mile, and waited for infantry. After fifteen minutes firing, the rebels broke and fled, on being attacked by two companies of infantry. Five rebels are reported killed; the number of their wounded is unascertained. Seventeen were taken prisoners. Six nationals were wounded, two of them mortally. Lieut.-Colonel Johnson, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, commanded our infantry, Captain Plotter the cavalry, and Lieut.-Colonel John W. Foster the whole. The rebel forces are said to be getting ready for another attack.

Danville, Ky., Tuesday, August 26.—Last night two hundred guerrillas encamped on the Shelby farm, six miles from here, and near the line between Boyle and Lincoln counties, were eating and feeding their horses, when the Harrisburg and Danville Home Guard, sixty strong, surprised them, killing three and wounding eight, some of them fatally, and took thirty horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerrillas. The national loss is one killed and two wounded.

Louisville, Tuesday, August 26.—Gen. Wright left for Frankfort to-night.

Nine recruits in this county, on their way to join Morgan, were captured this morning.

Great numbers are leaving Kentucky to join the rebels since the capitulation of the [illegible]

Movements front of Washington.

Withdrawal of Pope's Army to North Bank of Rappahannock, &c.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th ult., under this heading, gives the following news:

Washington, Aug. 24, 1862.—The recent expulsion of newspaper correspondents from the army of Virginia, and the order of the Government forbidding the transmission of intelligence from that quarter over the telegraph, has rendered the collection of reliable news extremely difficult and the attempts almost useless.

Skirmishing has been going on to a greater or less extent during the past three days, during which several attempts were made by the rebels to cross the river; but they were each time successfully repulsed, and in one instance quite a number of prisoners were captured.

The troops are in good spirits.

Brigadier-General Bohlen, of Philadelphia, was killed in a recent skirmish in Virginia. He was shot in the head, and died instantly.

Capt. Goulding, late Chief Quartermaster on Fremont's staff, has been taken prisoner. Capt. Buell, of Ohio, has been killed.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1862.—Information has been received in this City from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock yesterday morning, that our troops have had frequent skirmishes with the rebels while falling back from the Rapidan. The losses on either side are not serious.

Gen. Pope holds the railroad bridge as well as two commanding positions on the opposite side, which the rebels have assailed several times.

Our troops are distributed along the river, and have created all manœuvres. They will be able to maintain their position until a junction with the other army corps enables them to resume the offensive.

The rebels are endeavoring to turn our right and get in our rear by the way of Warrenton.

The reported capture of 2000 rebels by Gen. Sigel is not confirmed.

ENGAGEMENT AT WARRENTON.

The *Times* of the 27th, publishes the following:

Washington, Tuesday, August 26.—Passengers from Virginia to-day report that there was an engagement at Warrenton, Va., yesterday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town. We were still holding it at the latest advices.

The rebel forces which have been engaged in the recent fights are mainly cavalry.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Under this head the *Times* of the 27th, gives the following:

The ruin of Friday afternoon and night, and Saturday last, in the vicinity of the Upper Rappahannock, served to swell the river so as to make it unfordable anywhere below the mountains, a few miles back of Warrenton Springs, which, of course, put a decided check upon the attempt of the rebel army on its western and southern bank to repeat their apparent attempts of Thursday and Friday last to cross the river in force. Nevertheless, the artillery firing at nearly all the fords, from Sulphur Springs to Kelly's Ford, was kept up on Saturday and yesterday with more or less spirit, but with no results that have been deemed sufficiently important to be reported here by persons coming from that quarter.

We hear that the Thirty-second New York, early on Saturday morning, crossed the river to the side occupied by the Confederates, and recrossed with definitely ascertained the capability of the ford, and with some loss from their engagement with the opposing enemy.

At the same time, at a different ford, a rebel brigade manœuvred in its way, and, as it said to have been mostly cut off from its friends on the other side, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward

The New York *Times* of the 25th publishes the following documents:

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HORACE GREELEY.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to have any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

Affairs at Cumberland Gap.

POSITION OF GEN. MORGAN—CONFEDERATES IN HIS FRONT AND REAR.

From the *Times* of the 27th we take the following:

A letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Cumberland Gap, August 19th, says: "The place is completely surrounded by the enemy. His pickets are within four miles of the Gap, and extend entirely across the mountain. Reliable reports state that Kirby Smith's army, 20,000 strong, under command of Major-General Morgan, and arriving from Knoxville. A heavy force has gone through Big Creek and Rogers Gap. Capt. Martin's company of Cavalry sent out to watch those Gaps, fought the advance guard of Kirby's Cavalry, six hundred strong, and was cut to pieces or scattered to the winds. Out of eighty men, but fifteen or twenty have come in. Colonel Hunter, of the Fifth Tennessee, station at Loudon, is surrounded, and will have to expect to starve us out, but Morgan will neither evacuate nor surrender. Supplies are now entirely cut off, and our only dependence is the forces sent to relieve us, not promptly arrived.

The latest intelligence from Cumberland Gap represents that General Morgan is in no immediate danger. He had provisions and forage enough to last him thirty days. He had reinforced his army to the extent of 5,000 men since, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold the position until assistance arrived. This assistance was being rapidly hurried forward

Attack on Fort Donelson.

From the summary of the New York *Times* of the 27th we take the following:

The rebels have tried their hands at recapturing Fort Donelson, but have failed. The fort, garrisoned by four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, under command of Major Nale, was attacked on Monday by the forces of rebels under Col. Woodward—the same which captured Clarksville—but the Ohio boys repulsed the assailants, killing and wounding thirty of them. The rebel force consisted of 450 infantry, 125 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

Aliens and the Draft

IMPORTANT DECISION BY SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British Charge d'Affaires

Department of State,
Washington, August 20, 1862.

Sir—Having informally understood from you that the British subjects who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and that this Department has never regarded an alien who may have merely declared his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character any such certificate of citizenship.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c., &c.

FROM EUROPE.

DISPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL.

England and the United States.

Attitude of the British Government.

The Northern papers of the 29th publish the following highly interesting letter received with the mail of the steamship Hibernian, which passed Father Point on the morning of the 26th ult.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR STUART.

Foreign Office, London,
July 28, 1862.

SIR—I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed the dispatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no authority to act upon which Her Majesty's Government were called upon to come to any conclusion.

Events subsequent to the date of Mr Seward's dispatch have shown that Her Majesty's Government, in declining to act upon the first of those points, were not mistaken.

Victories have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the neighborhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned.

These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while much private suffering and much public evil have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen Butler at New Orleans, bear evidence of the unceasing bitterness of the war.

The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr Seward in the dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and of social happiness which the civil war in a country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached the country that the Federal Government had called upon the inhabitants of the great American Union and recruited, and had made war on the Government of President Lincoln down to the present time, her Majesty's Government have pursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war.

Neither the loss of raw material of manufacture nor the distress of the working people, nor insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects attempting to leave ports from the Confederate States have been treated—have induced Her Majesty's Government to swerve in such from an impartial neutrality.

At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation, which the President speaks of in his message to the Congress of the United States namely, the bringing of this unnecessary and unprecedented war to a speedy close by reconciliation.

As to the course of opinion in the country, the President is aware that perfect freedom of comment is of all public events is the birthright of the people, a practice sanctioned by law and respected by the sincere friends of the Union.

I am, &c.,
RUSSELL.

Additional European Intelligence.

The New York papers of the 29th publish the following additional news from Europe:

Liverpool, Saturday evening, August 23.—The Cunard steamship Great Eastern sailed for New York at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with a large number of passengers and a full cargo.

London, Saturday evening, August 23.—The *Times* has an editorial condemning and deploring all Mr. Seward's pretensions in a late dispatch to Mr. Adams, and dissenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference on the part of England in the rebellion in the way of peace.

The true obstacle, it says, is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on, with all their might, the civil war among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States

[From the New York *Times*, 29th.]

The Rebels before Washington.

The news hemmed to reach us from Washington do not place the progress of our arms in an encouraging point of view, nor is it the story we would care to send away with the summer to-day. Notwithstanding the powerful concentration of Union forces along the Rappahannock, the result of a junction of McClellan with Burnside and Pope, our leaders seem to have been outgeneraled, our army is hunted and cut off wholly from Washington, and those communications and lines of retreat, which General Pope ridiculed, perhaps unjustly, are unhappily in the hands of the enemy. We are told of large bodies of rebels on the left bank of the Occoquan, at Fairfax, Centreville, Leesburg. One half of the New Jersey Brigade, after a gallant resistance, is rumored to have surrendered. A whole brigade 1500 strong, flung into the midst of the enemy without support or artillery to attend and save it. Government despatches have been captured; loaded trains have been seized in fact, the entire region from Bull Run to Edwards Ferry would appear to be at the mercy if not actually in possession of the rebels.

In approaching this extraordinary position of affairs it is hard to say which is more thoroughly unintelligible, the culpable carelessness, fatuity or negligence of the officers of the Union commanders, or the apparent recklessness of the rebels. There must be the grossest negligence somewhere to account for the ability of the enemy to move at pleasure and without the knowledge of our generals in any center he chooses to select for his operations, to throw in front, flank or rear of our lines to the coveted point, thither he goes without interruption, and the movement only becomes known at the Union headquarters when the new position has been fully occupied and defended. In this instance, it is true, the attempt may have been connived at on the Union side. It is quite possible when Gen Pope or Gen. Halleck may hereafter explain that it was because they knew the enemy to be entangling himself in meshes from which it would be difficult to escape, that they passively witnessed the change of base. For if it be true that the great body of the Confederate army now stands between the Rappahannock and the capital, there can be no doubt that it was planned itself within the certain stroke of our army, and can only save itself by dispersion or surrender. To talk of an advance into Maryland, whether the object be Washington or Baltimore, is simply fancy. Washington is entirely secure against the largest force they can hurl upon it, whether the attack come from the eastern or western bank of the Potomac. And to advance into a hostile country, with a powerful army pursuing and gradually surrounding their diminishing forces, whose numbers waste at every step of their progress, would be an ecstacy of madness, of which, however extreme their desperation, the rebels can hardly be capable. It can scarcely be doubted that the present movement receives its impulse from despair. The leaders of the conspiracy are constrained to stake everything upon a single venture. They aimed to reach and strike down Pope before McClellan joined him. They failed; and, as a return to Richmond without banners garnered with victory would be utter ruin, and the end of their tremendous experiment, there was nothing for it but to attempt the destruction of the two armies before their consolidation had been effected. They have, therefore, rushed madly to the rear of the Union lines. They abandon all routes of communication, and apparently all chances of retreat. The country they occupy is bare as a desert. The movement they may subsist on the stores of the Government depositories; but, when these are exhausted, they have the alternative of fighting with an antagonist superior in strength, and holding every surrounding position, or of unconditional surrender. We have had small reason to confide in the military ability of those commanding the army of Virginia; but if they fail now, with the enemy thus in their power, to throttle the rebellion, the rentable [illegible]

Movements of Jackson's Army.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

Jackson's army is reported to be moving in force up to Stottsville. The cavalry are scouring the Northern Maryland, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. Dix has ordered all non residents here to be enrolled, and in case of draft in their respective States an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States

[From the New York *Times*, 29th.]

The Rebels before Washington.

The news hemmed to reach us from Washington do not place the progress of our arms in an encouraging point of view, nor is it the story we would care to send away with the summer to-day. Notwithstanding the powerful concentration of Union forces along the Rappahannock, the result of a junction of McClellan with Burnside and Pope, our leaders seem to have been outgeneraled, our army is hunted and cut off wholly from Washington, and those communications and lines of retreat, which General Pope ridiculed, perhaps unjustly, are unhappily in the hands of the enemy. We are told of large bodies of rebels on the left bank of the Occoquan, at Fairfax, Centreville, Leesburg. One-half of the New Jersey Brigade, after a gallant resistance, is rumored to have surrendered. A whole brigade 1500 strong, flung into the midst of the enemy without support or artillery to attend and save it. Government despatches have been captured; loaded trains have been seized in fact, the entire region from Bull Run to Edwards Ferry would appear to be at the mercy if not actually in possession of the rebels.

In approaching this extraordinary position of affairs it is hard to say which is more thoroughly unintelligible, the culpable carelessness, fatuity or negligence of the officers of the Union commanders, or the apparent recklessness of the rebels. There must be the grossest negligence somewhere to account for the ability of the enemy to move at pleasure and without the knowledge of our generals in any center he chooses to select for his operations, to throw in front, flank or rear of our lines to the coveted point, thither he goes without interruption, and the movement only becomes known at the Union headquarters when the new position has been fully occupied and defended. In this instance, it is true, the attempt may have been connived at on the Union side. It is quite possible when Gen Pope or Gen. Halleck may hereafter explain that it was because they knew the enemy to be entangling himself in meshes from which it would be difficult to escape, that they passively witnessed the change of base. For if it be true that the great body of the Confederate army now stands between the Rappahannock and the capital, there can be no doubt that it was planned itself within the certain stroke of our army, and can only save itself by dispersion or surrender. To talk of an advance into Maryland, whether the object be Washington or Baltimore, is simply fancy. Washington is entirely secure against the largest force they can hurl upon it, whether the attack come from the eastern or western bank of the Potomac. And to advance into a hostile country, with a powerful army paraning and gradually surrounding their diminishing forces, whose numbers waste at every step of their progress, would be an ecstacy of madness, of which, however extreme their desperation, the rebels can hardly be capable. It can scarcely be doubted that the present movement receives its impulse from despair. The leaders of the conspiracy are constrained to stake everything upon a single venture. They aimed to reach and strike down Pope before McClellan joined him. They failed; and, as a return to Richmond without banners garnered with victory would be utter ruin, and the end of their tremendous experiment, there was nothing for it but to attempt the destruction of the two armies before their consolidation had been effected. They have, therefore, rushed madly to the rear of the Union lines. They abandon all routes of communication, and apparently all chances of retreat. The country they occupy is bare as a desert. The movement they may subsist on the stores of the Government depositories; but, when these are exhausted, they have the alternative of fighting with an antagonist superior in strength, and holding every surrounding position, or of unconditional surrender. We have had small reason to confide in the military ability of those commanding the army of Virginia; but if they fail now, with the enemy thus in their power, to throttle the rebellion, the rentable [illegible]

Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

The New York *Sun* of the 25th contains the following dispatch

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—U. S. Marshal Millward took Charles Ingersoll to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a phonographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of the report of Mr. Ingersoll's remarks in the speech of Saturday, which makes him say: "That the Government has raised the largest sums of money, and employed them to the worst purposes of any Government ever known; disgraced power that the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro and that a more corrupt government than that which now governs us was never in the United States, and has been established by foreign capitalists of the world—and that it is necessary to go to the other region of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in the Government of Lincoln."

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by Judge Cadwallader, returnable at noon to-morrow.

NOTE.—Some of the New York papers have mistaken this Ingersoll for his father. Charles Jared Ingersoll, the veteran statesman, died a few months ago. It is Charles Ingersoll who is under arrest.

The Minnesota Massacre.

GENERAL WAR WITH THE INDIANS AT HAND.

Washington, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received at the Post-Office Department, dated Salt Lake City, says:

A general war with all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri river is close at hand.

An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected. Nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government will prevent it.

The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles.

Gen. Pope's force is too small, and Colonel Connet's force of four hundred miles west is wholly inadequate.

Gen. Connet has gone to Fort Ruby. The Utah war news has created intense excitement here.

Later.—August 27.—The Secretary of War has just received the following dispatch:

Fort Kearney, August 26, P. M.
The Reuter closed to-day at [illegible]

[From the New York *Times*, 29th.]

Interesting from Memphis.

The New York *Times* of the 27th publishes the following

Memphis, Sunday, August 24.—No list of passengers by the Arcadia has yet been received. Mrs Robert Dale Owen and Mrs Richardson, wife of Captain Richardson, of Fifty-third Ohio, are to be married. It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

Breckinridge is reported to be moving his entire army to Stottsville. The cavalry are scouring the Northern Maryland, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

Gen. Dix has ordered all non residents here to be enrolled, and in case of draft in their respective States an appropriate draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.—Very fair, it is true, but still perceptibly warm. The temperature for the past week has shown no disposition to abate some what of the summer predilections as will be perceived from the subjoined record for the week ended at 12 M. on Sunday, the 7th instant:

Hour.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.
At 7 A. M.	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
At 12 M.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
At 3 P. M.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
At 6 P. M.	82	82	82	82	82	82	82

D. G. BENNETT.

The Provisions.—During the week, the average morning temperature was 82.30 at 7 A. M., 90 at 12 M., 90 at 3 P. M., 83.70 at 6 P. M., and the average at the whole week, 86.50. The nights have in some instances been sensibly cold and the mornings and evenings cool, almost without exception, have been cool and pleasant.

*The City