THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets, furniture, organs, mirrors, &c.; at 10½ o'clock, at the head of St. Joseph street, extra lemons; at 12 o'clock, at the corner of First and Levee streets, by Fisk's Warehouse, flour, corn, beans, and dried apples; at 1 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, corner of Front and Fulton streets, corn, oats, and beef; at 2 o'clock, at Fort St. Third District, pianos.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNDINE.—The steamship Cambria, Capt. Bonner, arrived at an early hour this morning from New York, which port she left in the afternoon of the 24th ult., with the following passengers:

Geo P Smith, Jas Hathaway, Sr J B Webster, S Lobman, A F Dunlap & Women, Mrs F B Collins, Mrs B Fisher, Mrs H F Hunt and 2 sons, M McMahon, W H Cooper, M A Hudson Jary, John Jary, X Lemon, John M. Ely, Jr, Geo Conover, C Bell, V Lespinasse, A Eichle, L Turnbbman, J Johnson, S Brown, 3 Cabin.

The Trade Wind, Captain Delaney, was advertised to leave New York on the 1st October. The Trade Wind is a regular packet, and if she leaves as advertised, we may expect her here by Thursday night.

R. T. Montgomery will commence this day the sale of the entire contents, including complete and elegant bar and ice fixtures of the Planters' Hotel, corner of Magazine and Julia streets, to be continued until the same is entirely sold. Especial attention of those wishing to purchase fine furniture, elegant carpets, mirrors, table and glassware cutlery, a very superior piano, and splendid curtains, &c., is directed to the sale. This hotel has recently been refurnished, and the articles are consequently slightly used.

The sales this day by R. T. Montgomery, on the Levee and at warehouse, are quite important to the produce dealers, and their attention is particularly called to them. At 10½ o'clock, will be sold, ex steamer Cambria, feet of St. Joseph street, 50 boxes extra and fresh lemons. At 12 o'clock, at Fisk's Warehouse, corner First street and the Levee, Fourth District, flour, corn, beans and dried apples. At 1 o'clock, at the Delta Warehouse, corn, oats and beef. At 2 o'clock, at Fort 36, Third District, 300 barrels Long Island Mercer potatoes.

The attention of buyers is called to the auction advertisements of D. E. Morphy, for this day, of mackerel, at the Star Warehouse, and oak sole leather, at No. 47 Magazine street.

News from Southern Sources.

Southern Account of the Battle of Antietam.

We take from the New York *Herald* of the 27th the following account of the battle of Antietam, published by Richmond papers:

[From the Richmond Dispatch, September 24.]

Our people have been spoiled so thoroughly by the almost succession of victories that have marked the progress of our arms for the last four months, that they hear even the appearance of a reverse with less patience than we had a right to expect from the same men whose gentle fortitude, at a time when our city was actually beleaguered by the enemy, made them the admiration of the world. It is proper, then, to institute an examination into the facts of our position, in order to ascertain what real ground there may be for discouragement in the present state of affairs.

It appears, then, that on Sunday, 14th September, the corps of D. H. Hill was attacked by the entire force of McClellan; that after an obstinate resistance one wing was forced to give ground; that it retreated slowly, fighting as it fell back, and was never routed; that it was reinforced by Longstreet, recovered all it had lost, and slept upon the field of battle; that then Lee, having come up, removed the two corps to a position in the rear at Sharpsburg; that Monday and Tuesday were spent in manœuvring at long range; that on Wednesday a general battle was fought, in which Gen. Lee obtained a decided advantage; and that on Thursday evening, peacefully at his leisure, he withdrew his army across the Potomac without being molested by the enemy. This last fact is sufficient to prove that he could not at least have been very badly beaten; for the Yankee papers, anticipating such a movement, proclaimed in advance that he would certainly be destroyed in attempting to pass that river.

But there are other facts to show that he by no means withdrew because he was beaten. A young officer who was in the battle of Wednesday, and who came to this city Sunday in charge of the remains of General Starke, who was killed, says that our army slept on the battle field Wednesday night, fully expecting, and fully prepared to attack the enemy next morning, but when morning came he was no where to be seen. His bald abandoned all his positions and left for parts unknown. Not a man was to be seen. Scouts sent out in various directions, were unable to discover any tidings of him. The woods were shelled in all directions, but with not any effect. It is evident then, that, he had gone off in the night. Had either succeeded off Berkley fashion, or had withdrawn to operate on some other portion of our line. Gen. Lee believed he had passed his flank, to make a movement on Harper's Ferry, and put in his rear. He resolved to anticipate him. He therefore fell back to a position on this side of the river, where he is prepared to thwart any movement he may attempt to make. Surely, there is nothing like a check, far less a defeat, in all this. On the contrary, it is evident that we were victorious on Wednesday. We acted on the defensive. The enemy tried a whole day to drive us from our position. He utterly failed. We held our position, and slept on the ground, ready to renew the contest the next day. He not only made no more attempts to drive us from our position, but abandoned his own in the night, in every appearance of having despaired of beating us. This is a renewal of the incidents recorded of the battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary war, when our troops slept on their arms and found the British gone in the morning. Our total loss in the battle is not down at 5000, probably an exaggerated estimate, which would cover the entire casualties from Sunday to Wednesday night inclusive. That of the enemy is stated by eye witnesses to have been several times greater. It should not be confined that McClellan left his dead and wounded behind him—a sure proof that he was defeated.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 24.]

The news received yesterday fully sustains the idea that army under General Lee recrossed the Potomac on Friday last, and is now on the south bank of the river. The reports heretofore received, and which we were inclined to credit, that only a portion of the army had recrossed, prove not to have been well founded. From gentlemen who arrived last evening from the immediate vicinity of the army, we are assured that the whole column crossed, and the crossing was effected without the slightest attempt of the enemy to obstruct our passage.

Of the desperate and bloody battle of Wednesday, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, we have very little additional particulars. Hon. A. R. Boteler, who participated in the fight as an aid of Gen. Jackson, arrived here last night. He represents the engagement as resulting decidedly in our favor, and the victory obtained by our forces, if not complete, at least gorgeous and satisfactory. He left the army on Friday, after the larger portion of it had crossed the river. He speaks in the most hopeful and cheering manner of the operations of our forces in Maryland and the lower Valley, and undertakes the belief that the enemy will renounce any serious attempt at invasion for some time to come. Our troops were buoyant in spirits, and ready and eager to meet the foe again.

A VICTORY AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

[From the Richmond Examiner, September 26.]

We have it in our power to announce this morning another signal victory for the Confederate arms, at the same time regret to be obliged to say that our knowledge of the recent movements and present position of the main body of our forces is still vague and uncertain. We feel assured, from information gathered from trustworthy sources, that the outpatrols in some where beyond the Potomac and close upon the heels of McClellan's shattered army, but upon what route and at what exact point we have not been able to ascertain. But that Generals Jackson was at Shepherd's town last Sunday and there encountered and routed a hasty column of the enemy, and subsequently pursued its scattered regiments into Maryland, is not beyond question by the following despatch, which was received yesterday by the War Department from Colonel Davidson, commander of the military post of Staunton:

Staunton, Virginia, September 22.—Dispatches just received from Winchester, dated the 21st, state that the enemy crossed ten thousand men over the river at Shepardstown, when he was immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed.

The loss of the enemy is very heavy; ours is slight. Quite a number of arms were taken. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland.

M. B. Davidson, Colonel, &c.

Gentlemen who arrived here last evening from the scene of the above battle, report that the slaughter among the enemy was terrible. Their account of the affair is that one column of the enemy, ten thousand strong, having crossed the Virginia side, were attacked and almost literally cut to pieces by General Jackson. That another strong force of the enemy, attempting to come to the rescue of the first, were, while fording the river, opened on by our artillery and moved down in quintuplet. They withstood our fire but a few moments before breaking and fleeing in utter rout to the Maryland shore. Our forces made quick pursuit, and as best accounts were pouring the enemy slowly, and leaving him his rear a murderous fire. It is told upon the same authority that we had taken five thousand prisoners.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER BATTLE AT SHARPSBURG.

A rumor reached here at a late hour last night that another great battle had been fought at Sharpsburg, in which the Confederates were again completely victorious. After diligent inquiry, we were unable to trace the rumor to any authentic source.

ORIGIN OF THE BATTLE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 24.]

It is stated, upon seemingly good authority, that the President yesterday received a letter from General Lee, in which the latter stated that in the battle of Sharpsburg the shock of battle was the most tremendous that had ever occurred upon this continent, and that the result was the severest and the most damaging that the enemy had received in the whole campaign.

The enemy confess to a loss of ten thousand killed and wounded, which, taking into account their notorious determination to represent the truth, may safely be doubled. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will, it is now believed, not exceed five thousand.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRICE AND BOONSCRAFT.

Tuka, Mississippi, via Mobile, September 22, 1862.—The right wing of the army, under General Rosecrans, eight thousand strong, crossed the Tennessee yesterday afternoon, on the Bonton road, driving in our pickets.

General Price immediately ordered General Herbert to move with his own and Martin's brigades against them, and went himself upon the field, accompanied by General Maclin. Then was advancing in line of battle about a mile south of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle opened. Discovering that the enemy was in force, General Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's division. They came forward at double quick, but did not reach the field until the enemy had commenced back from every position more than six hundred yards, with the loss of over fifty prisoners and five pieces of artillery. Darkness prevented further pursuit, and Little's division is encamped on the field.

Our loss is killed, wounded and missing will reach two hundred and fifty. General Little was killed. Colonels Whitfield, Gilmore and Mowery were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, General Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous evening, and the army left Iuka between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing off the captured stores. The attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard was repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was only one man. The Third Louisiana, Whitfield's Legion, and Third Texas cavalry behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were the greatest sufferers in the fight on Friday. Their colonels were all wounded.

The War in Kentucky.

The papers of the 23d September contain the following:

FIGHTS IN KENTUCKY.—A BOME GUARD SURPRISED—REBELS REPORTED TO GARRARD.

BURLE REPULSES SEADON'S SMALL GUARD.

Louisville, Ky., September 21.—A dispatch from Lagrange to-day, says the rebel Captain Seadon, with 200 rebel cavalry, attacked at New Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under Robert Morris. The latter, without firing a gun, surprised his men, horses and three hundred stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful. Another dispatch has just reached here, saying that the rebels subsequently burned New Castle.

Shepardsville advises my that Colonel Grunger's command at that place was attacked today by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Grunger repulsed them, killing 7 and taking 39 prisoners. On the 20th instant Lieut. Col. Wood, with four hundred and fifty Federal cavalry attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed the Gwathmey eight hundred rebels, under Col Martin, who lost 38 killed and 50 wounded. Our loss was 9 killed and 18 wounded. We captured their army stores and seven days' provisions.

Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Van Dorn's force attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave, on Thursday evening, upon which Gen. Bragg is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river near Bardstown ferry. No other particulars have resulted.

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"The women and children will prepare to leave without delay.

"Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes.

"Forage on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a state of excitement in consequence of the approach of the rebel forces.

Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within forty-eight hours.

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

Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1 Half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The city to-day presents quite a martial appearance.

The stores are closed, and the military are relieving citizens of property to labor in the intrenchments.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are forming a regiment here.

The guerrilla S. B. Johnson is testing as Brigadier General at Hopkinsville, endeavoring the Confederate Government up, and keeping contributions upon Union men.

The Journal is informed that the advanced forces of Kirmphry Marshall reached Shelbyville last evening.

Nothing further communicable by telegraph has occurred during the last eighty six hours.

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The enemy seemed to be contemplating at Bloomfield.

About 12,000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River, on the Bardstown road.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity when the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result. General Nelson is confident that he can hold this position against any odds until the approaching national reinforcements shall arrive.

Col. W. B. Reid, of Crittenden's staff; Col. Hobbaugh, of Alex. McCook's staff; and Lieut. Rockwell, of Buell's staff, have just arrived.

No portion of the rebel army is known to be this side of Bardstown.

MIDNIGHT.

Gen. Buell has just arrived.

Gen. Nelson has issued an order permitting to morrow a general resignation of business, the mustering of passes in local citizens, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from military duty.

RECOCUPATION OF HUNTSONVILLE.

Louisville, Wednesday, September 24.—On the 17th our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry, under McCook, drove 3000 rebel cavalry out of Hendersville, without any national loss. The rebels had a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel. Our forces had slight skirmishing all along the road thitherward, capturing numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. Ed McCook, of Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade of Second Indiana, First and Third Kentucky, was at Hendersonville last night, on his way up. He reports he killed 47 rebels in the aggregate, and, in conjunction with Kennett's command, took 1300 rebel prisoners and 94 wagon loads of provisions.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th has the subjoined:

Louisville, September 25—Midnight.—The corps of Buell and Bragg left Lebanon, Tuesday, and Carthage respectively on the 21st. Buell following the rear and Bragg the chord of a circle. Our army travel 261 and Bragg's 226 miles. Buell got into Northern Kentucky one day ahead of Bragg, notwithstanding the intervening season of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Colonel Wilder, of the 17th Indiana, has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for one hundred and twenty six privates.

Rumors crowding some excitement are about, of the movement of two divisions of Bragg's army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

To the People of Louisville.—The insolent and unprincipled enemies of our State and nation are moving in force upon this city. Of this there is no longer a shadow of doubt. If they shall be enabled to make good their purpose to take possession of the commercial emporium of the State, consequences will follow that will be deplored by every patriot. Now is the time for every friend of his country, its constitution and its laws, to rally to their support. Not a moment is to be lost. Manliness and patriotism alike point out to every one the path of duty, and it is scarcely heard that no man who values the peace of the State, the safety of the city, the repose of his family and the integrity of the Commonwealth, will falter now in the discharge of the duty which devolves upon him as a citizen of Kentucky, and a friend of that glorious Union which has come down to us sanctified by so many glorious recollections and freighted with such inestimable blessings.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, call upon the citizens of Louisville, young and old, to rally to the defence of their homes, their city and their families. Attach yourselves, with such arms as you have, to the military forces which, under the gallant Nelson, are designated to peril their lives in your defence. Patriotism will be contagious; you, where you can be of service and acquire distinction. This appeal is not made to you as a mere matter of form; its necessity is imperative, and the safety of the city of Louisville demands it. I repeat, then, let not a moment be lost. Loyal citizenship urges every man to do his duty at this momentous crisis in her history. Patriotism more I invoke you to arms! Resist your enemies to the death, and, joining yourselves upon the right, rely upon the God of battles and the justice of your cause for success.

Upon the city of Louisville, this 22d day of September, 1862.

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By the Governor—D. G. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

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Business is becoming quite active. No liquors are allowed to be sold. Refugees are rapidly returning.

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Maryland and Virginia.

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Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Tuesday Evening, September 21.

The firing heard last night in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to be a skirmish between a regiment of rebel cavalry.

The rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night, into Maryland at that point, with the exception of a regiment of infantry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back with 20 mounted cavalry attached, at New Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under Robert Morris. The latter, without firing a gun, surprised his men, horses and three hundred stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful. Another dispatch has just reached here, saying that the rebels subsequently burned New Castle.

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Col. W. B. Reid, of Crittenden's staff; Col. Hobbaugh, of Alex. McCook's staff; and Lieut. Rockwell, of Buell's staff, have just arrived.

No portion of the rebel army is known to be this side of Bardstown.

MIDNIGHT.

Gen. Buell has just arrived.

Gen. Nelson has issued an order permitting to morrow a general resignation of business, the mustering of passes in local citizens, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from military duty.

RECOCUPATION OF HUNTSONVILLE.

Louisville, Wednesday, September 24.—On the 17th our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry, under McCook, drove 3000 rebel cavalry out of Hendersville, without any national loss. The rebels had a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel. Our forces had slight skirmishing all along the road thitherward, capturing numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. Ed McCook, of Second Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade of Second Indiana, First and Third Kentucky, was at Hendersonville last night, on his way up. He reports he killed 47 rebels in the aggregate, and, in conjunction with Kennett's command, took 1300 rebel prisoners and 94 wagon loads of provisions.

The New York *Herald* of the 26th has the subjoined:

Louisville, September 25—Midnight.—The corps of Buell and Bragg left Lebanon, Tuesday, and Carthage respectively on the 21st. Buell following the rear and Bragg the chord of a circle. Our army travel 261 and Bragg's 226 miles. Buell got into Northern Kentucky one day ahead of Bragg, notwithstanding the intervening season of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Colonel Wilder, of the 17th Indiana, has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for one hundred and twenty six privates.

Rumors crowding some excitement are about, of the movement of two divisions of Bragg's army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

To the People of Louisville.—The insolent and unprincipled enemies of our State and nation are moving in force upon this city. Of this there is no longer a shadow of doubt. If they shall be enabled to make good their purpose to take possession of the commercial emporium of the State, consequences will follow that will be deplored by every patriot. Now is the time for every friend of his country, its constitution and its laws, to rally to their support. Not a moment is to be lost. Manliness and patriotism alike point out to every one the path of duty, and it is scarcely heard that no man who values the peace of the State, the safety of the city, the repose of his family and the integrity of the Commonwealth, will falter now in the discharge of the duty which devolves upon him as a citizen of Kentucky, and a friend of that glorious Union which has come down to us sanctified by so many glorious recollections and freighted with such inestimable blessings.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, call upon the citizens of Louisville, young and old, to rally to the defence of their homes, their city and their families. Attach yourselves, with such arms as you have, to the military forces which, under the gallant Nelson, are designated to peril their lives in your defence. Patriotism will be contagious; you, where you can be of service and acquire distinction. This appeal is not made to you as a mere matter of form; its necessity is imperative, and the safety of the city of Louisville demands it. I repeat, then, let not a moment be lost. Loyal citizenship urges every man to do his duty at this momentous crisis in her history. Patriotism more I invoke you to arms! Resist your enemies to the death, and, joining yourselves upon the right, rely upon the God of battles and the justice of your cause for success.

Upon the city of Louisville, this 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES F. MORRISON.

By the Governor—D. G. Wickliffe, Secretary of State.

The New York *Herald* of the 27th publishes the following latest intelligence:

Louisville, September 26, 1862.—The story of Brigadier-General Dumont being under arrest for killing back wounded orders is false.

General Dumont neither fell back without orders nor has he been arrested; but, on the contrary, has been assigned to the command of a division.

Captain Morris, of the Clinton County Home Guards, a few days since attacked C. Ferguson's guerrilla band, killing Ferguson and fifteen others.

Bragg's pickets were at Middletown, twelve miles from here. It is said they withdrew on the approach of our pickets.

Bragg's main body is reported as moving towards Salt River.

Franklin advises my that no rebels are there, except a few sick ones, and those at Lexington are supposed to be evacuating.

Bragg's forces are encamped at Shelbyville, in force, but blocked up, still day, with Buell's forces pushing through to the camping ground in the vicinity.

Hotels and other public houses are crowded to overflowing. The market is almost bare of the necessaries of life, from producers and market people being checked by the rigid system of passes.

Business is becoming quite active. No liquors are allowed to be sold. Refugees are rapidly returning.

The New York *Sun* of the 23d of September publishes the following:

Maryland and Virginia.

From Gen. McClellan's Army—Sharpsburg Occupied into Maryland and Martinsburg—Advance of our Forces—Three Divisions Crossed the Potomac—The Rebels Marching South. Their Headquarters Winchester, Va.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Tuesday Evening, September 21.

The firing heard last night in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to be a skirmish between a regiment of rebel cavalry.

The rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night, into Maryland at that point, with the exception of a regiment of infantry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back with 20 mounted cavalry attached, at New Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under Robert Morris. The latter, without firing a gun, surprised his men, horses and three hundred stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful. Another dispatch has just reached here, saying that the rebels subsequently burned New Castle.

Shepardsville advises my that Colonel Grunger's command at that place was attacked today by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Grunger repulsed them, killing 7 and taking 39 prisoners. On the 20th instant Lieut. Col. Wood, with four hundred and fifty Federal cavalry attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed the Gwathmey eight hundred rebels, under Col Martin, who lost 38 killed and 50 wounded. Our loss was 9 killed and 18 wounded. We captured their army stores and seven days' provisions.

Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Van Dorn's force attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave, on Thursday evening, upon which Gen. Bragg is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river near Bardstown ferry. No other particulars have resulted.

LATER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE—BRAGG ESCAPES FROM SHELL, AND MARCHING ON LOUISVILLE—AWFUL LOOKED FOR WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Louisville, Ky., September 21.—Gen. Bragg's forces have emerged from those of Gen. Buell, and are now overall home already, marching rapidly upon Louisville.

Major General Nelson is making arrangements to defend the city to the last. He has just issued the following order:

"The women and children will prepare to leave without delay.

"Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes.

"Forage on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a state of excitement in consequence of the approach of the rebel forces.

Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within forty-eight hours.

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

Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1 Half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The city to-day presents quite a martial appearance.

The stores are closed, and the military are relieving citizens of property to labor in the intrenchments.

Refugees from the interior of Kentucky are forming a regiment here.

The guerrilla S. B. Johnson is testing as Brigadier General at Hopkinsville, endeavoring the Confederate Government up, and keeping contributions upon Union men.

The Journal is informed that the advanced forces of Kirmphry Marshall reached Shelbyville last evening.

Nothing further communicable by telegraph has occurred during the last eighty six hours.

LATE AND ENGAGEMENT.

BUELL'S ARMY NEAR AT HAND—ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

Louisville, Wednesday, September 24—11 P. M.—The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great relaxation at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Gen. Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt River.

The enemy seemed to be contemplating at Bloomfield.

About 12,000 of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River, on the Bardstown road.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity when the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result. General Nelson is confident that he can hold this position against any odds until the approaching national reinforcements shall arrive.

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