THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

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THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT MONDAY) BY

FRANC. M. PAUL.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 14th, 1862.

A

Alexander Mc
Anderson Ass
Alexander J D
Abbott Martin
Anderson Dr Wm
Allen H S
Allen E A
Adams S
Augustus W B
Adair A J
Ainsworth G C
Adkison Wm J
Alexander Rachel
Bend E
Bigbee J M
Bethea N J
Bridgeer M
Brooks G W
Browning F M
Baxter J W
B
Bohannon Jas C
Boykin J W
Burke M
Baker H F
Brown C F
Brumbelow J H
Bindsworth John
Benford G C
Berksdale J F
Brackett W J
Beard J H
Barnes R B
Barkley R
Blair W T
Barkley J A
Bryan Mrs Caroline
C
Corbin J C
Clements T J
Cargal L B
Carrol S H
Conley John
Checks J T
Caruthers Rob
Cruse A
Cooper J F
Casey Jonn
Coulter S
Crow J F
Cathy W D
Cline A
Carson T R
Carmody B M
Chandler M R
Cockrell A W
Campbell T B
Cooper J
Caldwell C C
Coon Jno
Coker Mrs Mollie
Curran Mrs Bettie
Cross Mrs Jane T H
Carter Miss Caroline
Carter Miss Sarah
Chumble Miss M
Conner Miss S B
D
Dixon E
Dickson A E
Desmore G W
Damon J A
Davenport Prof W E
Dawson A H H
Dukes A M
Davis E T
Denny R D
Davis Jack
Dunkin S
Darnan W R
Douglass J P
Dunkon W C
Dubroidy L M
E
Ethridge A
Egger J W
Ebew W T
Earley R W
F
Fundebrook R R
Fletcher Aaron
Foster T
Foster M G
Ferguson A H
Farnsworth J L
Fulghum E T
Frith F M
Frith T H
Ferguson W
Fritz P A
Farmer J F M
G
Green M W
Gunter S H
Griffin G S
Gage R M
Griggs J W
Goodwin A J
Green E
Gafford W D
Gregory J
Galcier S C
Givens S W
Garsin R
Griger J D
Griffin J E
G
Hatteway W T
Howard C N
Hayd R H
Hunt W T
Ham E R
Howard J M
Holts J R
Hudson C
Huffingham J
Heartsfield W G
Hammond S E
Hyde J J
Hamilton A J
Hargrove M N
Heyden J L
Heffleman Jno
Hodgson G P
Holman D
Howard J L
Hasea G L
Holland W M
Hope H
Hendricks J M
Hodges D
Holmes J E C
Hall L J A
Hopkins Z
Hale Mrs M J
Hardin Miss L P
I
Inge W M
Ivey A W
J
Jones Geo H
Johnson Rev W C
Johnson Albert
Johnson Cyrus
Jefcoat J J
Jernigan J C
Jordan Jackson
Jones E J
K
Kemp G W
Kicker J M
Koen L J
Kusee M S
Kusee T J Jr
Keen H
Kurt W L
King S C
Keddon W D
Kidsow J T
L
Lewis F N
Lambert M
Locke J W
Low & Co
Latham Jno
Lagrain W H
Lamb M
Lamb Rufus R
Lyon J E
Lacy, W B
Lewis T D
Letenbee D C
Leath James H
Lott J E
Luster J B
Leake W S
M
Mathews M
Mangum W C
May F
May Alb't
Malox R B
Madurson J
Mitchell D G
Merry R J
Masters B
Morgan M M
Moore J L
Miner H W
Mann J C
Morgan J M E
Martin W M
Mart W H
Meeks W
McDonald J A
McDaniel A H
McGee Jas A
McDougal J A
McDaniel Jno
McIntyre W W
McLond, H B
McKee W D
McCoy A W
Martin Mrs Mary
McAlister Mrs P
Murphy Mrs Caroline
N
Nelums Berry
Nelson S B
O
Oneel Miss S J
Oneal John H
O'Bryant Warren & Clarke
P
Park J A
Phillips Jno C
Pickett Jno
Pritchett J T
Paisley J T
Powell Miss Julia
Pigion Jno C
Potts Jas B
Parker Geo
Pong Saml
Powers B
Posey D
Pattu J N
Pennington Wm
Post P D
Pyram Wm Sen
Parks A
Parker M L J
R
Rudsill W M
Robinson R H
Roseelle O
Rent M
Rankins W W
Rice H L
Rowell W S
Reynolds M
Richardson H H
S
Smith Jackson
Smith Jno
Smith Rev A F
A
B W
C W
Adlo
W G
Scruggs R S
Saunders Jno
Sitch Robt
Saunders G W
do Jno J
Spradlin A M
Spray J M
Stallings J
Savage D K
Stone G
Scagers T
Sharkey Y
Sept Jos
Shacklett R
Sp ford Hon H
Sewell C C
Sellman D F
Scott Winfield
Spede D
Sims J H
Saussbery J G
T
Teames W G
Tyer J S
Thomas Jno M
do Wm M
do Jno P
do Jas
do L A
Turnbull J H
Thurman Z
Turner C C
Thornton W W
Tillet Jno W
Tucker D
Turner F P
Townsend N
Thompson H W
Tucker A J
Todd Miss Sallie E
Thomas Mrs E J
do do E J
V
Vining Frank
Vaught D W
Vaughanmen C
Vance R H
Villard Mrs T
W
Whaley E
Wynne V W
Whitley Jas
Wiley John M
West T W
Wilson B
Walker S G
Whitworth P H
Weper Rev E E
Ward C V
Wiggins Jas R
Woolsey E P
Warren T C
Wise Andrew
Watts W G
Waters L R
Westbrook W H
Wiseman W H
Ward Geo F
Wicks C F
West G
Whitsey R
Wootan H
Watson Jno E
Wade Jno
Watkins Jno R
Williams Jno N
do Thomas L
Waddill V J
Watts D
Walker D A
Williams James (serv't)
Wilson Miss Mary
Wakins Miss Nancy
Watermouse Mrs E
Y
Yates D. T W
Yeates E W

H. T. PHILLIPS, P. M.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Memphis let off easy.

The "Union savers," of Memphis, are still striving to arrange affairs in the city to their satisfaction. Another meeting was held at the mayor's office on Saturday evening, in which the old quacks, headed by the traitors Nabers and Grandy, participated. General Sherman addressed the audience in a conversational way, at length, when Dr. Grandy felt himself inspired to offer the following:

Resolved, That as citizens of Memphis, adjoining the Constitution of the United States, we respectfully request, that General W. T. Sherman require all persons over the age of twenty-one in this city, to take the oath of allegiance, or leave the city in ——— days.

General Sherman responded by informing Dr. G., that he had no power to enforce such orders, as he had instructions from higher authority not to issue such orders. This set the doctor back a little, and when called upon to a speech, he gave notice that he would preach the next day at the Second Presbyterian church.

Major Sharp made a motion that a committee of ten be appointed to correspond with Judge Catron, about appointing county officers to convict and dispose the State and county taxes. R. Hough, J. Oridridge, J. M. Toncey, Major Sharp, L. C. Norvell, B. F. C. Brooks, G. P. Ware, Dr R. C. Grandy, were appointed on the committee. The committee was requested to meet at the mayor's office on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Dr. Brooks made a stirring speech of his persecution during the Confederate reign in this city, and also stated that persons who were wounded while in the Confederate army in this city, were now holding lucrative positions under the Federal government.

The citizens of the Confederates in this city on Sunday, after the reception of the glorious news from Kentucky, are represented by several gentlemen to have been exceedingly boisterous, notwithstanding they were surrounded by a vindictive enemy. Gratulations were heard, and smiling countenances met, on all hands; and not unfrequently cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Confederacy awoke the stillness of the Sabbath. On the other hand the Federal invaders, and their few voluntary resident sympathizers, were correspondingly depressed, and made no attempt to suppress the joy which appeared to be almost universal.

No estimate of the Federal force left in the city is made higher than three thousand. General Hurlbert's division commenced their march eastward on Friday night, and continued to leave during Saturday. His force was estimated at six thousand. The devastation was supposed to be thorough. Several transports were sent to Helena to bring up troops. This was supposed by some that contemplating an evacuation the army of Curtis was first to be removed; by others it was thought the movement was to strengthen the forces in the city. The latter supposition is most probably correct.

The *Union Appeal* has been suppressed. The *Bulletin* of Sunday morning says: The nature of the remarks which led to the suppression of the *Union Appeal*, and the removal from the city of its editor, Mr Cazaran, who, we are informed, is gone North, may be inferred from the following, which we copy from an editorial printed for the number of the paper suppressed:

"The government is not the Constitution, therefore we don't praise the Constitution. The Constitution says one thing; Washington, Madison, Jefferson said the same thing when they presided. But the present government says and does different and contrary things. Now we are loyal to the government, and therefore say Washington, Madison and Jefferson lied, and that the President tells the truth and does right, in spite of the Constitution.

"Pursuant to the fifth article of the Constitution, article four of articles in addition," etc., made it unconstitutional to do certain things. Dislodge men cry out at the government for doing those things. We say the outcry is wrong, because if we look around us, from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Ohio, we see the doing of these things is a blessing to the country, and has indicated the superior wisdom of the present administration over that of Washington or Jefferson. Judging from the evils conferred on the country by an adherence to the Constitution in days gone by, and the benefits and great amount of glory, military, etc., shed upon the country by Messrs Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Welles and Cameron, reading of the arrest of Mahoney and Ingersoll, and others, we pay enthusiastically, let the past and its promises be forgotten, stick to the present, let the Constitution do what Banks desired the Union to do—"slide," and for the sake of our country's credit, humanity and peace, speak we in terms of adoration of the government so ably saving the Union from the rebellion at home, and upholding our renown abroad."

The *Bulletin* adds that the office has been closed. We hope the authorities will keep the premises in good order, as we confidently expect to resume our old quarters in a short time.

Federal Raid in Hernando.

Hernando was occupied by a detachment of Federal cavalry from Memphis, on Saturday morning last. We learn that they confined their operations to stealing a score of negroes, making prisoners of a number of citizens, and capturing one of our rangers. Among the citizens were Messrs. W. B. Greenlaw, and Woodward, of Memphis, and a Mr. Thompson, who formerly kept the Malta restaurant on Shelby street, of the same city. The whole party were sent forward to Memphis under charge of a Lieutenant and sixteen men, while the remainder of the detachment marched in another direction. Mr. Woodward escaped by a ruse and some tall running, a few miles from Hernando. On reaching the vicinity of the Nonconnah creek, a few miles from Memphis, the party was fired upon by a squad of Blythe's men, and the Lieutenant and Mr. Thompson were killed. The Feds scampered in every direction, and we are glad to learn that the whole of the prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

The Memphis Bulletin says that "as a punishment for the unmilitary manner of the lieutenant's death, four or five houses were set fire to, and other damage done." If our forces are assured of this outrage a fearful retribution will follow. The names of the sufferers are not given.—*Grenada Appeal*

According to the census of San Francisco, the population is 90,000.

Latest News from the North.

Crossing of our Army into Maryland—Occupation of Frederick and Hagerstown—Our Army under Jackson Advancing into Pennsylvania—Tremendous Excitement and Panic in the North, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 13.]

Through the very polite attention of a gentleman, to whom we have frequently been indebted for similar favours, we have been placed in possession of Baltimore papers of the 9th inst. The news is very important, and leaves no doubt of our army being in Pennsylvania. We give a full report of events below.

The Advance of our Army into Pennsylvania.

The Northern papers report that our army had taken possession of Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland, and was moving against Pennsylvania. Jackson is reported as leading the column. The Baltimore papers of the 9th, after reviewing the latest news up to the hour of going to press, says:

The reports as to the location of the rebel invading forces in Maryland are so diverse and contradictory that they can only be explained on the supposition that their several divisions have gone in different directions. One account states that their main army, after passing out of Frederick city, turned off towards Hagerstown, and that their advance reached there yesterday morning. From other sources we learn that the pickets have been extended twenty miles this side of Frederick, and have also appeared in the vicinity of Westminster. Against all this we have a dispatch from Harrisburg stating that the rebels have taken possession of Hanover, in Pennsylvania. Hanover is on a branch railroad and is eighteen miles southwest of York, Pennsylvania, and thirty-five miles south of Harrisburg. It is situated in the midst of a splendid agricultural country. If the rebels have reached Hanover, it must only be their cavalry, who knowing the unprotected state of the country, could move about with impunity as well as rapidity. The same dispatch says that the report of their advance on Hagerstown is unfounded, and that the object of the rebels appears to be to enter Pennsylvania in force. Their appearance near Hanover is supposed to be for the purpose of reaching and destroying the Northern Central railroad. Extensive arrangements for the defence of Pennsylvania are making, and General Andrew Porter, of General McClellan's staff has reached Harrisburg for the purpose of aiding in the disposition of the forces.

The latest dispatch from Harrisburg states that at six o'clock last evening the head of the rebel advance was twelve miles from Hanover.

With regard to the position of our own troops who under General McClellan, are following up the rebels, we have no information except that they are moving rapidly forward in large force and excellent spirits.

The Baltimore *American* editorially:

The intelligence we have this morning indicates that our surmises yesterday that a division of the rebels army had taken a western route towards Hagerstown, were correct. We have now tidings that Hagerstown is occupied, and that the great body of the loyal citizens have been compelled to flee towards Chambersburg.

When the enemy moves from Frederick towards Hagerstown it is virtually turning his back on Baltimore and Washington, and moving to a point where he can reach the Potomac river at Williamsport by a march of but seven miles.

Whilst his infantry has partly moved west, his cavalry is scouring through the border of York county, Pennsylvania, and it may well be imagined that destruction and devastation is marking the line of his progress.

The artillery of the enemy is doubtless retained in Frederick and Montgomery counties to protect the rear against the advance of General McClellan.

The Latest—Our Army on the Pennsylvania Border.

The news of our army advancing into Pennsylvania was generally believed. The Baltimore papers contain the following dispatches in regard to this rumoured movement:

The train of cars from York this morning reports that the rebels had not yet entered York county, though they were reported in force at Emmitsburg, directly on the line, and not more than eight miles from Gettysburg.

As to the reports concerning their approach to Westminster, we learn by the cars that morning that the nearest approach to that place was the stationing of rebel pickets six miles from Union Bridge. There were no signs of an advance in that direction.

That the rebels intend to advance on Gettysburg there seemed to be no doubt.

There was no rebel troops or pickets yet at Hanover, though they were reported to be not many miles distant.

"CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Sept. 9 1 o'clock, A. M.—A scout reached Hagerstown last evening, who left Middletown (18 miles southeast) at 5 o'clock. He reports that the enemy were there in considerable force, and advancing.

All the rolling stock of the railroad has been removed from Hagerstown, and the telegraph office evacuated there and opened at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, from which place scouts and messengers will be sent. Further intelligence is expected soon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—The correspondent of the *Press*, writing from Sykesville, Maryland, yesterday, says he has just left Monrovia on account of the approach of the rebels—a party of their cavalry entering there on Sunday. Many speculations were rife relative to the movements of Jackson. Some say he is on his way with a large army to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburg and York, and is now near Hanover; whilst others assert that he has marched to Westminster and will move on Baltimore in that direction. Others assert that this latter movement is merely a feint to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania.

Great excitement in Pennsylvania—preparations for the defence of Harrisburg—our army moving forward.

The advance of our army into Maryland had pronounced the greatest excitement along the Pennsylvania border. A dispatch from Harrisburg says:

The greatest excitement exists throughout York and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, as well as at Harrisburg and throughout the Susquehanah region and the Cleveland valley. The rumors were wild and contradictory, but there seemed to be no doubt that the enemy's cavalry had entered York county. Troops were rapidly concentrating along the line to meet the invader. The farmers were sending their women and children, as well as their cattle, away, and were arming for the defence of their homes against any cavalry raids, though they could not resist the enemy if it came in force.

At Harrisburg there were assembled a large force and hourly increasing. From Frederick to Gettysburg the distance is twenty-eight miles, and about the same distance to Hanover, in the vicinity of which the enemy's pickets were stationed last night.

The late movements of the rebels have unmasked some of the traitors this side of the Potomac. Refugees from Hagerstown say that there were instances there of men who have formerly professed to be loyal to the Union, openly aiding and abetting an advance of the rebels.

More troops arrived here from New York last night. Regiments have also arrived from Indiana, Vermont and Massachusetts. While it would be impolitic to make public the disposition of the forces for the protection of Harrisburg and its approaches, I may, however, say that should the rebel bereas and foolhardy enough to make an attempt at invasion this far into Pennsylvania, they will meet with a warm reception.

Brigadier General Andrew Porter will command the undrilled militia, raised in this part of the State. General Porter makes his reputation for consummate boldness and bravery in Mexico. He has since served with distinction in the army for the Union against rebellion.

For the benefit and the information of the citizens throughout the State, and especially along the Southern borders, who may have organized, I may say that it is the desire of the military authorities that they should keep as cool and quiet as possible, prevent unnecessary alarm among the women, and not move until ordered by competent authority, unless the crisis of necessity should dictate their movements in their own neighborhood.

As I write, I learn that a committee of citizens are here from Lancaster, asking for arms for that county. The policy, I believe, is to supply the border counties first.

Preparations to move against our Army.

The advance of our army into Maryland had thrown the whole North into the wildest excitement. Preparations were reported in progress to move against our forces, though we see nothing in the papers but evidences of the wildest panic. A correspondent writing from Frederick Junction says:

I have it from reliable authority that our forces are alive to the situation of affairs, and are moving rapidly on the enemy. It would not be proper for me to say where our forces are, or how large are their numbers, but you may rest assured that they are coming out all right in the end.

Our soldiers are now fighting to keep their own homes from the desolation visited on Virginia, and they know it, and will be nerved to the conflict accordingly. I am anxiously waiting to hear the sound of Hooker's and Siegel's guns, and when I do I know all will be well.

There is a rumour that Burnside and Siegel are already in motion towards the new rebel line, with a large force under their command.

Affairs along the Potomac—evacuation of Point of Rocks—the stores and guns removed to Harper's Ferry—great fright along the railroad

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Harper's Ferry:

Conflicting rumors, the proximity of the rebel forces, rebel raids, the arriving in our pickets and frequent capture of the same have raised a ferment which nothing but the presence of an overpowering Union force can allay.

The train which left Baltimore at five o'clock on Thursday evening is detained at this place, and the train going East is stopped at Cumberland, a repetition of the attack at Manassas and Catlett's Station being feared. On Thursday night the bridge at Point of Rocks was burned, in anticipation of the rebels crossing at that point; and the arrival at a squad of company E, Maryland Home Guards, who had been shelled out by the rebels at Monocacy Creek, six miles from the Point, did not tend to allay the apprehension.

The near approach of the rebels to an actual invasion of Maryland, has caused a number of secession sympathizers at different points to show their hands, and last night four young men were arrested by Lieutenant Lomas, of the eighty-seventh Ohio volunteers who avowed that they were on the way to join the rebel army. One of them, Charles Carroll, was brought to Harper's Ferry and placed in the identical guard house that John Brown was confined, and no doubt considers himself as great a martyr as the individual of "mouldering in the grave" notoriety.

The others were paroled, and will consequently have another opportunity to extend aid and comfort to the enemy. They were very insolent to our soldiers.

Point of Rocks was evacuated by the Union forces under Colonel Banning, of the eighty-seventh Ohio last night, and a large force of rebels is in that vicinity. The stores, ammunition and guns were removed to this place, which, it is thought, can be held against any force the rebels may bring to bear against it.

The lines of our army in the direction of Washington.

It was thought in the North that our army would not move against Washington, but strike in Pennsylvania. The lines of our army extended in the direction of Washington to Seneca creek, on the lower river road, which is five or six miles this side of Poolesville and not more than twenty-two miles from Washington. The Washington *Intelligencer* says:

By person from Rockville yesterdy, we learn that the rebels in great force occupied the western bank of Little Seneca creek, from its mouth at the Potomac twenty-two miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills, a line of some ten miles. Middlebrook is about eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike road between Georgetown and Frederick city, and about twenty-three miles from Washington.

General McClellan passed through Rockville on Sunday night, halting there a short time to rest and refresh himself and horses.

We do not hear of more than a rebel cavalry picket on the Baltimore road, near New Market on the turnpike and Monrovia on the railroad.

General Burnside was said yesterday to be threatening the enemy's lines near Hyattsville, which would indicate that they had retired from Middlebrook some six miles towards Frederick on his advance.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated in camp, twenty-one miles from Washington, on Monday, says:

We have had no fight yet, though the rebel picket are but a few miles from us, and behind them lies the rebel army. A man just come into our picket lines, who left Leesburg last Saturday. He says that he crossed Nolan's Ferry with Longstreet's wagon train.

Crossing of our Army into Maryland—occupation of Frederick.

The Washington Star publishes the following account of the crossing of our army into Maryland:

On Friday a large force of Rebel cavalry made its appearance on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, opposite Edward's Ferry, having reached this point by the road leading from Leesburg, and endeavored to effect a crossing. Soon as the design of the enemy was perceived by our troops stationed on the Maryland side of the river, a battery was immediately posted upon the river bank, and a heavy and effective shelling of the rebel force commenced. The firing was continued some time, when the enemy perceiving that all further attempts to cross the river would prove futile, hastily withdrew.

At half past two o'clock they making a second attempt to cross the river by the fords at Edwards, Conrads, Noland's, and Smith's ferries, were met, and after the cover of darkness proved successful. These ferries are all situated east of Point of Rocks, and the former ferry (Edwards) is five miles southwest of Poolesville, and consequently less distant from Washington. The Rebel force upon this occasion consisted of between two and three regiments of cavalry, and as soon as Poolesville was invested our pickets hastily communicated with our troops in the rear, whose number is being numerically small thought it best to beat a retreat. Some fifteen to twenty soldiers belonging to the first Maryland (Home Guard) returned to among the missing. [illegible] Our [illegible] the first Massachusetts cavalry [illegible] ment of the twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry.

From this point the Rebel cavalry proceeded to Darnestown, a little town [illegible] Seneca creek, some miles distant from Poolesville, in a southwesterly direction, and from [illegible] a direct route with the district of Georgetown, Washington, D. C. This point was reached at about half-past four o'clock Saturday morning, and the cavalry entered the town pell-mell, almost before our pickets were aware of their approach.

From private sources we learn that when the Rebels advanced upon Poolesville they took prisoners the cavalry who were there upon picket and paroled all the private. Captain Chamberlain of the first Massachusetts cavalry in command, refused to accept anything but an unconditional release, and was accordingly sent to Leesburg.

It is stated that while a row was going on between the secessionists and some union men at Frederick, the word came in that the Rebel cavalry were advancing. Soon an order was given to retreat, and we at once evacuated the place. The next morning about eight o'clock the Rebel infantry were seen coming and soon a long column reached the town from the Monocacy, under Gen. A. P. Hill, as the advance of Jackson.

The troops did not destroy any private property, and stationed guards out to prevent any disorder. They kept remarkably quiet. They are nearly all bare-footed and ragged. They have no extra baggage, and are sun-burnt. They are from the extreme Southern States, and say they do not want to injure private property. They went out to the Monocacy bridge, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Frederick.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

Longstreet, with about forty thousand men, crossed on Friday night and Saturday morning. Their artillery crossed upon the pontoon bridge captured on the Peninsula.

Longstreet's artillery numbered about fifty pieces.

Jackson crossed on the same bridge on Thursday night and Friday morning.

The most important statement derived from the enemy's lines is, that General Hill, Jr., passed through Leesburg on Thursday, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, with a column of thirty thousand men. He estimates the rebel forces over at or near Poolesville, at eighty thousand men, over one hundred and fifty guns and eight thousand cavalry.

He confirms the stories already told of the bare-footed butternuts, and but few of the cavalry had any shoes or coverings on their feet. Many were without caps, and but few of their wagons carried tents. Our own troops burnt the bridge over the canal at Nolan's ferry, and the rebels at once dug down the canal and let the water out, and passed through it.

Affairs in Baltimore—The Feeling of the Citizens—The Defence of the City, &c.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thus writes of the state of the popular feeling in that city:

The sentiment is universal that if the rebels dare invade this State in force, their sympathizers in this city shall be made to pay the forfeit. The determination of the loyal men knows no limit, and it is heightened by the strange indifference of the military authorities here to the condition of things. When loyal men see the military authorities surrounded by secessionists affecting to wear the garb of Unionism, and see their Governor treated as a nullity in the present emergency, there can be no wonder at the despair exhibited on all hands.

The General in command was called on yesterday to know what were the means of defence of the city, in case the enemy should make a demonstration against it, and urged to unite with the governor in arming the militia. Steps will, perhaps be taken in that direction to-day by the Governor. The forts under the command of General Morris are in complete readiness to receive the foe, as well as the heavy mortar vessels, a fleet of which lies in a convenient position. Let the foe come, and if he is not driven back by the militia and the troops stationed here, he will find Baltimore too hot for a lodgment. Her destruction is certain in that event, so that Jeff Davis will have mouldering ruins for his headquarters, if he can effect his purpose.

The rumour is rife again that General Wool is to be assigned to the field, which is his *forte*, and that he is to be succeeded by General Morris. This change would be hailed with joy by the whole loyal community, which, I learn, is vociferously for it. We want a man who can command our confidence, and who cannot be hoodwinked by the secessionists putting on the guise of Unionism. General Wool, I understand, is not satisfied with his present position, and would gladly escape from it to more genial duties.

These are the times of great danger, and Morris is the man for the hour. Besides, perfect harmony with the State administration is needed, and Governor Bradford's arm should be strengthened in this crisis.

Affairs at Frederick—the Occupation of the Town by the Confederates—Private Property Strictly Observed under the Penalty of Death—Jackson on his way to Pennsylvania.

The Washington Republican has the following account of affairs about Frederick from a gentleman just returned from a visit to that place. We copy the most interesting portion of its account:

Our informant is a Union man, but was allowed to visit the camp of the enemy unrestrained. He saw and conversed with a large number of Washingtonians, who were in the ranks of the Rebels. They seemed to be in good spirits, well armed, apparently determined Rebels.

The advance guards of the Rebels occupied Frederick on Friday night, and took possession in force on Saturday with ten thousand men, which number our informant believed to be in the city when he left. He says there are at least one hundred thousand of the Rebels now in Maryland, in the vicinity of Frederick, consisting of the forces of Jackson, Ewell, Longstreet, and the Virginia cavalry under Stuart.

Longstreet's division lies at Hanover, consists of from thirty to fifty thousand. Pickets are thrown out except at night, citizens are allowed perfect freedom to come as they please. The soldiers are ordered, under a penalty of death, to bring or take no property of any kind without the money, and then to pay in Tariff (in Confederate scrip). The order is strictly enforced, and as a consequence every town or village they pass is almost in [illegible] tolerance is shown because, as they say, Maryland belongs to the Confederacy, and is part of their country. But the moment they cross into Pennsylvania, [illegible] they will have no [illegible] that not a corn-cob [illegible] devastation and ruin follow in their march. As the sources of war [illegible] will spell, small is not every animal [illegible] village, and every hamlet of the Free States they visit.

Our informant says that the Rebel army is very ragged, not in the worst of clothing—but dirty ragged, and of all shapes and colors. Texas, he saw their cavalrymen riding streets with the stars and stripes tied to their horses' tails and trailing in the dust, and other indignities were freely bestowed upon the glorious flag.

The rebels say they do not intend to attempt to take Washington or Baltimore. Of course, if they wished to take either of those cities, they can do so, but it would involve a tremendous loss of life in the accomplishment of those objects, especially the taking of this city, and as they could hold the latter but a little while they do not deem it necessary to make the attempt. As they say, our gunboats would move up to this city and shell them out, and destroy the city, and they do not think the game worth the powder. So with Baltimore.

Our informant passed Hyattstown on his way home, and found that place occupied by the Rebels, who had just received notice from our forces to remove the women and children from the place, as they intend to make an attack.

When he left Frederick, Jackson had just left that place with 8 or 10 thousand troops, all cavalry, and took the road towards Gettysburg, and our informant believes the rebels are now in Pennsylvania in force, as they were but 25 miles from the line on Sunday night at six o'clock.

Damsville, the point at which Longstreet is located by this refugee, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles this side of Monocacy bridge.

From Europe.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 5.—The City of New York has passed here with Liverpool dates of the 27th of August.

The City of New York has 25 cabin and 250 steerage passengers. She has experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage.

THE U.S. FRIGATE TUSCARORA.

The U.S. frigate Tuscarora, put into Falmouth on the 23d of August, and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damages, she being reported leaky. The authorities referred her captain to the Ministers, but it is said that the captain declined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return without repairs and without coals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English journals have very little to say on American affairs.

The London Times sarcastically refers Gen. McClellan to his strictures on the allies, on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how his own proceedings will stand the test of those strictures.

It treats the affair at Culpeper C. H. as a most signal discomfiture to Gen. Pope.