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THE DAILY REBEL.

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From Richmond.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Friday, September 19.

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That there has been a fight, and a heavy one, at Boonesboro, and that Harper's Ferry has been taken, cannot be doubted. But we shall be lucky, indeed, if we get particulars under a week. What is popular suspense to a War Department? Impertinent curiosity.

Garland's death is a serious loss to the service. His was the first organized battalion that went to Manassas. It soon became a regiment, and his skill in the management of it quickly attracted the watchful eye of Beauregard's Adjutant, who brought his administrative qualities to the notice of the General. Wounded slightly at Williamsburg, whereas at Drainesville, he displayed great coolness and self-possession, he was made Brigadier; in which capacity he discovered so much ability that he was lately spoken of in high quarters as the proper person to command the Stonewall Brigade. A man of decided talent, energetic, careful of his men, with strong partialities for military affairs, and of high aspirations, it is almost certain that he would have been called to the command of a Division had he not fallen so untimely. You will pardon this extended notice of the Colonel of my old regiment—the steady Eleventh Virginia.

It is pleasant to get such little scraps from Chambersburg as these: "The rebels say they are going to make Pennsylvania howl." "But four companies of citizens have been formed, and four times their number have neglected to enroll themselves." "This want of preparation has exhibited itself in all the southern towns and villages of the State"—Pennsylvania, to wit.

The Examiner is the only paper published this morning; the proprietor giving as his excuse that no notice of Thanksgiving Day had been served on him—*i. e.*, the Proclamation was sent to all city papers but his own. He praises Lee's strategy in Maryland, cries out against the non-exemption of editors, and thinks the movements of our armies indicate an advance to Lake Erie, by way of the Panhandle—thus "sandering the wasp at the waist,"—cutting off New England from the Northwestern fighting States; "with which States, having denounced 'Lincoln's Government as a pump and usurpation,' we will proceed to treat for peace individually." There may be something in this.

The extension of the Conscription Law has at last passed the House, encumbered with many provisos. It is high time; for our army melts away rapidly under such exertions as they have undergone during the last month.

It is amusing to read the Philadelphia papers at this time, filled, as they are, with flaming appeals to everybody to turn out to repel invasion. Such a moving of money and valuables from the threatened districts was never seen. Let all this be as nothing to what will yet befall them, if the measure of their crimes be returned to them.

Lowell, of the Atlantic Monthly, is of opinion that a new party is raising at the North, the object of which is to thwart Lincoln and aid the rebellion. Men like Wood and Seymour are said to be the leaders of this party, against which Lowell is very savage in the Atlantic.

There is a daguerreotype of McClellan in a show-case on Main street, which tells a tale. He stands in the front yard of, probably, rebel premises, though the house is evidently a ready-made Yankee one. Two ladies, in the porch of this house, are gazing in rapture at his back, and a soldier in the distance is presenting arms to his back also. His attitude is that of Napoleon at St. Helena, somewhat intensified and he displays more boots, more gauntlets and more sword than Lee and his whole staff. His head looks too small for his body, and the impression produced by the picture is that of a beety party who "won't do."

A colored engraving, executed in Paris, representing the principal Confederate Generals, with Mr. Davis in their midst, is exhibited in one of our shop windows. Johnston and Magruder can be detected; the other likenesses are determined by the names printed under them. That of Beauregard is particularly good for nothing. The best likeness of the hero of Sumter, Manassas and Shiloh that I have seen anywhere, is a painting in oil at Sattler's. But even that fails to show the power in his face and head. HERMES.

Melancholy Death.

J. J. Northern, a discharged soldier, met with a sad accident on Saturday night the 20th instant, on the State Road, at the Chattahoochee Bridge seven miles from this city. It seems that while the train was running this soldier fell from the cars, a distance of some fifty feet, as they were passing over the bridge, by which fall his neck was dislocated, and he must have died immediately. The train of cars passed on without the knowledge on the part of any one on board, that the deceased was missing or had fallen off. Coroner A. R. White on Sunday held an inquest over the body—the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death by a fall from the bridge.

From papers belonging to the deceased found upon his body, it appears, that he was an honorably discharged soldier, of Capt. T. T. Barnett's Company (K.) third Kentucky Regiment—that his native place was Currytuck, North Carolina—his discharge being dated at Jackson, Mississippi, Sept. 14, 1862.

[*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

PERSONAL.—General Beauregard, accompanied by his Aids, and also by Maj. Gen. Pemberton and staff, arrived in Savannah Saturday afternoon by a special train from Charleston. Col. A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery, is also of the party.

Bad as was the weather, the rain pouring throughout the day, General B. was engaged through the whole of yesterday in inspecting the defenses of the city, which we hope he found fully up to his expectations.—*Savannah Republican.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCHES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Late from Virginia and Maryland.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 24.—Richmond papers of the 23d inst. report that one portion of Lee's army had recrossed the Potomac; but a letter from Winchester to the Dispatch says the whole army crossed without losing a man or any stores.

Gen. Sumner and Franklin's Yankee General sent a flag of truce after the battle, asking permission to bury their dead.

Mr. Benedict says the invasion of Maryland is only temporary—she will and must be redeemed.

Our loss is five thousand; that of the enemy about twenty thousand.

The Enquirer says that Major General Anderson was severely wounded. Gens. Wright, Lawton, Ripley, Armistead, Ransom, and Col. Alf. Cummings were slightly wounded. Gens. Starke and Branch were killed. Private dispatches say General Toombs was slightly wounded.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, 23.—In the Senate to-day the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to offer a reward not exceeding five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in counterfeiting Confederate notes, was passed.

The Conscript bill from the House was amended by substituting the bill recently passed by the Senate, with modifications. The subject will probably be referred to the Committee of Conference.

The Senate bill fixing the rank and pay of Quartermaster General was passed.

In the House, the Arkansas contested election, after rejection of the motion declaring the seat vacant, was recommended to the Committee on Elections.

The bill to raise revenue was then considered in Committee of the whole until adjournment.

SMALL PAX SPREAD FAR AND WIDE!—Look Out!—We have before us a letter from Mr. Andrew J. Berry, of Newnan, which states that Mr. John Hannah and family, of Merriweather county, have all had the small pox for the last four weeks. Mr. Hannah died of it some ten days ago. The remainder of the family are convalescent.

Two soldiers, of that neighborhood—John McDaniel and Wm. Owen—spent Sunday at Mr. Hannah's house, when Mr. H. was at his worst—just before his death. Tuesday following, they started to Virginia to join their company. They got as far as Staunton, where McDaniel was too sick to go any further. He went into a hospital, and Owen went to wait on him, where he soon broke out with small pox. As soon as McDaniel was well enough to travel, he was sent back home, and Owen along with him. Soon after leaving Staunton, Owen was taken sick on the cars, and in a short time broke out.

They both, however, traveled on via Knoxville, Atlanta and Newnan, leaving the train six miles below there on the 16th inst. They were aiming to go to Lutherseville, Merriweather county, but the guard took them in charge and carried them to Mrs. Hannah's house to be kept till they are entirely well.

Their trip from Staunton was on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and part of the 16th instants, and everybody on the cars with them on those days is liable to take the small pox.

Such is the substance of Mr. Berry's letter. He concludes as follows:

"There can be no doubt of its being small pox; for Mr. H. P. Arnold's negroes contracted the disease at Hannah's, and all the physicians say it is genuine."

Will the people now come in and be vaccinated?—*Atlanta Confederacy 21st.*

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The siege commenced in October, 1854, and ended by the reduction of the south side of the city in September, 1855, eleven months. The French started with sixty pieces of cannon, supposing these to be sufficient. The allies employed 2,387 cannon, for which were served 2,331,942 shot and shells and 11,484,804 pounds of power, exclusive of what was used by the fleets on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The fleets mounted 2,156 guns, half of which were brought to bear on the fortifications of Alexandria and Constantine, and the quarantine and cliff batteries, mounting 661 guns, two of which were brought to bear on the squadron.

The bombardment lasted five hours, and a half, and 968,968 shot and shell were used. For the infantry of the French army there was provided 62,506,869 musket cartridges. The artillery constructed 118 batteries, required 800,000 sand bags and 50,000 gabions. The engineer department constructed 503 miles of entrenchments, requiring 80,000 gabions, 60,000 fascines, and nearly 1,000,000 sand bags, besides 1,251 metres of mining galleries, some of which were fifty feet below the surface. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men, and 41,974 horses, and miles of the men they lost 63,229 by sickness and casualties.

A TRAITOR'S CHUNK KNOCKED OUT.—Among the Yankee officers killed in the action at Richmond, Ky., between our forces under Gen. Kirby Smith, and the Federal forces under Gen. Bull Nelson, was Col. W. A. Warner of the 4th Federal Ky. Regiment, who was a son-in-law of Leslie Combs, the meanest of the Yankee traitors who basely sold their State for Yankee gold.

At the commencement of the war, Col. Warner was among the most zealous of the Southern Rights men. But lured by the position offered him by the Lincoln Government, he basely betrayed his country, and at the hands of her enemies met the death he so richly merited.—*Southern Confederacy.*

THE BATTLES BEFORE WASHINGTON

Gen. Pope's Official Report.

[General Pope now in the city, has furnished the following report for publication. The government refused to publish it in an official form, and General Pope makes it public, we suppose, in self-defense.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL POPE ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of the army since the 9th of August:

I arrived from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of Banks and Sigel, and one division of McDowell's corps, numbering in all forty thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan and was advancing on Culpeper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the Army of the Potomac from much of the dangers which surrounded it in withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Augusta Pass at Cedar Mountain with the forces under Jackson, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond, and by this time, it being apparent that the Army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula the whole force of the enemy around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to cross the Army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it.

I remained at Cedar mountain until early daylight to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, at which time General Robert E. Lee had assembled in our front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole of his rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without the enemy knowing it, and in advance of General Lee's knowing the movement against me.

The enemy immediately appeared in force at Rappahannock Station, to pass the river at that bridge and the numerous fords above and below, but without success. The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington, to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge, by good fords. By constant vigilance and activity, and by severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo bridge, west of Warrenton.

Meantime my force had been much reduced by loss in battle and by fatigue and exposure, so that although I had been joined by a detachment under General Reno and the entire division of McDowell's corps, my force rarely numbered forty thousand men. On the 22d, a heavy rain fell, which raised the fords of the river impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered that I concentrated my forces and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo bridge, to dislodge the forces of the enemy which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed. I pursued one day's march beyond Sulphur Springs, and then returned to Warrenton.

The enemy still continued to make efforts around along the river, masking every foot with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of very superior numbers. The movement of Jackson toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy continued in the Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one heavy division which I had ordered to take post in the woods at Manassas Junction.

I was entirely mistaken in the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communications intercepted, that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was in vain, and that it was made by not less than 25,000 men. By this time the army corps of Heintzelman, about 10,000 strong, had reached Warrenton Junction. One division of it, I think, on the very day of attack. But they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and general officers without horses.

Fitz John Porter also arrived at Bealton Station, near Rappahannock River, with one of his divisions, 5,000 strong, while the other division was still at Barrett's and Kelley's fords. I directed that corps, about 8,000 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where Heintzelman already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the 26th. As soon as it became known to me that Jackson was on the railroad, it became apparent that the Upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable.

I could not detach a sufficient force to meet Jackson, and at the same time attempt to cut from the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once ordered Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDowell with his own corps and Sigel's and the division of Reynolds, to march rapidly by the turnpike to Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to the enemy by the way of Thoroughfare Gap, and instructing General Reno with his command, and Kearney with one division of Heintzelman's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDowell in case of necessity.

With Hooker's division of Heintzelman's corps, I moved along the railroad upon Manassas Junction, near Kettle Run. Hooker engaged the advance of Ewell's rebel division on the afternoon of the 27th. A sharp action took place, which terminated at dark, Ewell being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not having more than forty rounds of ammunition became almost alarming. At nightfall Hooker had but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I learned this, I sent back orders to Gen. Fitz John Porter to march with his corps at 1 o'clock, that night, so as to be with General Hooker at daylight in the morning.

The distance was nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9:30 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock the next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay. Fortunately General Hooker had handled the enemy so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDowell had begun to be so apparent that the enemy, fearful of being surrounded, had retired precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as Reno, McDowell and Kearney had made the road through Gainesville impracticable.

I immediately pushed forward to Manassas and thence to Centreville, which place was occupied by Kearney that night, only a few hours after the enemy had left it. General Reno had reached Manassas Junction, and General Fitz John Porter was immediately ordered from Bealton, where he had stopped, McDowell's movement conducted with speed and vigor, had been completely successful; the enemy being unprepared at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap.

With King's division and Sigel's corps, McDowell continued to march along the turnpike towards Centreville, leaving General Reynolds with his division in observation at Thoroughfare Gap. Late on the evening, on the 28th, McDowell advanced Gibbon's brigade near the front of the enemy retiring from Centreville, and fought a sharp action at Bull Run, which lasted for an hour, in which the brigade of Gen. Gibbon behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss. Gen. Sigel was near at hand with his corps, but had not yet joined in the action.

I instructed Gen. Kearney to move forward at early dawn of the next day, toward Gainesville, to be followed closely by Hooker and Reno, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDowell and Sigel; Heintzelman and Reno on the east, and Fitz John Porter on the south. I also instructed Gen. Porter, with his own corps, and King's division, which had for some reason, been taken back from the Warrenton turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gainesville road, with the object of connecting with the forces under General Heintzelman and Sigel, cautioning him not to attack if he thought it necessary to effect this junction, as we might be forced to retire behind Bull Run that night, for subsistence, if for nothing else.

General Heintzelman marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by Reno. Meantime, shortly after daylight, Sykes and Reynolds' divisions of McDowell's corps, became engaged with the enemy, who was in great force at Gainesville. Heintzelman and Kearney hurried after cannon, when the enemy had became actively engaged. Porter marched as ordered, followed by King's division, which was, at this time, joined by Gibbon's division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy force of the enemy advancing to the support of Jackson.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was strongly engaged in front, I ordered Porter to advance rapidly on our left and attack the enemy on his flank, expressing the right to meet Reynolds' left, and instructed Porter to keep his right well upon McDowell's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was engaged in front. This would have made the line of battle of McDowell and Porter at right angles to that of the other forces engaged. Fighting raged furiously all day, McDowell although previously in rear of Porter, bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in the operations of the day.

To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon, from Gen. Porter, a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in strong force, and that he was retiring on Manassas Junction, without engaging the enemy, or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A part of his forces fell back toward Manassas, while he remained, as he afterwards informed me, where he was looking on the conflict during the afternoon of Friday and part of the same night, passing down in plain view to reinforce the troops under Jackson, without an effort to prevent it or to assist us.

One of his brigades, under General Griffin, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, while General Griffin himself spent the day in making sketches of the structures upon the general commanding in the presence of a prominent assembly. Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his position by Heintzelman's and Reno's corps, and by a furious attack along the turnpike by King's division and McDowell's corps, the enemy leaving his dead and wounded on the battle field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of Porter had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written orders to do, we should have crushed the enemy, or rope the forces under Lee could have joined them. Why he did not do so I cannot understand. Our men, much worn down by hard service and continued fighting for many previous days and nights, had very short of provisions, rested on their arms. Our horses had forage for ten days.

I had telegraphed and written frequently for rations and forage to be sent me but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. Franklin, written the day previous from Alexandria, stating that he had been directed by Gen. McClellan, to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into cars and available wagons as soon as I would forward a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not, vanished with this information.

My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and, bad as they were, could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of the trains. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish whatever we had to do that day, or night would find us behind Bull Run, if we escaped *an army with a train of wagons from starvation.* The enemy's large reinforcements having reached him on Friday, he began early in the morning to press on his right, for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road leading to Centreville, in our rear.

His heaviest assault was made about five o'clock in the afternoon. When, after overwhelming General Fitz John Porter's forces, and driving him back on the centre and left, masses of the enemy's forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry, under the immediate command of General McDowell. When night closed, our left was forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unbroken, while the right held its ground.

General Franklin, with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, while General Sumner was four miles behind Franklin. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have engaged the action, but men and horses were completely exhausted for want of sufficient food. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order. Neither on Sunday or Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which all told, fell short of 60,000 men.

The enemy during Monday again began to move slowly round to our right, with the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court House, and thus turning our rear. A portion of Sumner's division had been left there, and I sent General Hooker on Monday afternoon, to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown; at the same time directing McDowell to take position along the turnpike from Centerville to Fairfax Courthouse, about ten miles west of the latter place. Heintzelman was directed to post himself in the rear, and support of Reno, who was posted north of the road at a point about three miles east of Centerville, and to cover the road.

It was my purpose in the course of the night to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made. Late in the afternoon on Monday the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by Hooker at that point, and he Reno, reinforced by Kearney, further west. The battle was very severe, though of short duration, the enemy being driven back one mile, with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of the most valuable officers in the army, Generals Kearney and Stevens.

By morning the whole of my command was across Bull Run creek, between Fairfax and Warrenton turnpikes, with the exception of Hooker in front of Germantown, with the exception of Gen. Sumner, the command of the Army of the Potomac had been concentrated on the ground they had to occupy, and they had driven back the enemy from Dranesville. I at once set out to see Sumner, and found his command in position to fight.

Hitherto the enemy had been cautious and slow in his movements, fearing, I suppose, a trap. Our retreat to the intrenchments at Washington was accomplished without molestation, and within the time prescribed by the commanding General. Our trains had been all saved, except those which had been destroyed by the breaking down on the roads of the teams from exhaustion. Our losses in the battles of the 29th and 30th, in killed, wounded and prisoners, did not exceed 10,000 men, while that of the enemy, from the best information we can obtain, was not less than 30,000 men, his troops being in the open ground, while our men were behind earthworks.

The battle of the 30th was fought by the army under my command, with the corps of Sumner, Hooker, Heintzelman, Reno, Kearney, Porter, Banks, Sigel, Reynolds, King, Ricketts, Gibbon, Tyler, Franklin, Couch, Cox, Sykes, Morell, Sykes, Rickett, Meade, Duryea, Patrick, Grover, Piatt, Stevens, Carr, Jameson, Stahel, Green, Geary, Greene, Crook, Cluseret, Milroy, Schenck, Stahel, Bayard, Buford, Gregg, Pleasonton, Doubleday, Hatch, Gibbon, Term, Ricketts, Duryea, Patrick, Grover, Piatt, Stevens, Carr, Jameson, Stahel, Green, Geary, Greene, Crook, Cluseret, Milroy, Schenck, Stahel, Bayard, Buford, Gregg, Pleasonton, Doubleday, Hatch, Gibbon, Term, Meade, Morell, Sykes, Rickett, Meade