

FROM GENERAL McLELLAN'S ARMY.
THE OFFENSIVE RESUMED.
Reconnaissance Within Ten Miles
of Richmond.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THREE POSITIONS.
153 PRISONERS TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive.

The reconnaissance made yesterday, under General Hooker, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery, posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. Benson's battery and a section of Capt. Robinson's.

The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the Rebels indignantly fled by the river road toward Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was 3 killed and 11 wounded. Capt. Benson had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut. Col. Gamble of the 8th Illinois cavalry was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. Averill, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp bridge. There they found the 10th Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the Rebel lines, when they fled. Col. Averill followed them three miles, taking 28 prisoners, without losing a man.

Gen. Pleasanton, with a force of cavalry, took the New-Market road, on which a portion of the Rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New-Market, where, meeting two brigades of Rebels, he fell back, bringing over 30 prisoners taken on the way. New-Market is ten miles from Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.

Gen. McClellan, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive today from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

FROM NORFOLK.
The Negro Question in the Army.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.
The N. Y. Herald and its correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding, permit one who knows to assure you that THE TRUTH is in the army, and that its influence is being felt. Many times have I seen a group of officers or enlisted men gathered about one of their number reading aloud from THE TRUTH. The consequence is that the great questions of the age—confederation, the employment of blacks in the Government service, and Emancipation—have been thoroughly discussed, and have caused no little agitation in camp circles.

And here I can say that I do not believe any other use has ever been made of them than requiring them to dig and do camp drudgery. The reason of such belief will be found in the significant reply given me by an intelligent mulatto woman, a day or two since, to the question—'if she had ever seen any black men in the Rebel army.' Said she, with a look of surprise, 'No! The Scotch don't dare give arms to the colored folk!'

The truth is, the latter are wholly devoted to the cause of the Union, and for it they risk and suffer anything. Why? Because they believe it to be their cause. Day after day, and by scores, have I seen contrabands coming within our lines, and I have been astonished at the implicit confidence, which, without an exception, and in the face of the big bear staff which their owners have told them, that the Yankees would flay them alive or cut off their ears, or send them to Cuba, they manifest in the friendship of the Northern soldiers.

Their interest in us is shown in a thousand ways. It is not long since that a girl here gave such information as led to the detection and arrest of two men and a woman who were starting for Richmond with letters and a valuable assortment of medicines. An officer, whose name I could give, while in command of a picket-guard recently was made acquainted one morning, by a slave, with the names of several parties living just outside our lines, who, while they have been allowed passes, have been doing all they could to give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy. On the night of the same day a free colored boy rode three miles purposely to inform the same officer where a mail for Richmond was being made up. The guilty individual proved to be one of those whose names were furnished in the morning, and he has since been arrested, and letters, not only, but a trunk filled with packages of tea, coffee, and other articles purchasable in Seconia only at fabulous prices, were found in his keeping.

But will they, it may be asked, in addition to risking life and limb in escaping from their masters, in breathing the malaria of swamps by day, and in traveling by night—will the descendants of Ham, when it comes to the test, fight for and with us? I have put this question directly to many a young fellow with splendid, well-knit frame and muscular limbs, and have, in nearly every instance, received an affirmative response, amounting almost to eagerness. As though they are to a Southern climate, halibuted to obey, driving upon the hardest task, contented under circumstances which to an Anglo-Saxon would be torture—cheerful all ways, of facile mold, and quick in time and time, they possess every element which, developed, endows into the composition of a soldier more generally

New-York Tribune

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

than any race I have ever seen. Such I give as the result of my observation; and I believe there is nothing of which the Richmond conspirators stand in such mortal dread as the just but terrible storm of wrath which would burst over their heads, should we commence liberating and drilling the blacks.

I confidently assert that a swarthy brigade, capable of as good service as any now on the muster rolls of the army, could be organized here in a short time.

There are individuals connected with the army, and wearing the insignia of office, with whom the proposition to employ contrabands in the service of the Government meets with decided disfavor—nay, who threaten to resign whenever that step is taken. Shall I tell you "of what manner of man" these officers are? They are of the kind whose political horizon is bounded on the one hand by a "d-d Abolitionist," and on the other by a "nigger." At the beginning of the Rebellion, they insisted that the Abolitionists were the cause of it all, and that the South had been greatly wronged, and they met with a change of heart only when their dull intellects comprehended the fact that all the offices in the gift of the people were to be bestowed upon those who, without qualification, stood by the Constitution and the Union. Were they at home now, their voice would be heard at your "Conservative" and "Peace" gatherings. At heart they are little better than traitors. Some of them sit in high places, and give lengthy "audiences," protections, and passes upon which the words "each taken" are, but the words "without molestation or interruption" are not erased, to the most bitter and outspoken of treason-mongers.

Enough, when these men have all resigned, or better, have been dismissed the service, and when they shall have given place to such as are willing to employ any means in visting a swift retribution upon the heads of those in arms against the best system of government ever framed, then, and I fear, not till then, will our arms meet with success, and our enemies, and the world, begin to feel that we are serious in earnest.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.
Reports by a Rebel Deserter—Capture of Rebel Supplies—Disloyal Citizens of Sperryville Sent South.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

The latest advices from Sperryville state that a deserter from the 7th Virginia Cavalry had come within the lines, having left Gordonsville last Saturday. He says there is a very large force at Gordonsville and Staunardsville; that reinforcements are arriving daily from both the North and South, and that it is their intention to attack Gen. Pope, whom they, if they can, and then fall upon McClellan. The most advanced brigade of Gen. Sigel's corps is now consisting entirely upon the enemy. About 1,000 barrels of flour has been seized in the vicinity of Madison, and enough fat cattle to supply them a month. Eight thousand pounds of bacon and 2,000 pounds of salt were found upon the plantation of a Rebel. The old corn and oats have been all consumed by both armies. Nearly all the horses in Sigel's corps are subsisting upon hay cut from the meadows of the Rebels.

A still later dispatch, dated at Sperryville this morning, says that Col. Robinson, Provost-Marshal, today received orders to send 140 citizens of Sperryville and the surrounding country, who will not take the oath, beyond the lines of the National Army. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the procession will begin to move. It will start from the guard-house in Sperryville, take the most direct road to Madison, thence on to Staunardsville, and enter Dixie not far from Charlottesville. During the march the most appropriate dirges will be performed.

Seven Bushwhackers and Fifty Cattle Captured by our Scouts.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
SPERRYVILLE, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Five genuine bushwhackers, two from nine miles beyond Lunenburg and three from Staunardsville, were brought to headquarters this morning. They were heavily armed with rifles, muskets and revolvers. Two of the rifles were double shot. They were mounted upon splendid horses, but after making desperate attempts to escape were finally ridden down and captured.

A scouting party has just returned from Lunenburg bringing in fifty-four head of fat cattle and two more bushwhackers, both of whom were badly wounded before they were taken. One of them has since had his arm amputated. One of the bushwhackers proves to be a Rebel Captain.

A Successful Reconnaissance—Divine Service in the Field—Military Orders.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Orange Court House, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

Brief dispatches were received to-day from Gen. Crawford, announcing the successful result of a reconnaissance by two regiments of cavalry, which was extended to Orange Court House, a point of some importance. The 6th New York and 1st Vermont were sent forward from Culpeper on the 2d, under Gen. Crawford. Near the Court House they were attacked by two regiments and a battalion of Rebel cavalry. After a sharp fight the Rebels were driven back and pursued to the town, with a loss on their side of 11 killed, many wounded and 50 prisoners brought away by Gen. Crawford; among them, one Major, a Captain, and two Lieutenants. Of the Union forces, ten were killed and three wounded, whose names have not been received. After driving out the Rebels, Gen. Crawford destroyed a considerable portion of the telegraph and railroad from Orange Court House to Gordonsville, and having obtained all the information desired, and accomplished the purpose of the reconnaissance, retired.

The Rebels shortly after were re-enforced by a regiment of infantry, the 6th Virginia, whose cheers were heard by our men as they were leaving the town. The infantry followed at a distance the retreating forces as far as the river, but made no attempt to attack them or to intercept their march.

Since the first dispatch it is evident that this, though called a reconnaissance, is another of the successful cavalry marches which, at Beaver Dam and elsewhere, have penetrated the Rebel lines, threatened and temporarily broken their communications, and, as an evidence of the activity and vigorous policy which has been ordered them, have disconcerted and alarmed the Rebels. Fuller accounts may be expected in the shape of official reports in a few days.

Sunday seems to be the day of all others for military operations. Conforming to the custom, Gen. Pope to-day inspected as much of the corps of Gen. Banks as happens to be encamped within convenient distance of these headquarters. There were no battalions or other movements, and the display gave only an opportunity to observe the general appearance and bearing of the troops. The field in which they were drawn up has little or no level ground, and for a large body of men is narrow in extent, but I learn that Gen. Banks maneuvers his divisions in mass, even on the most unfavorable ground, with rapidity and precision. There was a drill by divisions the day

after Gen. Pope arrived, but it was not known here that it was to take place, and no one saw it. Yesterday I was detained elsewhere until the ceremony of inspection was over, and arrived only in time to see the troops drawn up for a review. I had time to see the front of the line. There are not many battalions or companies like these of yesterday. Perhaps on the quarter deck of a frigate, the services and the scene are equally impressive, or more so, but there the effect of masses of men is wanting.

Here was an irregular and uneven valley sloping away from enclosing hills, beyond which to the west the Blue Ridge closed the sky, and over all the sunlight streamed into the deepest recesses. On one hill-side was the solid mass of dark blue, with a brilliant crest of gleaming steel, and on the next the artillery, all within sound of the Chaplain's voice. His services were very short—a few verses from the Bible, a prayer to which all heads uncovered, a five-minute sermon, and four lines of a hymn. The familiar tones of home worship on martial instruments of music, and the solemnity of the Scriptures that were read, could not but carry the minds of these soldiers back to the quiet villages and farms they had left, where in the same service, at the same hour, they were remembered by dearest friends.

The 6th New-York is ordered to Warrenton Sulphur Springs, to recruit the health of the command. The 1st and 2nd New-York are ordered to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad between Culpeper's Station and Orange Court House, to which latter place the public stores at Warrenton are to be transferred. The headquarters of the Legion will be at the crossing of the Rappahannock. Anybody who will take the trouble to look at the map and observe the relative positions of Warrenton and Culpeper Court House, may discover that the operations of this army are not wholly of a stationary nature, and that the object is to keep the Rebels in a state of alarm, and to prevent their establishing a fixed base of operations. I annex copies of the last two general orders:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 10. The following orders shall have no effect unless they are countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or by any other officer official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

R. O. SELWICK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 11. The following orders shall have no effect unless they are countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or by any other officer official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

R. O. SELWICK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

The following is a list of all who have died in the United States Army General Hospital at Warrenton, Va., since it was established, three weeks ago, as well as the names of the sick and wounded now there. The hospital is under the charge of Surgeon T. E. Mitchell of the 1st Maryland Regiment.

- David E. Shelden, Co. C, 11th Pa., July 25, typhoid fever.
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GENERAL ORDERS. No. 12. The following orders shall have no effect unless they are countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or by any other officer official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

R. O. SELWICK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
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GENERAL ORDERS. No. 13. The following orders shall have no effect unless they are countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or by any other officer official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

R. O. SELWICK, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Sperryville, Va., Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 14. The following orders shall have no effect unless they are countersigned by the commanding officer of the department or by any other officer official at Washington, except through the proper military channels.

appear. And so one feels almost tempted to exclaim, "Steal away, Morgan!"

Previous to Morgan's exploits in the Blue Grass region, the Anti-Slavery legislation of Congress was loosening more and more the attachment of the so-called loyalists of this State to the Union. How could it be otherwise? Union ever meant to them only "preservation of slavery."

ACTIVE GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.
SEVERE FIGHT AT NEWARK, MO.

SEVENTY-FIVE AGAINST A THOUSAND.
BRAVERY OF OUR MEN.
CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA, MO.

A severe fight occurred at Newark, Knox County, Mo., on Friday evening last.

About 1,000 guerrillas, under Porter, approached the town an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies of State militia, under Capt. Linn, numbering 75 men.

The guerrillas charged on our troops and were repulsed, when they dismounted and drove Capt. Linn into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capture of our forces, who were immediately paroled by the guerrillas.

Our loss was four killed and two wounded. The Rebels acknowledged seventy-three killed and a large number wounded.

Porter's gang carried off all the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday, the State forces of Col. Guitar, Meigs, Clopper, and Caldwell passed through Newark in pursuit of Porter.

On Saturday evening a band of 100 guerrillas took possession of Alexandria, Mo. They then seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering, after which they left.

APPAINTS IN KENTUCKY.
1861 and 1862—Effect of the Morgan Raid—Unionism not from Moral Sensation, but Rebel Coercion—How the Confiscation Act is Viewed—Kentucky Rebels and Indiana Democracy—Suppression of a Rebel Sheet.

A year ago Kentucky was still wrapt in the delusion of neutrality. Deceived by the experience of the three months following the first uprising of the North for the suppression of the Pro-Slavery Rebellion, her people flattered themselves that they might continue exempt from participation in the struggle between the two sections. Their neutral hopes and wishes flowed from want of that true loyalty and patriotism that is always ready to sacrifice individual well-being to the weal of the nation—from instinctive perception of the dangers to the all-absorbing interest in human chattelhood, involved in co-angency in the civil strife—and, above all, from selfish calculations of the advantages of remaining neutral spectators of the war. Neutrality had been profitable. While all the avenues of trade between the rebellious and Free States were closed, Kentucky had enjoyed but nominally restricted intercourse with the former during the Spring and Summer.

The wholesale dealers and manufacturers of this border-commercial emporium had never seen this prosperous days in that period. The exhaustion of stock—the impossibility of filling crowding orders—the inefficiency of manufacturing capacities, and the want of shipping facilities, were, indeed, then the only limits to the business of Louisville, to which the blockade had forced nearly the whole South to become tributary. Nor were the profits of neutrality confined to Louisville. The interior of the State found them equally great. The agricultural population likewise reaped a harvest of Southern gold. Stock and the produce of the soil were eagerly demanded, and as largely supplied as the wants of the monopolists of Louisville.

Two months later and the delusion was gone. What Northern argumentation and forbearance failed to do, Rebel recklessness brought about. The equivocal position President Lincoln allowed the State to occupy, Backer forced her to abandon. No better luck could be struck for the benefit of the North by the Federal Government than the invasion of Southern Kentucky. It forced at once the conviction upon the neutrals, that the South was determined to drag their State out of its passive attitude—to visit upon her the very ravages of war, the very loss and insecurity of property, they had so long, so ingeniously, so selfishly labored to avoid, and that there now remained to them but one hope, one means of averting the dreaded calamities—of invoking the assistance of the Federal Government in removing the theater of war from the soil of the State. This Kentucky became actively loyal—her previous passiveness was worse than emphy—not from moral emotion, but Rebel coercion.

As Kentucky was fairly lashed by Rebel aggression in '61, so her Unionism was intensified by the influences in '62. Simon Hollivay Buckner was a more active and successful propagandist in behalf of the Union than John Morgan. Both applied arguments ad hominem—the stimulus most powerful with those that lead the destinies of the State; they intimated with their property. The wealthy class, that in this, as in every other slaveholding State, determines the social and political tone of the community, considered it for the safety of their negroes, to identify their fortunes with the North. They love their negroes much, but their losses no less, and hence Morgan's abstractness of the latter have strengthened their belief in the wisdom of their Unionism. That during marauder has done much harm, but also much good. Every horse he seized—every corn-crop he captured—every house he plundered, invigorated the sympathies of Kentuckians with the loyal cause. Nor was this all. Aelois-gone as his large war almost with the passage of the Confiscation bill, it furnished the most telling illustration of its justice that could possibly be made before the eyes of Border-States men. It handed their therefore aloft loyalty in a remarkable degree. It would be difficult to find any one professing loyalty in the districts visited by Morgan disposed to gainsay the righteousness of retaliation by confiscating the property of aiders and abettors of the rebellion for the benefit of rebelled Unionists and the Government. The cry, "No mercy to the property of Rebels," is sounding with increasing force all over the State, and many are so zealous in their advocacy of relentless retribution, that they even deny the right of secessionists to own negroes. Should a third invasion of the State take place, I have no doubt the last vestige of opposition to the enforcement of the Confiscation act will disappear.

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FROM GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.
The Soldiers on Half Rations—The Effect of setting Union Guards over Traitors' Property.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

JEFF. THOMPSON DEFEATED NEAR MEMPHIS.

He was Driven Back with Great Loss.

Railroad Depredations by Rebel Cavalry.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d reports is that a fight occurred seven miles from town on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Unionists and the Rebels under Jeff. Thompson. The latter were driven back with great loss. The paper gives no further particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson Mississippian says that Com. Brown of the ram Arkansas was wounded in the head at the time she ran the Union gambit.

An officer from Tuscomb says that on Saturday some Rebel cavalry burned the station-houses at Leighton, ten miles from Tuscomb, and at Jonesboro, fifteen miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston Road.

Com. Davis, and Gen. Curtis and part of his staff arrived here this morning. The object of their visit is not known.

The Enrollment Question in Kentucky—Want of Ardor—Drafting Inevitable—Military Helplessness and Incapacity—Troops Equipped at the Expense of Rebel Sympathizers, &c., &c.

There is evidently willingness enough on the part of Kentuckians so take up arms to prevent the re-enactment of the plundering outrages of Morgan and his followers and imitators. Action in this respect is impelled by the universal dangers to the safety of property and persons threatened by the inauguration of guerrilla warfare upon the soil of the State. War upon the guerrillas involves a only service near home, of short duration, and without the disciplinary rigor and restraint, hardships and privations of regular soldiers' life, and hence the Unionists engage with alacrity in it. But while any required number of men could beyond doubt be promptly raised for the suppression of partisan outbreaks, the probability of a speedy and full response of Kentucky to the last call for volunteers for service out of the State and during the war, is by no means great. It is true, in certain localities new enlistments of volunteers have been gratifyingly rapid. But, upon the whole, the recruiting business is unquestionably less brisk in this than in any other loyal State.

There is nowhere a manifestation of the ardor that is so glowingly exhibited in the Free States. War-drawings for the stimulation of recruiting are few and far between. Hardly any extra bonus has been offered by corporations or individuals. Not even in this rich City of Louisville has a dollar been raised for that purpose. Indifference, want of spontaneous action, waiting for the exercise of compulsory authority, is apparent everywhere.

Those that perceive and feel the discredit of the unfavorable contrast that Kentucky thus offers to other loyal States, endeavor to extend the disparity to themselves and others with various explanations. The fact that a large percentage, if not the largest, of the young men of the State is in the Rebel, and the remainder already in the Union, army, is cited. Again, Northern Anti-Slavery agitation and legislation is made to account for the sluggishness and paucity of enlistments. The inactivity at home, owing to the disloyal elements of the population and the constant danger of guerrilla aggression, and incursions from the South, is further stated to prevent them. There is undoubtedly some truth in the last argument. The second, if true, is no more creditable to the honor, intelligence and loyalty of the State, than the fact it is to vindicate. The first is certainly not borne out by the hundreds of young, able-bodied men who see on the streets of Louisville. Enough seem to be here alone to form an entire regiment.

As no change to the better is likely to take place hereafter in the progress of vainly vain enlistments, a draft seems to be inevitable. Upon the meeting of the Legislature in the extra session called by Gov. Magoffin, steps to that end are expected to be immediately taken. The stringent Rebels and conditional traitors of the Wickliffe stripe appear to will refuse to take the majority of the raising of additional troops until it has received some positive guarantee from the Administration that no "Abolition war" is to be waged, and that even though the Legislature should order a draft, without requiring these, the body of the people will resist it. I do not apprehend either of these two difficulties, so devoutly wished for by disloyalists, but deem it quite probable that in the south-western and western counties drafting will be a general and a general successful means of the devotees to the cause of the Rebellion.

The history of John Morgan's last raid cannot be recalled without feelings of pain and indignation on the part of those intrusted with the management of military affairs and helplessness on the part of the people. As it is now positively ascertained, Morgan never had over 1,500 men with any just pretensions to efficiency in drill and discipline. A single one of the popular counties in the central part of the State might have turned out a larger number of men than he had. Yet he prevailed much more largely than any more young invader, he the invaders, and hence their path of robbery and murder was not obstructed until thousands of men from Indiana and Ohio had come to the rescue, and the marauder had done about as much mischief as they could reasonably expect to do. The City of Louisville was practically starved for days. The banks moved their money—hundreds of scared Union men prepared for the transfer of their movable property, and their own persons and those of their families, to the other side of the Ohio River. Five hundred Morgans would have taken the city of sixty thousand inhabitants at their leisure. Fortunately, the marauders thought them more capable of and more ready for defense, than they really were, and hence do not trouble them. A good deal has been said about the "disloyalty" of our city by those that would like to cover up the disgraceful record of the days of the Morgan raid. Let them study and profit by the annals of European cities, which, from behind simple sweet barricades, held out for weeks against whole armies of the best European soldiers. The recollection of the frantic cry for help from abroad to dispose of a few hundred horse thieves, should for ever make Kentuckians hush with their tongues. The negro of Ohio and Indiana have now twice been summoned and twice refused to the protection of their helpless Kentucky neighbors. It is to be hoped that the latter will at last awake from their apathy, and be hereafter prepared to protect them.

If there can be distinction for imbecility and dereliction of duty, Brig.-Gen. Ward, the protector of the Blue Grass region pending the Morgan foray, should certainly have it. A more pitiful military conduct in human shape never witnessed in our city.

It is well known that he was a Brigadier by mistake—that is, in consequence of a misapprehension of Mr. Holt as to the appreciation in which his claims to starred shoulder straps were held by the Congressional delegation from this State. That this mistake has not been rectified long ago is a crime upon the people of Kentucky.

The system of carrying the war into the heart of the Government, is already being put in practical operation in this State. Gen. Boyle lately submitted to the Secretary of War a proposition to mount several cavalry regiments for service against the guerrillas, drawing upon the staples of secession sympathizers. As a probability answer was received last week, and it will soon be applied in all the middle part of the State.

The most comprehensive measures have been taken to secure a powerful election for to-morrow. The polls of this city will be closed at 10 p. m. today, and not allowed to be reopened before Tuesday morning. The order to allow disloyal candidates to be voted for will be strictly enforced as far as practicable. In the western counties, however, it is expected that such will be run in spite of the order.