New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Gen. Pope and Stonewall Jackson have met at last, and a fierce battle has been fought, apparently without any decided advantage on either side, save that our advance held its ground, which, considering the position, is equivalent to a victory. On Friday, Gen. McDowell's cavalry had the extreme advance, near the Rapidan River, and were engaged in skirmishes all day, taking some prisoners, and ending with slight loss. On Saturday morning, while a large Rebel force was endeavoring to surround and cut him off, Gen. Banks came up with four regiments of cavalry and delayed the Rebel advance. In the afternoon he attacked their advance force of 15,000, under Jackson and Ewell, at a place about six miles south of Culpepper Court-House. At first the contest was almost entirely by artillery, but at 6 o'clock the infantry became engaged, and a determined fight began. The Rebels were in the woods—our men in open fields. Gen. Banks's right, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. At this time the Rebels attacked in full force. At 7½ o'clock p. m. Gen. Pope arrived on the field accompanied by Gen. McDowell and a part of his corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding his original ground. The artillery of both sides continued until nearly 12 o'clock, the night being very clear, with bright moonlight. Both Gens. Pope and Banks were greatly exposed at one time, and a sudden charge of Rebel cavalry was made to take them, but failed. The fire of the Rebel batteries was afterward silenced. The troops were under arms and in position all night. Gen. Banks is highly praised, both for personal gallantry and the management of his troops. He was rather severely hurt by a trooper who rode against him, but he kept the field, and was on duty next morning. Gen. Geary lost an army, Gen. Augur (?) was wounded severely, Major Pelerge is wounded seriously, Colonel Knight, 46th Penn., dangerously; Lieut.-Colonel Selfridge, severely; Major Mathews lost an arm, Adjutant Boyd wounded severely, all of the same regiment. Col. Donnelly fatally wounded, Lieut.-Col. Brown, arm lost; Major Cook killed, all of the 28th N. Y. The 5th Conn. lost Col. Chapman wounded and captured, Lieut.-Col. Stone killed, Major Blake wounded and taken. Of the 2nd Mass. Major Savage probably dead, Captain Abbot killed, Captains Williams and Goodwin missing, Captain Quincy prisoner, Surgeon Leland wounded, Lieut. Okey, serious wound. Lieutenants Austin and Buckman of the 1st N. J. Cavalry were wounded. Lieut. Hopkins, 7th Ohio, wounded. Two of Gen. Pope's body-guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts, 5th Connecticut 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania suffered severely. The Rebel Gen. Winder was wounded. Total loss estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing on each side. Jackson and Ewell were both in the battle, and Gen. A. P. Hill came up with 18,000 to reenforce them, on Saturday night, about the time our men arrived. There was some skirmishing on Sunday morning, but the weather was hot, and the troops so much exhausted that no general engagement was expected.

—The Rebel navy is once more demolished. The famous ram Arkansas, which played such havoc with our fleet at Vicksburg, is no more. A dispatch from the Rebel General, Van Dorn, states that on Monday last the ram left Vicksburg to cooperate in a contemplated attack on Baton Rouge. While passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became disabled, and before it could be repaired the Union gunboats pitched into her. After some resistance, she was abandoned and blown up, her officers and crew escaping to the shore. If this news is true, and it is on Rebel authority, good by to Merrimac No. 2. Now for the Savannah monster.

—At the recent exchange of 3,000 prisoners at Aiken's Landing the difference of treatment was strikingly manifested. The Rebel exchanges were transported in comfortable vessels, were well fed and in cleanly trim; our Union men were marched thirteen miles on foot, had no food the entire day beyond two small biscuits each and had suffered torture indescribable for want of water. By the urgent entreaty of Robert Ould, the Rebel Commissioner in charge of them, they were graciously permitted to drink from a Virginia well. Food was supplied to them by our own men. The gentleman who furnishes this information says that the exchange of private soldiers is now completed, and names several officers, who have also been exchanged. He says that Col. Corcoran will be given for the Rebel Col. Hanson. We trust there will be no further hesitation, and that we may soon have the pleasure of greeting the brave Colonel of the gallant Sixty-ninth. But we doubt; Jeff. Davis is a treacherous villain; he has lied and deceived many times before in this case, and the story now is that he has suddenly stopped the exchange of prisoners in consequence of Gen. Pope's orders about guerrillas.

—We have New-Orleans dates to the 30th, by the steamer Connecticut. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson is a passenger. All was quiet and orderly in the city. Com. Farragut, with several of his vessels, had arrived from Vicksburg. As illustrating the fiendish character of the Rebels, the papers notice that a boat sent up with provisions to save the lives of the starving poor of Baton Rouge was fired into off Donaldson by guerrillas, and compelled, with its helpless and unarmed cargo of women and children, together with the food intended for the destitute poor, to put back, its whole errand of mercy frustrated.

—Dispatches of the 7th from Fortress Monroe report the arrival there of more Union prisoners at Harrison's Landing. Most of them would remain there, being well enough to join their regiments. Dispatches of the 8th report that the Daniel Webster, from New-York, had gone up to Harrison's Landing with a cargo of vegetables and 120 nurses for the army. Our reconnoitering forces had fallen back to the Landing, the object of their advance having been achieved. Weather horribly hot. Com. Wilkes moved up the James River on Sunday.

—Jeff. Davis's order for retaliation in case of the execution of Rebel guerrilla assassins by Gen. Pope, is printed on our third page. It was given in a part of Saturday morning's edition. It is very probable, and is indeed asserted, that Davis will hold on to Col. Corcoran and all the other Union officers in his hands, under this or some other pretext, until they are liberated by Union bayonets.

—Read the account in another column of recent barbarous executions in China, under the protection, if not the sanction, of the British Government, and then judge whether it would not be worth while for the Sepoys of *The London Times* to leave Ben. Butler's famous proclamation just long enough to express an opinion about the massacre of the Taeping prisoners.

—Saturday was intensely hot—the hottest day, altogether, for years. From about 10 a. m. the mercury was between 90 and 96 until sunset, when a small shower cooled the air a little. As a matter of course, we report many deaths from sun-stroke—over 30 in all. Yesterday was comparatively cool.

—The encouragement offered to energetic officers in the Department of the West is not especially attractive, as the cases of Gen. Mitchel and Gen. Turchin conclusively prove. Some account of the court-martial trial of the latter officer is printed in another column.

—Gen. McCook's body was forwarded from Nashville to Cincinnati on Friday last. It is said that the 9th Indiana, of which he was once the Colonel, inflicted severe chastisement upon the Rebels. How it will distress pious Jeff. Davis to hear of such Union "outrages."

—Orders are issued sending all able soldiers employed as cooks, nurses, &c., in hospitals, back to their regiments. Invalids and convalescents are to take their places, and be in turn sent to the ranks as they become strong enough.

—Col. McNeill, with 1,000 men, on the 7th inst., defeated 2,500 Rebels under Porter, at Kirksville, Adair County, Northern Missouri; and on the 9th, near Stockton, he gave them another thrashing. Porter's gang is used up.

—Gen. Pope's pickets had a skirmish on Thursday with a Rebel force at Wolftown, near Madison Court-House, Va. The Rebels were driven beyond the Rapidan, two being killed and several wounded; our loss one killed and two wounded.

—The steamship Connecticut brings us news from Pensacola to the 3d, and Port Royal to the 5th. The health of our troops at Pensacola continued good. At Port Royal, Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont were looking out for the Savannah ram.

—Gen. Pope arrived at Culpepper on the 8th. Jackson was reported at Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, with a large force. Everything indicated readiness for action on our side.

—We have a report from the South-West that Gen. Buell had taken possession of Chattanooga, but it lacks confirmation, if not probability.

—Nashville advices state that the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry had a fight recently with Forrest's Rebel forces near Sparta, killing 30 of them.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There was a great deal of excitement on Saturday around the European steamers, in consequence of the enforcement of the recent order to prevent men subject to draft from leaving the country. We give an account of the scenes and doings on another page.

—Superintendent Kennedy has been appointed Provisional Provost-Marshal to look out for those who are trying to run away to escape drafting. He has made the whole police force a Provost-Marshal's guard.

—Further names of saved and lost, in the Golden Gate disaster, are printed on the third page.

—By the arrival of the Scotia, off Cape Race, we have news from Europe to the 3d inst. The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora was at Queenstown, watching a new Rebel steamer, which, consequently, put back to Holyhead, where she was left by all her crew. The Tuscarora left Queenstown on the 1st inst., her destination being unknown. Lord Russell, in reply to a memorial from Liverpool, justified the vigilance of the United States cruisers at the Bahamas. There were again many rumors about mediation, but they were more contradictory and appeared to find fewer believers than ever before. Gen. Forey has left France for Mexico. Gen. Garibaldi has issued an important proclamation to volunteers, to assemble at Sicily, announcing that the time of action had arrived. It is, therefore, probable that stirring news may shortly be expected from Italy.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Governments were ⅛ ₱ cent better, opening at 99⅝ and closing 99⅞; the balance of the list showed more spirited bidding. State Stocks were firm, with California selling at 97. Gold was heavy, the quotation at the close being 112½@112¾. The principal feature in Railway shares was the ⅛ ₱ cent fall in New-York Central, but it rallied at the close with 92½ bid. At the in formal call in the afternoon the feature of the market was the firmness of Governments and the irregularity in the share market. The foreign bill market is unchanged and quiet. Sterling is nominally 124@125½. Freights are again lower, and rather dull. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $1,971,820—for Customs, $239,000; Payments, $1,556,035 22; Balance, $9,841,265 17. The Banks took $100,000, and the Saxonia about $504,000—together $604,000. The specie exports this week were $115,000. Certificates of indebtedness have been firm and in good demand at 99⅛@99⅝. Some of the old-dated ones are worth nearly ⅛ ₱ cent more, in consequence of the accumulated interest, which is payable in gold. The 7-30 ₱ cents are steady at 103⅛@103¾, and Custom-House demand-notes sell freely at 105¾@106. The exchanges at the Clearing-House were $22,790,601 61. The exchanges for the week ending to-day were $139,926,277 23, being a daily average of $23,321,046 21, against $24,861,173 04 for the week ending on Saturday last. Money is easy ₱ cent on good collaterals, and very abundant. On Gold, and occasionally Governments, loans are made at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank statement on Monday will show a continued expansion of deposits, loans and specie. The daily line of deposits shows an increase of about two millions. The specie reserve is nearly up to $25,000,000. Western and State Flour is dull and decidedly lower, owing to the decline in exchange, and the disinclination to operate on account of the very warm weather, the demand is mainly for export, as the trade are holding off, and many brands, consequently, are heavy. The sales are 9,400 bbls. Canadian is in fair supply, in limited demand, and lower. Southern is lower, but more active. Rye Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is in fair demand and firmer. Pork is firmer, sales of 1,000 bbls. Beef arrives very sparingly, and with a moderate inquiry prices are well maintained. Beef Hams and Bacon continue quiet; prices nominal. Cut Meats are firm, and in fair demand. Lard is firm and in limited request. Butter and Cheese are quiet, but the stock is light and undesirable, and previous prices are well maintained. Wheat is less active, and declined ¼@¾ ₱ bush. owing to decline in exchange. The sales reach 128,000 bush. Barley and Barley Malt are dull, and prices nominal. Oats are in good demand, and are 1@2 ₱ bush. higher. Rye is dull and heavy. Corn is more freely offered, and lower.

Our anticipations of immediate important work in Virginia are already justified. On Saturday a hotly contested battle was fought near the Rapidan River, six miles south of Culpepper Court-House, between Gen. Pope's advance, under Gens. Banks and McDowell, and a strong Rebel force under the immediate command of Stonewall Jackson and Ewell. It was evidently a bold dash—according to Rebel strategy—to capture or cut up Banks's division before he could get support, but Gen. Pope himself arrived in time to prevent the success of the da The fight raged hotly for five or six hours, at first by cannon only, but finally with infantry. Gen. Banks held his ground completely, and our troops remained under arms and in position all night. The loss is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000 on each side. An unusual number of officers are among the wounded. The fight had not been renewed at our latest advices—Sunday morning—heat and exhaustion preventing.

The Rebels report the total destruction of their wonderful iron-clad gunboat Arkansas. She went down from Vicksburg to attack Baton Rouge, but at Bayou Sara her machinery got disarranged, and the Union gunboats went at her. They say she fought bravely, but could not win, and so the officers and crew blew her up, first taking care to escape to land.

A BATTLE AT HAND.

We are on the eve of important events in Virginia. The Rebels have put forth, through their New-York organ, *The Herald*, such preposterous exaggerations of their strength in that quarter, that they must fight or stand disgraced in the eyes of their European backers. It is notorious that neither Gen. McClellan's nor Gen. Pope's army numbers 100,000 effectives; and if the Rebels have at and about Richmond anything like the 300,000 their oracle claims for them, then they stand confessed cowards if they do not fight. They know perfectly that our new levy of 300,000 volunteers will very soon be pouring across the Susquehanna and the Potomac at the rate of 10,000 per day, and that they must, within the next three weeks, beat one of the armies which menace their capital or confess themselves unable to keep the field. Hence, immediate and decisive action is to them both a military and a political necessity.

Gen. Halleck has his eye on their every movement. It is not his time to hurry, but he must keep a bright look-out. If he allows the Rebel chiefs to repeat the Bull Run and recent Gaines Mill dodge of hurling all their forces upon half of his and overwhelming them, he is a lost General. The country can outlive another such needless disaster; but the General who incurs it cannot. The President has wisely and properly confided all power over Military operations in Virginia to his new General-in-Chief. That General fails if he allows half his forces to be defeated while the residue stands idle. Whether the Rebels make their next rush on McClellan or (as now seems more probable) on Pope, their superior must know how to anticipate and prepare for the meditated blow. And we trust Gen. Halleck is the man for his work.

"Give me back my legions!" was the wild, impassioned cry of a Roman Emperor to his General, who had by incapacity or mismanagement lost a great battle and sacrificed a noble army. In the same spirit, the country, which is now freely giving her strength and vigor, her blood and bone, to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, will hold her servants to a rigorous accountability. If a General blunders once, the People will blame him; if he is allowed to blunder a second time, they will assuredly hold the President responsible. The lives of our gallant Volunteers are too precious to be sacrificed to a tenderness for any man's feelings. "Augers that won't *bore*" have become obsolete, and must be inflexibly put aside for such as *will*.

WHAT EMANCIPATION WILL DO.

If the establishment of truth were the end of controversy—if an exploded fallacy would recognize its own decease—if a transparent absurdity that chimed with vulgar prejudice would not seek to buoy itself up and keep afloat by dint of sheer iteration and clamor—we should be spared the necessity of refuting such bald sophisms as the following from *The N. Y. Times*:

"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.—There are a great many things which must be done before the Rebellion can be crushed and peace restored. But the one thing to be done now—before all others, and to the exclusion of everything else for the time being—is to gather up the greatest possible military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the Rebel army. Everything else can be postponed—this cannot. How to employ negroes—what to do with Rebel property—whether to set slaves free or not—all these and scores of other questions of the utmost importance, and which must be settled at some time or other, can be safely and wisely postponed. *But this task admits of no delay.* The Rebel armies in the field must be beaten. The military power of the Rebellion must be broken. That is an indispensable preliminary to everything else. Until that is done, nothing else can even be attempted with any prospect of success. After it is done, the chances of doing everything else that the case requires will be increased tenfold."

—We propose to subject the above string of assertions to the test of facts viewed in the light of common sense.

In the region publicly owning the sway of Jeff. Davis (excluding sections in the possession of our armies), there are this day about Eight Millions of People, of whom at least Three Millions are slaves. These slaves unanimously and intensely desire their freedom. This fact is established by the instinctive eagerness, when not deterred by terror of their Rebel masters, with which they evince their sympathy for the Union cause. Wholesale and persistent lying being quite consistent with the sort of Calvalry that flourishes in Jeffdom, they are habitually assured by the Whites that the Unionists will sell them to Cuba, will kill them, starve them, work them to death, &c., &c., and some color is given to these calumnies by the ominous silence of our Government, Halleck's Order No. 3 (not yet formally superseded), the cowardly assassination of a number of unarmed Blacks by our soldiers at Norfolk, and a hundred minor instances wherein our Democratic army officers and soldiers have done the work of the Rebels. All this has served to create distrust, hesitation, perplexity, among the ignorant, systematically deluded, and apprehensive slaves, who have had too much reason to fear all Whites as their natural enemies. Still, the law of gravitation asserts itself, and the shrewder slaves already see, what is plain to every earnest, unconditional Unionist, that *the Union must crush out Slavery, or Slavery will destroy the Union.*

Now a simple Proclamation from the White House, reciting the leading provisions of the Confiscation-Emancipation Act, and by virtue thereof declaring all the slaves of persistent Rebels henceforth FREE, inviting them to make their way promptly to the Union lines, and instructing our officers everywhere to welcome and treat them as friends, would give an immediate re-enforcement to the Union armies equal to a hundred veteran regiments and fifty well-served batteries. It would inevitably be copied or denounced in the Rebel journals in such manner as to diffuse it speedily throughout Secessia; or, if they should undertake to suppress it, our troops, our journals, and the underground telegraph, would diffuse it as surely and thoroughly, though a little more slowly.

Thereafter, it would not be possible to strip a State—say Georgia or Alabama—of its able-bodied Whites in order to swell the Rebel hosts in Virginia or Tennessee. The Rebel chiefs on every frontier must watch and picket in two directions—against the Union forces in their front, and the fritting, skulking slaves in their rear. Even if we could suppose that no slave would ever afford any direct help to the Union cause, the withdrawal of his services from the Rebel Confederacy would be a decided gain to us. Only make the slaves so restless and dangerous that they will thenceforth cost the Rebels in watching all that their services are worth, and the Rebellion must very soon collapse. Thus far, the slaves, with their spades and hoes, have done about as much for it as the Rebel soldiers with their muskets. Of course, we are in favor of making use of the slaves to the fullest extent; but mercy to neutralize the advantage hitherto derived from them by the Rebels is of enormous consequence to the Union cause.

How is it possible, then, for a Unionist of any sense to talk of this slave question as to be "*postponed*" to something else? Is it important that our armies be strengthened? Certainly; but is it not likewise important that the Rebels be weakened? And who can doubt that to supply almost half their population with the strongest possible reason for escaping forthwith from their jurisdiction and service to ours would immensely weaken them? Then why not do it?

But there is no need of postponing this good work to any other. It requires no exercise of force, unless it be force of character. It need consume no time. It need not interfere with any effort to "gather up the greatest military strength of the nation, and hurl it with resistless force upon the Rebel army." Go ahead with all that—the faster the better. We would not have it "postponed" a single hour. But we can, while pushing up that with all our might, strike the Rebellion a left-hander that will just knock the breath out of its vile body; and why not do this, without leaving the other undone?

"How to employ negroes," may possibly be a knotty question, though it does not seem so to us. Our answer is a very simple one—Let each commander employ them as to him shall seem best. We have Generals who hate and despise the poor, down-trodden victims of generations of bondage; these, we see clearly, can get little good out of them. A General who has no other conception of a slave than that expressed by the term "d—med nigger," can make little use of them, whether with muskets or shovels. But there *are* officers now in command of our armies who regard and treat them as human beings; and these can get good work out of them in whatever capacity. We would have no one provided with tools that he cannot handle; but let each be instructed to win every slave possible away from the service of the Rebellion. That, at least, is clear gain, whether they be made directly useful to the Union cause or not.

"But what will our soldiers say to emancipating the slaves?" We suspect those valiant heroes who have been caught on the wing for Canada or Europe will dislike it. The ten-year brawlers against British tyranny, who are now besieging British consulates for protection papers, will thoroughly condemn it. The Maryland and Missouri Secesh, who have hitherto nestled under the wing of the Government they are plotting to destroy, will vehemently denounce it. But the actual and hearty offenders of the National flag will rejoice at any and every lawful expedient whereby the Rebels are weakened and the speedy triumph of the Union cause assured. Not even *The Herald* will venture to set them against the President's solemn act; and, without outside incitement, no one would ever think of it.

"BUSHWHACKING."

Mr. Jeff. Davis, not making much progress just at present in his regular business of treason, seems desirous of trying his hand at assassination. Hence his new manifesto (printed in part of our Saturday's edition) proposing to imprison Gen. Pope and his officers (when he shall have caught them) and retaliate on them any severity which may be practiced toward assassins of Unionists who may be caught within the lines of our armies. The term "bushwhackers" he professes inability to comprehend. Let us enlighten him:

A Union force—no matter whether of hundreds, thousands, or tens of thousands—is passing through a region which the Rebel forces have evacuated at their approach. They note a number of farmer-looking citizens at work in the fields along the roads they traverse, or gathered about the taverns; but they are all unarmed, peaceful, and apparently intent on their private industry or pleasure. Our troops pass them quietly; neither molesting nor molested, and are soon out of sight. An hour later, one of our army wagons which has been stalled at a brook-crossing, or has been delayed by a broken harness, comes bringing up the rear, giving a lift occasionally to two or three lame soldiers who have straggled behind their regiments. Forthwith, Secesh passes the word that here is booty and opportunity, and the late plowmen or tavern-haunters snatch their concealed rifles from their hiding-places, mount their horses, picketed in no adjacent wood, and steal round under cover to the front of this little caravan of stragglers. Hidden in the thick undergrowth or behind briar-grown fences, they wait the word, and, when each has covered his man, "FIRE!" is uttered, and driver and lame soldiers fall dead or severely wounded. A few blows with the butts of the Rebel guns, a stab or two with the bayonet, and all is over! The plunder is divided; the horses and wagon concealed, or hurried to a distant region, and the highwaymen disperse. This is "bushwhacking"—one variety only out of many, but it illustrates its general character. One Rebel murderer in Southern Missouri boasts that he has cleared a tract thirty miles square of Unionists, resident or transient, by shots from behind fences or while screened by thick woods.

Gen. Pope says this must stop in his department—that those who choose to be fighting Rebels shall take the chances of war—shall fight as soldiers or be punished as assassins. And, if his men are fired on from a covert near a village, he will hold the residents of that village responsible, knowing well that no bushwhackers will choose that spot for a stealthy shot unless sure of local sympathy and concealment. In other words, he will endure no such cowardly murders as that of Gen. McCook, just perpetrated, without seeking to bring the authors to the punishment they have deserved. In this, he is fully justified by the established laws of war, as well as by the clear dictates of common sense.

We should be glad indeed to have this war governed by the humanest rules that were ever devised to regulate hostilities. To this end, it is essential that whatever rights are claimed for Rebels as citizens of the so-called Confederate States shall be conceded to citizens of those States who still cling to the Federal Union. But while Rebel journals gloat over the boasted hanging of the seven citizens of Galveston who, on their houses being searched, were found to have concealed Union flags, and when a thousand like acts of barbarity have been perpetrated in every Rebel neighborhood where any one dare cherish a love for the Union, it will be impossible wholly to avoid reprisals. The chief who seeks to aggravate these cruelties and reduce them to a system will earn the execration of mankind.

HOW WE TREAT OUR MEN.

The Chicago Journal has the following from a correspondent with our forces recently besieging Vicksburg:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 24, 1862.

I saw a great number of negroes while going across to Commodore Farragut's fleet, in our boat. A great many have gone down the river. We had more than a hundred stop and ask us to take them aboard. We took five aboard this morning, among whom was a boy belonging to a lady up the river. She gave $2,000 for him in Mobile, Alabama. They were all glad to get away from their owners.

A great many of the negroes who have been at work on the canal are left on the point without any means of support. A large number went down the river with Gen. Williams's force, but he could not take all of them, and there they remain, not knowing what to do. *They are afraid to go back to their owners, for fear of being punished.* A woman told me, yesterday, that *Dr. Buchner punishes his negroes by putting hot tar on them, or heating corn-cobs and rubbing them on their backs.* It may be true, but they tell so many stories in order to get aboard that it is hard to decide what to believe.

—We should like to see a Pro-Slavery Democrat mean enough to justify this desertion and betrayal of the men who have been digging for us under the fire of our enemies, and their virtual betrayal into the hands of the infuriated traitors who pretend to be their owners. Our commanders took these negroes and set them to work for the Union cause. Now that they have no further immediate use for them, they leave them where they can not escape the vengence of the traitors whom they deserted to serve the Republic. If even Vallandigham or Ben. Wood will justify this betrayal, it seems that the very devil himself must be ashamed of his lieutenants.

We print in another column of this morning's paper a report of a speech made by C. L. Vallandigham of Dayton, Ohio. It is a bold attempt to stir up an insurrection at the North against the Federal Government, and on behalf of the Southern rebellion. This man is not without his backers all over the country, and is the mouth-piece of a treasonable party which only awaits an opportunity to strike. Should that time ever come we may be sure that they will not be without a policy nor fail in the atrocious energy to carry it out at whatever expense of blood and the most cherished rights and interests of the people. Are they never to be taken care of? How is it that this man is permitted to speak anywhere except from behind the bars of a prison?

The Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY announces himself a candidate for reelection as Representative in Congress of the State of Kansas. Good and true men will be his competitors; not one, we think, more honest and faithful than Mr. Conway, whose name has been honorably connected with all the past history of Kansas. He is a Marylander by birth and education, and we have observed that those Republicans who were reared in Slave States are apt to be decidedly thorough and resolute. If the Republicans of Kansas see fit to honor another of the Old Guard, so be it! But they have a very good Representative in Mr. Conway.

We can't say which of our cotemporaries has revived the tradition of a Conservative meeting held by the antediluvians to consider the "irregular opposition" made by the patriarch Cain to the continued existence of his brother Abel. The following are the resolves alleged to have been passed by those ancient Vallandighams:

Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the pretended piety as evident transgression of Abel and the unauthorized violence of the high-toned and rampacious Cain.

Resolved, that the "Union" men who are clamoring for the hanging of Cain, which would only exasperate him, desire to stir up the domestic happiness and peace of the family, and have no other purpose in view.

Resolved, That we are in favor of punishing both parties, and invite all conservative men to unite with us in frowning down this whole business.

Resolved, That nobody has a right to provoke murder, and if Abel had exercised less forbearance this one never would have occurred.

We are authorized to contradict the malicious report, circulating through the city, and published in a German paper, that the sons of Mayor Opdyke have gone to Europe to avoid being drafted. There is not a word of truth in it, and there has not been, nor will there be, the slightest basis for such a story.

We print this morning a letter from Robert Dale Owen which will commend itself to all its readers for its thoughtful, moderate tone. It ought, and we have no doubt will, have great influence over Mr. Owen's old associates of the Democratic party.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Order Against Evading the Draft.

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SPRAGUE.

DISPOSITION OF CONTRABANDS.

Surgeons Sent to Gen. Pope's Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

THE ORDER AGAINST EVADING THE DRAFT.

The orders to prevent evasion of military duty will be explained by the War Department. They were not intended to prevent ordinary honest travel.

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

The Department is flooded with communications respecting exemption and the regulations of the draft. It is stated in some quarters that the Government will, like the French Government, fix the price of substitutes, and that other regulations will make the draft as fair and as inoffensive as possible. This is speculation, however and nothing but the printed regulations can be relied upon. It is also rumored that it is not the intention of the Government to put the second quota of 300,000 into the field at once, but that they will constitute a grand *reserve* force, which, without leaving the respective States, will be regularly drilled.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. Sprague left Washington early this morning for Burnside's command. As he left hurriedly, the newsmongers instantly connected the movement with the battle rumors that have prevailed all day.

GEN. GILMORE.

Gen. Gilmore is at the National.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Three hundred contrabands have arrived during the last week at the new contraband quarters, Camp Barker, from portions of Virginia recently liberated from Rebel rule. The contrabands are now under the charge of D. B. Nichols. There is quite a demand for their labor, especially the labor of the women at the capital and among Maryland planters. The men are employed about the Government hospitals, camps, and other public works, while the women do washing for the soldiers.

SURGEONS FOR GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

Ten Surgeons were dispatched by the Medical Director to Gen. Pope's command to-day. At the combined request of Gens. Banks, Pope, and Sigel, Assistant Medical Director A. S. Sheldon has been relieved of his charge at Washington, and has gone to Gen. Pope's army as Medical Director. It is thought that this change will facilitate the movement of sick and wounded from that Division.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

THE EVASION OF THE MILITARY DRAFT.

A number of persons were yesterday and to-day prevented, except on conditions, from leaving the city in the cars. This action is in accordance with the Executive order to prevent the evasion of military duty by those subject to draft.

SOLDIERS RELIEVED FROM HOSPITAL DUTY.

The following order follows up the recent general orders to send back to their regiments all officers and men fit for duty:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21—All soldiers now employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, or in any other capacities in the different hospitals, and who are able to join their regiments, will be relieved from such duty and sent to their regiments. Convalescents will be selected for such duties, and no others, and these convalescents will be relieved as soon as they have sufficiently recovered as to be fit for active duty. By command of Brigadier-General WADSWORTH.

JOHN P. SHERBURNE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

THE DISMISSAL OF MAJOR RICHARDSON.

In special orders of July 30, from the Adjutant-General's Office, Major J. H. Richardson was dismissed the service by direction of the President. This was published in some of the newspapers, but others, in copying the statement, made it appear that Major-General Richardson was dismissed. There is an officer, Israel B. Richardson, who won the commission of Major-General by gallantry in the field, and it is but just he should be thus relieved from the unfavorable position in which an error of the press has placed him.

RELEASED.

William H. Mitchell, recently arrested by the Provost-Marshal for publishing a letter in *The Lawrence (Mass.) American*, reflecting on the Colonel and Major of the 14th Massachusetts, has been unconditionally released.

THE NEEDED RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

An officer, writing from Harrison's Landing, says: "While mass meetings are being held from one end of the country to the other—all saying 'go,' but comparatively few saying 'come'—the Rebels are quietly marching regiment after regiment to the support of those who are glutting in their strength. What we want now is men. We want them to-day."

THE SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

Quartermasters' supplies have been furnished the troops with astonishing rapidity.

Advance of the Administration—Judge Wright's Conference with the President—A True Version—Vigorous Policy Onward—What the Big War Meeting Has Done—Gov. Sprague and his Colored Regiments.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Truly the political heavens begin to look clear again at the Capital! The Administration has advanced with wonderful strides during the last four weeks. Necessity, made by the reverses of our arms on the James, and along the southern borders of the Rebellion to Murfreesboro', has caused the advance, this reformatory policy of the Government. Surely,

"God works in a mysterious way,"

but the grand results show a divine agency somewhere.

We may seem a little back with the military, just at present, but we are a great way ahead in policy—in that knowledge of the great cause of the rebellion and its only antidote. We are a great way ahead in a liberal and humanitarian view of things which is to save our Republic.

JUDGE WRIGHT'S CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

What of the conference of Senators Pomeroy, Harlan, and Judge Wright with the President? This conference has not been correctly reported. Judge Wright found the President *at least* fully up to the times. He did not say, "Judge Wright, you shall never lead your colored regiments to battle while I am President." He simply begged the liberal gentlemen *to wait*—wait till the public pulse beats warmer and more earnestly for the genuine salvation of the Union—wait till more troops can be thrown into Kentucky before you urge upon the Executive the promulgation of this new order of things. Judge Wright offered to lead these colored regiments, and the President *did not* say he should never be allowed to lead them to battle. The Judge came away satisfied—*pleased*—and with an exalted idea of the President and his shrewd but honorable policy.

Judge Underwood, than whom there is no man more earnest in reform or truer to the principles of