New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name or address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—There was much excitement in the city yesterday, and the wildest rumors were in circulation, growing as they flew into the most ridiculous proportions. The dispatch announcing a victory on the old battle-field of Bull Run, published late on Saturday afternoon, was not fully believed—the news was too good; and then its terms were deemed unsatisfactory. It stated that a terrible battle was fought on Friday near Gainesville, lasting all day long with continuous fury; that at dark the enemy were driven from the field, and the Union troops occupied the grounds. Gen. Pope added that his troops were too much exhausted to push forward, but as soon as Fitz John Porter's Corps came up from Manassas on Saturday morning, he should go ahead. The enemy were badly used up. The Union losses were hastily estimated at 8,000 in killed and wounded, while, judging from the appearance of the battle-ground, that of the Rebels must have been twice as many. The enemy was all day on the defensive, and all the attacks were made by the Union troops, all of whom behaved nobly. The battle is said to have taken place on the old field of Bull Run, a circumstance which greatly inspirited our men. Gen. Pope closed by saying he had made great captures but had not at that time an idea of their extent. The place—Grovetown—from which the dispatch is dated, is not on the maps; it is not far from Bull Run. Such was the substance of the latest news on Saturday night. On Sunday we were favored with a dispatch dated Washington, 10 o'clock a. m., which says that the Rebels were heavily reenforced on Saturday, and began an attack on Pope before Franklin and Sumner had arrived. A severe battle followed, the advantage being on the side of the enemy. Gen. Pope, with his whole army, fell back to Centreville, where he was reenforced by Franklin, and Sumner was on the march on Saturday night to join him. His position was very strong, and he was expected promptly to renew the contest. This dispatch closed by saying that every effort should be made to push forward new troops. It is needless to say that such news was rather chilling, and the people naturally considered it as indicative of disaster, or at least of failure to beat back the Rebels. Yesterday evening, we had a brief dispatch, evidently by authority, saying that there had been but little if any fighting on Sunday, that our troops were well concentrated and in good spirits. It will be observed that the unfinished work of Saturday was not attended to. What happened after Franklin and Sumner joined Pope is left to conjecture. Such was the position and condition, so far as explained by our War-Office dispatches received up to 1 o'clock this morning.

Our letters from special correspondents, furnish a large amount of important information. The letter from Falls Church deals with the Rebel raid on Fairfax Court-house. The letters from Alexandria and Washington are devoted mainly to the principal battles at Manassas and near Bull Run. We also give, by special telegraph, a long list of our killed and wounded.

—Our Nashville correspondent closes a long and interesting letter concerning the movements of Tennessee and Kentucky, by saying that: "Upon the whole, it is my deliberate opinion, based upon an association of nearly a year with Western troops, that, barring the majority of the general officers, their convictions and individual acts are far ahead of the Administration in the treatment of the Slavery question, and that the latter can take no course however radical, in regard to it, that will not be readily followed by the former.

—The official positions of the Generals in Virginia is authoritatively set forth in an order from the War Department. Gen. Burnside commands his own corps, except so much as has been sent to Pope; Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac not under Pope; Gen. Pope commands the Army of Virginia and such other troops as are sent to him from the corps of McClellan and Burnside, and Major-Gen. Halleck himself has the chief command.

—Another Rebel order of recent date furnishes indirect testimony of the readiness of the slaves to leave their "kind masters." This order, issued at Tangipahoa, Miss., July 23, decrees that "every slave who shall attempt to escape to the Union lines without a special permit from district headquarters, shall be shot; and the same punishment shall be inflicted on those who come from within the Union lines." Such an order proves volumes of lies about the loyalty of slaves to their Rebel owners.

—The excitement about the battle of Friday extends to all parts of the country, and commendable efforts are in progress to relieve the wounded. A train of eight double-freight cars loaded with hospital stores left Boston last night; Mayor Wightman, several city officers, a squad of policemen, and a large number of surgeons also went. Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and other places, are doing the same.

—Col. Fitch, who was accused in Jeff. Davis's retaliation order with murdering two peaceful citizens of Arkansas, writes to the War Department that the story is utterly false; he has killed no person whatever in any other way than in fair fighting.

—The statement that Gen. McClellan had been put in chief command of the armies in Virginia is directly contradicted. Gen. Halleck holds the chief command, and Pope, McClellan and others are simply commanders of corps.

—Advices from Fredericksburg to Saturday afternoon, say that all was quiet—Burnside in possession. There were no indications of any large Rebel force in the vicinity.

—One of Buchanan's Postmasters, a man named Tallman, from Pennsylvania, was caught at Rochester on Saturday, trying to escape to Canada in female apparel.

—Orders have been received in this city to prepare accommodations for 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers, to be forwarded from the seat of war.

—The Rebels claim Kansas as one of the States of the Southern Confederacy. Tolerably cool; but Kansas may have a word to say.

—Interesting letters from the Western Army and from Burnside's corps are printed on the second page of this morning's edition.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The R. L. Cuyler, from Key West August 29, and Nassau August 26, arrived on Saturday. She reports the prevalence of yellow fever in the blockading squadron. The gunboat Huntsville had lost her surgeon, and had five officers sick. The disease had abated at Key West. Commander Winslow of the Cuyler died on the 23d.

☞San Francisco dates are to half-past 5 on Friday. There was a great deal of speculation in mining stocks. A train of wagons recently arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake, bringing 50,000 pounds of flour and 73,000 pounds of butter, for a market. This is the first competition California has met for supplying the miners on the Eastern slope.

—The appointments of Collectors and Assessors for New-York and Pennsylvania are just made public. The new Tax law goes into operation to-day, but it will have to work itself for a few weeks, as the machinery is not ready.

—Marcus L. Ward accepts the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey, in a brief, pithy and highly patriotic letter.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market is very irregular and hesitating. The tone of the reports from Virginia, received early in the morning, read decidedly better and produced a good feeling. But as the call progressed there was an evident weakness, induced by the want of positive information deterring operators. Governments were steady. The coupons of 1881, under a large order to buy, opened at 101¼, sold to ¼, and closed 1 1¼@101½. The 5 ₱ cent loans were strong—90 bid for all the issues. The Treasury list was firm at Friday's quotations. Immediately after the adjournment, stocks fell and rose ⅛@¼ ₱ cent as the rumors came in, pro and con, from the army, with little excitement. After the Board the market was remarkably well sustained in view of the damaging rumors of disasters in Virginia which were industriously circulated—a new one every half-hour. At the informal call in the afternoon, the quotations were steady without important sales. The market for foreign bills has been fairly active for the steamers of to-day, and the market at the close is firm at 127⅝@127½ for Sterling, with some drawers asking 128¼. France are 4.42½@4.40. Freights are dull and lower to Liverpool, and the offerings are light to other ports also. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $4,875,459 27—for Customs, $264,000; Payments, $5,139,383 47; Balance, $11,010,576 27. The shipment of Gold was moderate, $461,000, of which the Hansa took $201,000, and the Glasgow $223,000. The market has been firm for Gold, sales having been made as high as 116. Outside the Board, at the close of business, 115¾ was bid, and 115¾ asked. Silver is 110@111, and halves and quarters are in good demand for Canada, where the banks use them in redemption of their notes. The business in 7.3/10 Treasury Notes has been large at 104¼@104¾. Demand Notes are steady at 100@101¼ for Custom-House purposes. Money continues very abundant, but there are fewer transactions at the extreme low rates. The entire range is 3@5 ₱ cent, the bulk of the transactions being at 4 ₱ cent. Paper is 4@6 ₱ cent, and of leading signatures is very scarce. The exchanges at the Clearing-House were $23,993,620 86. The exchanges for the week were $150,175,167 28, being a daily average of $25,145,861 20, against $24,020,847 18 for the week ending on Saturday previous. The market is less active for the low grades of Western and State Flour, but is a shade better; the arrivals are moderate, and sound shipping brands are less plenty; trade brands are in good request and are firm. Canadian is in light supply, and is rather firmer. Southern is firm and in fair demand. Rye Flour is in fair request. Corn Meal is in light supply, and firm, and in limited request. Wheat without essential change, with a fair inquiry, mainly for export; the arrivals are fair, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Barley and Barley Malt are still neglected, and prices nominal. Oats are steady and in fair demand. Rye is steady and in better request. Corn is in brisk demand for the trade, and is firm. Pork is less active, and heavy at the close under liberal arrivals. Beef arrives very sparingly, is firm and in moderate request. Beef Hams are quiet but steady. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut meats are in light supply, firm, and in good request. Lard is less active, but firm. Butter and Cheese are firm, and in good demand at former rates.

We print this morning all that has reached us within the last two days of the condition of affairs in Virginia, and of the events of the week, up to Saturday morning, the details are given at length by our several correspondents. The events of that day we shall probably be able to lay before our readers early this morning in an extra sheet, but in the mean time our information, contained in official dispatches, printed in another column, is necessarily very meager. On Friday, according to Gen. Pope's dispatch to Gen. Halleck, a severe battle was fought on the old battle-ground of Bull Run, in which at the close, the advantage remained with the Union forces. This dispatch is dated at *Georgetown*, a mistake, probably, of the telegraphic operator for *Grovetown*, a small village about half way between Gainesville and Centreville. The error, if it be one, is of some importance, as by placing Pope there at the date of that dispatch, we can better understand both the events that preceded and those that followed it. Proceeding on this supposition, the battle was so far successful on our side that Gen. Pope had driven the enemy from Bull Run to Grovetown, and from thence he reports that "news just reaches me [him] that the enemy is retreating toward the mountains," and that he "goes forward at once to see." In executing this forward movement he was again met by the foe, "heavily re-enforced," as we learn by a later dispatch, who once *more* gave him battle and arrested his progress. The fortune of war was this time with his opponent, and he fell back, but a short distance only, as far as Centreville. Here he made a stand to await re-enforcements in his turn, was already joined by Franklin's Corps, at the date of the dispatch, and must have been re-enforced late Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, by probably a still larger force under Sumner. Centreville is a place of great strength by nature, and formidable defensive works were erected there last Winter by the Rebels themselves. Whether by good fortune or by good generalship such a place was directly in General Pope's rear, it is evident that he had gained an impregnable position from which the Rebels had not, all day yesterday, attempted to dislodge him with their overwhelming force. It is within reach of the railroad from Alexandria, and there seems to be no reason for apprehending that this means of communication is not still open to him. The fact that there was no fighting yesterday justifies this hopeful view of the situation. Every hour that Pope gains is a great gain to him and a defeat of the plans of the Rebels, as not a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, except the small portion left permanently at Fortress Monroe for the defense of that post, but must be on his way to reenforce the Army of Virginia.

That Jackson or Lee, or both, may march northward toward Maryland is, of course, possible, for there is nothing to intercept their progress directly in that direction. But that they had not done so up to Saturday seems certain, as without doubt the reënforcement which Jackson received on Saturday, and with which he was able to gain a temporary and slight advantage over our forces, was from Lee. Neither is it very likely they will attempt such a movement while Pope, with a great army, remains in their rear. If the plan of the campaign was to cross the Upper Potomac, it doubtless depended upon the contingency of an overwhelming defeat of Pope, for to attempt it without this little preliminary operation would seem to be hardly short of madness. But as this has not been done, as their whole force is still confronted by a formidable Union army, in a position from which they will find it difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge it, and as that army is growing hourly larger and larger, that purpose is, so far as we now know, at least, suspended. We await further intelligence therefore, cheerfully and hopefully, trusting that Gen. Pope, with the vigor and good generalship which he has displayed from the commencement of this campaign will be able to hold the enemy at bay till he is strong enough to overwhelm him with defeat.

THE STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA.

We propose in this article to elucidate the recent conflicts in Virginia to the extent of our present information.

Strategically, the State of Virginia may be regarded in three unequal divisions or districts:

1. *West* Virginia, lying westward and south-westward of the crests of the Alleghany mountains, which traverse the State from north-east to south-west in an unbroken chain, rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the ocean level, and of course no where perpetually snow-covered or impassable, though the roads which cross them are narrow and bad, two or three great turnpikes excepted. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses them at this end of the State, and is held by the Unionists; nearly all the other railroads whereby the State is amply gridironed are (save for a few miles around Washington) in the hands of the traitors. West Virginia is almost unanimously free-labor and loyal, and is held by the Unionists. Little fighting has been done there for months, and it is presumed nearly bare of troops. The Rebels predominate in the extreme south-west of it.

2. The *Valley* of Virginia, so called, is deep, very fertile, and from 40 to 80 miles wide, lying between the crests of the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, which runs parellel to them on the south-east. This Valley is traversed by the Shenandoah river, which rises south and west of the center of the State, and pursues a generally north-east course to its junction with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, forty miles north-west of Washington City. Winchester, Strasburg, Woodstock, Harrisonburg and Staunton are the principal places in the Valley. The Blue Ridge is lower and smaller than the Alleghanies, (holding much the same relation to them as the Jura to the Alps), and is broken by repeated "Gaps," through one of which the Manassas Gap Railroad makes its way into the Valley (which it connects with Alexandria) at Front Royal, which is near the junction of the two principal branches of the Shenandoah, some twenty-five miles above Winchester and fifty from Harper's Ferry. The White inhabitants of the Valley are mainly Secessionists, and the Valley above Front Royal was mostly in their possession prior to the events of last week. We presume that they now hold everthing south of Winchester, and may have that city.

3. *Eastern* Virginia consists of the residue of the State (all south-east of the Blue Ridge), being about half the area, and probably containing a little more than half the entire population. Its Railroads mainly center upon Richmond (the Rebel capital), though one from Leesburg (a few miles north of Washington) and another from the south-west reach the Potomac at Alexandria. The "Manassas Gap Railroad" diverges from the latter at Manassas Junction (thirty miles south of west of Washington City), runs westwardly through the Gap into the Valley, and so to Strasburg, whence it follows up the north fork of the Shenandoah, and comes to a stand at Mount Jackson, half way between Woodstock and Harrisonburg, which are the capitals respectively of the Counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham, mainly settled by Germans of a very old emigration, and famous for always voting solid for whatever is called the Democratic ticket.

4. The Rappahannock River rises in the Blue Ridge, but a few miles from the south fork of the Shenandoah, and pursues an easterly course to Fredericksburg, some sixty miles south-south-west of Washington City, where it is within ten miles of the Potomac. It has here become a broad, navigable stream, though its extreme sources are hardly eighty miles distant. From Fredericksburg, it has a general south-east course till it is lost in Chesapeake Bay some twenty-five miles below the mouth of the Potomac. For the present, its course below Fredericksburg is commanded by the Union gunboats, but above that city it becomes disputable, and has for months in good part divided the Union from the Rebel forces. It naturally forks toward its source into innumerable streams and rivulets, but at first, some ten miles above Fredericksburg, into two main branches, whereof that coming from the north-west retains the name of Rappahannock, while that from the south-west is known as the Rapidan.

5. When Gen. Halleck, after Gen. McClellan's change of base to the James River, was called to the Command-in-Chief of the Union armies, it appears to have been resolved that Gen. McClellan's army must be withdrawn from the Peninsula, and united with the Union army then covering Washington on the south and west. Gen. Pope, also from the West, had just before been called to the command of this latter force, known as "the Army of Virginia," in contradistinction from Gen. McClellan's, still awkwardly designated "the Army of the Potomac." Gen. McClellan is understood not to have concurred in the advisability of evacuating the Peninsula, wishing to be re-enforced where he was, and to move thence upon Richmond once more. He was finally overruled; but his opposition is said to have delayed the commencement and retarded the conclusion of his return to the Potomac, which was finally effected some ten days ago. Some portion of his late army still holds Yorktown and the Peninsula below that point to Fortress Monroe.

6. When it was decided that Gen. McClellan should evacuate the Peninsula, Gen. Pope was pushed forward into the heart of Eastern Virginia to make a diversion in his favor. To this end, his cavalry made repeated and damaging dashes at the Railroad connecting Richmond with Gordonsville, an important Railroad junction, nearly one hundred miles north-west, while the bulk of Pope's army—then some fifty thousand strong—advanced down the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which, running south-westwardly, connects Alexandria, via Gordonsville and Charlottesville, with Lynchburg in the far South-west—of course, crossing both the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Pope also crossed both these streams, and was reported at one time to have occupied Gordonsville, but the subordinate charged with that movement failed to execute it.

7. Pope's advance, as was calculated, distracted the Rebel attention from McClellan's retreat down the Peninsula, and collected their forces in his front. Being soon outnumbered, he was ordered to fall back, and did so. The bloody but indecisive battle of "Cedar Mountain" was fought between the advance of the two armies respectively, just north of the Rapidan, on August 9. Jackson soon after retreated across the Rapidan—probably to tempt Pope further from his resources. After some days' desultory skirmishing, Pope fell back across the Rappahannock, and stood at bay, guarding the innumerable fords of that river along a line of twenty or thirty miles. The position was, of course, advantageous to the defensive party, but liable to be broken through by massing a heavy force at either of a score of points, and breaking the defensive line by a resolute effort. Still, though the enemy (having ordered up everything from Richmond) were undoubtedly much the stronger in numbers, no serious effort to pierce Gen. Pope's line was made. While he thus stood on guard, a Rebel cavalry force under Stuart, some 1,000 to 1,200 in number, pierced his lines at some unguarded ford and made a circuit in his rear, surprising his headquarters at Catlett's Station on the evening of the 22d, and making a considerable haul of his papers, with some money and prisoners. Stuart was, of course, guided to Pope's weakly-guarded headquarters by traitors within our lines. He was himself at the front, twelve miles distant, with most of his Staff, of whom but one was captured.

8. For some days, an ominous stillness prevailed on the Rebel side of the Rappahannock. No more skirmishes or artillery duels were invited from that side. Few men showed themselves to our expectant forces. "Where are the Rebels? What are they about?" were the wondering queries. They were soon to be answered, and current expectation that the traitor chiefs would not await the rapid concentration of our new levies at Washington was not to be disappointed.

9. Early on Sunday morning, Aug. 24th, Stonewall Jackson, with some thirty or forty thousand trusted veterans in the lightest marching order, without tents or wagons save for ammunition, left the Rebel lines south of the Rappahannock and moved westward, unknown to and unsuspected by Pope. Winding his way among the sources of the Rappahannock in the Blue Ridge, by roads unknown to our side, he turned the right flank of our army, and, emerging unperceived at Thoroughfare Gap, about half way between Manassas Junction and Front Royal, his advance, consisting of Stuart's cavalry, swooped down upon our depot of provisions, clothing, stores, &c., at Manassas, like a hawk among a brood of chickens. The small force guarding that point was soon dispersed or captured, and our heavy stores were appropriated so far as possible and the rest destroyed. Railroad trains conveying provisions and munitions to Pope and bringing back wounded, sick, empty cars, &c., were captured and destroyed, those in charge of them running into the jaws of the wolf while unsuspecting any danger.

10. The capture of the Junction was soon known in Washington, and the 1st New-Jersey brigade, under Gen. Taylor, sent down to rectify matters—no one suspecting that there was any thing more serious than another cavalry dash at our lines of communication. But by this time, a considerable force of Rebel infantry and artillery had come up, and Gen. Taylor's brigade and trainmings were sent to the right about with little ceremony, and with a loss of several hundred prisoners, who were paroled so soon as possible. And still the Junction, hardly thirty miles from Washington, and nearly so far in the rear of Gen. Pope, was firmly held by the Rebels, who challenged all comers.

11. Thus far, Gen. Pope would seem to have been completely circumvented. It was nearly Wednesday morning before he knew a word of the nice business going on in his rear. When he *did* learn it, he appears to have acted with a judgment and decision of which our Army movements hitherto have evinced a plentiful lack. Instead of sending back a brigade to reopen his communications, he at once divined that this was no mere cavalry raid on his stores, but a daring if not desperate attempt to isolate him and fall with crushing weight on some part of our forces, preliminary to a bold push upon Washington or Baltimore. So he promptly faced about and started from Warrenton and its vicinity with his whole force—now swelled by re-enforcements to some sixty or seventy thousand—determined to know what all this meant. He marched in three columns by parallel roads. His central column under Hooker (Pope himself with it) first encountered a Rebel force that afternoon at Kettle Run, a few miles below Manassas, and pushed it back, killing and wounding three hundred of them. Pushing on to Manassas next morning (Thursday), Pope found that place had been evacuated three hours before by Stonewall Jackson, who had moved to Centerville (north) and thence westward up Bull Run—doubtless to avoid a conflict with superior forces and form a speedier junction with the remainder of the rebel army, which was more slowly following on his devious way from the south side of the Rappahannock. McDowell and Sigel's corps followed and overtook him, and a fight ensued with a general advantage to our side, which was only terminated by darkness. Jackson held his ground with desperate tenacity, knowing that a disorderly retreat was destruction, while the bulk of Gen. Lee's army must be coming rapidly to his rescue. We took 1,000 prisoners.

12. Friday morning, Gen. Pope concentrated his forces and pushed on after Jackson, who by this time had been heavily re-enforced by the Rebel main army. A desperate battle ensued, partly on the Bull Run battle-ground of last year, our troops this time approaching it from the south. The Unionists had the best of it, holding the battle-ground at dark, though with a loss of Eight Thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Pope estimates the Rebel loss as twice that number. We were the assailants throughout.

13. The next morning (Saturday) the positions were reversed. The Rebel grand army—estimated at Two Hundred Thousand in all—had now nearly or quite all come up, and they, being much the stronger party, assumed the offensive. They gained ground upon us during the day. At night, Gen. Pope's headquarters were at Centreville, to which strong position his whole army had fallen back in good order, and where he had just been joined by Franklin's corps, while Sumner's was well on the way to him. (These are among the best portions of the late Army of the Peninsula). The two parties had gradually swung round during these terrible conflicts, so that our Army is once more in communication with Washington, while the Rebels probably hold the positions west and south of Bull Run. Pope unquestionably is in a position of such strength that he can defy the enemy till he is so re-enforced that he can again assume the offensive, while, in the meantime, he is already so strong that they will not venture to leave him in their rear for any advance toward the Northern Potomac.

GEN. CADWALLADER.

Of Gen. Cadwallader's Military capacities, we have nothing to say. The fact that he is talked of as likely to supersede Gen. Butler at New-Orleans impels us to say something of his politics. Gen. Cadwallader is a Philadelphia Democrat of the extreme Breckinridge school—of the school which has already blessed us with the two Pattersons. When the Slave Power broke with and broke up the Democratic party in order to make a pretext for inaugurating its long meditated Rebellion, these Generals went with the Slave Power against the regular nominee of their party. There are politicians who adhere to the Democratic party for Slavery's sake; while others uphold Slavery for the sake of the Democratic party. Cadwallader and the Pattersons are of the former school.

Thus far, the affair is wholly their own. But the suggestion of Gen. Cadwallader's name for high command in Louisiana gravely alters the case. Gen. Cadwallader *will not*—unless absolutely compelled to do so—enforce the eighth section of the Confiscation Act in Louisiana. We say he will not, from our knowledge of the man, his opinions, and his public career. He is just as likely to proclaim himself a Mormon as to enforce willingly and thoroughly an act which declares that all slaves of Rebels who shall come within the lines of the Union armies shall thenceforth be free. Even if constrained to assent to this, he will take care that very few slaves get within his lines.

We have fairly tried out the slave-catching and slaveholder—conciliating policy in Louisiana. It has had full swing there for a number of months. Gen. Phelps is understood to have lost his command because he would not be dragooned into it. Our soldiers have helped the Police of New-Orleans to hunt down and kill men guilty of escaping from Rebel masters and fleeing to us for refuge and freedom. The law of the land invited them to do this—promised them protection, hospitality and liberty in case they would do it. The officers and soldiers we have sent to Louisiana to enforce the laws there have killed men for seeking their protection. And now the only General who stood up for the policy which the law inaugurates is superseded, and one who detests that policy is proposed to be sent out in his stead.

We can understand the policy that winks at a wrong by which we profit, but this is not the New-Orleans case. We have triumphed in every conflict fought within the limits of that State. We hold undisputed possession of its chief city, containing one-fourth of its inhabitants. We have full control of its great river. We have destroyed all its Naval defences. And yet, while there is a majority of Unionists in that State to-day, we hold of it exactly the city of New-Orleans, with so much of its suburbs as our cannon command. Such is the net result of regarding and treating most of the Unionists of Louisiana as the lawful chattels of her traitors. And that is the policy which Cadwallader will, to the extent of his power, persist in, if placed in command there.

We entreat those in authority to pause and consider. We do most firmly believe that nearly every square mile of Louisiana would have been this day in loyal hands had the policy of Emancipation been originally proclaimed and steadily upheld there. But if we shoot those who escape from our deadly enemies in order to come to our aid, how can we hope to win the State? Do we deserve to?

We ask that no man be sent to exercise authority in Louisiana who is not in his heart as well as by his pledges, committed to uphold "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Niagara Falls mountain turns out to have been a very small mole-hill after all. The "prominent Secessionist" who crossed the ferry in a dirty disguise—if dirt can correctly be said to be any disguise in such a case—was not a "distinguished Rebel," as the telegraph reported, but only George N. Sanders, formerly a correspondent of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, when that sheet advocated the right of the South to secede from the Union, and more recently a lick-spittle of the Confederacy. [Alb. Argus.

George N. Sanders never once acted or thought with the Editor of THE TRIBUNE on any question whatever, but always with the Editor of *The Argus*, save at the single election (1848) when that Editor had the Wilmot Proviso doctrine at the head of his paper, and went his length for "Free Soil—Free Speech—Free Men." George was then for Cass, and accused *The Argus* gang—we do not say with how much truth—of being only hypocritical for Free Soil in order to defeat the General. George was a zealous and effective supporter of Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan, and Douglas. Pierce gave him the valuable office of Consul to London; Buchanan made him Navy Agent for this port, and he left the office last year a pretty heavy defaulter. Being in New-Orleans just after Lincoln's election, he wrote us to know what concessions the Republicans would make to avert Disunion. We answered that they would wish to know first whether the compact to abide the result, into which all enter who take part in a constitutional election, would be lived up to by the defeated parties before they made any new bargains with them. Months afterward, while attending the first Rebel Congress at Montgomery, Ala., he sent us some dispatches, most of which, because they afforded insight into the views of the traitors, we published. He was never employed by us as a correspondent, and did not hold us indebted to him for those dispatches, which were in no manner calculated to aid the Secession cause in the Free States—quite the contrary. When he shall have been once our compatriot in any struggle—as he has at least a dozen times fraternized with the Editor of *The Argus*—it may become that gentleman to couple our name with that of George N. Sanders.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser asks THE TRIBUNE in an elaborate article entitled "Standing upon the Law," wherein it professes to give a synopsis of the several material provisions of the Confiscation Act, slurring over the eighth section as follows:

"It also provided in and by said act, that the slaves of Rebels taking refuge within the lines of our army, or captured by us shall be deemed prisoners of war, and be forever free. This course was adopted in our army months ago. Before this law was passed and has been and is still pursued. This is a notorious fact and cannot be disputed."

—Yes, *it is* disputed. We gave chapter and verse for denying it in the New-Orleans case. Doubtless, *some* of our commanders respect this important provision of law, but we know that others do not—that the poor Slaves do not know whom they can trust—and that the Union cause is suffering in consequence. What we ask is a public, authoritative direction to our commanders in every department that all the emancipating sections of the Confiscation Act be obeyed and enforced to the letter. The act itself should be recited, or an official copy of it communicated to every commanding officer for his instruction and guidance. This can do no one harm if the act is already enforced, as *The Commercial* says it is, and we are sure it is not, and it will satisfy and encourage millions of loyal men. Why should there be hesitation about it?

Gov. SEWARD, in his late official dispatch to Mr. Adams at London, states for the information of the British and affiliated Governments that

"EVERYWHERE THE AMERICAN GENERAL RECEIVES HIS MOST USEFUL AND RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM THE NEGRO, *who hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom.*"

—We trust those who pretend to admire and sustain Gov. Seward's official course will no longer deny or ignore this indubitable truth. The assertion of *The Albany Argus* that the slaves bringing our commanders information "have *generally* turned out to be impostors," is a monstrous defiance of notorious facts.

MINNESOTA asks for thirty day's grace in preparing her quota for the field under the double levy, because of the savage war precipitated upon her by the secession emissaries; her Summer grain-crops standing in good part unharvested, while her men are after the red poppets of treason. We trust her most reasonable request will be cheerfully granted.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER (Republican) and *Samuel S. Cox* (of the Vallandigham persuasion) are opposing candidates for Congress in the Columbus District of Ohio. Both are Members of the present House. Unless Two Thousand more Republicans than Democrats of that District go to the War, Cox has reached his sunset.

The Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE of Illinois was on the 28th unanimously renominated for Congress from the IIId District of Illinois. He has already served through ten sessions with signal ability and industry. His majority will, as usual, take at least four figures to express it, and the first must be a large one.

The citizens of Brooklyn will assemble this evening in the Park, in front of the City Hall, to consider how they may aid the national cause in the present crisis. Gens. Mitchel and Corcoran and the Hon. Henry B. Stanton are to be present. Let every patriot in Kings County rally to help on the good cause.

Mr. Samuel Hotaling, No. 194 Duane street, proposes the formation of a brigade of able-bodied Exempts in our city for service against the Rebellion. The suggestion is a good one, and we presume will be heartily responded to. We shall print the letter of Mr. H. so soon as possible.

Gen. GEORGE B. WRIGHT is the Union War candidate for Congress in the XIIIth (Zanesville) District, Ohio.