THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9136. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Retreat of the Rebel Army to Manassas.

Grand Balloon Reconnoissance by General Smith.

Important Letter of the President to General Fremont.

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&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1861.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GENERAL FREMONT.

The following letter from President Lincoln to Major General Fremont was transmitted to the latter on the 10th instant:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT:—

SIR—Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2d inst., was just received. Assured that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30, I perceived no general objection to it; the particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subjects, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered, that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE REBEL ARMY AT MANASSAS—A BATTLE NOT ANTICIPATED BEFORE MONDAY MORNING.

A balloon reconnoissance to-day developes the fact that the body of the enemy that advanced last night fell back behind Munson's hill; that there are also large camps of rebels at Centreville and Fairfax Court House, and that the main body of the rebel army has fallen back to Manassas and is now encamped there.

The enemy cannot move forward in sufficient force to give battle earlier than Monday morning, judging from the developements made to-day.

There is no doubt that the enemy is making an effort to persuade our forces out of their intrenchments, fearing to attack us, but preferring to be attacked, so that they can fall back behind their masked batteries again, *a la* Bull run.

The enemy withdrew this morning from before our lines rather more hastily than they came upon them last night. The opinion of our experienced officers is that the enemy did not like the appearance of our works. They are not masked, but present a bold front. Of course the precipitate return of the enemy is a subject of speculation. Some of our military chieftains assert that he only dashed down upon our lines for a feint, to attract the attention of Gen. McClellan away from a more formidable demonstration in the direction of Great Falls or Edwards' Ferry. Others think that the rebels are breaking up their entire camp between here and Manassas, and made a movement forward to engage our attention while they remove their cannon towards Richmond and destroy their earthworks at Manassas. This latter opinion is entertained by very few. The general belief is that the enemy intends to give battle somewhere upon our line within forty-eight hours.

THE REBEL ADVANCE YESTERDAY.

The sudden approach of a large body of the rebels on our lines yesterday was not the harbinger of an immediate battle to-day, as was generally anticipated. There is no doubt that the enemy are in some force along our lines, and the system of the sudden forays on our pickets may at an early day be followed by a general attack on the defences of Washington. The attack on our pickets yesterday was by a body of twelve hundred rebels, divided into proper divisions of cavalry, artillery—four pieces—and infantry. This rebel force started from Fall's Church at about two o'clock in the afternoon, proceeding towards our pickets in front of their centre, near Ball's Cross Roads, firing wild discharges of grape, canister and shell wherever they thought our pickets were posted, without counting on an attack from any force that we might have sent to meet them. They proceeded in quick time along the right of our line of pickets, driving them into camp, and keeping up a desultory fire with their artillery. The enemy's artillery were seen to cross a field in full view of the Union camps near the Chain Bridge, proceeding in the direction of Great Falls. As the enemy proceeded they committed various acts of vandalism, burning the houses, barns and corn cribs of all those people suspected of being devoted to the Union. To-day our line of pickets was fully re-established, and strong scouting parties sent out into the country for several miles to observe the movements of the enemy.

BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH AND PROFESSOR LOWE.

Professor Lowe and Brigadier General Smith made an aerial reconnoissance to-day, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge. The General made close observation of the surrounding country, and obtained the exact position of the enemy near our lines. Professor Lowe corroborates all that portion of this despatch relative to the rebel force that attacked our lines yesterday. He says he saw twelve hundred men and four pieces of cannon moving out of Fall's Church, and reported the same to headquarters.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE RECONNOITERING FORCE OF THE REBELS.

The advance of a large reconnoitering force of the rebel troops in the neighborhood of Ball's Cross Roads, and the destruction of property of known Union men, were renewed this morning. They drove in our pickets to within half a mile of the Roads, so as to get possession of a house occupied by a colored man named Lem Bennett, which they burnt to the ground. Bennett and his wife were captured two weeks ago and taken South. The names of those who had suffered by the torch of the enemy are Basil Hall, whose house is located a mile and a quarter to the right of the Cross Roads. Everything perishable belonging to him was destroyed, excepting six cows which our troops succeeded in bringing away this morning. Mr. Hall's loss is six thousand dollars. This house has been alternately occupied by the Confederate pickets and our own. Mr. Hall says that he had previously suffered very much from the destruction of his furniture by the DeKalb regiment, of New York, for which he has made out a bill of damages against the government. Messrs. Whipple and Thomas and Samuel Burch also suffered by the fire; the conflagration being extended to all known Union men.

The dwelling of Hon. C. H. Upton is spared yet. The rebels occupy it and have a large force in that vicinity.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

General McClellan, accompanied by General Burnside and a corps of topographical engineers, proceeded this forenoon to Virginia, by way of the Chain Bridge.

AFFAIRS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

The position of affairs at Munson's Hill remains unchanged. No large force is visible from this side of the entrenchments.

A LIEUTENANT AND THREE PRIVATES PROBABLY TAKEN PRISONERS.

In a skirmish last night near Ball's Cross Roads it is feared that a lieutenant in the Third Vermont regiment and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts regiment were taken prisoners, as they are missing.

BURNING OF THE WOODS NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

From a prominent position on the Virginia side of the river to-day, a dense column of smoke was seen ascending in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the confederates evidently burning the woods in that direction around their fortifications.

REGIMENTS UNDER ARMS.

Nearly all the regiments in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights and the Chain Bridge were out under arms during all last night.

THE ARMY.

Captain Thaddeus P. Mott, of New York, has or will receive, in a few days, authority to enlist a full regiment of artillery for garrison and field purposes. Captain Mott is a young New Yorker, son of Dr. Valentine Mott, and as an artillerist has no superior either for courage or skill. His battery has been variously engaged with the enemy several times within the past week, and on every occasion he has received the commendation of his commanding General. Captain James McMahon's and Captain Diehl's batteries, of the Fourth New York State Artillery, will be invited to join Captain Mott's new regiment.

To-day the Massachusetts Fourteenth infantry regiment of volunteers, Colonel Green, commanding, was detached from Richardson's brigade and assigned to special duty, and will be hereafter known as a regiment of artillery. The men have devoted themselves to the exercise of the guns since they have been stationed at Fort Albany, and have attracted the attention of General McClellan to a degree warranting the promotion mentioned. This is considered a high compliment to the officers and men of the regiment. At evening parade this afternoon the men were greatly delighted upon learning the news.

The Lincoln Cavalry, composed of two companies from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, and nine from New York, is now thoroughly organized, the field and staff officers having been sworn in, as follows:—Colonel McReynolds, Lieutenant Colonel Von Schikfues, formerly of the Prussian army; Majors—C. H. Ogle, late of the regular army of dragoons; A. Waldums, who raised two companies in New York, and Auguste Howard, formerly of the Prussian army; Adjutant Ballerstry, of New York; Quartermaster E. H. Bailey, formerly of Michigan, and Chaplain Raleigh, latterly of Newark, New Jersey, and an old and intimate friend of Colonel McReynolds.

Leave of absence has been granted Second Lieutenant Mears, Ninth infantry, to enable him to accept the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the First regiment of Volunteers, known as Sharpshooters.

It is the design of the General in command to establish in this city a camp of instruction, in which to perfect the recruits in skirmish and infantry drill.

Major Bayard, late of Van Alen's cavalry, has been appointed to command one of the Pennsylvania reserve regiments.

The artillery practice is daily continued at the forts.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF COL. MILES.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Col. D. S. Miles, Second infantry, has been adjourned by Major General McClellan until further orders—*i. e.*, indefinitely. This is a peculiar hardship to Col. Miles, if not a manifest injustice. The prosecution had closed. Of course all its evidence is on record. But five witnesses for the defence had been examined when the court was adjourned until the 15th inst. Witnesses from every section of the country—civilians, Senators and members of Congress, beside army and volunteer officers—were present to give evidence in favor of Col. Miles, when again the exigencies of the service require a further postponement.

MORE TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin, since his return from here to Harrisburg, has entered upon his duties with renewed spirit. He expects to be able to send forward six thousand additional troops next week. One of the regiments is under command of Col. Knipe, the celebrated rifle shot. E. C. Williams will command a regiment of cavalry, and expects to be able to raise a brigade.

REBEL RAILROAD FROM RICHMOND TO HARPER'S FERRY.

It has been ascertained that the iron rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad taken up by the rebels, and the machinery removed from the company's shops at Martinsburg, were intended to be used in constructing and stocking a railroad connection between Strasburg and Winchester, so as to afford the rebels a continuous line of railroad from Richmond to Harper's Ferry.

DESPATCHES FROM HATTERAS INLET—CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The following despatches have been received at the Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, HATTERAS INLET, Sept. 10, 1861.

SIR—I have to state for the information of the department that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the Susan Jane, of Nevis, West Indies. This schooner was called the Charles McCees when she cleared at Newbern, N. C., two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies, and at Nevis Island obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale or endorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then took on board an assorted cargo consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, axes, &c., all of which were purchased in New York and Boston, as is shown by the bills of lading from different leading houses in these cities. I send the prize to Philadelphia or New York, at the discretion of the prize master, Lieutenant Crosby, so he may be authorized to enter the port most accessible at this stormy period of the year. I send all the papers found on board the prize in charge of Lieutenant Crosby, to be handed to the proper admiralty officer; also Captain Ireland and four of the crew. I shall detain for the present two passengers, believed to be supercargoes, and also the mate. When his duty is completed I have to request that Lieutenant Crosby may be permitted to return to his important duties at this place as First Captain, under the orders of General Wool. I send Lieutenant Crosby on board the prize because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, like the three already captured, sailed in under the belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The Pawnee, showing no colors, was taken for an English cruiser, and the vessels were not boarded until they were inside the bar. We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the south western side of the entrance, where it is believed a picket guard is stationed to watch our movements. I enclose a letter found among the papers of the so called Susan Jane, which may give the department some idea of the policy pursued in Nova Scotia. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ROWAN, Commander, U. S. N.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The list of vessels captured at Cape Hatteras is as follows:—Schooners Susan Jane, Ocean Wave, Harriet Wyan and Mary Ware.

HOW THE REBEL POSTAL SERVICE IS MANAGED.

The "Confederate State" thieves are now engaged in the laudable enterprise of using our old Post Office stamp, which encloses the name of the place where and date when the letter is deposited. I have seen one of these envelopes, dated "Richmond, August 14, 1861." On the upper left corner are the printed words, "Free—Official Business." Following this is the written signature of "B. Baker." On the right upper corner of the envelope is the following, printed:—"Confederate States of America, Post Office Department, Auditor's office." The direction upon the envelope is as follows:—"P. M., Mount Prospect, Obion county, Tenn." This is one of a package of one thousand letters seized by a government agent at Louisville, that neutral city being the channel of communication for treasonable documents. The envelope contained the following document, which is more curious than important:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., August 12, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

SIR—Your attention is called to the acts of Congress authorizing the transmission of letters, packages or other matter, through the mails free of postage. This privilege is limited to the following named persons:—The Postmaster General and his chief clerks, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, the chiefs of the Appointment, Contract and Finance Bureaus, and deputy postmasters, and in every case the letter or package must relate exclusively to their official business, and deputy postmasters must endorse upon every letter the words "Post Office Business," over their own signatures.

BOLLING BAKER, Auditor.

To ——— ———.

THE PREPARATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury presented an animated scene on Tuesday night. Over two hundred clerks were engaged in cutting and trimming demand notes of the denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars. These were all engaged in one long room of the new Treasury extension, in which are placed twenty tables, supplied with ten pair of shears each. Every man receives one hundred sheets, which are charged to him. They must be cut, returned, and his account cancelled, before he leaves the room. In another room are some twenty clerks detailed for signing the demand notes, who are obliged to work almost incessantly to supply the pressing calls for this national loan at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The calls became so urgent yesterday that Secretary Chase found it necessary to largely increase the force engaged in their preparation. He, once notified the heads of bureaus to detail such clerks as could be spared on this work. The reply was that all hands were busy on regular duty. The law requiring the work to be performed by the regular employes, Secretary Chase immediately directed an order to be issued for all the clerks in the four bureaus to report for extra duty after dinner and out of office hours. Hence the great force at work on the notes Tuesday night. The clerks were given to understand that such of them as could not devote a few extra hours of labor to their country in its present exigency could be dispensed with entirely. The result was that all were on hand. It must be remembered that each note must have two signatures—those of the Register and Treasurer—that three thousand signatures is a large day's work for one man, and that five million dollars of five dollar notes requires two million signatures; then one can begin to see what is required of the Treasury Department in this branch. Besides overseeing all this, and attending to the ordinary routine business, the correspondence of the Assistant Secretary covers over three reams of letter paper daily. These letters must all be written, copied, signed and franked. To accomplish all this Secretary Chase and his assistants are obliged to work sixteen hours out of twenty-four. It is the determination of the department to so organize the force that one and a half to two and a half millions of notes per day can be placed regularly in the hands of the banks, until the whole one hundred and fifty million of seven and three-tenths coupon and fifty million demand notes are in circulation.

THE THIRTEENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth New York regiment, lately damaged in reputation by a mutiny in its ranks, has been attached to the brigade of General Fitz John Porter. Under his management it promises to become one of the best disciplined regiments in the service, and to conduct itself so well, that when it returns home, instead of bearing back the odium of a mutiny, it will carry with it an honorable fame. It is greatly desired that the Governor should take measures to promptly fill up its ranks to the maximum number, and afford it a fair opportunity to retrieve its reputation.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interest of American exhibitors at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be held in the city of London, September, 1862:—

William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; James Henry of the Smithsonian Institution; Robert B. Minturn, of New York; J. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania; John H. Kliphart, of Ohio; James R. Partridge, of Maryland; B. P. Johnson, of New York; Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; W. W. Seaton, of Washington; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.

Provost Marshal General Porter arrested nine secessionists to-night, citizens of Washington.

PAYMENT OF REGIMENTS.

A large number of regiments have been paid off within the last few days.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

About the 1st of October the Post Office Department will substitute the ruled envelopes for the unruled, without additional charge to the public.

THE NAVY.

Commander Porter has been assigned by the Navy Department to important duty in the Mississippi river.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET—ENTRANCE OF FOUR VESSELS UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13, Via BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning.

The Susquehanna and Pawnee still remained there. The former had sustained but little injury in the collision with the gunboat Flag. The Spaulding brought the remnant of Colonel Weber's regiment and nearly one thousand stand of arms, which were captured from the rebels, and a dozen prisoners taken from the prizes made at Hatteras Inlet.

Four vessels had run into the inlet with English colors flying, under the supposition that that place still belonged to the rebels, the federal flag having been temporarily hauled down. Pilots were offered the vessels and every facility for getting in. They did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels—the Susan Jane and Harriet Ryan—were from the British provinces and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing.

Our troops at the inlet have mounted all the guns, and rendered those effective which had been spiked by the rebels before their surrender.

No intelligence of importance had been received from the Sound or from the mainland.

General Reynolds had arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to-morrow by the S. R. Spaulding to assume command at Hatteras Inlet.

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The streets have been full of extravagant rumors all day, put afloat by the rebels to keep their spirits up. Of course there is no truth in them.

There are rumors this evening of additional arrests, but in the absence of reliable information we forbear giving the names of the parties.

TREASON IN FREEDOM, MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14, 1861.

There is abundant evidence to convict Robert Elliot, of Freedom, Maine, of treason. One of Elliot's brothers gave out that Col. Smart would be lynched if he went to Freedom, but notwithstanding, he went there with three friends on Friday night, and during the night obtained full testimony against Elliot, without molestation from his rebel military company.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX UNION PRISONERS SENT TO CASTLE PINCKNEY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14, 1861.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 11th says one hundred and fifty-six Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from among those members of the New York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition, were yesterday afternoon despatched by railroad to Castle Pinckney, a small fortification in Charleston harbor, for safe keeping. Included in the number stated above are a number of officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received at the battle of Stone Bridge. The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the depot of the Petersburg Railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of fifty men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana battalion, commanded by Lieutenant C. W. Brockett, of the rebel army, who are to accompany them all the distance to Charleston. Twenty-five men of the detachment detailed from the Madison (La.) infantry, marched ahead of the prisoners, the rear being brought up by twenty-five men of the Natchez (Miss.) Rifles. The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accommodation, each car being guarded by fifteen Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number venturing to cheat their depression with a smile. They were followed to the depot by a very large crowd, who, nevertheless, entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which should wound the feelings of the prisoners. Eight of the eleven Yankee mercenaries who escaped from the tobacco factories in this city on Friday night have been arrested and brought back. The three remaining fugitives, Captain Hurd and Lieutenants Murphy and Rainor, can scarcely escape the vigilant pursuit which has been put upon their track.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN HURD, QUARTERMASTER MURPHY AND LIEUTENANT RAYNOR FROM RICHMOND.

We published yesterday a portion of an account of the escape of Captain Hurd, Quartermaster Murphy and Lieutenant Raynor from Richmond, where they had been detained as prisoners of war since the battle of Bull run. After detailing the manner of their escape from Richmond, and the incidents of their toilsome journey till the bank of the Potomac was reached, where they represented that they were rebel officers, with despatches, Lieutenant Murphy's narrative continues:—

They were directed up to a creek, on nearing which they discovered a negro rowing in a boat. They watched him until he landed, when they quietly stole his boat and rowed down the creek to the Potomac. They found the boat too small to carry them across the river, and meeting another negro, they traded for a better though a small boat, giving him three dollars in addition.

They accidentally started on their journey across the Potomac from the mouth of Pope's creek, where they saw the plain slab announcing the spot where Washington was born. At that point the Potomac is wide, and they had hardly started before a heavy storm arose, and they remained in the greatest peril for some hours. One was constantly kept baling, but by good fortune they reached a Maryland fishing smack. Even then they had great difficulty in reaching our vessels. They landed near the residence of Mr. Burroughs, at Cedar Point, a determined Union man, who received and kindly treated them. The next day they proceeded to a point three miles distant, and hailed the revenue cutter Howell Cobb, asking that a boat be sent for them, they stating that they were prisoners escaped from Richmond. The request was regarded as a snare of the rebels, and it was refused, and, much disappointed, weary and travel worn, they made their way again to Mr. Burroughs' house. Captain Hurd, in the meantime, having left the party, was near being captured by the Maryland secessionists. This morning, however, they succeeded in reaching the Howell Cobb, where they were kindly received by her officers, and were then transferred to the Resolute, which conveyed them to the city.

Of the condition and strength of the rebel army none of the three gentlemen were able to come to any satisfactory conclusion, although they are all intelligent, educated and observing men. Their communications were principally with privates of the rebel army or citizens, who, of course, were only apprised of the movements by popular rumor. They conclude, however, that they have a very powerful force, with an abundance of provisions. The rebels themselves appeared to be in excellent spirits, and anxious for another battle with the Yankees.

Mr. Murphy was surprised at the large number of Irishmen in the rebel ranks. They were indifferently clothed, the material used being almost entirely of a gray homespun cloth. They were well armed with Springfield and other improved muskets, and Colt's revolvers seemed to be as numerous among privates as they were in our own ranks. A favorite arm which they wore was a huge bowie knife. No specie was in circulation of any moment, shinplasters being the only circulating medium in extensive use. Merchants would not receive bills in payment, except a certain quantity of goods were purchased.

The fortifications about Richmond, as they learned by the Richmond papers, had been completed a few days before their escape, and the negroes who had worked upon them were discharged. They were done mostly by free negroes pressed into the service, who had been paid $11 per month in Virginia currency.

The gentlemen desire to express their thanks to Captain Craven, Lieutenant Gash, Captain Foster, and others of our fleet, for acts of kindness to them after they had reached the decks of the flotilla.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1861.

The national loan subscription to-day amounts to nearly $200,000.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Sept. 8, 1861.

Movements of Government Vessels—Proclamation of Major French, &c.

The United States steamship Richmond, Captain Pope, having coaled and watered at this station, sailed at an early hour of the morning of the 5th on a cruise. It is said that she is ordered to continue her search for the Sumter and brig Jeff. Davis. The United States storeship Nightingale, Hand, from New York, with stores for the squadron, arrived on the 5th, nineteen days from New York. She is still at anchor off Fort Taylor, and will go to sea at daylight to-morrow. The United States Guard, Balis, from New York, also with stores, &c., for the fleet, arrived on the 7th, and is now at anchor off Fort Taylor. She is bound hence to Fort Pickens. The schooner Trojan, Stroud, sailed on the 7th for Philadelphia. Passengers—J. D. Leefeldt, of Albany, N. Y., and others.

Major French, the commanding officer of Key West, has published the following important order. Its promulgation has caused a vast amount of commotion among the secessionists here, and they are about to commence their flight Northward or towards secessia—anticipating the sixty day limit to their stay in this Union city by precipitate and hearty retreats. A large number leave with their families and household goods and gods next week. All go to the first rebel port, Tampa—a poor and unimportant town in the bay—already filled to repletion with half starved rebels from Key West, and unable to support any considerable increase to her population. This is Major French's order:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, KEY WEST, FLA., Sept. 6, 1861.

ORDER NO. 82.

1. Within ten days from this date all male citizens of the island of Key West who have taken the oath of allegiance will send their names to these headquarters to be registered.

2. Within thirty days from this date all the citizens of this island are required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

3. At the termination of sixty days, all citizens of this island who have failed and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States will be removed from Key West. This will also apply to the families of those who have left the island to join the rebel forces.

WM. H. FRENCH, Commander.

NINETY-SEVEN GUNS FOR OLD KENTUCKY.

The grand salute in honor of Old Kentucky's fidelity to the Union, and repudiation of the bogus confederacy of Jeff. Davis, was fired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the grounds of the Park Barracks, in accordance with the announcement previously made. Some thousand enthusiastic people were assembled in the vicinity and cheered lustily for Kentucky, the Union and the constitution. Ninety-seven guns were fired in honor of the seventy-one representatives and twenty-six senators of the Kentucky Legislature. The cannon used on this occasion was the four pound field piece Governor Morgan. Captain George Mawbey, of the Arsenal, officiated as gunner.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Recognition of the Flag of the "Confederate States" by the Spanish Government.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

&c. &c., &c.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, with passengers, &c., and dates to the 10th inst.

The most important item of news is the confirmation of the report published in this morning's HERALD, in relation to admitting vessels carrying the rebel flag to discharge and receive cargo under the same privileges of all civilized nations, *without recognition of nationality.*

The British mail steamer Trent had arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates from there to the 3d inst. She had over two millions and a half in specie. Ortega is said to have gained a victory over Marquez. A report prevailed that Comonfort had entered the republic and was travelling to San Luis Potosi. It needs confirmation. Some of the papers are out strong for a foreign protectorate.

The British mail steamer Solent arrived from St. Thomas on the 7th inst., to go into dock for repairs.

The United States mail schooner Nonpariel had arrived from Key West, for mails, &c., for the squadron and United States army.

Two vessels had arrived from New Orleans, running the blockade—one on the 9th, the other on the 10th—British schooners, bringing rice, lard, naval stores, and eight passengers; also, one vessel from Newbern, with rice and naval stores.

The markets had been rather quiet for two weeks.

Sugars—Nos. 11 and 12, at 8¼ a 8½ rials per arrobe.

Molasses—No transactions.

Freights—No improvement in rates, and no business for American vessels.

Exchange—On London, 60 days' sight, 16½ a 17½ prem. New York, sales to-day, small sums, 8 a 8¼ prem.; large sums, 7 a 7½ prem. Paris, 4 a 4½. United States gold, 7. Money abundant and discounts easily obtained on business paper.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Sept. 10, 1861.

Recognition of the Rebel Flag When Used by Merchant Vessels—Curious Extracts from a Letter from Newbern, N. C.—Reprisals—News from St. Domingo—New Postal Arrangements—Statistics of Coolie Emigration—News from Mexico, &c., &c.

The most important event which has occurred since my last letter has been the determination of this government to admit vessels bearing the flag of the "Confederate States of America" into the ports of Cuba, to discharge and sell their cargoes, to trade, purchase and load their vessels, and clear therewith, with the same privilege accorded to all nations, with or without consular or commercial representatives in our ports, without recognition of their nationality—the usual register, crew lists, &c., being deposited with the officer of the Custom House. This decision was forced upon this government by the tribunals of justice, brought to bear by the demands of Consul General Shufeldt, with charges against the American ship Bamberg and her cargo, and a vessel which arrived at Matanzas some weeks since under the flag of the Confederate States, which was denounced as a pirate, the courts have determined otherwise, and against the allegations of the consuls at Havana and Matanzas.

Arrived 30th of August, the British schooner Sir Robert Peel, Gage, master, from Newbern, North Carolinia, with rice and naval stores. She reports that no vessels of the United States blockade fleet were in sight at her departure. Perhaps they will be on hand when she returns.

Yesterday, 9th, arrived the British schooner J. H. Toone, Pennington, master, from New Orleans, with provisions, naval stores, &c.; reports no blockade vessels in sight—thirteen days voyage—would make her sailing day 27th August. She brought three passengers, one of them a distinguished Southern merchant, who comes here to confer with two Boston merchants—Hooper & Lewis—in relation to vessels in which they are interested—which, by late edicts on your side, are or have been in jeopardy. They can meet on neutral ground here, and not be hung as traitors, they seem to think.

We have very singular secret intelligence by the Sir Robert Peel, from Newbern, derived from private letters, said to be from persons posted in the mysteries of rebel cliques. I give it for what it may be worth. One of the letters says:—"If President Lincoln does not accede promptly to the common policy of civilized nations in a state of war, by agreeing to an exchange of prisoners, you may be assured that the following has been already decided upon: That for all so-called pirates of the Savannah, or other crews in like condition, who suffer by confinement, punishment, labor or death, ten for each will be selected from the highest in rank on the prison list of the Confederates, to be treated precisely as such prisoners may fare under the administration or judicial action of the North. That for every negro which has been captured by Northern troops, or refugee protected and employed by them, or that has fled from the southern states since the commencement of hostilities, by the aggressive action of President Lincoln, that a white man will be selected for each and every one, and subjected to compensating labor to the Confederate States for the benefit of those who have been wrongfully deprived of the services of said negroes; that the non-combatant spectators, including Mr. Ely, taken at Manassas, will be held to replace the services, by equivalent labor, for such female slaves as may have received Northern protection or been stolen by Northern troops. If the Lieutenant General should be taken (styled in the letter Coriolanus), which was confidently anticipated, that he would be immediately returned, as serving better the cause of Southern rights by his advice and command of the Northern armies." Such are the extracts. The name of the writer has been carefully concealed, and the individual who gives me the information is a Northern gentleman, with Union sentiments, but complicated in his affairs with Southern interests, so that I am precluded the use of his name. The name of Abraham Lincoln in the letter had been erased, and his fate left blank.

Advices from St. Domingo to 28th August, report all quiet, but a good deal of sickness prevails among Spanish troops. The artist Cisneros returned by the steamship Cardenas on the 28th, having established the scenes and tableaux for his historic paintings of the inauguration, to be devoted to Spanish glory, in bloodless conquests. Lists of disbanded officials of the Dominican republic are being prepared by Captain General Santana, for the revision of General Serrano, before being sent to Madrid for the benevolence of the Queen by appointments to office of those who are competent, or the awards of pensions where valuable services have been rendered to the Spanish government among the people of the late republic.

The British royal yacht Georgiana arrived on the 29th of August from Nassau, N. P., with despatches from Commodore Dunlop to Consul General Crawford, bringing news also of several wrecks, which you will have by return of Karnak, then in port (August 23.)

Royal edicts in relation to postage from Cuba, dated the 12th of July, 1861, and published here August 24, 1861, have been issued, as follows:—

By steamer for France or England, one-quarter to one-half ounce, 2 to 5 reals; half ounce to one ounce, 6 reals—by national vessel—including delivery to direction.

Do. by English vessels for England, ½, ¾ and 1 real, &c., inland postage only.

United States by vessels of the Union, ½ to 1 real, &c., according to weight, inland postage.

To coast of Africa and Philippines, 2, 3½, 5 and 6½ reals, inland postage to delivery.

Fernando Po and dependencies, 1 to 2, &c., Spanish vessels, inland postage to delivery.

The Chinese laborers whose terms have expired—not being able to get away—are at work upon our streets until they find new masters—which is not easy of accomplishment at this moment—Asiatics selling now for eight years' servitude at eight ounces, or $136.

I extract from a letter of Ramon de la Sagra, dated Paris, July 7 (in the issue of the *Diario de la Marina* of August 31):—

Emigration of Eastern, Indian and Chinese laborers to the British colonies from 1848 to 1860, 81,444—from the following places:—

Island of Madeira	13,201	East Indies	44,892
St. Helena	8,520	China	4,749
Sierra Leone	4,760	Not named	3,320
Which were distributed to			
Jamaica	6,202	Trinidad	19,626
Guayama	47,799	St. Lucia	2,334
St. Vincent	989	Granada	2,125
Antigua	1,213	San Cristobal	851
Tabasco	292	Error or missing	11

The emigration to Mauritius was much larger for the same period, amounting to 203,000, of which from East Indies 202,000 and 1,000 from the Eastern coast of Africa and Asia.

The British mail steamer Trent arrived from Vera Cruz on the 7th, with dates from the capital of Mexico, August 27, and sailing port 3d, with $2,522,062 of treasure, worth here for remittance 8½ to 10½ premium, covering freight and insurance. For repairs, 7th inst., the Solent arrived from St. Thomas. No better accounts from volcanic Mexico. The Mexican *Extraordinary* (without anybody being hung) proposes boldly, as the only remedy of the national evils, a foreign protectorate, without affecting the integrity of sovereign jurisdiction and the national domain. The *Progreso*, 3d inst., states that Robles, at Guanajuato, and Comonfort, at Monterey, are tolerated by the local authorities, against the instructions of the government. Died 2d September, at Vera Cruz, a very talented person, and Colonel of Engineers—Antonio Rodriguez Landaz—regretted as a national loss. Gonzales Ortega, after routing Marquez, had been ordered to disperse the flying hordes of robbers of which his army was composed.

At Guanajuato news had been received that Comonfort was expected at San Luis—that Mejia had given in his adhesion and submitted to the government, and that Marquez, Zuloaga and other chiefs had retired from the struggle against the government at Mexico—all of which required confirmation.

In Tula the natives were in rebellion under the lead of Lostenes Montejano. The letter conveying this says that Marquez and his companions had arrived at Alfaiacuan—significant. Puebla has petitioned to be attached to some other district, not desiring an independent municipal jurisdiction—Vera Cruz or Oajaco. Olavaria was defeated 23d of August at Veladoro, district of Cuernava, by the Commandant Ignacio Figuerra. A Spaniard by the name of Blanco, taken prisoner, was shot. The forces of Ordonez and Gutierrez were threatening Orizaba, but it was supposed they would be defeated by the government troops. Letters from Toluca state that the Governor of Mexico and the Legislature were at open war with each other on account of difference of political views associated with recent legislation.

We have had the usual lot of murders, suicides and robberies, but nothing otherwise disturbing our social quiet. Health fair, with cool weather. Cholera, when occurring, mild in type.

Our Nassau Correspondence.

NASSAU, N. P., August 14, 1861.

Excitement Regarding the American Troubles—Movements of British War Steamers—Business Matters, &c.

Since the accounts received of the affair at Bull run we are very anxious to hear further intelligence. Her Britannic Majesty's steam sloop Spiteful, 6, having the broad pennant of Commodore Dunlap, arrived here on the 30th July last, from Key West, bringing the disastrous intelligence. She had several cases of yellow fever on board. Several of her crew were sent to the quarantine station at Athol Island, where some have died. She sailed for Halifax on the 9th inst., in order to get rid of the fever. Assistant Surgeon Wise, who was left at Nassau, died of the same disease on Saturday last, and was buried next day with military honors. Commander Wilson and the surgeon, who both had the fever and remained here, are convalescent.

On the 31st ult. her Britannic Majesty's screw steamer Racer, 14, Commander Lyons, arrived and sailed on the 24 inst. for Havana. She is expected to return daily. One of her midshipmen, Mr. St. Clair, died last Sunday week.

On the evening of the 7th inst. a large ship, under full sail, was observed rapidly approaching our shores. Noticing the Commodore's flag in port she saluted it, and evidenced her warlike character. It was ascertained to be her Majesty's screw corvette Challenger, 21, Commander Kennedy, C. B., from Halifax. She unfortunately got on shore the same evening. The Spiteful being in port at the time, went, with two sailing vessels from the harbor, to her assistance, and she was extricated without injury. She is now at Cochrane's anchorage.

It is intended to keep a fleet in the Bahama waters.

A mimic man-of-war came into port last Thursday. She is called the Henry W. Johnson, commanded by Captain Hoyt. She has two rifled cannon and a howitzer, and is in the employ of the New York Underwriters. She has been visited by the naval authorities.

Business has been quite stagnant for some time. There came a godsend for wreckers and others in the wreck of the British (lately American) ship William and Jane, Brown master, from Matanzas, in Cuba, for Falmouth, England, with three thousand boxes of sugar. It occurred last week. It is quite common now for American vessels in these troublesome times to change the Stars and Stripes for the British red ensign