THE CEDAR MOUNTAIN VICTORY.

Major General Pope's Official Report of the Battle.

Gallant Conduct of General Banks in the Action.

The Casualties in General Williams' Command,

&c., &c., &c.

The Official Report of General Pope.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, August 13—5 P. M.

To Major General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—

On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's ford, in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of General Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Generals Banks' and McDowell's corps. Brigadier General Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in the advance, near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men.

The forces of Generals Banks and Sigel, and one of the divisions of General McDowell's corps, were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night; Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of General Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

General Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of General Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly five o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed.

The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until after six o'clock, but for an hour and a half was furious and uncertain.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory, and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward.

Yet towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Ricketts's division to support General Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at seven P. M. and found the action raging furiously. The infantry firing was incessant and severe.

I found General Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy.

Ricketts' division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of General Banks, the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre.

Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire at night, by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Ricketts' division, of General McDowell's corps, was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses and broken gun carriages of the enemy's battery which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain.

Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground.

The fatigue of the troops, from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were, therefore, allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operation being of cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead and in getting off the wounded.

The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead of the both armies were found mingled together ... over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severer work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch.

A cavalry and artillery force, under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and follows of the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by ten o'clock in the morning.

The behavior of General Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring seems to be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the cordial support of his government.

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while pushing from one flank to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the zealous and skilful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and their cheerful and hearty cooperation with me from beginning to end.

Brigadier General Roberts, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Crawford.

Our loss was about fifteen hundred killed, wounded and missing, of whom two hundred and ninety were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own.

A full list of casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Additional Details of the Battle.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, VA., August 11—Midnight.

In an interview with some of our prisoners to-day they stated that they had treated them with kindness, but we instances of great outrage came under your correspondent's notice. It was that of Captain O'Brien, of the Third Wisconsin regiment, who was mortally wounded. The rebel surgeon told him that he had no chance of living, gave him some water to drink, and left him on the field. Some rebel soldiers subsequently came up, took his watch and cut his pocket out, containing $200, leaving him to die there. He was brought off the field under the flag of truce, but cannot survive the night. I had the statement from the dying man's lips.

The view of the battle field was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of horror. For nearly a mile the dead lay scattered or in heaps, many disembowelled, decapitated and mangled in all shapes. At the point where Crawford's brigade twice charged on the enemy the sight was fearful.

The rebel General Charles Winder was killed, and Major Snowden Andrews, of Baltimore, of General Ewell's staff, mortally wounded.

The advance lines of the enemy extended nearly up to the line of our batteries on the day of the battle.

A reporter of the press, by miss[illegible] his way, got further to the rear than laid down by the flag of truce, and was thus enabled to view the location of the enemy's forces. Their batteries, seven in number, occupy nearly the same positions as when they opened on us on Saturday. We learned that the rebel infantry were to the right of their batteries, and that a large rebel reserve was behind the mountain.

One of the rebel generals told a Union officer he would be in Culpepper to-night, but up to the small hours of the morning he has not attempted to perform his promise.

It is now estimated that our wounded will reach twelve hundred men. Many amputations have been performed, and many have died from their wounds.

The atmosphere in the town is fetid with fever and perspiration.

Most of the wounded are comfortable. All the surgeons and assistants are at their posts, and admirably have they performed their arduous duties. The division medical directors have managed the whole arrangements in such a manner that it is believed not a single wounded soldier has been unattended to or left to suffer a moment longer than absolute necessity required.

The following statistics of General Williams' command on the day of the battle are the only returns obtainable to day:—

GENERAL CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE.

Tenth Maine Regiment—Went into the action with two field, twenty-one line officers and two acting lieutenants. Present to-day, two field and twelve line officers, and two hundred and twenty-four men. Captain Cloudman and Lieutenant Folsom are known to be killed. Captain Adams, Captain Nye, Lieutenant Rankin and Lieutenant Freeman are wounded. Fifteen men are known to be killed and one hundred and forty wounded.

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Colonel Knipe, Major Mathews, Captain Eisenbise, Captain Luckenback, Captain Brooks, Lieutenant Seibeimer, Lieutenant Craig and Lieutenant Scott, wounded. Missing—Captain Foulks, Captain Griffiths, Lieutenant Greatrake, Lieut. Wilson, Lieutenant Gorman, Lieutenant Selfridge and Lieutenant A. Caldwell. The total in killed, wounded and missing, reaches 246. Every company in this regiment suffered in nearly equal proportion.

Fifth Connecticut Regiment—Wounded and probably prisoners—Colonel Chapman, Lieutenant Colonel Stone and Major Blake. Missing—Captain Corliss, Lieutenant Chaney and Lieutenant Doyle. Wounded—Captain Packer, Captain Lane, Lieutenant Daniels, Lieutenant Dutton, Lieutenant Whitney and Adjutant Smith.

Twenty-eighth New York Regiment—There is no report of this regiment. It is completely broken up, and has been removed from the field. The brave and noble Col Donnelly is now breathing his last. Lieutenant Colonel Brown suffered the amputation of his arm to-day.

GENERAL GORDON'S BRIGADE.

Second Massachusetts Regiment—Went into action with twenty-two officers and four hundred and seventy-four men. Captain Abbot, Captain Cary, Captain Williams, Captain Goodwin and Lieutenant Perkins are known to be dead. One hundred and ten men are known to have been killed and wounded. Eighty are missing. Among the wounded are Lieutenant Robertson, Lieutentant Grafton, Lieutenant Browning and Lieutenant Otey—all of whom are doing well.

Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment—Went into action with five hundred and eleven men and fifteen officers. One officer was killed, two wounded and one is missing. Eleven men were killed, twenty-nine were wounded and thirty-two are missing.

Third Wisconsin Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Crane and Captain O'Brien are killed. Major Scott is seriously wounded. Two officers are missing. This regiment went into action with eleven officers and four hundred and twenty-six men. It was in the hottest of the battle. Lieutenant Colonel Crane was shot three times. Either of the wounds would probably have been fatal.

Cothran's battery, attached to this brigade, lost three men.

On Saturday night, when the enemy shelled our camp, this battery fired four shots, which silenced the enemy. A lieutenant, two men and eight horses belonging to the latter were found dead next morning.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1862.

The following has been received here from Cedar Mountain, six o'clock P. M., 13th:—

General Milroy and General Buford, with their brigades of infantry and cavalry, followed the enemy beyond the Rapidan. General Jackson's baggage trains are seen in the distance, and it is said Jackson will not make a stand this side of Orange Court House.

Thirty deserters came within our lines this morning. Nearly all of them are from Louisiana and South Carolina regiments. They tell a very pitiful tale of cruelty, starvation and distress, and say it will be impossible to hold the Southern army together three months longer. They confirm the reports of the prisoners taken in the late battle about the number of the killed and wounded, and say our artillery fire at night was terribly destructive.

The Rev. K. P. Slaughter, of Cedar Mountain, on the side and at the foot of which the battle was fought, is a strong Union man and an ardent advocate of the cause of colonization. His library was destroyed by the rebel soldiers upon discovering among his papers letters favoring the abolition of slavery.

Scouting parties from General Milroy's brigade passed the Rapidan yesterday and nearly reached Orange Court House, where a large body of rebels remained. The bodies of rebels are constantly found in the woods and cornfields around the battle ground. Some of our shells nearly reached the summit of Cedar Mountain, near which the battle was fought, and from which it takes its name.

Letters from Culpepper contain no news of interest. On Saturday night, after the action, Dr. Steele, of the Twenty-sixth New York, while endeavoring to find his way to his regiment, encountered two rebel soldiers, fully armed. He sternly demanded a surrender. They were so alarmed, apprehensive of their proximity to our forces, that they surrendered, and the Doctor marched them into camp as prisoners.

General Geary left the city to-day for his home in Pennsylvania. He bears witness to the coolness, courage and good conduct of General Banks in the late battle.

Among the rebel prisoners taken by General Buford, in following up the retreat of Jackson, was the latter's chief of artillery, Major Andrews, badly wounded. This is Snowden Andrews, son of Colonel Timothy Andrews, Paymaster of the United States Army, now stationed at St. Louis.

The remains of the following officers arrived in the city last evening from Culpepper, Va., and are to be sent home to their friends:—Captain Moses O'Brien, Company ., Third Wisconsin regiment; Captain J. Y. Abbott, Company A, Second Massachusetts regiment; Captain W. S. Williams, Company B, Second Massachusetts regiment; Captain Richard Cary, Company G, Second Massachusetts regiment; Captain Richard Goodwin, Company K, Second Massachusetts regiment; Lieutenant Stephen H. Perkins, Company H, Second Massachusetts regiment.

Important Statement of a Deserter from Stonewall Jackson's Army.

OUR WINCHESTER CORRESPONDENCE.

WINCHESTER, VA., August 14, 1862.

On my way down the Maryland side of the Potomac yesterday, to Harper's Ferry, and thence to this place, I came across a deserter from the rebel army at a little farm house at the foot of Elk Ridge, who belonged to Jackson's forces, and was in the battle of Cedar Mountain on Saturday and Sunday last. I met him accidentally as I stopped for some refreshments for myself and horse; and found him stopping for a while at the same house for the same purpose. At first he was not at all inclined to be communicative, exhibiting evident signs of fear and distrust of everyone about him; but seeing that he was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, and thinking that all was not right, I soon got up a confidential conversation with him, by casually convincing him that I was addicted to the Union cause.

He is a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his family from Harrisburg to North Carolina a few years since. He says he is a strong Union man, but was forced into the rebel service about a year ago by the pressure of public opinion where he resided. He first went as a private soldier, but was promoted to the position of first lieutenant for meritorious services in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder. He is a member of the Sixteenth North Carolina regiment, which, for some time has been a part of the rebel Gen. Pender's brigade, and was transferred to Jackson's division upon the assignment of Gen. Pope to the department of the federal forces. He came into our lines on Monday afternoon while the two armies were engaged in burying their dead, and escaped detection by changing his clothing for those of a dead Union soldier. He remained in the federal camp till about midnight on Monday, and then made his escape to this point on horseback, in the disguise of a farmer, having purchased both horse and clothing at a farm house for that purpose. He was armed with a pass on special business, which he stole from the pocket of a member of Captain Dest's battery of regulars.

The position of his regiment, he says, when the battle began on Saturday, was in the rear of the battery on Cedar Mountain which first opened upon our troops. After our artillery began to reply to their fire, the rebels were mowed down like grass, and nearly one half his regiment were killed or wounded. The whole rebel force engaged, he says, was about forty thousand, though they had a large force of reserves, which did not come up in time, through some misunderstanding. The whole number of their killed, wounded and missing will foot up to about four thousand. The rebel General Winder was killed by a musket ball through the head, though he had previously received several flesh wounds about the body, and the proportion of rebel officers lost was greater than it has been in any battle since the beginning of the war. Jackson, whom he conversed with after the battle, was not hurt, although he was in the thickest of the fight throughout the engagement.

His opinion is that Richmond will now be evacuated, and the whole rebel army thrown down upon General Pope, whom they expect in that way to capture, with his whole army. This done, they will then cross the river at Harper's Ferry and threaten Washington, for the purpose of compelling McClellan to fall back from Richmond again, which they will then reoccupy with Pope and his whole army as the fruit of their enterprise. He regards Stonewall Jackson as among the highest in the confidence of the confederate powers that be, and thinks that this is one of the pieces of strategy he is now successfully urging upon the attention of the rebel administration. He says the result of the battle of Cedar Mountain has been a disastrous defeat of Jackson's forces; though still he thinks that his retreat across the Rapidan is more with a view of carrying out this programme than anything else. Jackson's whole army, moreover, he says, is greatly discouraged, and he is convinced that if ever the Union forces succeed in driving the rebels from Virginia the rebellion will be at an end. They are determined to continue the Old Dominion as the battle ground, and once driven from her soil, they will abandon the contest.

I did not succeed in getting his name. He says that he is fearful that the rebels would take revenge upon his family were they to ascertain that he is the author of such a statement as this. He is on his way to Harrisburg, where he contemplates asking Governor Curtin for a commission in the Union forces of his native State, if his health will allow him to do so. He says there are thousands of men in the Southern army who would follow his example could they but get an opportunity to do so. He is an educated man, being a graduate of Dickinson College, and is doubtless perfectly reliable in whatever he may say.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

THE REBEL FORCES ENGAGED.

Arrival of Union Prisoners in Richmond from Cedar Mountain.

The Union Officers Placed in Close Confinement.

RICHMOND MONEY AND PRODUCE MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Examiner* and the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th inst., from which we compile the following items of news from the rebel capital.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 12.]

From the best information we have been able to obtain, the battle on Saturday occurred in Culpepper county, at a point on the Orange and Alexandria Railway six miles beyond the Rapidan river. The forces engaged were a portion, on our side, of Ewell's division, and on the part of the enemy three or more brigades, amounting to between eight and ten thousand men. The slaughter of the Yankees is said to have been frightful—[illegible] of all proportion to the number taken prisoners. An entire regiment whilst charging one of our batteries was am[illegible] and literally annihilated.

The prisoners who have already reached Richmond speak freely of the determined ferocity of the combatants. Among the horrors they tell of is a hand to hand encounter of a confederate and a Yankee regiment. The two regiments, they say, met in full career at a charge bayonet, crossed their weapons and fought furiously for ten or fifteen minutes, when the Yankees, giving way before the terrible valor of our troops, were slaughtered to a man. We might credit this story but for the source through which it comes. It is universally acknowledged that a Yankee cannot tell the truth where a bayonet charge is the subject.

We had expected that before going to press we should have been in possession of the authentic particulars of this battle, and, perhaps, of subsequent important movements. But at noon yesterday all telegraphic communication between Gordonsville and this city was cut off by the coincidence of the breakage of the wires along the Central road and between Lynchburg and Richmond, and up to a late hour last night the lines remained closed. In the absence of authentic information the city was yesterday a prey to a thousand rumors, all too extravagant or absurd for repetition.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

The prelude to the battle of Saturday evening occurred on Friday, in Culpepper county, beyond the Rapidan river, in a skirmish between the advance of our army and a larger force of the enemy. The latter retreated with some loss in killed and wpunded, and twenty-one prisoners fell into our hands, including three commissioned officers, who arrived here by way of Lynchburg on Sunday night. The pursuit was continued for some distance, and the Yankee forces made a stand at Southwest Mountain, near Mitchell's station, about six miles beyond the Rapidan. Slight skirmishing was kept up on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon of that day, about four o'clock, an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of General Ewell and a brigade under General C. S. Winder. Over three hundred prisoners were captured in this engagement, including thirty commissioned officers.

One of the latter admits that a federal division was cut to pieces while endeavoring to surround the Stonewall brigade, and the general belief is that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is almost four times greater than ours. It was while bravely leading on the men under his command that General Winder was shot through the breast and almost instantly killed. At one moment the fate of his brigade seemed in doubt, when his supports came up and the enemy was driven back under an impetuous onset. On Saturday night the division of Gen. A. P. Hill was engaged, and the whole federal force retreated, the pursuit being kept up for a distance of some five miles. Heavy and rapid firing was heard after midnight, and the supposition is that a battle took place immediately on the Rappahannock river, near the line of Fauquier county.

The prisoners were sent back to Gordonsville, whence they were transferred by railroad to Richmond, guarded by a detachment of the First Maryland regiment, under Captain William Goldsborough.

According to the statements of prisoners, the force under Pope amounts to 40,000 men.

General C. S. Winder was a nephew of General John H. Winder, the commander of the Department of Henrico, and was probably the youngest brigadier in the Confederate army.

The city was full of rumors yesterday of a battle on Sunday, but after the most diligent inquiry we could learn nothing definite concerning it. Certain it is, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rappahannock after midnight (Saturday), and again for a brief period on Sunday morning. No train had arrived from Gordonsville up to a late hour last night, and no intelligence had been received at the War Office to confirm the rumors so industriously circulated throughout the day.

The enemy had 6,000 troops engaged in the battle on Saturday afternoon.

Arrival of Union Prisoners from Cedar Mountain.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

The Central train that arrived at four o'clock yesterday morning brought to this city three hundred and three of Pope's Hessians, captured on Saturday, near Southwest Mountain, by the advance forces of General Jackson's army. Accompanying the above were Brigadier General H. Prince, a Yankee general, and twenty-seven commissioned officers, who, together with the men, were lodged in the Libby prison. Prince, for a few hours, was lodged at the Exchange Hotel. The President's recent proclamation declared Pope and his commissioned satellites to be without the usages of warfare, and not entitled to the privileges of ordinary prisoners of war. *Orders were issued to place all of the captured officers in close confinement.* At the Libby prison they were put with the deserters and other persons to whom infamy attaches. An examination was made into the condition of the county jail, with a view to their incarceration there; but the structure was deemed unsafe. They have not been permitted to associate with the federal officers, and appear very downcast at the prospect before them. We append a list of the officers captured at Southwest Mountain, as follows:—

Brig. Gen. H. Prince, Adjutant General Auger's division.
Second Lieut. Yeator Moses, 110th Pennsylvania.
Col. Geo. D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
First Lieut. S. J. Whitney, 3d Wisconsin.
Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Asst Adj't Gen. Williams' division.
Capt. H. S. Russell, Co. H, 21 Massachusetts.
Capt. J. M. Vanderman, Co. K, 60th Ohio.
Second Lieut. Wm. Allster, Co. H, 28th New York.
Second Lieut. J. Long, Co. H, 28th New York.
First Lieut. J. D. Bellderley, Co. B, 10th Maine.
First Lieut. H. N. Greatrake, Co. B, 46th Pennsylvania.
First Lieut. M. P. Whitney, Co. B, 5th Connecticut.
Capt. P. Griffith, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Charles Spencer, Co. D, 8th U. S. Infantry.
First Lieut. B. C. Egbert, Co. G, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. J. P. Woods, Co. B, 28th New York.
First Lieut. A. A. Chinery, Co. E, 5th Connecticut.
First Lieut. T. B. German, Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. A. W. Selfridge, Co. H, 46th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Otis Fisher, Co. B, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. Wm. N. Green, Co. A, 1026 New York.
Second Lieut. H. Walker, Co. I, 96 Maryland.
Capt. L. A. Bowen, Co. D, 28th New York.
Major E. W. Cooke, 28th New York.
First Lieut. Wm. M. Kenyon, Co. G, 28th New York.
Second Lieut. J. D. Amen, Co. K, 28th New York.
Second Lieut. Charles Leyla, Co. D, 5th Connecticut.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 12.]

Among the prisoners who reached the city on Saturday and Sunday was Brigadier General Prince and thirty-four officers, including one major, one colonel and other commissioned officers. They are all at the Libby prison.

The officers from General Pope's command are kept in solitary confinement, in conformity with instructions, and the rule, as enforced, will not be departed from under any consideration whatever.

About three hundred prisoners have arrived at the Libby prison from Pope's army.

The inhabitants of the island now number about 3,700 souls, including those that have arrived within a day or two from Lynchburg, and Salisbury, N. C.

Brigadier General Prince.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

This officer, who was captured by our forces in the fight at Southwestern Mountain, on Saturday last, is an officer of the old United States Army. In the Mexican war he acted as Adjutant General of the brigade commanded by General Sterling Price, whose confidence and esteem he possessed. When the present war broke out Prince was a captain of dragoons, at Fort Leavenworth, and afterwards became commandant of that post. In his intercourse with the people of Missouri and Kansas he is represented to have acted with gentlemanly courtesy, and has the respect of those who opposed the policy of his government. Such was his leniency towards the Confederates in Missouri that he incurred the suspicion and ill-will of such tyrants as Sigel, Lane, &c. These facts we obtain from an officer connected with General Price's staff during his celebrated Missouri campaign.

General Pope's Captured Officers.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

We understand that the officers of Pope's command, lately taken prisoners by Stonewall Jackson, profess never to have heard of President Davis' late proclamation with reference to the commissioned brigands of that army, and declared that they had supposed they were engaged in civilized warfare. This is the coolest thing of the season. A civilized warfare! They burn down our houses, destroy our property, insult our women, arm the contrabands against us, hang and shoot our patriotic guerillas, throw whole communities of peaceful citizens into jail to be slibbeted in case our guerillas kill any more of their hands of cut throats and robbers, and consider all this a civilized mode of warfare. It is only when the same kind of civilization is applied to themselves that they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have borne these horrible outrages long and so quietly that our moderation and forbearance have been attributed to fear, and to an inward conviction that we are wrong-doers and deserve all the punishment we are receiving at Yankee hands. They will now discover their mistake. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, will be henceforth meted out to these robbers and murderers with the most scrupulous accuracy. It is true that ten thousand lives of such depraved wretches could not atone for the life of one pure, high minded patriot; but as each of them values his existence as highly as an honest man, the wholesome lesson of retribution will not be without its influence. All the atrocities and horrors that may characterize the war hereafter rest upon the heads of the invaders, who have inaugurated the system of hanging prisoners, and who have manifested in their whole conduct of the war a degree of inhumanity and barbarity which has shocked the moral sense of the world.

We trust most devoutly that old Stonewall may succeed in capturing the arch fiend and savage, Pope himself. If he were not as fleet of foot as black in heart, we might anticipate a luxury compared with which the capture of a thousand other Yankee generals would be dull and insipid. Pope and Butler, if those two precious miscreants could only fall into Southern hands!

From the South Side of James River.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th inst. says:—

The news from the South side is unimportant. There are no reported movements of the enemy in force. The fifteen thousand Yankees who were said, on Saturday, to be marching on Petersburg, have not yet made their appearance before that city.

Yankee cavalry, operating from Coggin's Point as a base, are committing daily depredations on the citizens of Prince George, and stealing their negroes. There seems just now no remedy for this evil. Since the brush at Cox's creek, a fortnight ago, our cavalry is no more heard of.

Special Telegraph Despatches to Richmond Papers.

MOBILE, August 11, 1862.

A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Knoxville, dated 9th inst., says that the enemy's loss in the battle at Tazewell is estimated at thirty six killed, one hundred and twenty wounded and fifty prisoners. Our loss was eight killed and thirty wounded, which fell mostly upon Vaughan's Third Tennessee regiment, who behaved heroically.

General Forrest arrived here on Wednesday. Two hundred of the Second Kentucky regiment (federal) left Rock Island, Tenn., and came over to our lines. Desertions from the federal army are continually taking place. The federals have no confidence in the troops in Middle Tennessee. Bull Nelson's forces are at McMinnville. All the turnpikes between Murfreesboro' and McMinnville are strongly barricaded.

JACKSON, August 10, 1862.

Twenty-seven federal prisoners arrived here to-day from Baton Rouge. The Yankees are visiting the plantations on the Mississippi river, and plundering generally. Several of the thieves have been captured. Confederate guerillas are very active and successful in Arkansas.

Richmond Money and Produce Market.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, August 12.]

Since our last report there has been no important change in the price of stocks. We note sales of Confederate stock, 100,000.00 loan, at par, and of the 15,000,000 loan at 101 and interest. Virginia 6 per cents 100, flat, and North Carolina 8's, 10s and interest. The brokers are buying gold at 100 a 110 premium, and selling at 125; silver, buying price, 80; selling, 100.

Owing to the plentiful supplies of country produce and perhaps some competition among those who traffic in this description of "merchandise," prices have become more moderate, and the prospect of a further reduction is favorable. We quote butter at 60c. a 65c. per pound; country soap, 60c.; Irish potatoes, $3 per bushel; good apples, $2 50 a $3; tomatoes, $3; onions, $5; bacon, hog round, 45c. per pound.

In the grain markets there is little doing that need be noticed, the prices of corn and oats having been fixed by the government, and none can be sold at other quotations. We quote superfine flour at $10 50 a $10 75, extra at $11 50 a $11 75, and family at $13.

Miscellaneous Southern News.

We republish the following miscellaneous items from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th inst.:—

WILFUL IGNORANCE.

An officer who accompanied to this city the soldiers of Pope's command, who were captured in the skirmish on Friday, says that he inquired of one of the Yankee officers of the party whether he had read the proclamation of President Davis, and the order of the Adjutant General with reference to the treatment they were to receive. They promptly replied that their business was to obey orders, and not to read the proclamations of Jeff. Davis.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

We learn that three federal gunboats came up York river to West Point on Sunday morning last, and after remaining there awhile took their departure. On the same day the Yankees landed a force at Corr's farm, in King and Queen county. The object of these movements is a matter of conjecture, though it is possible that troops are passing by that route from McClellan's army to the Rappahannock.

CHANGING HIS BASE.

It was confidently asserted on the street corners yesterday that McClellan was evacuating his encampment on James river.

CASKIE'S RANGERS.

The following are the names of the members of this corps who were surprised and taken prisoners on Tuesday of last week, by a force of Hessians, whilst on picket duty at Brittan's Farm, in Henrico county:—Joseph N. Gill, —— Gay, Robert Calloway, William Crow, Robert Hunt, John Kale, George Halfpenny, George Hodger, Philip Hudsall, Patrick Roy, Andrew Marthow, Lewis Eyttle and Thomas Sherwood. None of the company were killed or wounded.

Osgood and Conner, two deserters from the company, have arrived in New York, and give the Northern papers slowing accounts of their having enlisted in Richmond for the purpose of getting to the United States, with a long chapter of their experience among the "rebels." Osgood formerly worked in Sloat's sewing machine factory in this city, and is a Yankee by birth.

What the Rebels Think of the New Levy of Six Hundred Thousand Union Troops.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 12.]

We received last night advices from the North, which, though not so late as that we publish in another column, brings news of an important character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for six hundred thousand more men "to crush the rebellion"—three hundred thousand to be raised under the recent call of Lincoln, and three hundred thousand more by a draft of the militia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper forbid its publication.

The action of the government at Washington had created the utmost excitement in the North, and the war feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised.

The *Examiner* then copies extracts from Northern papers on the subject, and concludes:—

Brief as these paragraphs are, they are enough to show that this order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North, and we shall await the next news from the North and Northwest with much interest.

The Maine Dana Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, ME., August 14, 1862.

The Dana Democratic State Convention met at Portland this morning. Four hundred and eighty-eight delegates were present.

Hon. Luther S. Moore, of Limerick, was chosen President.

A State Committee and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

In the afternoon the Convention nominated a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 414, of which Hiram Bradbury, of Eastport, had 278; James White, of Belfast, 133, scattering, 3. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. White.

Resolutions were passed declaring the party for the Union as it was and the constitution as it is; that the constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone. These were adopted unanimously, together with the Indiana resolution.

Fire in Lenox, Mass.

BOSTON, August 14, 1862.

The Lenox Class Works, in Lenox, were burned on Monday. Loss $30,000.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

PORT ROYAL—Steamship Arago—Col J D Fessenden, Capt Marshand, U S N; Lieut Foster, U S N; Wm H Morton, U S N; Mrs E H Winsor, Mr and Mrs Kimball, Mrs Lewis, Mrs Platt, Mrs Hanley and son, Miss R J C Patten, Miss E Howell, Miss Mary Jane Darcy, Capt J Sheppard, Capt M Parsons and servant, Col Fisher, Col Moore, Lieut L G Rugg, Lieut Wright, Lieut Stewart, Lieutenant Doherty, Lieut Hunkin, Lieut Downing and servant, Lieut John Wilson, Lieut Wm Charney, Lieut H A Marsh, Lieut W F Martin, Major Kisson, H B Williams, John Lennon, Mr Barnard, Mr Proctor, Geo Hutchinson, John Smith, D McGregor, Dani Bryant and son, H S Sedgwick, D F Tourp, G H Hoal, Mr Frazer, J B Lathrop, Dr Bell and servant, R Morris, Charles Gray, Dr Morton, Dr J C Eastman, Fourth New Hampshire; Pk Fuller, Mr Courtland, J W Hill, Hy Ward, A Merlett, J W Cohen, Wm L Kemp, Dr J F Graves, Mr Leby and two sons, Mr Hargraves, E H Vanker—and 90 in the second cabin.

REPORTS—Smack Pacific—W E Damon, A S Brickmer, J B Pierson, R Taylor.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers at New York.

The Cahawba, which arrived at this port late on Wednesday evening last, brought the following sick and wounded soldiers from General McClellan's army:—

E. R. Lewis, Co. D, 3d Excelsior; E. Campbell, Co D, 40th Pennsylvania; A. Kingstein, Co. K, 3d Excelsior; Jas. McGuire, Co. D, 88th New York; B. E. A. Smith, 57th Pennsylvania; E. Safford, Co. F, 43d New York; A. M. Love, Co. H, 2d Ohio; A. W. McCollagh, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts; L. I. Hogeboom, Co. I, 3d Excelsior; G. M. Answell, Co. K, 3d Excelsior; John McCall, Co. G, 38th New York; Richard Kimball, Co. B, 4th New Jersey; Jas. R. Oake, Co. F, 8th New Jersey; J. N. Simon, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania; Benjamin Rager, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania; John Bevan, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania; S. McGwinn, Co. F, 85th Pennsylvania; J. J. Haynes, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania; J. W. Hankesoh, Co. B, 6th New Jersey; J. G. Dales, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania; M. Glassip, Co. B, 8th New Jersey; Jas. Mealey, Co. K, 1st Long Island; M. Smith, Co. F, 3d Wisconsin; S. D. Laga, Co. F, 8th New Jersey; O. M. Pritchard, 5th Michigan; J. Mitger, Co. A, 4th Michigan; Edward Morrijsey, Co. D, 69th New York; W. Simmons, Co. E, 5th Massachusetts battery; C. C. Baker, Co. C, 2d Michigan; J. Dalton, 1st U. S. Chassseurs; J. G. Loveland, 1st Connecticut artillery; C. Farsing, Co. F, 98th Pennsylvania; H. Graham, Co. H, 85th Pennsylvania; E. Oredock, Co. G, 4th Indiana; J. Hawkey, Co. C, 99th Pennsylvania; J. Haggerty, Co. C, 23d Pennsylvania; Charles Dudley, Co. E, 6th Rhode Island; J. Polk, Co. A, 4th U. S. cavalry; A. P. Page, Co. D, 1st New York artillery; J. Smith, band, 1st New Jersey; Daniel Wiley, Co. I, 2d Excelsior; W. J. Gamble, Co. G, 3d New York; J. Casey, Co. D, 69th New York; J. Cook, Co. D, 69th New York; C. West, Co. D, 3d Michigan; W. E. Ozen, Co. E, 64th New York; H. L. Hadgkitt, Co. D, 64th New York; G. Garlind, Co. H, 1st New York cavalry; Sergeant M. Wilson, Co. F, 2d Excelsior; P. McDevitt, Co. F, 2d Excelsior; J. Gillespie, Co. F, 2d Excelsior; J. Brown, Co. F, 2d Excelsior; S. Hunt, Co. I, 2d Excelsior; P. Kelly, Co. H, 2d Excelsior; John Mullen, Co. K, 69th Pennsylvania; W. Boardman, Co. H, 1st Michigan; B. Warden, Co. B, 14th United States; E. W. Burns, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania; T. Hookbub, Tyler Sneed, G. Ellerman, N. Williams, C. W. Bartlett, S. W. Perkins, Jesse H. Stradling, M. Mulligan, Co. D, 5th New Hampshire; J. D. Starke, Co. C, 5th New Hampshire; Wm. Paul, Co. G, 1st New Jersey; S. Brownley, Co. C, 1st New Jersey; J. Langster, Co. C, 5th New Hampshire; D. A. Peabody 5th New Hampshire; W. Carney, Co. B, 69th New York; A. Hawkins, Co. E, 22d Massachusetts; C. W. Burky, Co. K, 5th New Hampshire; Sergeant W. S. Wards, Co. D, 24 New York; Corporal D. C. Blanchard, Co. A, 83d Pennsylvania; D. F. Fuller, Co. H, 1st New York artillery; O. Nelson, Co. I, 24 Excelsior; A. Lambert, Co. K, 104th Pennsylvania; S. Winship, Co. I, 11th