THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862. VOLUME XIII, NO. 21

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
JOHN R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL.
Under the firm and style of
McCLANAHAN & DILL,
To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month	$1.50
Tri-Weekly per month	75
Weekly per month	3.00

Daily Rates of Advertising.
For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion.....$1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO KENTUCKIANS AND TENNESSEEANS.

THE undersigned, having been commissioned to raise a cavalry regiment, will receive recruits singly, in squads or in companies. Mr. John Robinson, at Holly Springs, and James Richardson, at Senatobia, are authorized to receive recruits and forward them to my rendezvous. Two operators of the telegraph are enlisted, for the present, to West Tennessee and Kentucky.

W. W. FALKNER,
Capt. Kentucky Rangers.

Announcement.

H. R. CHALMERS, esq., of DeSoto, is a candidate for the office of District Attorney in the District composed of the counties of Tippah, Marshall, Lafayette, Panola and DeSoto. His friends in the district will present any personal intercourse with the voters of the District.

Having honorably discharged the duties of the office for nearly a year, by judicial appointment (without any salary), he takes the liberty of referring to the members of the bar, throughout the district, for information as to how those duties were performed, and as to his essential qualifications and fitness for the office.

Papers published in the District copy till election.
s-2 2w10d

For Probate Judge.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES ISAIH M. SIMMONS as a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Holmes county, Mississippi, at the ensuing election in October next. [ref 5]*

For Judge of the Seventh Judicial District.

THE friends of M. D. W. CUSHAW, of Marshall county, Mississippi, announce his name as a candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Tate, Tippah, Marshall and Tippah.

Major Cushaw's general health is impaired, his eyesight having become diseased from exposure in camp to such an extent as to compel him, in the opinion of medical men, to quit the army in a short time. Many of his fellow-citizens think that at this crisis, unbeguiled by his judicial station, and free to mend him to the voters of the District.

MANY CITIZENS.

District Attorney.

WE are authorized to announce that Colonel W. S. FEATHERSTON will be a candidate for the office of District Attorney in the Tenth Mississippi District, at the ensuing election.

For District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District.

THE friends of Col. RALPH MILLER, of Panola county, Mississippi, announce his name as a candidate at the ensuing October election for District Attorney, composed of the counties of DeSoto, Panola, Lafayette, Marshall and Tippah.

Col. Miller's qualifications are known to the citizens of the District named in nomination. His extensive practice in the courts, his long experience, his acknowledged ability and his unenergy are a sufficient guarantee.

MANY VOTERS.

A SUBSTITUTE!

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE, to serve in the place of a member of Van Dorn's army, to whom liberal wages will be given. For further information apply to the subscriber. D. W. J.
Oxford, Miss.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on Monday, the first day of the July term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, it being the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN M. SMITH,
Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Smith, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on Monday, the first day of the August term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, it being the 4th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

SERENA WOOD,
Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late L. J. Fellows, at the January term of the Probate Court, Marshall county, Mississippi, I request all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to me at my residence, (4 Shelby county, Tenn., twelve miles from Memphis on the Panola road.) Those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. P. KYLE,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of T. O. McCain, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the April term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of Lafayette county, State of Mississippi, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

M. S. McCAIN,
Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John Lancaster, deceased, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate court of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred.

R. Q. SMITHER,
Administrator.
Oxford, Miss., July 17, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Perkins, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on Monday, the first day of the July term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of the county of Yalobusha, State of Mississippi, it being the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN R. SMITH,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of L. Mickel Johnson, deceased, late of Mississippi, U. S. Navy, are hereby notified to the undersigned by the probate court of Hinds county, Mississippi, at the May term A. D., 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same and have them registered in the manner, and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. SHANNON,
Administrator.

Jailor's Notice.

I HAVE in the jail of this county a NEGRO BOY, who calls his name DICK, and says he belongs to W. L. Ayres, of Panola county, Mississippi. Dick is young and likely, very black, etc. This is to notify the owner when it can be found.

J. H. JONES,
Sheriff and Jailor.
Panola county, Mississippi.

Jailor's Notice.

I HAVE in the jail of this county an old NEGRO MAN, who calls his name DICK, and says he belongs to Hilary Pugsit, who lives near Benton, Miss. Dick seems to be about fifty-five years of age. The owner can find him at the jail.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
Panola county, Miss.

Jailor's Notice.

I HAVE in the jail of this county a NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Jim, and that he belongs to Dick Pryor, who lives about Lake Tenasha, Ark. He seems to be about thirty years of age, is very black, and about five feet ten inches in height. This is to notify the owner where he can be found.

J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,
Panola county, Miss.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Edmund B. Perkins, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on Monday, the first day of the July term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of the county of Yalobusha, State of Mississippi, it being the 7th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN R. SMITH,
Administrator.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Mason's Surrender at Clarksville, August 19th, 1862.

"Colonel Mason, of the 71st Ohio, (the same regiment denounced by General Sherman for cowardice at Shiloh,) with 300 men, two cannon, and strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered, without resistance. * * * The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry, and Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other."

MASON TO WOODWARD.

Colonel Woodward, I cannot refrain from expressing
My sense of the honor you do me to-day,
In taking a sword I am tired of possessing,
And taking it, too, in so civil a way.

To tell you the truth, though I've felt no misgiving
Concerning the rights of the cause I uphold,
I have had a conviction that one Ass, still living,
Is worth a battalion of Lions stretched cold.

At Shiloh, I saw I could save ammunition—
And also my bacon—by shifting my ground;
So my brave 71st, with a pull, took position
Where all was serene, as we afterwards found.

My Buckeyes, for this, were by Sherman berated;
He ventured to call us no better than sneaks;
But, Colonel, this three-happy chance I've awaited
To prove, there's no braver than him who now speaks!

WOODWARD TO MASON.

Thrice happy, dear Colonel, am I to acknowledge
The claims of a soldier so polished and true!
Your style of address would illumine a college:
Your deeds, unexcelled, have been equaled by few.

Should your government fail to appreciate your merits,
Believe me, your worth is not slighted by me;
It values the true Northern man who inherits—
And was such very remarkable powers.

In every respect, you're the equal, dear Colonel,
Of Pillow and Bragg, our two bravest and best;
So wise and so prudent, your fame will keep vernal
Long after your war-battered frame goes to rest.

I take your bright weapon, your men, and yourself, sir
For all are a personal favor from you;
And regretting your talents are laid on the shelf, sir,
I take your parole, and now bid you adieu.

—*Vanity Fair.*

A LETTER FROM A NORTHERN STATESMAN.

Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Maine by Honorable Bion Bradbury.

EASTPORT, August 28, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, advising me of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for governor, at the State convention, held at Portland on the 14th instant.

This nomination is as unexpected as it was unsolicited.

If I should consult my own feelings, I should decline it; but when I consider the imperative necessity that the radical doctrines and revolutionary measures, reaching to the overthrow of the Constitution itself, which are proclaimed and proposed from such quarters as to create serious alarm, should receive rebuke at the ballot-box, I feel it my duty to accept.

My views upon the questions and issues involved in this gigantic rebellion are not unknown—they are already upon the record. Familiar with my sentiments and opinions, you have deemed it proper to place me in nomination.

I conclude, therefore, that the nomination is tendered in a spirit of conciliation, with a view to unite all conservative men in a hearty support of the government in all lawful measures to suppress the rebellion, to maintain the Constitution, and restore the Union; and, at the same time, to thwart the dangerous machinations of the abolitionists and red republican revolutionists, by overthrowing their power in the State and national councils through the ballot, and in that spirit and for that purpose I accept it.

In a perilous national crisis like the present, party organizations and formulas must be subordinate to the great interests of the whole country ever first, party, if need be, an instrumentality to snatch it from ruin.

We are in the midst of a civil war unparalleled in magnitude. The country, from every pore, is shedding big drops of blood. Whatever may have been its origin, upon whomsoever may rest the terrible responsibility of its duration, it exists a stern, appalling fact. We have no alternative at present but to fight. It may gratify the spirit of revenge, of cupidity, of fanaticism to protract the war. Abolitionists, adventurers, stock speculators, army and navy contractors, the hordes who plunder the Treasury, the army of tax gatherers, may desire its continuance—but the true and thoughtful patriot declares, in the words of the wise Crittenden:

"That this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; *and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.*'

The recent avowal, in our State, of the alarming doctrines that the arbitrary rule of Presidents and governors, of Congress and legislatures, may override the Constitution of the United States, and that the war must be prosecuted until slavery is abolished throughout the land, presents an issue which the people would be wise to consider in reference to the approaching election—an issue between the restoration of the national Constitution and forcible emancipation, between revolution, with anarchy or despotism, and Constitutional liberty.

During the continuance of the war, the duties of the State executive involve unusual responsibility. The State credit must be maintained by the judicious management of the finances—the treasury must be carefully guarded against the ingenious devices of speculating contractors—economy must be diffused through every department, that the burthens of the people may be lightened—the militia should be strongly organized and drilled—energy, vigor, and industry in the executive department should inspire the whole government, so that nothing shall remain undone which duty and patriotism require to vindicate the majesty of the national laws and restore the supremacy of our revered and matchless Constitution over all the States, with the returning peace, prosperity and happiness which a consummation so devoutly to be wished would inevitably secure.

May the kind Providence, which guided our fathers in the formation of the Constitution, vouchsafe to their sons its speedy restoration and perpetual preservation.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
BION BRADBURY.

Messrs. S. J. Anderson, E. R. Wiggin, Henry Ingalls, committee.

A Campaign Against the Indians.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The attention of the commander-in-chief of the army has been occupied, for a few days past, in organizing a campaign against the western Indians. There is no longer any doubt that we are on the eve of a terrible Indian war which will throw the Florida war in the shade. Intelligence has been received here from our Indian agents in the West which confirms this fact. All the Indian tribes have formed a league for the purpose of waging war on the frontier settlements of the whites. The Indian leaders are cunning and crafty. They know that the regular United States troops, which used to be stationed in the forts along the border, have all been called away; and they have got the impression that most of the men in the white settlements have also gone to the Southern war.

I am now endeavoring to ascertain what number of warriors they can put in the field. The number is considerable. The warriors are all armed with rifles, and every man is a dead shot. The recent Indian atrocities in Minnesota are but the beginning of this Indian war. It will require a large military force to repress it. Justice to the families whose natural protectors are here, battling for the Union, and it may be for the defense of the capital, requires that they should be effectually protected, and General Halleck is determined that they shall be. There is a great risk, however, that the Indians will begin their massacres before our troops arrive.

The causes of the Indian war are the unwise policy pursued toward the Indian tribes by former administrations, particularly that of Mr. Buchanan; the actual injustice done the Indians, in permitting white men to enter and settle on their lands, in violation of treaty stipulations; the outrageous frauds committed by some of the Indian agents, who have grown rich from their peculations out of the Indian funds; the sale of liquor to the Indians, which, although forbidden by law, has of late been extensively done; and the withdrawal of the garrisons of the frontier forts.

The Adventures of a Rebel Emissary—True Story of Skedaddle Sanders.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

NIAGARA FALLS, August 29.—There have been several brief accounts of the successful passage across the Canada frontier of George N. Sanders, rebel emissary to Europe, but the following statement, gathered from those who personally witnessed the adventure in its various stages, gives the fullest details.

SANDERS AT THE BRIDGE.

A few days ago a man dressed in well-worn working clothes, presented himself to the United States provost marshal on the United States side of the suspension bridge. He wore a pair of very short trousers of striped Kentucky jeans, and a seedy coat of the same material. A coarse, not over clean shirt and a jagged straw hat completed the costume. The man had no collar or cravat, and his face was apparently greatly tanned by exposure to the weather.

He wanted to go over the river, he said, but had no pass, and did not know that any would be needed. He stated that he was an Englishman from Cornwall, and a miner by trade. He had been working for some time in Pennsylvania, but had lately received a letter from his brother, a farmer near London, Canada West, stating that he was short of help and requesting his miner relative to come on to his assistance, at least till the harvest time was over.

The miner held his tools in one hand, and in the other carried an old carpet bag of the black glazed style in common use. The glazing in many places was come off, and the outside was slightly spotted and soiled with dirt.

This carpet bag was more valuable than the famous one of John Brown; for it contained the papers, dispatches and money of the rebel emissary Sanders.

THE PASSAGE ACROSS.

The marshal pondered a while, but the poor miner gave such a consistent story, and seemed so disappointed at his unexpected trouble in crossing, that the official's heart was melted and he gave him the required pass.

The toll-men of the suspension bridge then demanded a quarter (25 dollar toll.

"Two shillings," said the miner, "why, I can't give it. I've only got one shilling."

The plea of poverty completely disarmed whatever shadow of suspicion may have existed in regard to the poor workman; after the proper degree of hesitation, the "fellow" was allowed to pass over at half price.

Thanking the toll-keeper for his liberality, the miner walked on wearily across the bridge. As he neared the Canada side his step became lighter—just as Christian (pardon the comparison) felt when the burden dropped off his back. A decided burden had dropped off of George N. Sanders' mind—he was safe in Canada.

AT THE HOTEL IN CANADA.

Arriving at the Canada side of the bridge, the miner with his tools and carpet-bag jumped into the Clifton House omnibus and was quickly driven to that hotel. He went to the desk and registered on the book the initials S. N. G.—his own initials reversed.

The clerk looked at the shabby working-man a moment, and then coldly said:

"We can't give you a room here, sir."

"But I must have a room," said Sanders.

"None to spare to-night," replied the clerk.

The miner thrust his hands in his pocket and drew forth a great roll of "green-backs."

"Here," said he to the clerk, "take these as security. Put them in your safe, but give me a room at once."

Of course money has its effect in Clifton House, as everywhere else. Still the clerk hesitated.

"Is there any place about here where I can get a respectable suit of clothes?" asked the miner, dropping his Cornish dialect.

There was no place nearer than the bridge, a mile distant. So the miner again insisted on having the room as it was obvious that "things were not as they seem," he was shown to a suitable apartment.

HOW HIS FRIENDS KNEW IT.

A few minutes afterwards a guest strolled out on the piazza, where ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky was sitting. "By the way governor," said he, "what a singular old fellow that was in the office. He registered his name on the book only in initials."

"Good God! in initials!" cried Morehead, starting up, "he's come then;" and rushing past the astonished guest he demanded to be shown to the room of the mysterious S. N. G.

Other secessionists also hastened thither. Sanders was provided with a suit of clothes at once, the clerks and servants altered their deportment to the quondam miner, and the guests had a rare piece of gossip to talk about. Sanders is by this time half way across the ocean, and whatever is thought of him or his cause, it is generally acknowledged that his journey from Richmond to Canada is one of the "cutest" specimens of rebel "strategy" the war has produced. It shows that our blockade is so stringent that a rebel emissary prefers a long land journey in disguise to attempting to break it.

Of course the adventure has been the chief topic of gossip in the Niagara hotels; and miners will henceforth be in view while a very profound suspicion in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge. W. F. W.

THE CANADIAN ACCOUNT OF SANDERS' DEPARTURE.

The Montreal *Herald*, announcing the departure of Sanders, says:

A somewhat notorious gentleman left Canada *fde* England by the last Quebec steamer. This was Mr. George N. Sanders, who, according to his own representations, is the bearer, of a proffer to England of a very favorable commercial treaty with the Southern States. If that be the case, however, Jeff. Davis is not so happy in the choice of his diplomats as in his generals, for the latter usually exhibit a great deal of reticence as to the business they are engaged, whereas this ambodiment of ambassador he was—manifested a disposition rather blatant than discreet, as to the alleged propositions which he was to submit to the British government. Mr. Sanders reported himself as having traveled from Richmond through the United States in the garb and character of a Cornish miner, seeking work in Canada—a character he was fitted to fill from having been a good deal mixed up with the Canadian mining movements on Lakes Huron and Superior, when those enterprises first began to attract attention. If we recollect rightly, he had a share in the sale, or perhaps we might better spell the word "sell," of the Bruce mine to the Montreal company—an arrangement which was a great deal more advantageous to the sellers than the buyers. Some of his transactions of that date, at any rate, have left memories behind them which would have caused one or two of our fellow-citizens to welcome Mr. Sanders very heartily. Unfortunately, however, they were not aware of his presence till it was too late to pay their respects to him—a circumstance which perhaps is not to be lamented in the interests of diplomacy and the commercial treaty, as it is certain that the compliments which they would have thought fit to offer him, would at least have embarrassed, if they had not prevented his intended voyage.

Counterfeit Money.

The departure of the Yankees from the Peninsula has left the inhabitants of all the counties they overran, incumbered with more or less of the useless trash imitations of Confederate money put forth by them. Thousands upon thousands of dollars, (or at least dedicating on so much paper,) are scattered all over the land. Most of the inhabitants not being adepts in the art of detecting the bogus from the genuine notes, have traded with both, and the currency seems irredeemably mingled. The hands of the poor are full of it, and many are ruined entirely by it. For horses, forage, vegetables, etc., when these things were not taken by force, these notes were given. A gentleman, in the goodness of his heart—perhaps to save his house from being burned over his head, loaned ons of the Yankee officers at Williamsburg, one hundred dollars, and some time after had the money refunded him in the notes of Northern manufacture.

From every batch of prisoners that reach the city from the Yankee armies, whole rolls of this bogus currency is taken, sometimes amounting to hundreds of dollars, and still no effort that can possibly have any effect has been put forth by the government to check its introduction into the Confederacy.

It is argued that the mere fact of the prisoners having this money in their wallets does not bring them within the grasp of the law; that there must be an attempt, or at least an intent shown to put it in circulation, before they can be held responsible. The amount in circulation in Virginia alone is alarming, and if not checked, may soon be productive of great evil.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Latest Washington Gossip.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, September 4.—If the enemy be permitted to cross into Maryland, the *Republican* thinks it would result in a serious uprising in that State.

General King's division was in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Of twelve field officers, nine are killed or wounded. He estimates the loss at thirty to forty per cent. He brought off all his wagons and supplies. He lost one gun by an axle breaking, but left it spiked.

Colonel Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, was bruised by falling of his horse—not wounded.

The order arming the clerks in the departments is regarded generally as injudicious and unnecessary.

There is no panic in the city. Its safety seems assured fully.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Affairs seem settled as usual. No startling rumors have been afloat, nor sensation news published in the evening papers. The city is fast thinning out its surplus population, and, all but five hundred of the wounded having come in, no special interest continues to be attached to them.

Secretary Seward left the city a few days ago, to be absent a month, but was summoned back, reaching here last night, which he spent with the President at his country residence. He will not return, but continue in his office.

General McClellan visited his new command to-day, and was received with much satisfaction. Lest there should be some misapprehension, it should be understood that he has command of all the troops in Virginia and those on this side of the Potomac engaged in the defense of the capital.

Generals Banks and Sigel were at Willard's a short time to-day, but returned to their commands afterwards.

Soon after our evacuation of Fredericksburg, the secessionists among the people of the town arrested and confined in jail all the remaining citizens who had evinced any sympathy for our forces, even slight courtesies. They also arrested and confined all free negroes.

While the rebels held paroled prisoners, it is worthy of note that they took especial pains to withhold from them opportunities for estimating their force, marching them always as far as possible round and out of sight of their several bodies of troops.

It was generally said by the rebels with whom the prisoners conversed, that it was the purpose of Lee to get over the river to Maryland, though of course those saying so then had really no means of knowing what Lee's intentions were.

Eleven hundred paroled Union prisoners arrived here last night from Fairfax Court House, whither they were brought yesterday by a detachment of Stuart's cavalry, and turned loose to find their way into our lines as best they could.

Colonel Brodhead, of the 1st Michigan cavalry, died of his wounds, near the battle field, on Tuesday afternoon. Two bullets had passed entirely through his body. His remains have been brought to Alexandria. In the last letter he wrote, all stained with his blood, he says: "I fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. The old flag will triumph yet. The soldiers will purify its folds, polluted by imbecility and treason."

All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the militiry department of Washington, are required to report immediately at General Wadsworth's headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

To the Associated Press North.]

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court House and the intermediate space toward Washington. The rear guard consisted, it is said, of Hooker's and Fitz John Porter's divisions, who did effectual service in keeping the enemy in check as our troops were moving into the fortifications protecting this city on the Virginia side.

As to the report of the chain bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities as a preventive measure, and the city is comparatively free to-day from excitement.

The reports of rebels having crossed into Maryland find believers, but nothing to-day was reliably known of it. It does not seem probable, as the troops living the Upper Potomac shores are sufficient to check the progress of any forces making such an attempt. The weak points of defense are being considerably strengthened.

It is reported to-day that firing has been heard in the vicinity of Leesburg, but there is no means of ascertaining the truth of the rumor.

Secretary Stanton was at the department today, attending to business. The fact is mentioned as a refutation of the report that he yesterday required from the conduct of the War Department.

LATER.—Information has reached here that the rebels are making demonstrations on the river, and have already reached Leesburg, spreading between there and the chain bridge, as if designing to cross in the neighborhood of Poolsville. Cavalry and artillery have left for there to assist in guarding the fords.

It is reported that Winchester has been evacuated, and that the rebels have appeared in force in the valley.

Our troops, though much damaged by the late severe service, are being recruited and improved fast.

The *Tribune's* correspondence says: "There is high authority for saying that the government will immediately institute inquiries into the causes of certain recent events. It is believed that whoever is found to blame, whether a major-general or a brigadier, will be punished.

Hon. James Holt, of Kentucky, has been appointed judge advocate general, an office created at the last session of Congress.

Gen. Hooker commands his own and Gen. Couch's division.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: "Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces of Virginia and in the neighborhood of Washington, General McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river. This they occupied him until after midnight last night. His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm.

The rebel forces are under five generals—Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill and Smith—who have not less than 215,000 men at the present time.

A gentleman just from the rebel camp states that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, while Smith is marching with a column thirty thousand strong on Fredericksburg.

Colonel Weeks, of the 12th New York, who commanded General Butterfield's brigade, was shot through both legs. Colonel Roberts, of the 22d Maine, who commanded General Martindale's brigade, had his horse shot under him. All the regiments engaged fought gallantly. The loss is said to reach forty per cent. of those engaged. Captain Ryder, of General Butterfield's staff, was shot in the head, and Captain Spear, of General Martindale's staff, in the right hand.

Mr. Dennis, military agent here for the State of Indiana, has received a letter from Colonel Meredith, of the 19th Indiana, which, with the 24, 6th and 9th Wisconsin regiments, forms General Gibbons' brigade. On Thursday evening they encountered Hill's rebel division, from whom they took a battery, which they are reported as still possessing. They held the field, but Colonel Meredith was the only field officer who was not hurt—he had three horses shot under him. Our entire loss in this brigade, killed, wounded and missing, was seven hundred and seventy-eight. The Indiana 19th lost two hundred and twenty-seven. The brigade was not in the fight on Friday, but was in on Saturday, and held out to the close of the day. Loss unknown.

The rebel mortality has been enormous, and their own captured officers and surgeons admit a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 in killed and wounded up to Saturday night last.

When General Franklin's corps arrived at the battle ground on Saturday P. M., the fortunes of the day had been decided, and the command was halted near Cub Run. Major-General Slocum, seeing that General Hope's left wing was falling back toward Centerville, formed his division in line of battle across the road, and deployed a squadron of cavalry, attached to the corps as skirmishers. General Smith's division was also drawn up in line of battle half a mile in the rear. When the troops came back they were brought to a halt and not allowed to pass this point, and numbers of stragglers were collected. General Hooker's division and General Kearney's division came back in good order.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Information has been received here that a number of persons from this city were yesterday on the late battlefield, attending to the burial of the dead and to the comfort and removal of the wounded. About twenty surgeons were of the party. It is stated that a number of them, including some government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday by the enemy, who were engaged in harrassing General Banks' retreat from Warrenton. Their going to the battle-field to perform the duty assigned them without a flag of truce, was an unwise proceeding.

The paroled prisoners who have arrived here say that they were well treated by the rebels except in the matter of food. They also state that the report was prevalent among the enemy that General Ewell had died of his wounds, and that General Lee was slightly wounded yesterday in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

Eight freight car loads of hospital stores and supplies, which were contributed by citizens of Boston on Sunday afternoon, arrived here this morning.

Reports have reached here from time to time of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated, when, after the lapse of a few days, the rumors prove groundless. The appearance of numerous stragglers is the best refutation of these reports.

Colonel Berdan is not so badly wounded as at first supposed. He was stunned, and his left shoulder-blade badly bruised by a piece of shell, but he is still on duty with his regiment.

The city maintains its calmness.

The work of getting the army into good position has been accomplished with entire success. So well conducted has been the process of falling back from Centerville to its present position of defense and perfect security, that not one army wagon was lost on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. Many of the troops now occupy positions a short distance from the positions of last fall and winter.

The division of Major-General Fitz John Porter, composed of the brigades of Generals Morrill, Martindale, Butterfield and Griffin, have their tents pitched near the camp grounds of last year. The famous Griffin battery, now commanded by Lieutenant Haslett, a gallant officer who was with the battery at the first battle of Bull Run, have their camp upon the identical piece of ground occupied by them last winter.

As is already known, the city and its neighborhood were recently in a feverish state of excitement and alarm, owing to the late battles and the retrograde movements of our troops; but, at the same time, a feeling of security was felt among our citizens that the capital was not within the easy grasp of the enemy. When the war first assumed a serious aspect, many of our citizens, together with sojourners, left Washington in alarm, but now it is not known that any have taken their departure under panic or self ous apprehension of danger by the rebel invasion.

The Chain Bridge, the timbers of which were, it is reported, removed several days ago, was today made use of for military purposes, thus facilitating intercourse between Virginia and Maryland.

It has been stated that a number of gunboats have approached within view of Washington. The appearance of two of them in the vicinity of Georgetown this P. M. was indeed a wonder, such craft never having before appeared in that part of the Potomac.

There are numerous reports concerning the movements of rebel troops. It is difficult to verify them all; but there seems to be no doubt that they have passed to Drainsville, Leesburg, and further up the valley. The postmaster at Leesburg reached Washington last week, intending to return on Monday, but to-day he concluded to defer his departure.

A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksburg last night, a Union citizen of Washington, reports that the destruction of bridges over the Rappahannock at that place was completed by our troops before they all evacuated. The wire bridge was impassable for foot passengers and light teams, having only been partially injured. It has since been repaired by the citizens. Scotts' foundry was not blown up as was reported, although powder was placed there for that purpose.

Federal Reports from West Tennessee.

Special to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, September 2.—A very brilliant skirmish occurred yesterday at ernoon near Jackson, between the twentieth and thirtieth Illinois regiments and a very superior body of rebels. The rebels were badly beaten, and driven from the field, leaving one hundred and ten dead bodies. Their wounded will number two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Our loss was very inconsiderable. Ten were killed, and forty wounded.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that Price has moved up with a large force, and is now investing Bolivar. Villipigue, with an other force, said to be not considered strong, crossed the Hatchie, west of Bolivar, on Sunday, and is now pushing northward. It is barely possible that he contemplates an attempt against Fort Pillow.

Everything as yet remains quiet at Bolivar, though a battle is momentarily expected.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CAIRO, September 2.—The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

"JACKSON, September 2, 8, A. M.—Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under General Price. There is a largely superior force of the enemy within seven miles, threatening an attack here. Villipigue is reported to have crossed the Hatchie at Brownsville, night before last, probably coming this way. We have whipped the enemy in every skirmish".

"JACKSON, September 2, 2, P. M.—Two regiments of General Ross' command, under Colonel Dennis—the twentieth and thirtieth Illinois volunteers—from Estinatia, were ordered up to attack in the rear the rebel force threatening this place. They met the enemy, who was in overwhelming numbers, yesterday evening, and completely routed him. One hundred and ten rebels were left dead on the field by actual count, and their wounded are estimated at two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Our loss is only five killed and forty wounded.

Cowardly Surrenders.

From the New York World.]

The most disheartening of all the bad news we have recently received is not the capture of our stores, the loss of important positions, or even defeats upon the field, but the evidence of demoralization and want of pluck or discipline on the part of some of our troops, shown by the repeated surrenders of whole battalions and regiments to the enemy with but little if any fighting. Napoleon, in his sixty-ninth maxim of war, laid down this rule:

"There is but one honorable mode of becoming prisoners of war. That is by being taken separately; by which is meant by being cut off entirely, and when we can no longer make use of our arms. In this case there can be no conditions, for honor can impose none. We yield to an irresistible necessity."

Judged by this rule, how unmilitary and shameful are the surrenders of Murfreesboro', Clarksville, and some twenty other places in Tennessee and Kentucky during the last two months. Nor is the Western army alone to blame. The surrender on the Rappahannock of half a New Jersey regiment to the enemy shows that demoralization and want of discipline are working their way at the East as well as the West. Now this thing must stop. Our national life depends upon it. Hereafter, let that company or regiment that surrenders without a deadly fight take its place upon the roll of infamy in the State whence it comes. Let press, pulpit and platform flame out the hot indignation of the country at the dastardly commands that throw down their arms in the presence of any enemy, no matter how superior in numbers.

We have no faith in proclamations or policies, stern or otherwise, to put an end to this war, so long as their object is the effect upon the enemy; but we do not believe most profoundly in a pitiless stern policy toward our own generals and troops. Failure, surrender, want of management or pluck must not be tolerated under any circumstances. The six hundred thousand men now rushing to arms had better stay at home, if they do not propose to do any better than these surrendering, white-livered heroes, whose feats we are daily recording.

☞ The *Mississippian*, of yesterday, says General Ruggles has assumed command of this department.

The Smoke Clearing Away—The Prospect Better and Better.

From the New York Herald, September 2.]

The very interesting details which we publish this morning of the stirring military events in Virginia last week, culminating in the terrific battles of Friday and Saturday on the memorable field of Bull Run, will satisfy the intelligent reader that as the smoke clears away the results appear better and better, and the prospect becomes brighter for the Union cause.

With their desperate efforts of Saturday to crush the army of General Pope before his approaching reinforcements could reach him, the enemy appear to have fallen back on the defensive. General Pope, in full view of the heights of Centerville, heavily reinforced and in a strong and commanding position, invites an attack. The rebels undoubtedly know that the advantages of a single day's delay in following up their partial success of Saturday, would be all on one side, and that two days of inaction would probably be fatal to their enterprise; and yet they have allowed Sunday and Monday to pass without an effort to dislodge or disturb our army. They have probably discovered that any such effort would be madness without large reinforcements, and these must be brought up from Richmond, one hundred miles away, over broken railroads, and over streams, the bridges of which have been destroyed.

What, then, will most probably be the next movement of the rebel army? The answer to this question depends very much on the important item of subsistence. The results of these late battles have added any considerable amount of bread, beef and pork, to the rebels from our railroad and wagon trains, Jackson may be prepared for a desperate dash with a heavy column into Maryland, by way of some ford on the Potomac, near Leesburg, or down the Shenandoah valley, while the main body of the rebel forces is retained at Manassas to hold General Pope in that neighborhood. But if these late battles have rather diminished than added to the scanty provisions of the rebels, they must fight Pope again without loss of time or fall back toward Richmond. The entire section of country between the Potomac and Richmond is literally exhausted. Its inhabitants are threatened with starvation. A rebel army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, half starved though it may be, consumes and wastes as much food as would subsist comfortably a community of half a million of people in a state of peace. Subsistence, therefore, is the all important question.

Believing that this rebel army in front of General Pope is not provided with provisions sufficient for more than a few days, we may expect that it will very soon attempt again to flank him or fall back. We believe, too, that General Pope is now strong enough to act upon either alternative—to repel an attack or to follow up the enemy should they attempt to steal away. But in the extremity of their desperation we know not what desperate expedients they may adopt. We should be prepared for them, and against any possible surprise, at every point essential to the protection of Washington and the peace of Maryland. Within the last two days General Pope has been reinforced to the extent of sixty thousand men, nearly all veteran troops, and our new volunteers are pouring every day into Washington by thousands. But still, the faster we send them forward the better will be our prospect of cutting off this rebel army from Richmond, while it is in the most convenient position for our purposes.

All our late disasters and reverses, from Richmond to Bull Run, are simply chargeable to a deficiency in the numbers of our troops as compared with those of the rebels engaged. Our men are as brave as theirs, and more enduring. They are better armed, equipped, fed, clothed and doctored, and better prepared for the fatigues of an active or inactive campaign in every way. Our officers, in skill and resources, are fully equal to those of the rebels. But while we have the population equal to five times that of the rebellious States from which to draw our soldiers, they have in every important battle since Corinth outnumbered us. The responsibility is with the government, and these reverses began with the suspension of enlistments, under the dictation of the abolition faction of Congress, at the very time when reinforcements were most needed to fill up the wasted ranks of our army, east and west.

It required the seven days bloody battles in front of Richmond to correct this disastrous mistake. The subsequent activity of the government and our loyal States has barely enabled us to hold our capital against the results of the sweeping conscription of Jeff. Davis. Now we have the men, the means, and the issue clearly within our reach, and we hope that our Federal and State authorities will push forward with increased energy our reinforcements to Washington, in order to crush this rebellion on the very field where it first assumed a formidable shape, and before England and France can make up