Richmond Dispatch.

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 2, 1861

THE WAR NEWS.

INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Persons who arrived in Richmond Saturday evening from Newbern, N. C., fully confirm the accounts of the capture, by a Federal fleet, of fortifications on the North Carolina coast. It is stated that Fort Clarke was first attacked, and the garrison, being soon driven out, sought refuge in Fort Hatteras, some two miles farther South. The enemy then poured in a shower of shot and shell upon Hatteras, which the force there were unable to return effectually, because their *long range guns were not mounted*. The following accounts, from North Carolina newspapers, agree substantially with verbal information received here:

[From the Goldsboro' Tribune, (Extra) of Friday.]

The main fort, Fort Hatteras, is at a point commanding Hatteras Inlet. Fort Clark is a small battery two miles north of the former, and lies on the ship channel. The chief commander was Col. W. F. Martin, Colonel of the 7th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. The troops in both forts were under the command of Major W. S. G. Andrews, of Goldsboro'.

The attack was made on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, and kept up till eleven o'clock, A. M., on Thursday. Eleven of the enemy's vessels were engaged in the bombardment. Fort Clark was captured first, and Fort Hatteras at the time named above as that of the close of the cannonade. From six to eight hundred prisoners were taken by the enemy. Among them is Col. Martin, Major Andrews and Commodore Barron, son of the celebrated Commodore of that name. Some eight or ten escaped. Of the killed and wounded we have no account at this time.

For this disastrous result somebody is to blame. Who that somebody is must remain a subject for future inquiry. In the meantime let us not hastily censure any of those engaged in the arrangement or execution of this affair. In ignorance of the truth, we may censure the bravest and the best.

We look for much good to come out of this present evil. We do not know the designs of the enemy. If they intend to demonstrate an invasion, let them come, if they can, we say—the Confederates will teach them how to go, as they have in every case of conflict, of any importance, since the first inroads of the traitorly host. They have the advantage of us in the marine, that may skulk about our coast and annoy us—but let them come in contact whenever they dare, and we have no fears for the result. This event will perhaps give our boys something to do, who are ready and anxious to do something.

[From the Newbern Progress of Friday.]

Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the Federal authorities about 11 o'clock on yesterday, Thursday.

The steamer Winslow, which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night. She brought no wounded men and one dead body. From Lt. Citizen of Capt. Lamb's company, who escaped and come up, we gathered the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up until dark with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed, and continued till about 10 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition gave out at Fort Clark on Wednesday, and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 or after yesterday.

Men of Eastern Carolina arouse! We have warned you heretofore, but many of you heeded not. Now your property, your homes and your families are in danger! Come to your arms and drive the invaders from your soil. A little preparation might have saved this disaster, but now it is too late and we must make the most of it.

Let the militia be called out to aid the regular forces, and if the Hessians dare advance, let us make them rue it. We can, we must. To arms! To arms!

THE PERILS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Saturday.]

We regret to learn, by a passenger who arrived here this morning, that there are not wanting the gravest suspicions of treachery attaching to a person with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breastworks at Hatteras lagged strangely behind, but was not particularly noticed, he occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combatant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the enemy and given them information. He straggled near a signal pole, and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition but would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumors in Goldsboro' designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant and popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, as it is known that the notorious Butler, of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition.

We again urge the completion of the necessary defensive works here, and the organization of all the force that can be brought into service. Why can't we have the works at Wyatt made and armed? How are our guns and ammunition at other points?

The Journal further says:

Colonel Fremont and General Gatlin must be sustained by the people. They are now operating here on means derived from the Safety Committee, not from Raleigh, to which however we must pay taxes.

Thank God the Military Board is gone. Let Governor Clark do something to redeem the State from the disgrace inflicted upon her by the disaster—the shameful sacrifice of our men at Hatteras. Brave men fallen into the hands of the relentless Butler, while men lean back in their chairs at Raleigh and poo-pooh at any demand for adequate preparation! A big show in Virginia is a good thing, but a decent regard for our own exposed coasts is also a good thing—yea, a better thing. A stitch in time saves nine, but we fear that there are not wanting those among the politicians of this State whose sectional prejudices are so large, and their souls so small that they would sooner see our seacoast towns burned down—Wilmington particularly—than not.

Call no more troops from Virginia. Stop no more regiments. Give us the means and the coast people will take care of the coast themselves, and let their men in Virginia fight there.

The militia of New Hanover and Brunswick will take notice that Colonel Fremont has issued orders for their immediate assembling, to repel a threatened invasion by the enemy. Hatteras batteries have fallen and upwards of 800 brave North Carolinians have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Let every man be ready.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

Under this state of affairs we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and in fact, the entire coast. Col. Campbell's Regiment, recently stationed at Graham, and originally destined for Virginia, was sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The Charlotte Artillery left their camp here on Thursday for the same destination. The Wilmington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan, and under marching orders for Virginia, have been detained here until it can be ascertained if their services are needed on the coast.

Had the earnest and repeated advice of Gen. Gwynn, Capt. Crossan and other officers been heeded, there would now be 5,000 men on our coast.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

But we must not give way to complaints. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Gov. Clark will do his utmost to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President Davis will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay. We hope and believe our friends in the Eastern counties will rally promptly to resist the Lincoln hirelings. Let them be cool, provident, determined and vigilant. Watch the enemy's movements, and be sure to provide against the tampering with and the near approach of the enemy to your personal property. Remove it beyond his reach at the first indication of his approach to the main land.

We are enabled to state on the best authority that the War Department is not responsible for the reverse in North Carolina. The coast defence has been heretofore under the management of a State Military Board, and no requisition has ever been made upon the Ordnance Department that has not been promptly supplied. The people of North Carolina are now, however, thoroughly aroused, and will not wait to investigate the faults of the past.

BATTLE OF CROSS LANES.

We are indebted to a correspondent in Fayette county, Va., for the subjoined account of the defeat of Col. Tyler's Federal Regiment by a portion of General Floyd's brigade:

An engagement took place to-day (August 26th), between some eight hundred of the enemy under Col. Tyler, and General Floyd's forces, at a place called the "Cross Lanes," near the junction of Meadow and Gauley rivers, some twenty miles above the mouth of Gauley river.

Gen. Floyd had the misfortune a few days ago to lose a boat and four of his men, viz: Daniel Mallory of Grayson, and Hugh Scott, John Jones and George Bare, of Symthe, who were drowned by the boat going down into the rapids below the ferry. The enemy supposed that he had gotten over only a portion of his force, and seized the opportunity while they were thus "cut off," as they thought, to march upon them; but they reckoned without their host, for Gen Floyd had had a new boat built and his whole brigade over before they got up. The two forces encamped about two miles apart on Sunday night, and early on Monday morning the regiments under Cols. Heth and Reynolds attacked the enemy by order of Gen. Floyd, who were posted on a high hill, and dislodged them from their position; when they commenced a rapid flight, pursued by our forces.

The enemy lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of one hundred men. Seventy-four prisoners were brought into camp by 3 o'clock, of which fourteen were wounded—some mortally. A number of others were no doubt killed and wounded that were not found.

Taking into consideration the topography of the country, it was a signal success. The road is skirted by high, precipitous hills, and the ground covered with thick bushes to the very road side, with but little cleared land along the road.

The regiments under Cols. McCauslin and Tompkins participated in the fight. Our loss was three killed and ten or twelve wounded, as I am informed.

Gen. Wise's brigade being on the opposite side of Gauley river, and some eight miles distant, took no part in the action. W.

OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

Rumors were plentiful yesterday in regard to the movements of the army under General Beauregard, but, beyond some successful skirmishing, we incline to the belief that nothing has yet taken place. The Northern papers, it will be seen, are considerably exercised about the occupation by the Confederates of a position of great strategic importance, overlooking the famous Union works at Arlington. They doubtless have some cause for alarm.

NORTHERN WAR MATTERS.

Notes of the War—Facts and Incidents—Extracts from Northern Papers, &c., &c.

We make up the following summary from late papers received at this office. All Northern accounts of skirmishes must be read with due allowance for the proneness to falsehood existing in the enemy's country:

TUESDAY'S SKIRMISH IN FAIRFAX.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, dated August 27:

Yesterday a picket guard of fifty of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, under Captain Dennett, were sent out from their camp, near the Fairfax Theological Seminary, to Bailey's Cross Roads, about five miles distant. Captain Dencett placed his main picket at the Cross Roads, and stationed detachments at important points in advance. One of these detachments, numbering ten men, occupied a position on the Leesburg Turnpike, one and a half miles from the Cross Roads, on a prominent hill commanding a view of the surrounding country. This detachment remained in undisturbed possession of the position until ten o'clock this morning, when it was attacked by a force of seven hundred of the enemy, composed of cavalry and infantry, with one piece of artillery. The attack was made so suddenly that five of the party were made prisoners. The other five managed to reach the main picket at the cross roads in safety.

The assaulting party crept upon the guard, under cover of thick woods on one side and a cornfield on the other, by which they were completely concealed until the moment they precipitated themselves upon the picket.

As soon as intelligence of the attack reached Captain Dennett, he started with the main guard to the relief of his men, but was very soon overtaken by Captain Allison, of the same regiment, the brigade officer of the day, who was on his way with another company of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers to relieve Captain Dennett's Guard. Upon consultation as to the expediency of attempting to dislodge the enemy from the hill, it was concluded to be unadvisable, on account of the great disparity in number. The Union force, being not more than one-seventh that of the enemy, who were also provided with cavalry and one piece of artillery, was withdrawn, and the rebels left in possession of the hill.

The men of the Thirty-eighth New York Regiment, made prisoners in this affair, are Augustus Gantz of Company C; Samuel Van Duzen of Company I; and Sergeant C. W. Fairfield, Lorenzo Crook and John Tyler of Company D.

CAPTAIN FISH CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

The officer of the Thirty-first New York Regiment who was captured by the enemy on Sunday last, near Bailey's Cross Roads, was not a Lieutenant, as reported, but Captain Fish. The company to which he was attached were on picket duty in that vicinity, and while he and his two lieutenants and eight or ten men were searching for some of the men who had straggled off, they strayed about an eighth of a mile beyond our line of picket, when they were fired upon by a large body of rebels. Several of the men were wounded, among whom was Captain Fish, who was shot in the breast. At this juncture his horse stumbled, falling upon him, and before he could extricate himself, the enemy were upon him and made him a prisoner. Captain F. was from New Orleans. The others of his party escaped.

MORE SKIRMISHING.

The following is from the Washington Star:

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA., (near Bailey's Cross Roads,) August 28.—Yesterday, shortly after noon, our picket guard, 12 men strong, at Munson's red hill, a mile above Bailey's Cross Roads, was surrounded suddenly by a force of about 300 Secessionists, who opened fire upon them, killing one man. Another was killed by being shot in the back by one of his own comrades. Six of the twelve were captured by the enemy, and the other four escaped back to our guard (of a company) at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Mr. Daniel Munson, hearing the fire so near his residence, mounted his horse to ride towards our lines. As he emerged from his gate on the turnpike, a volley was fired from the hill, two hundred yards up the road, one shot bringing his horse to the ground. The horse fell, and he extricated himself and ran across Bailey's field in the direction of B.'s house.—Nothing of his whereabouts has since been heard here. He probably got off safely, however.

The Secessionists pursued the four retreating men to a point near Bailey's Cross Roads, when the appearance of a company of regular cavalry coming to the reinforcement of the guard there, caused the enemy to face about and make again for Munson's hill.

Heretofore that guard has been but a single company. I do not believe that it will soon again be set upon in any such fashion, unless a general attack be designed by the enemy.

SKIRMISH OVER THE RIVER.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Aug. 28.—Col Hoffman, of the 23d New York (Elmira) regiment, with Capt. Dingee's company and one other, started yesterday afternoon to the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, for the protection of our pickets in that locality. Near Ball's Cross Roads they encountered about 600 Secessionists, when a volley was exchanged. The two Federal companies retired, in presence of the superior force, in excellent order.

About thirty rounds were exchanged, and —Carroll, of Elmira, was killed by a shot from the enemy. He was a young man and was very popular with his regiment. Another of our men was wounded in the neck and had a finger shot off. Whether the Confederates suffered any loss is not known. Our companies and the pickets fell back to the camp about half a mile beyond Arlington.

Col. Hoffman and the Quartermaster of the Regiment, hearing that a large force of Confederates were in the vicinity of Falls Church, took a circuitous route, and got on the top of a house, about a mile from the church, to reconnoitre. They had a good glass, but were unable to detect the presence of troops in any force in that vicinity.

The correspondent of the associated press adds, same date:

It is now believed that several of our soldiers were killed and a few others wounded in the skirmishes on the Virginia side yesterday between the pickets.

The Washington Star, of Wednesday evening, says:

Washington is full of rumors of the near approach of a battle on the other side of the river. The circumstances on which they are based amount to little more than the gradual advance of the scouting outposts of Beauregard's army to points almost within range of the guns of the fortifications of the United States, which, however, have not attempted to do so (by the enemy) so far, for more than sufficient time in which to make reconnoissance.

It is by no means improbable that if the enemy persevere in making such reconnoissance, a considerable affair of outposts may come off within, possibly, twenty-four hours, somewhere not more that four or five miles distant in a direct line from the Capitol, as such collisions almost invariably grow out of such advances.

We all know the fact that our fellow-citizens may at once know, if hearing the boom of artillery over the river, just what it amounts to.

General McClellan, who is constantly in the saddle, is well informed as to all the movements and plans of the enemy, and certainly prepared for them at all points—from Harper's Ferry to Point Lookout.

We may add that it is utterly impossible that Beauregard contemplates a serious movement against the fortifications on the other side of the river.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

HYATTSTOWN, August 26.—Information has reached our encampment that there has been much firing across the river by the Confederates at our pickets, at various points between Conrad's and Harper's Ferries, since Saturday last, and it is reported that an attack was threatened on Saturday at Point of Rocks.—The Confederate encampments above Leesburg have been moved back some distance from the river.

Yesterday, two supposed Confederate spies were arrested by Captain Morrison's picket of the 12th Indiana regiment. They claimed to be a wagon master and his assistant belonging to Gen. Stone's brigade, but on being closely questioned apart by Captain M., the replies gave the lie to their professions, and they were turned over to General Banks for a further examination.

This forenoon continued reports of heavy ordnance were heard, apparently in the vicinity of Washington. The cause has not transpired yet in camp.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md, Aug. 27.—We have just received important information here, stating that an attack was made on the Tammany regiment of Col. Stone's brigade, ten miles below this point, at Edward's Ferry, early on Saturday morning.

We have not received full particulars up to this time. We distinctly heard and counted eighty-four reports of shot and shell. On Sunday morning we heard the report of about twenty shots, which came from the same, place, and yesterday morning the firing was still going on; apparently two miles nearer this way.

Company A, of Col. Geary's 28th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. De Kornponay, had a skirmish last evening. It commenced by firing across the river, between the Confederate and Federal pickets.

THE DEFEAT OF TYLER.

The New York Times, on the strength of intelligence received by way of Cincinnati, accepts as highly probable the report already given of the surprise and defeat of the Federal forces under Col. Tyler in the Kanawha valley. The Times fears that that important district of Western Virginia will shortly revert to the Confederates. "Salt," says the Times, "is selling in Richmond and Petersburg at $6 a sack. The Confederates must have this necessary article, and it seems that they know where and how to get what they want—lead in Missouri and salt in the Kanawha." The Times regards the destruction of Tyler's command as possibly but the beginning of an ocset that shall sweep every vestige of the Union army from that part of Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—We learn from the Kanawha valley that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville, Va., were surrounded and badly defeated by the Confederates, under Floyd, early yesterday morning. No particulars have yet been received.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

The following letter was dropped from an ambulance by a sick soldier belonging to Gen. Banks' column, and the finder sent it to the Baltimore Exchange for publication:

NEWINGTON, CONN., August 23, 1861.

Dear H.—I have been looking every day for a letter from you, but none has come since your No. 3. People are every day asking "have you heard from H.," especially Democrats. You cannot imagine the advance that the Democratic party is making in their opposition to the Government. They grow more and more bold in their denunciation of the war, and under guise of peace are advocating the most damnable schemes of secession, compromise, or reconstruction. The leaders seem not to have united upon any plan, whether of separation or reconstruction, but they join in the most bitter denunciation of the war, and are now using all their influence to hinder enlistments. I was down to the post-office last eve, and O. said that he "hoped that every one who had gone down South would get flogged out," and the sentiment seemed to meet with no opposition among the bystanders, except from me. I gave them a piece of my mind. I told I told them that I thought O. was the most honest and frank of the whole lot, for he avowed the doctrine to which all their talk and influence tended. Tom A. and J. S. K., the trash, &c., were there, and I thought H. J. would have been better suited if the trash had been a little more prudent and had not injured their respectability by such an open avowal of the secret hopes and designs of the Democracy. If anybody preaches secession to me, why, he will get hallelujah, and that's all.

G. said he had received no letter from you. I told him that it must be that *they*, your *bosses*, were detaining your letters, so that information might not leak out respecting military movements. Well, *we* don't know what you are up to, for we have received nothing in two weeks. What is the matter? —are you shot?—got the dysentery?—taken prisoner among the F. F. V's? Please report yourself. The mail comes, but no letters from the seat of war. I thought I would commence this letter, and when I received one from you it shall go instanter. If the "officers" won't let you send letters just drop us a line telling us so, then we will know the wherefore.

THE "CIVIL WAR" IN CONNECTICUT.

A correspondent of the New York Times (Abolition) gives the following account of a recent scrimmage at New Fairfield, Connecticut:

On Saturday afternoon, an even more fearful riot than those at Stepney and Bridgeport was under way. It seems that a number of tories at New Fairfield had a white flag up, which certain Union men in Danbury determined to take down. Some thirty or forty of them, therefore, repaired to the location of the obnoxious rag, taking an American flag with them to put in its place. They surrounded the pole for this purpose, when they were attacked by a party of tories, some two hundred strong, and a general fight ensued, the weapons being spades, axes and clubs. Being soon overpowered, though not till after a hard fight, the Union men fled, carrying away with them Andrew Knox, John Allen and Thomas Kinney, of their party, all very badly cut about the head with spades. The first blow struck was by a "peace" man, who inflicted a fearful blow upon one of the above. Of the tories two were probably fatally wounded, (one report, and apparently authenticated, states that the first one named is dead, and the other beyond recovery,) named Abraham Wildman and —— Gorham. The Union men of course returned home to Danbury, and the "peace" flag still waves.

It may be mentioned as of interest, in connection with the trouble in Fairfield county, that a "peace" flag was taken down in Easton on Thursday of last week, and brought into Bridgeport; and that preparations were making in Bridgeport on Sunday to proceed to Hatterstown (in Monroe) to-day (Monday) to take down another.

One reporter was informed that a body of a hundred men was being rapidly organized in Bridgeport, to take charge of the putting down of the public display of any flag save the National ensign.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Weston, Virginia, Aug. 19:

It is a horrible warfare; but what are we to do? If we take a ride out into the country, some concealed enemy cracks away at our bodies or heads with a "squirrel gun," and if we escape it is because the aim is bad, or the mountain height too great for fatal execution. Every man who has yet been killed or wounded along the woods beyond us has been shot from an elevation. The overhanging rocks and hills afford breastworks more secure than any which could be erected by the hand of man, while our volunteers are exposed to superior force, in excellent order.

About thirty rounds were exchanged, and —Carroll, of Elmira, was killed by a shot from the enemy. He was a young man and was very popular with his regiment. Another of our men was wounded in the neck and had a finger shot off. Whether the Confederates suffered any loss is not known. Our companies and the pickets fell back to the camp about half a mile beyond Arlington.

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fired to prevent any further assault. The attack did not appear to be premeditated, and the affair was over in a few minutes.

A MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic County Convention of Fulton county, Pa., met at Harrisonville, on Saturday, 17th August. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

Resolved, That while the present deplorable civil war is none of our making, we will support the Administration in all constitutional efforts made, or to be made, to preserve the honor of the Government unimpaired, but we denounce unnecessary usurpations of power, and all violations of the Constitution, as wrong in themselves and most dangerous in their tendency; that the war is not one of subjugation, and only right while carried on for the purpose, and with the hope of restoring the seceded States to the Union, as equal members of the Federal Republic, and of bringing back the whole country to its former political condition.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The New York World (Abolition) says:

The report of impending civil war in Kentucky is confirmed by private intelligence from that State. The Union men are organizing for defence, and it is understood the rebels expect aid from Tennessee.

The Legislature will meet at Frankfort on the 2d proximo, and the Secessionists intend holding a grand barbacue on the 5th, about ten miles from that place. The State Guard of Kentucky, an armed Secession force of twelve thousand men, is especially invited to attend. Intimidation of the Legislature is no doubt intended.

The Lexington Statesman remarks:

It should not be forgotten that the President of the United States has organized and encamped a military force, supplied with all the munitions of war, in the very centre of Kentucky, at a time when the people of Kentucky were peaceful, quiet and tranquil. He has, without cause or pretext, quartered an army among a peaceful people, for no other purpose than to excite civil war in their midst.

GONE OVER TO THE CONFEDERATES.

Surgeon Gansien, formerly in charge of the Union Hospital at Georgetown, D. C., has resigned. He obtained leave of absence and went directly to the Confederacy by way of Niagara Falls, at which place he wrote his resignation and forwarded it to the Department. He is a native of Virginia, and assigns as a reason that he will lose his property in that State if he continues longer in the service of the Government.

THE ARREST OF MR. ANDERSON.

The New York Herald has the following:

On Monday night, detective Farley arrested a well known rebel at the Anson House, in Spring street, in the person of Samuel J. Anderson. The prisoner, it appears, formerly held a position in the Custom-House, but at a later period, through the instrumentality of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Kelly. He had recently returned from a visit to the South, and was making arrangements to go back again, when the police got wind of the matter and pounced upon him, as already stated. In the possession of Anderson was found an interesting letter from a resident of Georgia, in which the writer gives an account of the state of public feeling existing in "Dixie's Land."—The prisoner was quite indignant at being arrested, but upon being conveyed to police headquarters he calmed down, and finally seemed quite resigned to his fate. He will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day.—Anderson is about forty years of age, and is a man of good exterior and address. It is said that he held a clerkship in the House or Representatives some years ago, and that it was while in the enjoyment of that situation he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Stephens. The evidence against the accused is said to be conclusive, but its exact nature has not yet transpired.

Later Accounts.

From New York and Baltimore papers of Friday we copy the following accounts, which in most instances have the usual characteristic of Federal exaggeration:

RECONNOISSANCE AND NEW POSITIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Matters near the Union lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac remain pretty much as they were yesterday. The enemy still continue to show themselves near our pickets, and occasionally fire at them. No movement of importance, however, has yet been made by our troops.

The enemy have not only established their old line of pickets as before the battle of Bull Run, but have actually encroached upon the territory formerly held by us, nearly one-half mile nearer our line of fortifications. They now occupy several important strategical points, upon which they are throwing up fortifications. The line of the enemy's pickets covering our front on the Virginia side of the Potomac commences on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad running thence in an irregular course, taking advantage of all the natural lines of defence across the Little River turnpike, between Cloud's Mills and Benton's tavern, to Bancroft's Mills, at the junction of Hunting Creek and the Columbia turnpike. At this place the enemy have constructed a breastwork, commanding the turnpike in the direction of Bailey's Cross Roads. Proceeding from this point, over tilled fields and through heavy woods, the line of rebel pickets continues to Munson's Hill, one and a quarter miles from Bailey's Cross Roads, on the Leesburg turnpike. On this hill the enemy are constructing works. They have now a temporary battery of rifled cannon at the southerly face of the hill, from which for the past few days they have kept up a desultory fire on our troops at Bailey's Cross Roads. Proceeding in a northwesterly direction from Munson's Hill, about one and half miles, we reach a small mountain, the summit of which commands the country for four miles around, overlooking the famous Union works at Arlington. This mountain three days ago was within the easy grasp of our troops, but since that time has been seized by the rebels, and upon it they are constructing large fortifications. This point is of immense strategical value to the rebels, in obstructing the march of our troops into the interior of the State, should such a measure be adopted. From this mountain the enemy's line of pickets stretch along, in a northwesterly direction, to the farm of Basil Hall, and from there, in a westerly direction, to a point opposite the Chain Bridge. Along the route referred to, the enemy have several depots of supplies and reinforcements, at least three new fortifications, and probably double that number concealed and under construction.

From a personal reconnoisance, made by our special correspondent, of the enemy's force at Munson's Hill, he discovered that it consisted of seven hundred cavalry, one thousand infantry, and three pieces of field cannon. Of all these rebel movements Gen. McClellan is fully apprised, and he will, no doubt, when the proper time arrives, pay his respects to the enemy.

A BALLOON RECONNOISANCE.

A balloon reconnoisance was made by Prof. Lowe to-day at Arlington Heights. The balloon was in the air at a considerable height for several hours.

PICKETS DRIVEN FROM BAILEY'S CROSS ROADS.

A messenger from the Virginia side this morning states that our picket forces advanced to Bailey's Cross Roads yesterday, and drove those of the rebels a mile and a half beyond, where it is said the latter have taken possession of a commanding eminence, and are throwing up entrenchments. There was much firing during the day, but without fatal results. The inhabitants generally of that section have removed elsewhere, some of them to this city.

A dash of rebel cavalry, it is reported by the messenger, was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon; about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers. On a nearer approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham, some of the Michiganders having deceived the enemy for sport by mounting an old stovepipe on wheels.

Three of the rebel cavalry were taken prisoners to-day by our pickets at Bailey's Cross Roads.

THE ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY'S PICKETS.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed and others wounded along our lines yesterday and last night.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman arrived here to day from Richmond, via Louisville, Ky. He has spent several weeks in Virginia, and visited the lines of the rebel army of the Potomac. He estimates the number now in arms in Virginia at nearly three hundred thousand, and the force on the Potomac alone at one hundred and eighty thousand. Since the 1st June immense quantities of arms, purchased in the East, have been carried into the State through Baltimore, and their whole army is now well armed. Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns in battery.—The principal body of their forces has been pushed forward to the Upper Potomac, to be thrown across into Maryland, for which movement a column of forty thousand is prepared, with pontoon bridges, upon which they can cross at any point they find the least defended. They are determined to make an effort to get Maryland in their possession, and they believe that will insure their ultimate possession of this city, and all the immense accumulation of supplies here, and enable them to transfer the war from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, and secure to them the recognition by Europe of the Southern Confederacy. This programme has been declared upon.

THE POSTAL STORES SUSPENDED IN PORTIONS OF KENTUCKY.

The Post-Office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post-Offices at Hickman, Columbus and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other Post-Offices and post-routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows: Route No. 9,652 from Russellville via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn, and all Post-Offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued. Also route No. 8 694, from Eddeville to Olive, and the Post Offices thereon are continued.

ALL REVELATIONS RESPECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS FORBIDDEN.

The War Department has just issued the following order:

By the 57th article of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act for Establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of Armies of the United States," approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence with or giving aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial. The public safety requires a strict enforcement of this article. It is, therefore, ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments of military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh article of war.

FEELING OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

The statement that news has been received indicating a speedy recognition of the Confederate States by England is unfounded. On the contrary, the indications are that all the European governments intend to continue to respect the blockade and to await the result of the contest.

REBEL OFFICERS IN BALTIMORE.

There is no doubt that officers of the rebel army have recently visited Baltimore, and passed openly through the streets there without interruption, in uniform of officers of the United States Army. It is possible that they have also been in this city, and by the same means have obtained whatever information they desired.

CAPTURE OF BANCROFT'S MILLS.

Last night the Confederates captured Bancroft's Mills, with 800 bushels of corn belonging to Lawyer Wiley, of Washington. Yesterday Col. McLain and his chaplain went across the bridge at the mills and were fired upon. Upon returning, they found the floor of the bridge had been taken up by the Confederates. They leaped their horses across and escaped.

SUSPECTED CORRESPONDENCE.

The amount of treasonable correspondence has become so great lately that the time of several Clerks in the Government Departments is now exclusively occupied in its examination. All sorts of curious documents have been found upon the persons of traitors who have recently been arrested.

TO BUY ARMS ABROAD.

One million dollars were this day placed to the credit of the Barings, of London, to be drawn against by our Ministers in France, England, Belgium and Holland, in payment for the purchase of arms.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Captain Gurdin Chapin, of the 7th infantry, a native of Virginia, having given proof of disloyalty, is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HYATTSTOWN, Aug. 28.—A gentleman from Harper's Ferry to day reports that the Unionists are leaving there in great numbers.—There are no rebel forces in that neighborhood, except about 150 cavalry, under Colonel Henderson.

Advices from Martinsburg give the following intelligence:

The rebels have succeeded in taking down and removing to Winchester two of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad locomotives.—They have also sent to the same place a portion of the machinery belonging to the company's workshops there, breaking up and disabling the remainder. It is stated to be their intention to take up sufficient of the track to connect Winchester with Strasburg. There was no strong force in either Jefferson or Berkeley county. The property of the Union people had not yet been confiscated or molested up to the time my informant left.

Vague rumors have circulated here to-day to the effect that the enemy were about to make a demonstration at Edwards' or Nolan's Ferry.

FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., (via Franklin, Mo.,) Aug. 27.—Letters received from Col. Boyd, by his wife, say that the report prevailed in Springfield that an attack had been made on Montgomery's force at Fort Scott, and that he successfully repulsed the Confederates.

A small force started from this place yesterday to disperse a body of Confederates at Hanes' Prairie, sixteen miles North. A sharp cannonading was heard in that direction this morning.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—The Sheriff of this county went to Chesnut Hill, five miles north of Bridgeport, to-day, and hauled down a Secession flag that had been raised there.—A new State law authorizes the Sheriffs and Constables to take down all treasonable flags, and the owner is liable to an imprisonment of not less than thirty days and a fine of not less than $100. Prudential committees are being formed throughout the State to squelch secession.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The resigned officers of the frigate Congress, (Robert Tansill, of Virginia, Captain of Marines; Thomas Wilson, of Missouri, Second Lieut.; Henry B. Claiborne and H. B. Cenas, Midshipmen, both of New Orleans,) have been sent under a guard to Fort Lafayette.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived here this morning, and was escorted by the military to Smith and Nixon's Hall, where the body now lies in state. Large numbers of citizens have visited the hall during the day. The remains will be taken east to night.

BOSTON, August 29.—It turns out that the supposed privateer which spoke the Agricola off Cape Ann, and frightened the Captain, was the yacht Wild Pigeon, on a pleasure excursion. The Captain of the Agricola was imposed upon, and supposed he had encountered a genuine privateer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Ellis B. Schnabel has been arrested for treasonable speeches in Connecticut, and is now confined in Fort Lafayette.

THE LATEST.

We received, yesterday, Baltimore papers as late as Saturday last, which furnish some further Federal accounts of the situation of affairs.

THE POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

[From Special Dispatch of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is more than likely that in the course of the next two days there will be some important military movements in the immediate vicinity of Washington. It will be interesting, therefore, to know the exact position of the enemy's forces.—With the aid of the map of the vicinity of Washington, heretofore published in the Inquirer, the reader will be able to follow our description. It must be borne in mind that it is now five weeks since the defeat of our army at Bull Run; that that defeat has had the effect of an electric shock throughout the whole South; that it has aroused the enthusiasm of the South to a higher pitch than ever; that, during the last five weeks, troops have been pouring into Virginia from all the other Southern States; that the Confederates have now in arms, according to their own accounts, forces distributed about as follows:

	No. of men.
Beauregard's forces, west of Washington	80,000
Johnston's forces, at or near Leesburg	40,000
Magruder's forces at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg	20 000
At batteries on Potomac, York, James and Rappahannock rivers	12 000
At Yorktown	12 000
At Norfolk and Portsmouth	10 000
At Richmond	5,000
Forces of Generals Lee and Floyd, in Western Virginia	50 000
At Lynchburg (Camp of Instruction)	10 000
Total	239,000

The disposition of the forces in the immediate vicinity of Washington is apparently in the form of a crescent, the horns resting near the Chain Bridge and Shooter's Hill, and the crescent near Ball's and Bailey's Cross Roads. There are strong detachments at Falls Church, at Vienna, at Fairfax, at Centreville, and at Germantown. The great Parrott gun, captured by the enemy at Bull Run, has been brought up by them to Bailey's Cross Roads, and was placed in a position there yesterday behind their entrenchments. It is not believed, however, that these preparations indicate any design of an immediate attack on Washington, but only a closer approach to it on all sides, in order to be ready for an attack if that measure is finally decided on.

THE LEAK.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—A considerable number of well known Shanokers are now in Washington, among whom are recognized the Presidents of some of the chief banks in New York. They make no secret of their errand here, which is, they say, to urge upon the President not only the vigorous prosecution of the war, but also such a change