Richmond Dispatch.

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MONDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 15, 1862.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIII. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862 NO. 64.

FROM OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.

Our latest news from the army, through private sources, is to Thursday last, which is derived from parties who left Frederick on that day. Up to that time our army was bivouacked around that city, but marching orders had been received. The direction contemplated was not understood by our informants, though it was conjectured that our forces would move on the Relay. Others state that on Thursday morning the army, or a large portion of it, moved in the direction of Hagerstown.

These parties state that our soldiers were receiving every attention from the people of Frederick and the neighborhood, and articles were sold them at rates that seemed astonishingly low, compared with the high prices they have had to pay in Virginia. At Frederick, hundreds of soldiers purchased shoes at $2 50 to $5, and other articles of clothing at proportionate rates. Coffee was bought by them in great abundance at 25 cents per pound.

A recruiting office was opened in Frederick immediately after our army took possession of the city, and the Stars and Bars were flung to the breeze. Up to the 10th inst., about fifteen hundred gallant Marylanders, from Frederick and Montgomery counties, had enrolled themselves in the service of the Confederate States.

The condition of the army is said to be excellent, and the spirits of the men buoyant. The universal desire of the soldiers was to move on Pennsylvania, with a view to have an opportunity to visit some of the effects of war upon those who have been clamorous for the subjugation of the South. The conduct of our men at Frederick had greatly strengthened feeling in our favor in Maryland, and it was believed that the Unionism which has heretofore existed in the State would materially subside in that part of it occupied by our army. This Unionism has not manifested itself in any offensive form since our forces crossed the Potomac.

Passengers by the Central train state that a rumor prevailed at Gordonsville that a body of Yankee cavalry were advancing from Alexandria, in the direction of Warrenton; but this rumor was of so indefinite a character that little attention was given to it. It is by no means unlikely that Yankee raids will be attempted, but we presume the wisdom and prudence of our military authorities have made ample preparation for such contingencies.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, we have some interesting particulars of the movements of the forces under Major General Loring, in Western Virginia. On Saturday week the army broke camp at their former headquarters, (the Narrows of New river, in Giles county,) moving in three columns. These three columns formed a junction on Tuesday morning at Shaly Springs, in Raleigh county, and that evening encamped a short distance beyond Raleigh Court-House. On Wednesday they reached McCoy's, in Fayette county, nine miles southeast of the Court House. On Thursday morning they continued their march in fine spirits.

The enemy were rapidly retreating before our forces, and left Raleigh Court House only a few days before the entrance of our forces. They numbered about 2,000. At that place they cut port holes in nearly every house, declaring their intention to make a stand against the rebel forces. So suddenly did they leave on hearing of the approach of our troops that a number of Union men who were preparing to leave with them were left behind to fall into the hands of our soldiers. The whole of the Greenbrier Valley has been evacuated, the enemy moving in the direction of the Kanawha Valley.

Our informant says that within the last ten days not less than eight hundred loyal Western Virginians have passed through Greenbrier county, en route to join the forces of Gens. Loring and Floyd. These represent that thousands of others will unite with our forces as opportunity affords.

YOUTHFUL SOLDIERS.

We met on Saturday with two youths, who had been honorably discharged from the army, having seen more in a brief period than most men in a lifetime. One of the little fellows, Henry Woods, of Georgia, is just fifteen and a half years old; the other, Jesse Scott, of S. C., barely fifteen. These two mere children, for such they are in appearance as in age, fought in all the battles round Richmond! What other country can produce such examples of infant heroism and patriotism? A happy journey home to them, and may every one who meets them on their way give them substantial Godspeed!

LOCAL MATTERS.

Railroad Accident.—We regret to learn of the death, by accident, on Friday night, of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. While on that road he fell off the cars, and the train passing over him, both legs were severed. He died in a very hours after the accident.

Death of an Old Citizen.—Nicholas Mills, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, deceased on Saturday, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. During his long life he had seen Richmond pass from a small village to the proportions of a wealthy and prosperous city. He had always taken a lively interest in all that concerned its prosperity, and was, we believe, the President of the first railroad ever made in Virginia.

Departure of Yankee Prisoners.—Three thousand three hundred of the Yankee prisoners left Richmond on Saturday for Varina to be exchanged—Such as could not walk were conveyed away in wagons. The officers, of which there were 61, went in carriages, provided for the purpose. As the long line filed past the C. S. Prison, on Cary street, they greeted their less lucky compeers with a feeble cheer. A small cavalry escort accompanied them down. Another large gang were started for Aiken's landing, on James river, yesterday morning. During Saturday and Sunday five thousand two hundred and twenty-eight were sent away. This leaves on hand only about seven hundred, a good many of whom are in the hospital under treatment for wounds or disease, who were unable to bear removal. Three Yankee women and eight Yankee deserters, or rather men who came over to us and professed to be such, were sent from Castle Thunder. Though these deserters professed to have left their brethren in great disgust, they were very willing to be sent back to the North. The departure of the prisoners will save the Confederate Government an expense of about $4,000 per day, which was the average that their food as soldiers cost.

Police Arrests.—Since Saturday the police have succeeded in capturing the following parties for the offences set opposite their names, viz: Patrick Lee and Michael Coleman, for fighting in the street.—Patrick Rush, for lying down while drunk in the same locality.—Ann Kerns, for getting tipsy and entering a private house for the purpose of raising a muss. She was afterwards let off.—James Bradley, for a trespass at the Columbian Hotel.—James Kearney, as an accomplice of an unknown individual in stealing Alexander Craig's pocket-book, containing thirty cents.—Patrick Maxfield, colored, for shooting at his brother, Cyrus Maxfield, and the latter for cutting his brother with a knife.—Wm. R. Burch and John Brown, for fighting in the street.—Wm. Walsh, for stealing $32 from Thomas Cronan, and Thomas Cronan, for being drunk and noisy in the barber shop of Ro. Francis.—A negro prisoner in one of the cells of the cage was powerfully wallopped by a prisoner named Wm. Brown, for some imaginary slight offered him.

Police Court.—Saturday, Charles Butler was arraigned, charged with breaking down the door of Mr. Warrock's kitchen and taking possession of the bed of his servant. The case was continued.—Martha Norman, colored, was arraigned for living in the city with Henrico county papers, and harboring Peter and William, slaves. The whole party were ordered to be thrashed.—Henry Exall was fined $5 for violating the health ordinances.—Wm. Garrett, the same amount, for the same offence.

Respited.—Charles Shelton, a member of the 5th regiment Texas volunteers, who was condemned by Court-Martial to be shot to-day for desertion, was respited by the President on Saturday. The prisoner, who is confined at Castle Thunder, has been receiving religious advice and consolation from several of our city clergymen since his condemnation.

For the Wounded.—Notices were read in the different churches of this city yesterday, requesting the several congregations and the people to prepare lint, bandages, &c., for the use of the wounded Confederate soldiers now in the hospitals at Warrenton, Va. We believe the City Hall was mentioned as the place where the articles could be deposited after being prepared.

Forty one men, comprising a mixed assortment of soldiers and citizens, residents of Western Virginia and subjects of Pierpoint, were received at Castle Thunder Saturday. At the Libby prison ten Yankee soldiers were received from Minnesota.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

We have received New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers of the 11th inst.—Among the items gleaned from them is a report in the New York *Herald*, of the 11th, that Secretary Seward is about to resign and take a mission to Europe. This news is given the benefit of a very large type heading in the telegrams of that paper. After the nomination of Hon. Horatio Seymour for Democratic Governor of New York, he made a "stirring speech," denouncing the "radical legislation" of Congress.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN MARYLAND—"CAPTURE" OF A TOWN—GENS. LEE AND JACKSON AT FREDERICK—THE CONFEDERATES AT HAGERSTOWN.

The *National Intelligencer* says that the "rebels" have "fallen back" from in front of McClellan, who has advanced to within six miles of Poolesville. A dispatch says that the Federal cavalry had "captured" Barnesville, about seven miles from Frederick. A force of from 5,000 to 20,000 Confederates were reported to be at New Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about nine miles from Frederick. They are said to be under the command of Gen Fitzhugh Lee. The Confederates were entrenching themselves at Monocacy, and had blown up the bridge there. They had entered York county, Pa. The report from there says they are in "a state of great destitution, and shoeless." Their intentions are thus described in a letter from Baltimore, September 10th:

They were to invade Pennsylvania with a force so strong as to make resistance on the part of the Pennsylvania troops unavailing; to proceed to Harrisburg and capture that city; to destroy, if possible, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; to strike for the town of York, Pennsylvania, and to destroy the railroad leading from Harrisburg to Baltimore, and to destroy also a portion of the railroad between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, so as to cut off all communication by railroad between Baltimore and the North.

The Baltimore *American*, of the 10th, says that "devastation and destruction" will mark the route taken by the Confederates. It says:

The latest intelligence from Frederick City and the region occupied by the rebels is brought by General Columbus O'Donnell, who reached Baltimore yesterday afternoon from his country seat, near Westminster, on his way to Harper's Ferry. He had been up there some days prior to the rebels crossing the river, and suddenly found himself within the enemy's lines. Having important business to attend to in Baltimore, he saddled up a pair of plough horses, being the only team left on his place, and started off for Frederick City.

On arriving within a few miles of Frederick he was stopped by the rebel pickets, and obtained permission to pass on to the quarters of the Provost Marshal, Bradley T. Johnson, with whom he had at one time some acquaintance. On reaching the city he was conducted to the Marshal's office, and was warmly greeted by Johnson, who assured him that it was out of his power to grant him a pass to Baltimore, as no one but General Lee had that power, to whom he referred him, giving him a pass to the General's headquarters, four miles from Frederick, on the Georgetown road.

This occurred on Monday afternoon, and General O'Donnell immediately started out to the rebel camp, where he found General Lee's headquarters on one side of the road and General Jackson's on the other side. There was quite a large force of infantry without tents, and most of the men without knapsacks, presenting a most deplorable appearance, so far as dress was concerned, though they were well armed, and seemed to be in good spirits.

On reaching the camp General O'Donnell approached the tent of General Lee, when he was met by Charles Marshall, formerly a lawyer of Baltimore, with whom he was also personally acquainted. Marshall was acting as an aid of General Lee, and on General O'Donnell making known to him that his business was to secure a pass to Baltimore, he told him that General Lee was very busy and could not be seen, but that he would make known his request to him. Marshall entered the tent, and soon returned with the pass required, and informed General O'Donnell that General Lee requested him to say that it afforded him great pleasure to grant his request.

The pass was granted to General O'Donnell without any restrictions, nor was he required to give any pledges not to disclose anything that he had seen within the lines.

We have not had the pleasure of seeing General O'Donnell, but learn that it is his opinion, from what he saw, that the enemy has no intention of advancing either on Baltimore or Washington. The impression on his mind was that they were preparing to retire before McClellan's army, and would most probably cross the river at some of the upper fords. Scouting parties were out scouring the country for horses and cattle, and would probably enter the border counties of Pennsylvania for this purpose if sufficient time was given them to accomplish their purpose.

The presence of both Generals Lee and Jackson near Frederick would either indicate that the expedition is a most hazardous one, or that the mass of the army has really accompanied them, and that the invasion is a reality and not a foraging raid.—Even if it is merely a raid for subsistence stores, its success is undoubtedly most important to the rebels, and the presence of these two prominent Generals may be accounted for on that ground.

Our intelligence from Washington is that the rebels have fallen back from Gen. McClellan's front, and that he has advanced six miles beyond Poolesville, from which a rebel picket guard was driven out, after some fighting, on Monday afternoon.

FORCE OF THE REBELS.

The statements we have received from correspondents of the New York papers as to the force in which the rebels have crossed into Maryland, entirely disagree with any accounts that have been received here from fugitives from Frederick county. No one who has yet arrived here speaks of having seen more than fifteen thousand men, while some of the Northern correspondents vouch for an army of from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand.—The following note, received last night from a respectable gentleman of Washington county, places the number still lower:

"As the movement and number of rebel troops now in Maryland are greatly exaggerated, I beg leave—being, perhaps, the last person from the locality—to make a fair statement of what I conceive to be their numbers and designs. They do not exceed five thousand, but, being mostly cavalry, move very quickly, and, like most of my neighbors of Frederick and Washington counties, if I had never seen the military parades around Washington, I should fix their number at from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand. They are moving (if it possesses a military strategy) to draw from the defence of Washington as many troops as possible, so as to fall on that city with a great force; for they are prepared to recross the Potomac at any time in a few hours."

EXCITING RUMORS.

The rumors in Baltimore last evening among the Secession sympathizers were of the most portentous character, and the beaming and joyous countenance was again visible in various well-known localities. General McClellan was reported to have been defeated in a great battle at Poolesville; and driven back in confusion to Washington. This had scarcely got well afloat before another was started to the effect that Gen. Burnside had been driven back from Frederick with great slaughter. Whilst these reports were being digested, a messenger from a point eight miles out on the Liberty road arrived with the announcement that a battle was progressing in that vicinity, and that a cannon ball had cut the limb from a tree in front of his house.—This alarm was soon discovered to have been an alarm occasioned by one of the new regiments having gone out in that vicinity to drill and practice, firing by columns and platoons. Of course there was no enemy within forty miles of the spot, and those who expected to be "redeemed" before morning concluded to postpone the performance for at least twenty-four hours.

In the meantime the Washington cars arrived with the announcement that General McClellan was pushing forward, and could find no enemy in front of him. A rumor was also soon afterwards started that General Burnside's pickets were yesterday morning within sight of Frederick, and the enemy traveling westward.

REBEL ROBBERY OF FREDERICK.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of yesterday morning, says that a lady direct from Frederick, who was permitted to leave the town by a pass from Gen. Johnson, states that the rebels were making large purchases; but that they paid for all their goods in rebel scrip, and not in United States Treasury notes as our dispatches allege. She further states that they would not receive any other money in change except U. S. Treasury notes, thus virtually robbing the citizens of their property under the pretence of paying for their goods in rebel money, which is everywhere in Maryland regarded as worthless.

We do not hear of more than a rebel cavalry picket on the Baltimore road, near New Market, on the turnpike, and Monrovia, on the railroad.

Gen Burnside was said yesterday to be threatening the enemy's lines near Hyattsville, which would indicate that they had retired from Middlebrook, some six miles towards Frederick, on his advance.

THE FIGHT AT POOLESVILLE—HANDSOME AID FROM OUR FRIENDS IN MARYLAND.

The only resistance our troops encountered in crossing the Potomac was from the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, who had been appointed to that duty. They were fired into by the Confederates, and scampered at a rapid rate. A letter to the New York *Tribune* says:

The road had been clear in the morning, and was counted on for unobstructed retreat; but while the manœuvering in front had consumed the day some Maryland traitor had piled stones at the worst place on the road in such quantity that the horses at a gallop could not fail to go down. Enveloped in clouds of dust, the head of the retreating column came down the road at speed, and plunging into the rocks, men and horses together fell in confusion, piled over one another in heaps.

The rebels were close upon them, and those who were down could only surrender. The rebels began firing into and sabering the prostrate men. Some of them were crushed under their struggling horses. Capt. Chamberlain, whose horse had fallen upon him, shouted to the rebel leader that his men were helpless, and the firing was ordered to cease. Capt. Motley and Capt. Wells, with most of their men, escaped. Capt. Chamberlain, with about twenty men, was captured. All were liberated next day on parole.

Before the men were sent off Gen. Lee made them a speech, advised them never to take up arms again to subjugate the South, declared that there are and must be two Confederacies on this continent, and discoursed at length on ethics and politics in general, by all of which the men were duly edified. Capt. Chamberlain had a long conversation with Fitzhugh Lee and Stuart, and reports that their cavalry force is very large. Poolesville citizens fired from houses along the streets on the retreating cavalry. At Damestown the rebels flung stones and bottles and all sorts of missiles from the windows.

The letter indignantly adds that the first duty performed by the 1st regiment Maryland volunteers, called out for the defence of the State, was to pour a volley into the retreating Federal cavalry. The correspondent, from that, thinks that the Maryland troops cannot be relied on.

THE PANIC IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE STAMPEDE.

The "very latest" intelligence published in the Northern papers is dated Wednesday night (10th,) midnight. It comes from a State messenger who was sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to ascertain the state of affairs. It says:

He reached a position on the mountains overlooking Frederick, and, by means of a glass, saw all that was going on in town. He arrived there about eleven o'clock this morning, and says there was evidently no movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro' going on. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began at three this morning—supposed to be about twenty thousand.

The messenger then crossed the mountain to within two miles of Marysville, and reached a position overlooking Boonsboro'. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, eight cannon, and a large number of wagons. The soldiers looked ragged, shoeless, and hatless.

It is now certain that no rebels had entered Hagerstown at six P. M. Jackson undoubtedly moved from Boonsboro' towards Hagerstown; but there is nothing reliable as to his near approach to Hagerstown. He may be moving to Williamsport to cut off General White, now at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, or direct upon Waynesboro', in this State. The former is most probable. The Northern Central Railroad and telegraph are still untouched.

The people of Pennsylvania are now thoroughly aroused, and one thousand men from Berks county and one thousand from Chester will probably be here by morning, in anticipation of the Governor's call, and within twenty-four hours 20,000 men will be in the Cumberland Valley, and before Jackson can reach Chambersburg, he will be required to meet and overcome 50,000 of Pennsylvania's yeomanry.

General Wool has been assigned to the command of all the troops north of the Susquehanna.

A mail carrier was taken prisoner and held five hours. He says great numbers threw themselves down in the middle of the road, attacked with bilious cholic, caused by eating green corn.

A skirmish took place between the Michigan cavalry and Virginia cavalry leading the rebel advance at Barnesville. A rebel lieutenant was killed and two privates were captured. They say Jackson leads the column.

The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at eight this morning.

The main body appears to be going between Barnesville and Sharpsburg, eight miles below Hagerstown.

The rebel pickets uniformly told the farmers that Jackson leads the rebel army, and the Cumberland Valley is their destination.

Much excitement prevailed in Greencastle, Pa., about thirty-two miles from Frederick, Wednesday night about the "rebels." A dispatch from there says:

They are said to be advancing towards that place by way of Cavetown, so as to get in the rear and cut off the retreat of those who might attempt to get away. Up to five P. M. no signs of the enemy appeared at any point, although some two hours previous a negro among others reported them within three miles of the town.

The people there were very much excited, and numbers were leaving with their families while owners of horses were sending them out of town so that the rebels shall not seize them. A horse or wagon could not be hired at any price.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST—THE CONFEDERATES WITHIN FIVE MILES OF COVINGTON.

The news from the West is important. The Confederates, numbering about 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, arrived in sight of Covington, Ky., on the 10th. Business was again suspended in Cincinnati, and military companies were ordered to report for duty at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. Three thousand laborers were ordered to commence work on the trenches. A dispatch from Cincinnati Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock, says:

A train of thirty ambulances, with a flag of truce, left here yesterday afternoon, for the use of our wounded at Richmond. When they were twelve miles distant they were ordered to halt by the pickets of General Ewing. They did so, and the officer in command of the ambulances was taken before General Heath, who informed him that he could not pass the train, as he was not receiving flags of truce at present. An appeal was then made to General Kirby Smith, who promptly allowed our ambulances to proceed.

Our scouts report that the rebels are moving in two divisions, numbering 16,000 men. Early this morning a large rebel cavalry force attacked our pickets on Licking river, driving them back a mile, several of whom were wounded. Our whole force over the river was drawn up in line of battle at noon to day. One of our men was killed in the picket skirmish.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10—Hon. Richard Apperson, from Mount Sterling, reports Humphrey Marshall, there, with 4,000 troops, including cavalry and artillery, arresting citizens, searching houses, &c. It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry took possession of Eminence, Ky., last night. John H Morgan occupies the *Observer and Reporter* office as headquarters. Hon. Joshua F. Bell, recently unconditionally released by the rebels, arrived at the Galt House to-day. It is rumored that about 4,000 rebels from Lexington last Sunday took possession of Lebanon to-day.

THE CITIZEN PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, noticing the capture of the citizens of Washington who went out to the battle field to take care of the wounded, says some were volunteer citizens and some were department clerks, who had before constituted an infantry battalion for home defence. Of the capture he says:

As the hacks toiled up the heights of Centreville, passing through the shattered columns of Pope's army, it became evident that the victory was not a great one. There was no jubilation in the appearance of these men; and in after-conversation with them, men and officers all expressed the opinion that no victories could be won under McDowell and Pope. As for our hacks, out of about two hundred which started from Washington, only sixteen were present. Rumors were afloat that a number had been engaged by the clerks of the departments and volunteer assistants to carry them back to the city. The horses had given out in some places, and the hacks in others. The battle-field was in possession of the enemy; and, in fact, there was nothing for the volunteers to do but walk back—a pleasant prospect, which a number of them at once proceeded to realize. A few went forward at all risks toward the field, to carry out the purpose which led them there. These got captured by the rebels.

The following letter was received at Varina by flag of truce from three of the sufferers who "got captured:"

LIBBY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1862.

Arrived here yesterday after ten days' hard march, and were immediately placed in the tobacco prison, together with several hundred other unfortunates. We sincerely hope that Mr. Willard, of Washington, and the rest of our many friends, will use their utmost influence to have us exchanged in place of the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax, and now at Washington. To our families we can only say we are well, and living in hopes of soon being exchanged. We can write but little. Remember us to all our friends. We shall write to you as often as possible. There are 130 citizen prisoners here from all parts of the country.

JAMES S. SMITH,
NATHAN BRICE,
TALMADGE THORS.

RIOT IN A NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The 53d New York regiment, at Harlem, N. Y., in which is included a company of Indians, mutinied on the 10th, after their tents were struck and knapsacks packed to go to Washington. The 8th regiment was sent for to reduce them to subjection.—The *Tribune* says:

The tents were nearly all struck, knapsacks packed, and nearly everything in readiness for departure, when, it is stated, the men became clamorous for their back pay, and expressed their determination not to leave until they had received it. In anticipation of difficulty, application was made to the police authorities, and a strong force was sent there from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.—This increased the disaffection of the soldiers, among whom were many more or less intoxicated, and seizing their guns, they made a bayonet charge upon the Metropolitans, who were forced to make a hasty retreat, some of the soldiers following them to the Third avenue.

The arrival of the members of the 8th soon after added still further to the ill feeling, and was used as a pretext by the most disorderly ones to incite an outbreak. Altercations occurred between the guards and members of the 53d, but were quelled without bloodshed. There is a company of Indians attached to this regiment, and one of them, a monstrous powerful fellow, got into a melee, and getting knocked down, became enraged and attempted to practice the bayonet exercise upon officers and others who had considerable difficulty in wrenching the musket from his hand. He turned away with a smile on his face, and in a minute after he was seen with another musket just in the act of attempting to drive the bayonet through the body of the soldier who had struck him, but he was again seized, disarmed, and taken in charge by his brother Indians.

This matters continued throughout the afternoon, until about 5 P. M., when the regiment received assurances from a Government order that they should certainly receive their money this (Wednesday) morning, which was all the men desired, and the announcement was received with applause.

Subsequently, the money for paying the men was brought into camp, and they were to receive it without delay.

INCIDENTS AT FREDERICK.

The New York *Tribune* has some "incidents" at Frederick, Md., which are interesting. It says:

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in Frederick were bought out by the rebels, who left behind them some good money and some shocking bad money. The storekeepers, of course, did not dare to refuse what was offered them. The entire stocks of Messrs. Tyler & Steiner, (Union,) and A. J. Delashman, (rebel,) were taken, and Confederate notes given them in payment.

So far as we can ascertain they allowed free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

On Friday evening, before the appearance of the rebels, there was considerable of a disturbance in Frederick. Some parties connected with the *Citizen* newspaper cheered on the streets for Jeff. Davis, in the exuberance of their joy, and were knocked down by citizens. The Provost guard interfered, and a man named Lawson, one of the proprietors of the *Citizen*, was knocked down with the butt of a musket and considerably injured.—Another man, named Veackle, was also badly cut.

The rebels of Frederick knew of the coming of the insurgent army long before any intimation of their approach had been received by the Federal authorities.

A fugitive citizen just in from Frederick says that Mr. John S. Caldwell and other Secessionists threw the rebel Stars and Bars to the breeze, from the top of the Court-House, on Sunday, but John M. Herndon, Esq., acting Mayor, being a mild Union man, or at worst a judicious traitor, hauled down the rag, asserting that the occupation by the friends of the South was transient, and that it was folly to make the city unnecessarily odious to the Federal Government.

RAIDS OF THE REBEL STEAMERS.

The New York *Herald*, of the 11th, says:

Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 6th instant, states that the rebel steamer Oreto (now named the Florida) had arrived at that port from Nassau, N. P., by way of Cardenas. When at Green Key she mounted her guns. She was permitted to remain in Cardenas to the 31st ult., having a Spanish war vessel on each side of her. She has lost many men by yellow fever and desertion.—Amongst the dead is the son of her commander Jno. N. Maffit. The Florida mounts eight very heavy guns, and carries the iron plates for covering her with armor in her hold. Capt. Maffit was still ill. Her first officer is —— Stribling, formerly of the Sumter. On the 1st inst. the Florida was ordered to sea from Havana, and steamed out in the midst of a severe storm.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE WAR.

The New York *Herald* has very little editorially except "puffs" of McClellan, who, it says, is now master of the situation, and has it in his power to "pluck the crowning victory of the war." The Boston *Argus* begs Lincoln to dismiss his Cabinet and make a fresh start. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* don't feel safe. It wants Philadelphia defended.—It says:

We have one hundred thousand men here capable of bearing arms; of these, fifty thousand are vigorous and strong; ten thousand have already a respectable knowledge of the drill, and can be readily manœuvred on the field. In the event of an advance upon Philadelphia, these troops, aided by those which shall have fallen back before the enemy, would make a strong defence.

Positions should at once be chosen at the most vulnerable points of approach for artillery; light tugs should be in readiness for receiving cannon with which to sweep the Delaware, and, above all, we repeat, all the ridiculous counter claims of commanders and organizations should be set at rest by the sending of a United States General here to take command, and by forcing all those who are indifferent or disinclined, to take their places in the ranks of the defenders as volunteers.

There will not be wanting those who, if the danger pass, will be inclined to laugh at all present preparation and precaution; but it will be the vacant laugh of the fool, who could not discern the danger simply because he escaped destruction.—The apathy, the confusion, the want of confidence in military leaders, which are found in Philadelphia to-day, are without a parallel, and will remain so until our advice is followed.

A letter from New York, dated the 9th instant, says:

The exciting reports from the Upper Potomac and Maryland are making a profound impression upon our people. There is no panic, it is true, and but little actual excitement. The feeling is too deep for either. Men feel, for the first time, that there is at least a possibility that the refluent waves of the rebellion, from Richmond, may sweep near enough their own hearths and homes to make them realize what the horrors of war really are, and hence, whilst there is every confidence in the ability of General McClellan to beat back the advancing hordes, there is a general desire that more energetic action should be had, on the part of our municipal authorities and leading citizens, to provide for any contingency that may arise.

AFFAIRS AT LANCASTER—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE—THE REBELS AT HANOVER.

A letter from Lancaster, the capital of Pennsylvania, dated the 9th, says the "rebels" have not advanced beyond Hanover, in York county, Pa., a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, near the Maryland line. It states that Ex-President Buchanan has fled from his home. The letter adds:

A Committee of Safety has had the management and control of affairs deputed to it in Lancaster county since this morning by the Governor of the State. This committee has established patrols, and keeps an eye upon the movements of all strange or suspicious looking persons. The city has not yet been placed under martial law.

Arms are being forwarded by Gov. Curtin to the citizens of York county, and other adjacent ones, who are rapidly organizing to resist an invasion by the rebels, should they attempt one. In this city there are 800 fully organized Home Guards, who are well armed and equipped, and there are 5,000 more in the county ready to rush to the rescue at a moment's notice, and teach the rebels a lesson that they would not forget in a hurry if they attempted to invade the Southern counties. These Home Guards are drilling every day, and are now quite an efficient force. A proclamation from the Mayor has been issued strongly supporting the one from the Governor regarding the arming of the State.

The rebels cannot advance to Harrisburg across the Susquehanna river without encountering a force in their front perhaps as large as their own, independent of the army which would certainly fall upon their rear in such an event. There is a ford at a place called Peach Bottom, on the Susquehanna, about twenty miles from here, by which the enemy might attempt a demonstration against Philadelphia. Even a demonstration of this kind is exceedingly improbable. There are two, and only two, objects, I am now satisfied, which the rebels can hope to accomplish by a raid upon Pennsylvania, and these are the breaking of the Northern Central Railroad, running along the south side of the Susquehanna, and the carrying off of booty. These achievements, if carried out, must cost them more than they can possibly be worth, and might bring about the capture of their army and the end of the rebellion.

There are reports of guerilla bands organizing already to assist in the defence of the State.

MURDOCH A SOLDIER.

Among the volunteers who have tendered their services to Gen. Wallace for the defence of Cincinnati, is James E. Murdoch, the actor, reader, and elocutionist, who arrived armed and equipped for the fray. Both of Mr. Murdoch's sons are in the U. S. army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McDowell's army corps (the third) has been united with Heintzelman's (the sixth), and the latter officer now commands the whole. The Washington *Republican* says: "We learn that charges were preferred by Gen. Pope against Generals Fitz-John Porter, Franklin, and Griffin, and that these Generals have declared that they acted under the orders of Gen. McClellan; and we further learn that there will be no court-martial for the present, the whole matter having, at the request of Gen. McClellan, been postponed."

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there. Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days. It was reported at Helena that Gen. Rosecrans made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th New Jersey regiments, forming the whole of that State's quota under the first call for three hundred thousand volunteers, are now at the seat of war. The 12th, which was the last to leave the State, left Baltimore on Monday for the Relay House, where it will be stationed.

On the 3d inst., the steamer W. B. Terry, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee river, at Duck Shoals, 100 miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerillas.

There is a report in Massachusetts that Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, has signified his willingness to change places with Charles Sumner, United States Senator.

The Indian hostilities continue. The Governor of Dakota had called out 2,000 men to suppress them. Judge Amidon and his son had been killed by them.

Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments and organized 1,200 negroes.

Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, who was killed at Manassas, was buried at Boston with great ceremony on the 8th.

The State Democratic Convention of New York has nominated Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor by acclamation.

Clement L. Vallandigham has been nominated by the Democracy of the 3d district of Ohio for reelection to Congress.

Five thousand one hundred and sixteen soldiers from the North passed through Baltimore on Monday for the seat of war.

A "Home Guard" is being raised in Boston.—Every able-bodied man is required to do duty.

The draft in New Jersey has been indefinitely postponed. Recruiting continues to be brisk.

LATEST FOREIGN DETAILS.

Lord Palmerston on American Affairs—English Non-Intervention—Advance in Cotton, &c., &c.

By the Australasian, off Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., we have the following additional news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London financial correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes as follows:

"It is stated that Messrs. Baring Brothers have received instructions from the State of Maryland to deduct the American income tax of three per cent, as well as the ordinary English income tax, from the coupons first due in London on Maryland sterling bonds; also, that the same course has been taken on the sterling debentures of the Michigan Central Railway. This would be sufficient, if anything were wanted, to complete the disfavor in which American securities are now held."

Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred to the Trent affair, which, he said, was settled in a manner consistent with the honor, principles, and dignity of both England and America.—America could not have refused the satisfaction demanded without departing from those principles she has herself maintained and considered essential to her own interests as a nation. There was, consequently, no triumph on either side. The only triumph was the triumph of truth and justice, which each side was equally interested in maintaining.

The London *Times* reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says that the time for compromise of some kind has arrived, and that the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.

The *Times* then draws an analogy between the position of England during the revolutionary war and the present position of the North, and says that it is time the North followed the example of England.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* describes Gen. McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this country.

Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the necessity of absolute neutrality and non-intervention in every sense of the word, as the only security for the peace of England, and the best hope of securing the end of the unhappy quarrel.

The Liverpool *Post* draws attention to Secretary Seward's late circular to encourage emigration, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire and the Irish poor to follow Mr. Seward's advice and emigrate.

The London *Daily News* urges that the Emperor Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume exclusive control in Italian affairs, and urges the British Government to speak out.

There were vague rumors that England had protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily if France resorted to such a step.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council on the 26th of August, on Italian affairs. Very important matters, it is said, were discussed.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been ordered there.

DENMARK.

The replies of Austria and Prussia to the Danish note of the 12th of March, on the Schleswig Holstein question, had reached the Danish Cabinet.—Both Austria and Prussia are very excessive in their demands, particularly Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The military governments continue. Outbreaks were apprehended, but precautionary measures had been taken to counteract them.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, August 30, P. M.—The *Times* has an article on the extraordinary position of the Democratic party in America. It says they are fighting in a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but at the same time in behalf of a policy and party they detest. It regards Mr. Vallandigham's recent speech as an exposition of the feelings of the Democrats, and thinks their demonstration in every way important, as it serves to show that, in addition to other difficulties, President Lincoln will have to struggle against the legitimate effects of the war—a violent reaction against his own army and arbitrary acts.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 13th, 1862.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. J. D. Coulling, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ark., offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate if he has any official information of the appropriation of the war tax of the State of Arkansas by the Commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. Lewis, of Ga., presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Military Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of instructing the Secretary of War to have any military order revoked or modified which may now exist, and may interfere with the transportation of wheat and oats from Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, to the South and Southwest, which may be intended for seed, making it, however, a condition of such order that persons so shipping these articles shall file an affidavit with the railroad agent from which shipment is made that the grain shipped is intended for seed only.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill for the further issue of treasury notes, with certain amendments. The consideration of the bill involving questions of too much importance for the public ear,

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate resolved itself into secret session.

The doors being re-opened,

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, to whom was referred a resolution inquiring into the cause of delays on the great Southwest mail route, reported a communication from the Postmaster-General, stating that the delays were caused by the refusal of Robt. L. Owen, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, to run the schedule which had been adopted by the Government, and in use to the 26th of March last. The reason assigned for the refusal was the condition of the road and the rolling stock. The Department had endeavored to make arrangements with the several roads forming the route to act in unison, and obviate the difficulty by running two trains daily, making "close connections;" but thus far the terms of such an arrangement had not been settled. The Postmaster General closes his next report by saying that unless such an arrangement be effected, or the Department invested with power to compel the railroad companies to adopt the necessary schedule, he could suggest no other means of avoiding the delays alluded to. The arrangement alluded to was agreed to by the Presidents of all the roads between Richmond and Atlanta, except the President of the South-Side Railroad.

The committee recommended that the Postmaster General renew his efforts to effect the arr