The Watchman.

JOE W. FUREY, P. GRAY MEEK, } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning Sept. 12, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

ISAAC SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JAMES P. BARR,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

WM. F. REYNOLDS.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic District Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

ROBERT F. BARRON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM FUREY.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

WILLIAM H. BLAIR.

FOR AUDITOR,

WILLIAM J. KEALSH.

FOR DEPUTY SURVEYOR,

ALEXANDER KERR.

☞ Owing to a lack of force in the office, (one of our hands having left and another having a healing on his "type picker") we are compelled to issue a half sheet this week.

☞ We have just received a copy of TRAIN's great speech on the "Downfall of England," delivered before the "Brotherhood of St. Patrick," in London, and Bishop Hughes' sermon on the "Civil War in America." They are published by T. B. Peterson & Bro's, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at the low price of ten cents.

The speech of Mr TRAIN is a most remarkable one, evidencing great ability, and is characterized by that vein of originality which is always so prominent a feature in the efforts of this bold and most eccentric genius, and which invariably so pleases and delight his trans atlantic audiences, as well as his readers on this side of the water.

We have not yet read the sermon of Archbishop HUGHES, but we presume it is not behind the former efforts of this great and good man. At all events, we recommend our friends to procure both of these documents and peruse them for their own edification. They can be had of the Messrs. Peterson, for the trifling sum of ten cents, done up in neat and substantial pamphlet form, and are worth preserving.

☞ We are glad to welcome you, Freemen of Centre county, back into the ranks of the honest Democracy. Many of you, we know, were beguiled from the "straight and narrow way" by the alluring cry of "land for the landless"—"homes for the homeless"—"money for the moneyless," &c, but you have lived and learned. "Experience," they say, "teaches a dear lesson," and who is there that will deny it? You wanted a "change." You got it—you have experienced it and we cannot but believe you have had "sufficiently enough" of that sort of "change." God knows you have suffered for your sins, and he knows, too, that you will suffer a great deal more, unless you work and work *earnestly* for the success of Democratic men and Democratic measures.

☞ We have received the first number of the *Daily Constitutional Union*, an ably edited Democratic and news Journal, published at Philadelphia, by Thos. B. Florence & Co. This paper should be well supported by the Democracy of the Keystone State, as it supplies a vacuum that has long been felt in Democratic circles in the State. For a long time the party has had no organ in the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and now that that want has been supplied, it behooves the friends of the great and good principles it advocates to rush to its aid and help it to weather the fierce storm that will soon be hurled against it by the embittered hosts of Abolitionism.

NOT CORRECT.—The Report that Stonewall Jackson had invaded Pennsylvania, at Hanover, York county. Why some people take pains to circulate such rumors, we do not know. The Confederates know too well what they are about to attempt any such a ridiculous movement as that—a movement which they well know would be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to themselves, and from which they could not expect the least possible gain. Keep cool, friends—don't be alarmed. They have no intention of prosecuting a war of "INVASION."

☞ Some of the "last cent and last drop of blood" men here, have the subject of throwing up fortifications around Bellefonte under serious consideration. Nobody but these plustering patriots (so far as we can learn) is the least bit frightened, as yet; and if they will give our Devil a quarter apiece, he will show them a hollow tree wherein they can hide until the "storm of war be past."

Archbishop Hughes on the War.

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, in a recent sermon, thus concludes his remarks on the war, and the duty of sustaining the Government:

"I do not know what may happen in case this war should continue as it has been continuing since I left this country. The news renders all attempts at judging fairly impossible, because it is contradictory and confused. It is difficult for one, even acquainted with the country, to comprehend how the land lies. Much more is it so with those who are not acquainted with it. Nor is it in any one's power to say with absolute certainty what may happen if this war continues. And in the meantime, what is the prospect of its coming to an end? I do not see any prospect.- There does not appear to be an issue, and it may be that God, for some design of his own, which future generations can appreciate, has allowed this war to scourge us, in order to bring future benefits to the human race. There are things that no man can pretend to fathom—questions that depend on so many additional circumstances for their solution. But there is one thing and one question that should be clear to every mind. It is this—that if a war of this kind should be continued for many years, *it is recognized as being allowable for other nations to combine in their strength and put an end to it with as little delay as possible.*

"In the meanwhile, beloved brethren, it is enough for us to weep for this calamity, to pray God that it may be put to an end, to make sacrifice of every thing that we have to sustain the unity, the perpetuity, the prosperity of the only Government we acknowledge in the world. But it is not necessary to *hate* our enemies. It is not necessary to be *cruel* in battle, or to be *cruel* after its termination. It is necessary to be true, to be patriotic, to do for the country what the country needs, and the blessing of God will recompense those who discharge their duty without faltering and *without violating any of the laws of God or man.*"

☞ The recent successes of the Confederate army in the neighborhood of Washington, have surprised some of our citizens very much. For our part, considering the bungling unskillful manner in which the War Department has managed the campaign, we are not at all surprised. Had the command of the army not been transferred from Gen. McClellan's hands to those of the Secretary of War, we would not now be suffering under the reverses which have cast a gloom over the whole country. We hope, however, that the "powers that be" will profit by the lesson, and hereafter allow military men to attend to military matters.

☞ We have been in the dark for some time as to the exact locality of the Federal Army, as well as that of the Confederates. We will be under lasting obligations to those who carried blazing lamps during the last Presidential campaign, if they will turn them up and march to the scene of action to light up the darkness that has so long hung over the contending forces.

Go! brave Wide-Awakes, for God's sake, go! A little light in a dark place does much to drive the gloom from aching hearts.

Gen. Pope we have no doubt, mortified by his recent defeat after all his great promises to the country, has asked to be relieved of the command of the army of Virginia.—His request has been complied with, and he has been assigned to the command of the Department of the North-West. Gen. McClellan takes command of the entire forces in Virginia. His reception by the troops was wildly enthusiastic.

☞ These are the darkest days ever known to American citizens.—*Ex.*

Wonder if a dozen or two Wide-Awakes could not be found to light their lamps and brighten things up a little. What say you, lighters of the lamp—torch-bearers at the funeral of the American Union? Won't you try it?

☞ It is said—with how much truth we do not know—that Honest Abe, the man with the "back bone" has had his Scotch cap and military cloak fixed up again, and is now prepared, whenever circumstances will permit, to leave Washington as quietly as he entered it just before the inauguration.

☞ We wonder if Governor Curtin would not like to have his "heel" somewhere else just now, than "on the necks" of honest Democrats, and if he would not accept, as a hiding place, the bake oven of some of the "*double-skulled Dutch*" he talked so much about?

☞ Governor Curtin has issued an order that no person *under twenty one years of age* will be drafted in this State. This will relieve some of our bloods of eighteen and thereabouts, from all apprehension in regard to the conscription.

☞ Don't know whether to believe it or not—The rumor afloat that President Lincoln has written a letter to President Davis saying that all the North wants now is—"*to be let alone.*"

☞ It is said that Stonewall Jackson has his army singing—

"We're coming, Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more!"

☞ Two hundred per cent. premium—Stock in the good old Democratic party.—Any amount of bidders in old Centre. "Go in," friends—you *can't* do better.

☞ It will take about sixty thousand Wide-Awake lamps to find fifty Republicans in this county, again the second Tuesday of October next.

☞ Gen. Pope proclaimed that his headquarters would be "in his saddle." We guess he meant his *hind*-quarters.

☞ Sure to be elected—The whole Democratic ticket, this fall.

☞ Going up—The Republicans—up Salt River, we mean.

Another Specimen of Unrebuked Abolition Treason.

The following is an extract from an infamous article in the Boston *Liberator* of August 22d inst. It is from the pen of a traitor named Howland, an abolitionist of the Phillips, Garrison and Greely school:

"But how do we stand to day? The last New England Convention, on motion of Wendell Phillips, reaffirmed its old testimony of "No Union with slaveholders, no support of any government which upholds or allows slavery in its limits." That is a proposition that does not look much like enlisting men for the army, I think.

"Mr. May claims that many of the speakers at the Abington 1st of August meeting took essentially his ground, and he heard no one rebuked. I cannot tell what was said there, as I was not present, but I have read what was reported of these speeches in the *Liberator* and *Standard*, and these reports do not contain anything that, by the utmost stretch can sustain Mr. May's position. Mr. Garrison announced there that "this nation has been, and continues to be, a slave holding, slave-breeding, slave trading nation?" Did he, or could he, call for enlistments to aid such a nation? I think not. Mr. Conway followed in a speech of the severest denunciation and criticism of the government; and so far from calling for support for it, he called on foreign nations to intervene and aid the South to crush it to such a depth of humiliation that it must needs proclaim emancipation to save itself from otherwise sure destruction.

"Mr. Phillips is reported, next, as denouncing in terms of unmitigated severity the Government and its position, affirming that the Government was "murdering" its soldiers in a purposeless war, and calling on us to pray for the capture of the Capital by the South; and said that what we need meet, is "a stunning blow, a baptism of blood"—and much else in the same strain, to the end of arousing the North to compel the Government to free the slave. Could Mr. Phillips, with such utterances, ask men to enlist to be murdered in the service of such a Government? I think not. And I cannot understand how Mr. May could help feeling rebuked by almost every sentence of these three speakers.

"The last Anti Slavery *Standard* speaks editorially of this quota of men that Mr. May is desiring to fill, as "the three hundred thousand who are now about to be led to sacrifice." Can Mr. May ask men to enlist in a corps that are "to be led to sacrifice," to be "murdered?" I cannot. It would better "suit me to fold my hands," as he suggests, though I do not purpose to do that.

"Mr. May quotes R. D. Webb, as hoping that the "Barons of the South" would not also become the Lords of the North. "So I must deeply feel myself; and I am ready to make any personal sacrifice, save of principle and of right, to prevent it; but of these never. I doubt if Mr. May can quote a word of Mr. Webb's that will justify his labor to sustain this pro slavery government. Indeed, if I recollect aright, Mr. Webb has, more than once in the present year, expressed surprise and regret that the American Abolitionists tended so much in that direction.

"But a truce to all this. In following Mr. May, I have written too much of it.—It matters not the right of the case, what this or that one says or thinks, though I think Mr May, in his action, stands alone of the old guard. The question is—'Is it consistent or right for an abolitionist, who has for years repudiated action under and in support of a pro slavery government to give it that support now?" I say no! Mr. May says yes!

"Please, Mr. Garrison, to ask the editor of the *Standard* to tell its readers what is Mr. May's position; for I think it is of more importance that his employers should know what it is, than that the readers of the New York *Journal of Commerce* should be assured of his loyalty to the Government. I am willing that paper should consider me a traitor; FOR LOYALTY TO SUCH A GOVERNMENT IS TREASON TO GOD."

Every issue of Garrison's paper contains articles and communications like the above; but neither Garrison nor any of his co-editors or contributors, have been arrested.—They can as often as their black hearts desire, declare to the world that "*loyalty to our Government is treason to God,*" and "there is none to molest or make them afraid!" "Loyal" Massachusetts hugs these vile vipers to her hypocritical bosom, and the Federal authorities wink at their damnable treason. No minions from the war office—no pampered, plundered parasites dog *their* tracks—no wall eyed, psalm-singing fanatic snivels "treason" as a response to what these scoundrels utter.

No; they must not be molested. They must be "let alone," lest they refuse to vote the Republican ticket. The abolitionists stand by each other—they represent thousands of votes in the North—their leaders must not be arrested! Democrats, from whom no Black Republican votes can be expected, must, alone, be dragged from their homes to the military Bastiles of the country, with the exceptions only in favor of such renegades and miscreants as Forney, Knox and the few purchaseable wretches who follow in their deffiled path. Such seems to be the reasoning of those who assume to hold the liberties of the citizen at their disposal.

How long is this state of things to remain? How long are loyal men, who have always sustained the Government of the Constitution, and many of whom have fought its battles in the field, to be stigmatized as traitors, and imprisoned without warrant, and without a preliminary hearing, for contending for the Constitution, and how long are traitors who boast that they have fought against the Government and the Constitution for thirty years, and who now declare that "loyalty to the Government is treason to God," to be petted and protected by the ruling party and power of the country?—*Democratic Leader.*

DR. BRECKINRIDGE.—Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who has been all his life opposed to the Democratic party, some time ago said:

"*The permanent triumph of the Democratic party in 1864 is the best result I see to be possible for the country.*"

☞ Shades of all the horrible masks and "stink-pots" in the Chinese armory defend us.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Folks think you seem to defend yourself with "stink-pots" pretty well.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ "John," said Dean Ramsey, "I'm sure ye ken a rollin' stane gathers nae moss?" "Ay," rejoined John, "that's true, but can you tell me what guid the moss is to the stane?"

Gen. McClellan.

All the charges ever preferred against Gen. McClellan by the pack of Abolition hounds who have been trying to "run him down," are false as their own black hearts; but the late charges throwing upon him the blame for Pope's recent reverses, basely insinuated in the *Telegraph*, and published and scattered broadcast over the Union by just such vile abolition sheets, are not only false—they are malicious, *devilish* in their monstrous depravity. There is no foundation for them whatever; they are the venomous coinage of abolition brains, paid for by the New York *Tribune*, and greedily seized upon by the humbler imitators of that monster demon of wickedness, and fed out through their columns to their thousands of readers as pure, wholesome food.—The utter depravity of these abolition and Black Republican fiends exceeds anything on record of human baseness; it is a startling, astounding phenomenon, enough to convince the most sceptical of the necessity and reality of a hell, whose fires, if they cannot deter such wretches in the present, may scourge and purge them in the hereafter.

These vile charges were originally published in the *Tribune's* Washington correspondence, referring to which the *National Intelligencer*, believed to be in the confidence of the National Administration, says:

"The letters are worthy of record, if for no other reason, as indicating the sources of these idle accusations against a brave and generous officer. The malignity which they disclose, however, becomes pointless in view of the subsequent act of the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in Chief, by which Gen. McClellan is appointed to the important command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the National Capital. The intelligent reader will not fail to observe that the author of the first of these letters is as apocryphal in his narrative of two of the battles as he is invidious in the bestowal of his praises, which are reserved for Generals of a certain class, not to say nationality."

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.—Col. A. H. Adler, a Hungarian lately in the rebel service, but who on certain suspicions respecting his loyalty was arrested and subsequently escaped, has made a statement, which perhaps is entitled to some degree of credit.

During his confinement he employed a man whom he had long known and served to watch Gen. Winder, the military commandant of the city, and to bring him exact intelligence. This information, aided by his own intimate knowledge of the rebel organization, plans, &c., enabled him to make out the following figures:

REBEL FORCES MARCHING NORTHWARD.

Under Gen. Joe. Johnson,	60,000
"Stonewall" Jackson,	45 000
Longstreet's Corps,	18 000
Gen. E. H. Hill,	16 000
Gen. A. P. Hill,	12 000
Gen. Ross, of Alabama	8 000
Gen. Craig, of South Carolina,	12,000
Gen. Huger's Division,	12,000
Independent corps from Georgia, South and North Carolina, Alabama,	60,000
Infantry,	243,000
Cavalry, including Gen. Stuarts command of 4,200 men,	20,000
Total,	263 000

Of artillery, the force is not especially mentioned, but 150 pieces were sent with "Stonewall" Jackson alone and the entire parks are not less in total than 400. The cavalry is accompanied by 18 and 24 pounders, and the most of the entire amount of artillery consists of field pieces, very many of them rifled and of the most modern pattern.

Gen. Ewell's corps alone amounts to 28,000 men apart from Jackson's, but it is thrown in as a part of Jackson's force, although Col. Adler gives it its full value.—He states that 57 fine pieces of ordnance were left behind by General McClellan on the Chickahominy, and all of these have been made available. The army, then, immediately in front of and on the flanks of Gen. Pope, extending from the line of Gordonsville towards Leesburg, is fully 200,000 men. Col. Adler elicited expressions of much surprise when he made the same statement to the highest military authorities at Washington; but he insists upon its truth, and says that any less calculation will entail most serious disaster. The rebels are making a determined push on Maryland, and their plans thus far have met with even more success than they anticipated.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

Gen. McClellan's first general order, since his issuallment in his new commission, informs his troops that he has assumed command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defense of the Capital. The heads of the staff departments of the army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective departments at these headquarters.

An authorized dispatch from Washington says, from careful calculations, it is believed that the entire number wounded in the late battles will not exceed 6,000; killed, 1,000; and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

Horace Greeley Writes another Letter to President Lincoln.

DEAR SIR:—Although I did not anticipate nor seek any reply to my former letter unless through your official acts, I thank you for having accorded one, since it enables me to say explicitly that nothing was further from my thought than to impeach in any manner the sincerity or the intensity of your devotion to the saving of the Union.—I have never doubted, and have no friend who doubts, that you desire, before and above all else, to re-establish the now derided authority and vindicate the territorial integrity of the Republic. I intended to raise only this question: *Do you propose to do this by recognizing, obeying and enforcing the laws, or by ignoring, disregarding and in effect, defying them?*

I stand upon the law of the land. The humblest has a clear right to invoke its protection and support against even the highest. That law—in strict accordance with the law of nations, of nature, and of God—declares that every traitor now engaged in the infernal work of destroying our country has forfeited thereby all claim or color of right lawfully to hold human beings in slavery. I ask of you a clear and public recognition that this law is to be obeyed wherever the national authority is respected. I cite to you instances wherein men fleeing from bondage to traitors to the protection of our flag, have been assaulted, wounded and murdered by soldiers of the Union—unpunished and unrebuked by your General Commanding—to prove that it is your duty to take action in the premises, action that will cause the law to be proclaimed and obeyed wherever your authority or that of the Union, is recognized as paramount. The rebellion is strengthened, the national cause is imperiled, by every hour's delay to strike treason this staggering blow.

When Fremont proclaimed freedom to the slaves of rebels, you constrained him to modify his proclamation into rigid accordance with the terms of the existing law. It was your clear right to do so. I now ask of you conformity to the principle so sternly enforced on him. I ask you to instruct your Generals and Commodores that no loyal person—certainly none willing to render service to the National cause—is henceforth to be regarded as the slave of any traitor.—While no rightful Government was ever before assailed by so wanton and wicked a rebellion as that of the slaveholders against our National life, I am sure none ever before hesitated at so simple and primary an act of self defense as to relieve those who would serve and save it from chattel servitude to those who are wading through seas of blood to subvert and destroy it. Future generations will with difficulty realize that there could have been hesitation on this point. Sixty years of general and boundless subserviency to the Slave Power do not adequately explain it.

Mr. President, I beseech you to open your eyes to the fact that all the devotees of Slavery everywhere—just as much in Maryland as in Mississippi, in Washington as in Richmond—are to-day your enemies, and the implacable foes of every effort to re-establish the National authority by the discomfiture of its assailants. Their President is not Abraham Lincoln, but Jefferson Davis. You may draft them to serve in the war; but they will only fight under the rebel flag. There is not in New York to day a man who really believes in Slavery, loves it, and desires its perpetuation, who heartily desires the crushing out of the rebellion.—He would much rather save the Republic by buying up and pensioning off its assailants. His "Union as it was" is a Union of which you were not President, and no one who truly wished freedom to all ever could be.

If these are truths, Mr. President, they are surely of the gravest importance. You cannot safely approach the great and good end you so intently meditate by shutting your eyes to them. Your deadly foe is not blinded by any mist in which *your* eyes may be enveloped. He walks straight to his goal, knowing well his weak point, and most unwillingly betraying his fear that you too may see and take advantage of it. God grant that his apprehension may prove prophetic.

That you may not unseasonably perceive the vital truths as they will shine forth on the pages of History—that they may be read by our children irradiated by the glory of our National salvation, not rendered lurid by the blood-red glow of National conflagration and ruin—that you may promptly and practically realize that slavery is to be vanquished only by liberty—is the fervent and anxious prayer of

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1862.

General Cass on the War.

It has been known that General Cass has felt much interest in the progress of the war, and has very heartily espoused the cause of the Government. He made public expression of his sentiments on the 14th uit., at Hillsdale, Michigan, from which we quote:

"Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our force should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies, and reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Foes will then be converted into citizens by the restoration everywhere of the constitution to its legitimate authority as it came from the hands of the framers. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer to the calls made upon them. All indeed, cannot repair to the field, nor is it necessary they should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms, who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism. Those wo go, by the discharge of their military duties, and those who stay, by words and works of encouragement testifying the public feeling and gratitude, and by contributions for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers, and not less effectually by upholding the justice of our cause, and by carefully avoiding everything which would have a tendency to impede the efforts of the Government, or to check the patriotic ardor of the people. Our business now is with the present and the future. The differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned until the standard of the Union again floats unopposed, from Maine to Texas and to the Pacific Ocean.

THE news from Port Royal is not unimportant. The rebel steamer Nashville is said to be at sea again. The ram Fingal will not be completed for some time to come, and it is said that there are but five thousand soldiers at Savannah.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT has been appointed Judge Advocate of the army of the United States. This appointment is well deserved and no man is more capable of performing the functions of the office than this able jurist and staunch patriot.

FROM South America and Panama, we have dates to the 25th ultimo. A bloody battle had been fought near Nata, in which the army of the Provisional Government had been successful.

The War News.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3, P. M.

The city is calm and quiet this evening, notwithstanding the stirring incidents which have transpired on the other side of the Potomac during the past forty-eight hours.—The fact that General M'Clellan is again in command is regarded, however, as a guarantee of of safety, present and future, and although there is deep mortification felt in military and civil circles, there is no semblance of a panic. That an army of such magnitude as that under General Pope, should be compelled to fall back upon the defensive works of Washington, with the loss of thousands of valuable lives and millions of property, must create a feeling of chagrin in every loyal breast, while its effect in the rebel ranks will be most inspiring.

THE BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

The army in falling back upon Fairfax yesterday afternoon was fiercely attacked by rebel artillery and cavalry, with some infantry. The retreat was covered by the divisions of Generals Hooker and Fitz John Porter, who kept the enemy in check and prevented any disorder or panic. They repulsed the enemy in several sharp engagements, and are this morning within the works, resting from the severe labors of the past week.

The division of the Army of Virginia under General Sigel has moved up towards Conrad's Ferry, to protect the line of the Upper Potomac, at which point it is thought Jackson will attempt to make a raid into Maryland. The old Army of the Potomac, with the command of General Banks and the balance of Gen. Pope's command, now comprise the Army for the "Defence of Washington," and has been greatly inspirited by its return to its old and trusted commander.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

What has become of General M'Dowell's command is not known, but it is represented as in no condition for immediate service, and from the feeling entertained by the army towards that General, his change to some other field of service has become a necessity. They attribute all their disasters to his bungling, or something worse; and although these charges may possibly be unfounded, they are too strong and universal to expect his command to follow where he may lead with any spirit in the future. He himself has left his command and is now in Washington, having crossed the Potomac at an early hour this morning.

GENERAL POPE.

The headquarters of Gen. Pope are said to be at the Female Seminary, three miles from Alexandria. With regard to General Pope, it may be said that an unsuccessful General is always unpopular with his troops. As a general rule this is undoubtedly the case, but Gen. M'Clellan is an exception to the rule in the failure of his Peninsula campaign, as with all his reverses he has retained the confidence and devotion of both officers and men. They attribute his failure to other causes than that of not being an efficient and able General. They believe also that the enemy fears him more than any other General in the field. Being within the lines of Gen. M'Clellan's command, Gen. Pope, is now, of course, subordinate to that officer.

RECEPTION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. M'Clellan has established his headquarters in Washington, opposite the State Department, where the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are also located. At twelve o'clock this morning Gen. M'Clellan with his Staff and body guard, crossed the Potomac, and his reception by the troops is represented as of the most wild and enthusiastic character. This was not only among his old command, but by such portions of the army of Gen. Pope as have come within the lines, and also among the new troops.—They have faith in him and in no one else, whatever may be the opinion of politicians. Their recent experience and the apparent designs of the Government to set him aside, has increased their faith, and what was before enthusiasm, has now become almost devotion and man worship.

FRIDAY Sept. 5.

Our army has got back to washington without trouble; not even a wagon was lost; every thing was systematically done; our army is encamped within the fortifications before the capital; many of the divisions *are upon the very ground occupied thirteen months ago*; Griffin's Battery pitches tents on the identical old ground, the very pieces occupied before the first battle of Bull Run; there is no excitement in Washington now; on the contrary, there is a feeling of security, founded upon the belief that the city is not within easy grasp of the enemy; when they had the big scare, in July, 1861, many citizens made off at Railroad speed—now, however, they remain, courageously; the people are astonished by the gunboats—never saw the like, and crowd the banks of the Potomac to see them; the day was beautiful, and all the military movements were conducted in an orderly and evidently deliberate manner; for a wonder there are numerous reports, not easily verified, about the movements of the rebels, but they have gone to Dranesville, Leesburg, and so up the Valley; the Postmaster at Leesburg came down to Washington last week, and now wisely don't go back; the blowing up at Fredericksburg was not completely done—one bridge is passable for footmen, and the foundry still stands, but the rebels do not like to go in for fear of infernal machines supposed to have been planted there by the Unionists. Such is a fair synopsis of the intelligence furnished by the authorized telegraphic or mail dispatches. It is immense.

We have from the *Cairo Gazette* a horrible story of rebel guerrilla atrocity—almost too horrible for belief. The assertion is that a gang of guerrillas in Haywood County, Tenn., visited the house of Marshal Waters, an old and respected citizen, dashed in the door, seized the old man, tied his arms behind him, and lashed him to the back of a horse. The old man's daughter was violated by ten of the gang, being first so tied as to render resistance impossible. This accomplished, the house was burned to the ground, the young women perishing in the flames. They then rode off with the old man, taunted him with the fate of his daughter, gave him three minutes to pray, and hung him up. A noise frightened them, and they rode off; the old man succeeded in escaping. This is all vouched for, but as we could not believe it of the devil, we must have further proof before we accuse even secession traitors of such more than infernal work.

The latest dispatches by Government permission over the wires from Washington, say that statements current about our losses in men and stores are greatly overestimated. The army is now mostly in its new position, and a thorough reorganization is in progress. "The proper authorities fully understand the necessity of our condition, and are taking the precautions required by the exigency." New troops are coming in at the rate of several thousand per day, and affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect.

Gen. Burnside, whose location has been something of a mystery, was on Monday night on the east side of Potomac Run, about six miles from Fredericksburg, in a position to punish the enemy if they should attemp to press him. Some of the enemy's cavalry had attempted a flank movement upon him, crossing a ferry fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, but had not effected their purpose.

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

SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

A dispatch to the Associated Press entitled: "From the Battle Field," dated Washington, Sept. 5, states (from newspapers and private sources) that it is believed the rebels have crossed in some force this side of Point of Rocks, and subsequently, for the most part, recrossed into Virginia. They have thrown shells at canal boats; they did not hit the boats, consequently no damage was done. A man who says he swam the river, says that Jackson had got to Leesburg with his troops and was going towards Harper's Ferry, and Longstreet was marching in the same direction. The rebels were well supplied with artillery. Union men were escaping, rebels were arresting such of them as they could catch; rebel flags were displayed in token of joy at the arrival of the rebel armies.

By the Fulton, from New Orleans, Aug. 28, we learn that our troops left Baton Rouge some days before, leaving the gunboats to hold the place. The town was not burnt, only fifteen small wooden buildings having been destroyed to clear the space before the fortifications. All was quiet at New Orleans, but an attack was expected on Carrollton, a small village near the city. Wilson's Zouaves were expected at New Orleans, a fact which seemed greatly to disturb the rebels, who seem to have a special antipathy to this particular corps.

Our Washington dispatches state that the proposed inquiry by court-martial into the causes of the late reverses will not be made. Gen. McDowell has a furlough of fifteen days and has gone to West Point; Gen. Reno commands McDowell's men. The intimations now that our army will soon take the aggressive, and drive the enemy not only out of Maryland but out of Richmond also. Acquia Creek has been evacuated by our troops.

A dispatch to *The Times* says that at an interview between Gens. Sigel, Milroy, Sheurz, and Capt. Rosly, Gen. Sigel stated that he was going to Washington to tell the President that in his (Sigel's) opinion Gen. McDowell was a traitor, and he could not serve under him longer. The impression was that Sigel would resign altogether unless he should be given an independent command.

It is said that the rebel Col. Flournoy occupies Centreville, with a regiment of cavalry. Their pickets come within twelve miles of Alexandria. All the Union officers taken by the rebels have been sent to Richmond, except a few badly wounded, who were released and forwarded to Washingington. The last of our wounded have reached Alexandria.

The United States Navy is now, or very soon will be, composed of more than 320 vessels of war, of which a large proportion are iron clad gunboats. So far as the Ohio and Mississippi are concerned, there are about 25 gunboats ready for service in those rivers.

Major Gen. Pope has at his own request been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and has been assigned to the command of the Department of the North-West. This is communicated by an authorized dispatch.

Col. Evans of Colorado denies the stories of the discontent and disloyalty of the people of that Territory, averring that they are quite as faithful as the people of any loyal State.

Brig.-Gen. White reports to Gen. Wool that he defeated a force of 400 rebels at or near Martinsburg, taking 50 prisoners. The Union loss was two killed and ten wounded.

MONDAY, Sept. 8.

About the war in the South-west we have this: A Louisville dispatch of friday says, all is quiet along the Ohio; Louisville is safe for the present; a man from Shelbyville says, the rebels left that place that day and were marching toward Frankfort. There is a story in Cincinnati that Stevenson, Ala., had been attacked by the rebels but were repulsed; Athens had been burned by the Union troops; Gen. Bragg was marching upon Nashville from Chattanooga. There was a Georgia regiment at a point ten miles north of Cynthiana. The small village of Spencer, in Western Virginia, the county seat of Roane County, about 25 miles east of the Ohio River, had surrendered to the rebels, and Col. Rathbone's Union command were taken prisoners. On Wednesday evening the rebels crossed the Ohio and came to Racine, where they killed one man, wounded two, and stole a lot of horses, immediately returning to the Virginia side of the river. Other reports have it that the rebels were going down both sides of the Ohio. All able bodied citizens are ordered out to repel the invaders. All manner of wild rumors were afloat at Cincinnati; preparations for defense were such as to inspire confidence. The rebels appear to be very strong in the Kanawha Valley, and are trying to cut off our troops. The rebels had burnt three bridges on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, about sixty miles east of the former place. There is a report that our small force at Salt River Bridge, near Sheppardsville, had been attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry and artillery. Col. Shackleford had a spirited fight with the rebels at Morganfields, a week ago, doing them considerable damage. Cincinnati was quiet yesterday; some of the restrictions on business have been removed.

The correspondence of the Associated Press, which is under the supervision of the Government, tells us that the rebels have taken possession of Frederick City, Maryland; that they have declared protection for private property, appointed a provost guard, and are buying provisions with United States Treasury Notes. The bridge over the Monocacy had been seized, the telegraph wires cut, and people who differed in political sentiment from our Southern brethern were going to Pennsylvania. We have from a special correspondent the opinion, founded upon statements of persons from the neighborhood, that the condition of affairs on the Potomac is safe, and he (the correspondent) discredits the rumors of Jackson's invasion of Maryland. He says the greatest confidence and cheer prevail in Washington, and that a day or two will demonstrate that all goes on well.

THE loss of the magnificent new steam sloop-of war Adirondack, off Abaco, will be regretted by all. A full history of this new vessel, and an account of her great service, are given. It is a remarkable fact that, unlike most of our war vessels, she did a great deal in a very short space of time, having gone into commission, under sealed orders, on the 9th of June last, from New York harbor.

All rebel prisoners now on parole near Washington are to report at once to Gen. Wadsworth, it is supposed for the purpose of exchange.