The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

THE WAR.

THE movement of the Army of the Potomac creates a feeling of surprise among the people, but people are apt to be astonished at what they do not understand. The necessity for such a movement has been pointed out again and again in these columns. There are two roads to Richmond open to the Army of the Potomac, and it only remained for the commanding general to say by which route the enemy could be most successfully operated against, and McClellan would seem to have determined in this matter to "keep to the right, as the law directs." It is now that our armies seem to operate as if directed by one able mind—there is a harmony of movement evident, as well as a masterly effort to move upon a certain point and concentrate in force for a combined attack upon the rebel capital, which is really a beleaguered city, and more in danger of capture than ever before. With the Army of Virginia across the Rapidan, and the Army of the Potomac again within sight of Richmond, strongly reinforced, smarting under temporary reverses, and burning for victory, the rebels will find that their conscript army of thousands will not save them, their capital, or pseudo Government.

THE return of Col. Michael Corcoran will mark an important epoch in the history of the great American Rebellion. He is now in Washington among his friends, and will soon be with his Irish compatriots on the field of battle. A fitting and most beautiful compliment was paid him on his coming to Washington. Col. Maggi's Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers—one of the new regiments—arrived in the capital city yesterday afternoon, and in passing through was halted opposite the gallant Colonel's quarters, and, after giving him nine cheers and a tiger, called lustily for his appearance. The Colonel promptly arose from the supper table, and in a few brief but appropriate remarks addressed the enthusiastic troops. From his speech we have an inkling of the great fires of patriotism and salutary inceptive vengeance that are burning briskly in the Irish chieftain's breast. He spoke not of words, arguments, or speeches, but of action, immediate, decisive, overwhelming. Like a true soldier, patriot, and leader, he says he is ready to seize either the sword or musket, whichever it might fall to his lot to hold, and march to the field to crush the traitors into submission, or exterminate them *in toto*. The language is worthy of the hero. Colonel Corcoran will probably pass through this city on Tuesday or Wednesday, and will, no doubt, address the people in front of the Continental Hotel.

THE NEWS.

THE news from Europe by the Anglo-Saxon covers dates to the 7th instant, and is important. Another Congress of the crowned heads of Europe is soon expected to meet at Cologne. Garibaldi is moving, and has a command of about one regiment poorly armed. The war between the Turks and Montenegrins continues. It is rumored that Prince Murat is the intended monarch for Mexico.

Two letters from our special correspondent at Fortress Monroe, give the history of the recent events transpiring at that important point.

WE give to-day the last great speech of George Francis Train in London, before the Brotherhood of St. Patrick. It is more powerful and effective than any previous effort of this remarkable man. He seems to be indefatigable, inexhaustible, and altogether irrepressible.

GEN. MCCALL is now in Washington, and is recovering his health rapidly. We publish a letter to-day, giving an account of his treatment while among the rebels. Gen. McCall is in favor of carrying on the war against the rebels to extermination, as there are now no hopes of any reconstruction in a friendly way, or by a lenient procedure.

THAT was a spirited War meeting held at Newtown, Bucks county, on Saturday last. The people of that patriotic vicinage were out in their strength, and were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Col. John W. Forney and Hon. W. D. Kelley, of this city, and patriotic resolutions passed.

ON Saturday last a train of cars, containing upwards of one hundred prisoners and a small number of our own wounded in the recent battle at Slaughter's Mountain, arrived at Washington, from Culpeper, under charge of a detachment of the 20th Pennsylvania Regiment, now acting as provost guard to Gen. Banks' corps. The prisoners were sent to the Old Capitol, and the wounded soldiers were conveyed to the Armory hospital.

WE have a report that General Burnside's corps d'armée has arrived at Culpeper. This augmentation of Pope's strength will render the Army of Virginia invincible.

GENERAL HALLECK has written a congratulatory letter to General Pope, and through him to his brave troops, for their gallant behavior at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain.

THE most moderate calculation of the present Ohio crops makes it at least 30,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 more than was raised last year. Of this quantity there will be a surplus beyond the State demand of some 17,000,000 bushels.

THE St. Louis *News* of the 11th inst., speaking of the scarcity of laborers in the city and vicinity, says the contractors who are building the new gunboats at Carondolet, are offering $2.50 per day for workmen, and cannot procure as many as they require, even at that price.

Another Address from Mr. Hughes.

The chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has opened the campaign by giving us reading matter enough for an ordinary season. How his followers manage to survive the summer months under such an infliction is a source of anxiety and wonder. We had a long address a few days ago, which was only a reprint of weary extracts from Congressional speeches. Now we have another long address, on the propriety of holding a celebration of the coming anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The basis of this address is a resolution which was adopted by the State Central Committee. "Resolved," says the resolution, "that the chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic standing committees of the several counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, at such places as shall be designated by the said standing committees respectively, on the 17th of September next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States." Such a resolution would explain itself, but Mr. HUGHES hastens to improve the occasion by elaborately exhorting all true Democrats, and expounding true Democratic principles.

We, of course, have all the old arguments. It would be impossible, even for the ingenuity of Mr. HUGHES, to vary the song. According to his reasoning, "the Constitution and Union is now assailed throughout the whole land, by Secessionists in the South and by Abolitionists in the North." The comparison betwixt the Secessionists and the Abolitionists will show the true meaning of Mr. HUGHES. "The integrity and existence of our constitutional Government." This is mildly remonstrative. It shows that the author is disposed to be kind, considerate, and desirous of giving no offence; it may be even considered complimentary, for it states JEFFERSON DAVIS' case in very much the same words that JEFFERSON DAVIS himself would use. There is no allusion to a rebellion or treason; no calling of harsh names, as plain and loyal people are often provoked into doing. In Mr. HUGHES' case it might be personal, and therefore unpleasant; so he scrupulously avoids anything that might hurt the feelings of relatives and friends. When he approaches the Abolitionists we see how he loses his temper. He drops the creamy phrase of compliment and remonstrance, and becomes venomous and rhetorical. "The latter," he says, alluding to the Abolitionists, "by equally direct efforts, but from under the cloak of recently-declared friendship and patriotism, are seeking to thrust their traitorous stilettos into the heart of the nation." These are fearful words; let us see how justly they are applied. The Secessionists have murdered our brothers and kinsmen—they have outraged the honor of our flag—they have thrown old men into dungeons—they have armed and equipped immense armies for no other purpose than the destruction of the Union—they have violated every rule of warfare by constant acts of cruelty to our prisoners—they murdered Union men in Eastern Tennessee, and massacred Union generals when sick and helpless—they have recognized piracy in their privateering, and legalized robbery and bandit warfare in protecting the guerillas—and yet, with all this accumulation of crime, horror, and barbarity, the harshest phrase this model Democrat and profic writer can use is that they are engaged in a "bold and organized movement." What have the Abolitionists done to excite his harsh and unmeaning invective? We use the word with all the extensive application given to it by Mr. HUGHES. Has any Abolitionist attempted to dishonor this Government or murder its citizens? Has any Abolitionist organized an army, or conspired against the Government, or burned houses, or committed men to loathsome prisons? The men whom Mr. HUGHES calls Abolitionists are the true and loyal men of the North—the men who are sacrificing everything that this nation may be triumphant—such men as Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD, Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. WILMOT, Gen. BANKS and Gen. SIGEL, Col. CORCORAN and Col. WILCOX, Mr. COCHRAN and Mr. ROSS. They have been guilty of no crime, and have done nothing incompatible with their duty as citizens.

We are not misrepresenting Mr. HUGHES or misstating his case. We dismiss his invidious comparison and return to his address. Were he sincere in his own loyalty, what a glorious opportunity he has for making that sincerity manifest! And yet there is no word of sympathy with our cause—not a word of comfort for the suffering soldier in the field—not a single sentence to cheer the patriotic citizen can respond. We have an ironical sneer at the President, carping quotations from the Constitution, cold appeals for its preservation, threatened riots and an invocation to mob law. What can be the meaning of such sentences as these?—"Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen." "Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce a collision of forces." "To surrender our constitutional rights would be to degrade our manhood." "No such surrender will ever be made." "We will [illegible] our honor and these rights to avert such collision." "We shall have the help of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and avoiding such collision." "Upon the heads of our aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil." Does Mr. HUGHES mean to intimidate the loyal people of the North into permitting treason to be uttered in their midst? Are we to have him and his treasonable myrmidons assembling on the seventeenth of September with pikes in their hands, to "visit upon the heads of their aggressors the consequences of evil," or, in other words, to sing praises to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and punish those who interrupt the chorus! What other necessity for this invocation to arms and anarchy? Mr. HUGHES knows very well that there is no desire to interfere with him or any citizen who sustains the Government and denounces treason. These cowardly appeals, therefore, are insulting to our people and disgraceful to our writer. It shows the foregone determination to do evil, the consciousness of guilt, and the dread of its consequences:

"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

And this is the Democracy we are called upon to worship? This is the proud Democracy of former days, the triumphant Democracy of a hundred hard-fought contests—the Democracy that never abandoned a principle, or permitted dishonor to the country. Timid, shrinking, cowardly, and base—wedded to treason, and poisoned by the union, we see it to-day a melancholy spectacle of what the desertion of principle and the toleration of national dishonor will produce. We see it on its knees beseeching the officers of the law to protect it from the indignation of the loyal community, and threatening with impotent rage all who dissent from the treason it represents and defends. The people, however, have doomed it to infamy and destruction, and the dreary essays of Mr. HUGHES will only hasten its end.

Corcoran and Wilcox.

Colonel MICHAEL CORCORAN returns to us from the South. Enlisted in our cause when the feelings of many of our great men, from whom we had a right to expect better things, were doubtful and unsettled, this young adopted citizen of our great Republic, feeling that he owed her the debt of gratitude which every patriot acknowledged, summoned together and hastily filled up the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Irish volunteers, and went with it to Washington—to Virginia—to Bull Run, and upon that field boggy with the cobwebs of treason and treachery, fought it until it was cut to pieces, and he, with many of his brave officers and men, was taken a prisoner, seemingly with an eye single to the performance of his duty as a soldier. Entering Richmond, he bore the taunts of a haughty, ill-bred, petulent people, puffed up enormously mocked first as an American and then as an Irishman and "hireling" of a party and Administration with whom, as a Democrat, he should have had no sympathy. Again, drawn as a hostage, he was thrown into a vile, filthy dungeon—the remainder of his career is known. Col. CORCORAN comes from the South as an apostle of loyalty; his words should be weighed with reverence. A Democrat, subjected to torture for months, he wavered not in his devotion to the flag and the country of his adoption. Over the blue azure of that banner, he saw sweet shades of green flit in the sunlight; intertwined among the stars, his fancy painted a beautiful twig of his own shamrock; nothing was wanting—the harp of Erin was in his soul, and he saw Ireland's hope in the cause for which he was fighting.

The very fact that Colonel CORCORAN returns from the South burning for a vigorous prosecution of the war even to extermination, proves the cruelty of the rebels, the fallacy of their cause, and their determination to destroy the Union if possible, should arouse an avenging spirit in every Irishman—in every Northern man, every man, in fact, who has a manly hail—to rally to the defence of the Union, determined never to lay down the musket until the South shall succumb and beg for peace in appeasement of the wrath of a great people; and how should it crush into hateful oblivion those few cowardly miscreants here at home among us, who, crying peace when there is no peace, would seek to sap the roots of the Governmental tree while enjoying its refreshing shade!

Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, who has just been released by the rebels, after over a year's confinement, arrived in company with Col. CORCORAN. Although not as well known as the latter officer, he is extremely popular in his own State, and is deserving of as much consideration from the public as a patriot and a soldier. He commanded the 1st Michigan Regiment in the three-months campaign, and was among the first to cross the Long Bridge and occupy Alexandria at the commencement of the war. He gained the highest confidence of his superiors, and was at once appointed military governor of Alexandria, which office he filled with ability, justice, and impartiality. General HEINTZELMAN, in the battle of Bull Run, composed of his own, the Fire Zouaves, and other regiments, and fought them well, until he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. But for this misfortune, and he continued in the service, he would undoubtedly have, by this time, ranked among our first military commanders. A polished gentleman and an able military man, he was highly esteemed by his officers and soldiers, and all with whom he came in contact; and, as a man of energy, activity, thorough military education, and a laudable ambition to rise to a position among the first of his country's defenders, we hope to see his worth recognized, and his name a more familiar one throughout the nation.

Letter from Gen. McCall—His Treatment by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the Press:

I observe in your paper of this date a notice of the return of prisoners of war from Richmond, and I am surprised to see it there stated that Gen. McCall had said he had written several times to General Winder, on the subject of his treatment by the Confederate Government, and that no notice had been taken of his letters. Permit me to say that your reporter labors under an entire misapprehension, for notwithstanding that I did consider the treatment which General Reynolds and myself received as a gross indignity offered to the rank we held, and would in all respects have preferred solitary confinement in a *clean* cell, yet I made no remonstrance or complaint, nor would I have condescended to write to General Winder on the subject.

I did write, through General Winder to the Secretary of War, strongly urging that our brave comrades, both officers and men, who had been wounded and captured on the battle-field, might be sent home on parole, and my request met with a favorable response, and orders were at once given to make arrangements to effect this. This may have led to the misapprehension of your reporter with respect to my writing to General Winder. I made no representation whatever with regard to my own treatment, although I did consider it disgraceful in the extreme to the Confederate officials.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. MCCALL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1862.

It is characteristic of Mr. Lincoln that he always takes the practical view of a case. A pretty landscape to him would be so many acres of corn, so many bushels to the acre, and so much revenue accruing therefrom at the present state of the market. I am not aware that he has any poetry in his existence, nor do I find any evidence of a poetical temper. Such a thing has not manifested itself during his Presidential career. We should be glad that such is the case. However beautiful the sunset, it is of more importance whether it will rain or shine in the morning. The Presidential chair is not for an afternoon nap or pleasant day-dream. The management of the ship of State requires so much care, address, caution, and common sense, that we neither seek nor ask for the joyous and genial master. We want the skill to read the tempest, the nerve to snap the halliards at the proper time and send the mast careering into the tumbling sea. President Lincoln has proved himself to be a man of this mould, and we have no better impression of the man as a statesman and a patriot than his speech on the question of colonization.

The negro may well say that under President Lincoln he has had his first hearing in the White House. Other Presidents have bought and sold him, and driven him from the territories, and closed their eyes to the nefarious system under which he was captured in Africa and dragged over the ocean in chains. But President Lincoln has listened to his story and given him counsel and advice. It may not be what his most ostentatious friends would like to hear. We shall certainly be told of the hardship that would drive a man from the country of his birth, his family, and his friendships; and I have heard sober men ask why it is that the negro, after tilling the soil for two centuries, should not be permitted to occupy it now. In all these things there is a certain degree of justice, but we may as well dismiss sentiment and consider the matter plainly. Our people do not like the negro. He is not a congenial companion, nor an acceptable fellow-citizen. There must forever be an antagonism of race. The blue-eyed Saxon, with his fair hair, projecting chin, and overhanging forehead, his pride of country, ancestry, religion, and literature, must always be an exclusive and despotic race. He eats his own corn and the corn of his neighbor. Justice is nothing to expediency. Instinct governs conscience—passion controls principle. There can be nothing like an equality of race where the blue-veined Saxon exists. The tawny East Indians are crouching at his feet—the Chinaman cowers in dismay—the Indian proudly and submissively moves on to oblivion and the setting sun, while the negro tills his fields, grows his cotton, digs his entrenchments, and gathers his food and raiment.

Mr. Lincoln says: "The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best, when free, but on this broad continent not a man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you." This may have been unpleasant to the intelligent colored men who stood in the Presidential mansion, but no man living denies its truth. In Massachusetts you will find the negro under the same social stigma that rests upon him in Louisiana. Indeed, I have heard competent men say that the free negro is treated better in New Orleans than Boston. You may remember the bitter lament of Mrs. Stowe in her ephemeral and long-neglected "Uncle Tom," that in New England she had known of liberal and educated people who would not rent a house that had been tenanted by a negro. Take the negro question in his present aspect—the enlisting and arming of slaves. The friends of this measure admit Mr. Lincoln's argument in every argument they make. Put a spade in the negro's hand, it is said—put a musket in his hand, say others—no one has yet been heard to say give him a sword, and twine around him a sash and put straps upon his shoulders. The New York World in his youthful appearance, looking scarcely five and twenty. He is a little over six feet in height, but unusually thin and narrow across the shoulders. His features are small and well chiselled, but rather lank. This may partly be caused by his late hard fare as a prisoner, but he announces himself as having always been naturally thin. His hair is light, and his eyes blue. He is evidently a whole-souled fellow, and does honor to the Green Isle of his nativity.

The sick and wounded of the Union prisoners are now said to have left Richmond, but there remain, both there, at Salisbury and other points, yet nearly 5,000 prisoners from our army, whom Gen. Thomas is making rapid preparations to exchange; there still being many rebel prisoners in our hands.

Col. Corcoran states that felon's cells are being prepared for our Gen. Prince and the officers lately taken from Pope's army, and their treatment will be rigorous, until a modification of Pope's army orders takes place. The quarters they at present occupy, were described in my letter of 15th inst. from this point.

It is the general impression of the officers from the army of the Potomac who arrived from Richmond last week that their unwarrantable and unaccounted for detention of several days was owing to the purpose of the rebel Government to treat them as hostages, in case no officers were taken from the army of General Pope. As a quantity were, however, obtained last Saturday with General Prince, they liberated them on Tuesday.

The Army of the Potomac has entirely left Harrison's Landing. Not a soul remains to-day.

N.

From Kentucky.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN—JAMES P. ROBINSON GOVERNOR, DE FACTO.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—By an amicable arrangement, John F. Fisk has resigned the Speakership of the Senate; James F. Robinson was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Beriah Magoffin having resigned as Governor, James F. Robinson has become Governor *de facto*, for the unexpired term; Matthew Johnson, of Lexington, has been elected Secretary of State. John B. Temple, President of the Military Board, has resigned, and the duties thereof now devolve on Robinson, as Acting Governor. Robinson and Johnson are able and staunch Union men.

The Guerilla War in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 16.—A construction train left this morning to repair the tunnel at Gallatin. The hands were captured by the guerillas near Gallatin. The engineer escaped with the locomotive. It is rumored that several Union houses have been burned at Gallatin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1862.

Arrival of Colonel Corcoran.

Colonels CORCORAN and WILCOX, Lieutenant Colonel BOWMAN, and Major VOGDES, arrived here this morning in the steamer Henry Burden, accompanied by Adjutant General THOMAS. This afternoon, while Colonel CORCORAN and his friends were at dinner, a regiment marched to, and halted at, his quarters.

The band having played an air of welcome, cheers were given, and also calls for his appearance, both by the military and the large crowd of civilians. Col. CORCORAN, in response, expressed an ardent wish that the wicked rebellion should speedily be crushed. New York and Pennsylvania, and, in fact, all the States, must vie with each other to put down the traitors. As for himself, he was ready to seize in his hand either the sword or the musket, and prepared at once to take any position to serve his country.

He would not indulge in lengthy remarks at this time. He simply appeared to bow his acknowledgments, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens. He thanked the officers and men before him for this kindly greeting. Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear three cheers, excepting the cheers which he heard when a prisoner, at the Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 4th of July last.

The Colonel of the regiment briefly and appropriately responded, when the military resumed their march, and Col. CORCORAN retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers first named, to-morrow evening. The Hon. ALFRED ELY is now in Washington, on official business. Being the old friend and fellow prisoner of Col. CORCORAN and the other officers, has been selected to make the welcome speech. Cols. CORCORAN and WILCOX will respond to Mr. ELY.

Senators HARRIS, of New York; CHANDLER, of Michigan, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, now here, are expected to speak in welcome of the distinguished prisoners. The old 69th New York Regiment, formerly under the command of Colonel CORCORAN, is ordered to Washington to be present at the reception. This afternoon and evening the room of Colonel CORCORAN was crowded with friends.

Capture of the British Steamer Colombia.

The Navy Department has received some particulars of the capture of the steamer Columbia by the gunboat Santiago de Cuba. She was taken about seventy-five miles from Abaco, after a chase of six hours. She had left Nassau the day previous, ostensibly bound to St. John. She was under British colors, but had no register whatever. She is loaded with munitions of war, cannon, rifles, powder, shell, cartridges, army blankets, and iron plates. She is a new and fast propeller, of iron, is provided with ports, and was probably intended for a rebel gunboat. This is her first attempt at running the blockade, and she had on board Charleston, Savannah, and Bahama pilots.

Arrest of the Traitor Olds.

Information was received to-day that EDSON B. OLDS, of Ohio, has been arrested for discouraging enlistments, and other treasonable practices.

He is confined in Fort Lafayette.

[OLDS is the politician who made a speech recently in Ohio, advising the Democrats to stay at home in order to control the elections, and who saw, in a vision, blood at the ballot-box at the fall elections.]

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The exchange of prisoners is still progressing at Aiken's Landing, through Adjutant General THOMAS. It is now confined to officers.

Washington has resumed its former military liveliness, by the arrival and departure of troops.

Prisoners at the Old Capitol Prison.

There are about four hundred prisoners, military and State, confined in the Old Capitol prison. One hundred and ten were taken in the recent battle at Cedar Mountain. Directions have been received to prepare for the reception of two hundred more, taken in the same engagement, who will probably reach Washington during the next twenty-four hours.

General McCall on the War.

General MCCALL returns from Richmond with different ideas of the war. He says that our motto should be "instant submission on the part of the rebels, or their extermination." The General is at the War Department to-day.

Senators DIXON and HARRIS have arrived here.

The appointments of tax collectors and assessors for the State of New York are not determined on.

The Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a form of book to be kept by distillers and brewers, which will be furnished to parties interested on application.

The New Navy Yard.

The meeting of the board to examine the sites for a new navy yard has been postponed to the 26th inst., when the board will assemble at New London.

The Bucktail Brigade.

The publication of the remarks accompanying the correspondence of General BUCKINGHAM and Major VINCENT, of the War Department, relating to the Bucktail Brigade now being raised in Pennsylvania, and nearly completed, does injustice, it is believed, to a gallant officer, as the following note from Colonel PULESTON indicates, and from which it will be seen that all conflict respecting the authority for the brigade is effectually set at rest:

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A VOLUNTEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, '62.

MAJOR:—There is no occasion for doubt or misunderstanding in relation to the Bucktail Brigade. Authority from the Secretary of War to raise an independent command was not solicited, and such authority has not, to my knowledge, been claimed. The Secretary gave the assurance that the Bucktail regiments, if raised by authority of the Governor, would be accepted and kept together as one brigade. This assurance was based upon the request of Adjutant General Russell, made through me. As there is nothing stated or implied in General Buckingham's note to conflict with either the assurance of the Secretary of War or the authority given you by the Governor, there can be no difficulty or misunderstanding about the matter, especially as you have also the authority of the Superintendent of recruiting service in Pennsylvania, to whom you were ordered by General McClellan to report. Respectfully yours,

PULESTON,
Military Agent of Pennsylvania.

General Pope's Order Requiring His Troops to be Subsisted on the Rebels Slightly Modified.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
NEAR CEDAR MOUNTAIN, August 14, 1862.

The Major General commanding discovers, with great dissatisfaction, that General Order No. 5, requiring that the troops of this command be subsisted on the country in which their operations are conducted, has either been entirely misinterpreted or grossly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of the command. It is hereby distinctly understood that neither officer nor soldier has any right whatever, under the provisions of that order, to enter the house, molest the person, or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, provisions, forage, and such other articles as may be required, will be taken possession of and used; but every seizure must be made only by the order of the commanding officer of the troops there present, and by the officer of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen will be severely punished. Such acts of pillage and outrage are disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any officer whatsoever. The perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember, and any officer or soldier absent from the limits of his camp, found in any house whatever, without a written pass from his division or brigade commander, will be considered a pillager, and treated accordingly.

Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under the charge of commissioned officers, which shall cover the whole country for twenty miles around their camps at least once a day, and at different hours, to bring into their respective command all persons absent without proper authority, or who are engaged in any interruption of citizens living in the country; and commanding officers of regiments or smaller separate commands will be held responsible that neither officers nor men shall be absent from camp without proper authority. By command of

Major General POPE.

R. O. SELFRIDGE, A. A. G.

General Halleck to General Pope—Congratulation to Himself and Command.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 14—To *Major Gen. Pope*:—Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. Banks and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers. Your troops have covered themselves with glory; and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-chief.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Spy within General McClellan's Lines.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 15.—A rebel spy was captured the day before yesterday, while prowling about within the lines of General McClellan's pickets. He was brought down to Harrison's Landing on horseback, with his eyes bandaged, and sent down to the Rip Raps.

The Army of the Potomac have all been thoroughly examined, to a man, by the physicians, and all not capable for immediate service have been sent down the river in transports, and are to be sent to some suitable point or points to recruit their health. The transports Columbia, Elm City, Commodore, and Star of Maine, have arrived here loaded with invalids.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17.—The news from Kentucky creates the most intense excitement here. Troops are being rushed forward with all possible speed. Governor Morton has induced Major General Lew Wallace and General Dumont, who are here on leave of absence, to take command, temporarily, of the new regiments. General T. A. Morris, General J. J. Reynolds, and General Love, also take the field. The energy of the Executive Department is being put forward to save Kentucky from invasion.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The hospital steamer Daniel Webster arrived to-day from Harrison's Landing with one hundred and twenty-nine sick soldiers. Four deaths occurred on the passage, viz: Robert Sprin, of Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania; Constantine Olger, Co. G, 67th Ohio; Jacob Stark, Co. I, 34 New Jersey; and Samuel Thomas, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania. The following-named Pennsylvanians are among the sick:

O. McGovern, D, 6th.	Stephen Lewars, 42d.
L. O. Jeffers, B, 83d.	Sergt. J. Bowman, 3d.
Lewis S. Coxins, B, 83d.	Sergt. J. Miller, 6th.
John E. Saxton, A, 22d.	James Kearney, 51st.
John Marcess, A, 23d.	A. E. Resler, 4th.
R. A. Davenport, A, 23d.	Judson C. Blanchard, 83d.
Wm. J. Willis, A, 23d.	John Connelly, 6th.
F. A. Sherman, K, 26th.	Thomas Short, 3d Cavalry.
D. S. Agnew, E, 23d.	Jos. A. Benton, 49th.
Corp. W. Patterson, A, 23d.	W. C. Rumford, 8th Cav.
Robert Slaven, C, 1st.	Abraham Haynes, 8th Cav.
Morris Nelson, E, 62d.	J. McIntosh, 8th Cav.
C. A. Penner, D, 62d.	J. H. Taylor, 8th Cavalry.
Thomas McQuillen, E, 5th.	Hiram Artors, 33d.
Gotlieb Brice F, 102d.	Levi Beanford, 83d.
Corp. John Leonard, K, 1st.	Philip McGuire, 93d.
Thomas P. Barnes, H, 8th.	J. D. Williams, 51st.
Samuel Wyman, C, 62d.	Jonas Hilpert, 83d.
Oliver Bennett, 14th.	Ira Bowen, 83d.
Israel Cunningham, 1st.	H. F. Forbes, 11th.
Thomas N. Clark, 83d.	Cornelius McNeelis, 62d.
Jansman Belsher, 8th Cav.	Frederick Stein, 62d.
Henry Barnes, 52d.	Elias Davis, 62d.

Additional Exchange of Prisoners—Col. Corcoran Released.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore,
August 16, 1862.

Col. Corcoran, Lieut. Col. Wilcox, Col. Bowman, and Major Vogdes arrived here to-day, at twelve o'clock, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas, in his flag of truce boat, the Henry Burden. They proceed to Washington to-night. The steamboat Star sails to-morrow morning, under a flag of truce, to Aiken's Landing, to procure the 150 remaining officers who arrived with Col. Corcoran, from Salisbury.

Colonel Murphy is reported in good health, and 500 privates yet remaining in Salisbury who were to have left there for Richmond last Wednesday.

NEWS FROM CULPEPER.

BRIDGE OVER THE RAPIDAN.

SEIZURE OF FLOUR.

REBELS REINFORCED.

GENERAL BANKS RECOVERING.

CULPEPER, August 17.—Major Fifield, the officer having charge of railway affairs at this post, yesterday went with a construction train as far as the Rapidan station, but it being announced to him that a considerable force of the enemy were within gunshot of the river, on the other side, it was deemed injudicious to commence operations upon the bridge until our forces under General Pope, who were then on the march, should reach the river, to cover our workmen.

Major Fifield was notified that a short distance from the road was stored a considerable quantity of flour. He, with a sufficient force, proceeded thither, and secured over one hundred bags of flour, marked "Confederate States," probably amounting to twelve thousand pounds.

Contrabands from Gordonsville report the continuous arrival of troop trains there from Richmond. Heavy bodies have been sent out on the right and left of our centre, to protect it against any flank movement by the enemy.

We now occupy the line of the Rapidan, from Raccoon ford on the west to Cave's ford on the left, with pickets and scouting parties beyond these points.

Culpeper is now comparatively relieved from the wounded, excepting such cases where death would ensue from immediate removal.

Several amputations were performed yesterday upon the rebel wounded, who were found and collected this side of the Rapidan.

General Banks is fast recovering from his injuries. Yesterday he was able to walk about with the aid of a cane.

Gen. Sigel, who occupies the advance near Rapidan river, reports that the rebels made, yesterday morning, an attempt or feint to cross the river, but he drove them back.

All was quiet at the latest advices.

Later from Culpeper Court-House—A General Advance to Rapidan River.

CULPEPER C. H., August 17—1 o'clock P. M.—A general advance towards the Rapidan river commenced this morning. If the rebels intend to dispute our passage to Orange Court house, they will probably endeavor to drive us back.

No intelligence of any fight has reached here up to this hour.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ATTACK ON A REBEL CAMP.

Our Loss Slight—The Enemy's Unknown.

KANSAS CITY, August 16.—On Thursday morning Col. Penick, with a detachment of men, attacked a rebel camp just south of here. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded.

Two rebels, who had been hauling supplies for the rebels for a week or two, had stated the day before to Col. Penick that there was no camp in the neighborhood. They were taken prisoners with arms in their hands, and having Col. Penick's protection papers on their persons. They were immediately hung.

The Truth from Cumberland Gap.

A DECIDED REBEL REPULSE.

Our Whole Loss 79—The Rebel Loss Admitted to be 250.

WE TAKE 213 WAGONS AND 70 HORSES.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Captain J. A. Terry, division quartermaster, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th, at noon, reports that DeCourcey's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on the 9th, at Tazewell, Tennessee, and that Colonel Cochran, of the 14th Kentucky Regiment, whipped four rebel regiments. Cochran held his fire until the enemy were within one hundred and fifty yards, and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was eight killed and fifteen wounded, and fifty-seven of the 16th taken prisoners. We took a rebel lieutenant colonel prisoner, whom we exchanged for the fifty-seven prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the foregoing. All the reports of the cutting to pieces of Gen. Carter's and Col. Byrd's forces by the rebels are utterly false.

Gen. Morgan has thanked DeCoursey and Cochran for their gallantry.

The Knoxville papers give a list of 109 rebels killed at Tazewell.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrests for Discouraging Enlistments.

A FIGHT NEAR HELENA.

CAIRO, August 17.—Judge Joshua Allen, member of Congress from the Ninth district, has been arrested and brought here, on the charge of discouraging enlistments. Judge Buffum, of Marion county, was also arrested on a similar charge.

The *Memphis Bulletin*, of the 14th inst., says that Purdy and Jeff Thompson's men surprised a company of the 3d Wisconsin, 11 miles east of Helena on the 11th. Our forces soon rallied and poured such a destructive fire on the enemy that they retired in disorder. Several of them were taken prisoners.

Jeff Thompson sent a flag of truce to General Hovey, who occupies Oldtown, thirty miles below Helena, last week, demanding the surrender of all the negroes within our lines or prepare to fight. General Hovey dismissed the flag, and started in pursuit of the enemy with ten days' rations.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

POINDEXTER'S GANG SCATTERED.

Two or Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

GLASGOW, HOWARD CO., MO., August 15.—Colonel Guitar had a fight with Poindexter's guerillas, yesterday, on Muscle Fork, Charlton county, some five miles from this place, and the rebels were scattered in all directions. They passed through Roanoke last night. Not less than 200 or 300 were killed or wounded.

Col. Guitar's troops fought the rebels for 18 miles running, and would have captured Poindexter, but he destroyed a bridge on Muscle Fork and swam the Charlton at Buckle Hammer's Mills. A good many of the gang are getting home, and some have sent word to know on what terms they can stay at home. They have taken the oath, but having had enough of fighting they want to remain at home.

Capture of the English Steamer Columbia.

40 Armstrong Guns and several thousand Enfield Rifles taken.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Key West letters report the capture of the English steamer Columbia, with a cargo of forty Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, army blankets, and other articles intended for the rebels, by the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba. The Columbia is a new iron propeller, of 400 tons burden, and the cargo cost $200,000.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived from Harrison's Landing with 129 sick soldiers.

Particulars of the Capture.

KEY WEST, August 9.—The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, Commander D. B. Ridgley, arrived at this port on the 6th inst., from a cruise. She brings the agreeable news of having captured on the 3d inst., seventy-five miles north of Abaco, the English steamer Columbia, from Nassau, purporting to be bound to St. John, N. B.

She was first discovered on the morning of her capture by the dense smoke which is always made by burning bituminous coal. Chase was at once made by the Santiago de Cuba, and it was nothing before they had time to think of bringing the stranger above the horizon, when, to our pleasure even, she presented every appearance of being one of those they were after. The chase continued, the stranger doing her very best to get away; but it was of no avail, for a short time served to bring the Santiago alongside, when John Bull bore to. The prize proved to be the identical Columbia we were after, and on examination she was found to be loaded with arms and munitions of war. A portion of her cargo consisted of the following articles: One complete field battery, one dozen heavy Armstrong guns, powder, shot, shell, small arms, military equipments, &c., &c. In fact, she is a magazine.

No papers were found on board other than a clearance from Nassau for St. John, and her captain on being asked for what purpose such a cargo was being carried to St. John, replied, "The arms were to be used against the Esquimaux Indians."

The cargo of the Columbia is about the same as that of the Bermuda, lately captured by the United States steamer Rhode Island, and forms, no doubt, part of the shipments of the rebel Captain Hime. The Columbia is the second steamer captured by the Santiago de Cuba; the first being the notorious Ella Warley or Isabel. The Santiago is evidently a lucky craft, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Ridgley, her officers and crew, for effecting the capture of this vessel, for her cargo is no doubt s