New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters or letters relative to the paper should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

Among the Pines.

To THE TRIBUNE.—To enable our absent subscribers to obtain "Among the Pines" at a low rate, we will send
5 Copies for $2 (postpaid—$3 00 if by express).
10 Copies for $4 (postpaid—$6 00 if by express).
21 Copies for $8 (postpaid—$16 00 if by express).
Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau st., New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We begin to get a little light in regard to the recent movements of Gen. Pope's army. It is certain that up to Saturday morning there had been no fighting since the battle of Cedar Mountain. Small skirmishes had occurred, in which we lost a Colonel, and in one instance a considerable number of prisoners. The Rebel force in Gordonsville, including McClellan's incapacitated, and doubtless all that his army would be withdrawn, they moved their main strength rapidly to Gordonsville, and Stonewall Jackson pressed on with the advance, intending to use up Pope before his numbers became formidable. They received a disastrous check, however, at Cedar Mountain, and were obliged to retire and wait for more. "Those were hurried up; and about the same time McClellan's retreat became known; the Rebels were too weak in Richmond to annoy the Army of the Potomac, and they immediately undertook a rush upon Washington by way of the Rapidan. Gen. Pope's advance was there at that river, threatening the Rebels in order to protect McClellan's movement; Jackson was at Gordonsville, making all haste to accumulate the necessary strength. This he achieved on Sunday, and on Monday his main body was within a day's march of the Rapidan (doubtless quite sure of catching Pope before he could get support or retreat). Gen. Pope got news of the enemy's approach about noon on Monday, and in three hours had morning orders out and all his trains in motion. Before night on Tuesday he was across the Rappahannock, having in thirty-six hours moved his whole army and a train of five thousand wagons more than eighteen miles. Stonewall Jackson is accustomed to quick time, but this must have astonished him; at any rate, it spoiled his plan. Pope's army was beyond his reach; strongly posted on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and guarding the fords and passes with such strength that the Rebels dared not attempt to cross. Such are the main facts of the mysterious movement, so carefully kept from the public. The city has been full of idle and fanciful rumors of battle and disaster, and the people have been in most painful anxiety all the week. But now there seems to be no reasonable fear of disaster. That a great portion of Gen. McClellan's army has been added to the forces under Pope, McDowell, Banks, Sigel, and Burnside, is very certain; and it is equally certain that such a combination of strength will cause Jackson and Lee to think twice before they hazard an attack. Their golden moment has passed, thanks to the valor of Jackson and his men at Cedar Mountain, and the wide-awake cautiousness of Gen. Pope.

—Our dates from New-Orleans are to the 15th inst. It was supposed then that the Rebels would soon make another attack on Baton Rouge. The destruction of Donaldsonville was complete, only a few blackened walls being left. All the towns along the river have been notified that flags from their limits upon Union transports will subject them to immediate annihilation. Gen. Butler has confiscated all the property of John Sidell, the Rebel Envoy to France. Sidell is a native of Chittenango in New-York, and owns, or claims to own, 3,000 men, going to catch Gen. Buell. Gen. Moore, of Louisiana, was mobbed at Thibodeaux a few days ago, because of his cotton-burning orders; but for the protection of women he would have been killed. In consequence of finding another Rebel dead at Baton Rouge, men who had been permitted to retain firearms on promise of good behavior, Gen. Butler has ordered all arms in New-Orleans to be given up forthwith. The official account of the battle of Baton Rouge, with the returns of the killed and wounded, reach us by this arrival.

—The respective rank of our naval officers has been officially established since the war. There are now four active Rear-Admirals, and 8 retired; Commodores, 18 active 18 retired; Captains, 60 active, 22 retired, 10 reserved; Commanders, 91 active, 7 retired, 13 reserved; Lieutenants-Commanders, 144; Lieutenants, 93 active, 6 retired, 18 reserved.

—Gen. Boyle, Provost-Marshal of Louisville, has ordered that the large number of fugitive slaves from the Rebel States, now confined in jail, belonging to Rebel owners, be employed in repairing the Union defences. Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky are also being used for the same purpose.

—Gen. R. W. Johnson, with 500 Union soldiers, attacked 1,700 Rebels under Morgan near Gallatin, was defeated, and himself and 300 men taken prisoners. The dispatch making this statement does not say when it occurred. The South-Western news is getting more and more shaky.

—The Harrisburg editors, who were arrested for printing a humbling discouraging enlistments, have been released, having given their parole to do no disloyal act. They claim that they have done no intentional wrong.

—The 17th Maine, Col. Thomas A. Roberts; the 30th Massachusetts, Col. E. A. Wild; the 18th Connecticut, Col. W. A. Ely; and the 11th New-York, Col. Jesse Legonte, have passed through this city within the past two days.

—Secretary Seward, in a note to the British Charge d'Affaire, informs that gentleman that aliens who have declared their intentions are not subject to draft, none but actual citizens being subject to that process.

—A company of the 5th Indiana Regiment was captured near Reed River, Ky., by 500 guerrillas. Seven of our men were killed. The others were paroled. The Rebels lost 20 or 30 men.

—Jeff. Davis's Message, the first day's proceedings of the Rebel Congress, and other Richmond news, are printed on the third page of our morning issue. European letters will be found on the same page.

GENERAL NEWS.

—By the arrival of the steamship Ariel at this port yesterday we have dates from Panama to August 15. The conflict in Panama between the old State Government and the Provisional Governor has not yet been settled, peace propositions made by the former having been rejected. The splendid packet Lima on the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was lost on the 11th ult., having struck upon a reef off Lagarto Island. All her passengers were saved. From the last advices from the Amazon and its tributaries we learn that the Government has decided that after two years the Amazon and its tributaries shall be open to the commerce of the entire world. A motion is before the National Legislature to encourage the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and Rio Janeiro. The inauguration of the first steam ferry-boats which are to ply between Rio and Praya Grand, took place July 29.

—San Francisco dates to the 23d say that the inhabitants of Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are intensely excited in consequence of the removal of the Custom-House to Port Angelo, the new port created by Congress, and which is opposite to Victoria. They have petitioned Congress not to place the Custom-House records when the war-ship Shubrick threatened to fire a broadside on them in case of further demonstrations. In California, all further efforts to restore harmony were scattering in a desperate effort to control the next Legislature. Senator Latham is stumping the State. Gold begins to arrive at Los Angeles from the Colorado region north of Fort Yuma. There have been some serious fires in Mariposa County.

—By the arrival of the Kangaroo off Cape Race, we have one day later news from Europe. Another correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell has been published, but on what particular subject it is stated in the London Times not mentioned. Wanton attack of Mr. Roebuck on the character of the American people, though it dissents from his views about mediation. *The London Daily News*, on the other hand, characterizes the conduct of the renegade from Liberalism as the lowest depth of moral degradation. The *Journal of St. Petersburg* declares that the Russian Government desires a reconciliation, not a division, of the people of the United States. Many of the cotton-mills in Lancashire have stopped. The Tuscarora has been ordered away by the Customs officials from Queenstown.

—On Saturday afternoon a mutiny broke out among the soldiers belonging to the Canada Bounty Brigade, at their encampment, East New-York. One man was shot and a number seriously injured. As usual, was unto upon the Howard House by the mutineers, who subsequently fled to the woods in this city. The Police were called out, and succeeded in quelling the riot. A squad of U. S. Marines was put on guard, and order was restored, so that you saw the only cause of mutiny the night was a few broken windows in the Howard House, and a curious crowd of nearly 20,000 persons who had gone thither to see the battle-ground.

—Our telegraphic dispatches and Western exchanges furnish painful details of the outbreaks and atrocities of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, at and near the Sioux Agency on Minnesota River. The war has assumed dangerous proportions, and it is stated that more than 100 have lost their lives, there are before a sufficient force can be sent to reach the scene. The report that already 500 whites have been killed must be an exaggeration; it is incredible.

—Immediate steps must be taken to keep the devil from seizing Jackson. The disgraceful riot in Simon's brigade at East New-York was undoubtedly directly caused by liquor. On the same evening a fight occurred at Jersey City among the men of the 11th New-York, on their way South, in the course of which an officer was severely hurt. Liquor was the cause.

—The Hon. James M. Ashley of Toledo, Ohio, has been renominated for Congress by acclamation. He was elected last fall, in a 2,000 majority over Stedman, his Democratic opponent.

—Gen. Corcoran was complimented on Saturday evening by a formal banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The toasts and speeches usual on such occasions were responded to and proposed and delivered.

—The Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday consisted of about 2,000 persons. Their resolutions are of a kind that cannot fail to give aid and comfort to the Rebels.

—Richard Downey, residing at No. 319 Water street, murdered his wife last night. She died from the result of his treatment, at 10½ o'clock. He was arrested.

—A letter to the President by Lydia Maria Children printed on the second page of this morning's edition.

—The Ariel arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall, with over $1,000,000 in gold.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Stocks were better on Saturday, with a little irregularity in the Western roads. In Government securities there was a great firmness, the 1881 loan being 1 ⅛ per cent better, Registered, 109@110; Coupons, 1881, 110@110½. Cotton, Saturday at 16@16 3-16d.; also Demand, 20¼@20½. The only change in Breadstuffs was a decline of 1 cent in Western Canal. Chicago is selling at 90, with a slight improvement, and 1 @ 2 cent on the better state of army affairs, and, with sales of 100,000 bushel at 1 @1 ⅛ cent. The Rebel war in the afternoon the market was firm, without the slightest inclination. The foreign limit market is quiet, but steady, under the pressure of the Canada Bounty Brigade, and the Rebel Raid. Freights are decidedly firmer, and engagements are quiet in the case, the tendency being still upward. The business of the Sub-Treasury was Receipts, $1,148,000; Payments, $1,100,000; Balances, $1,375,000. The exports from the port for the week ending Aug. 23 were $2,290,000, and the City of Manchester, $200,000. The stock market has been firm and fairly active over the counter, at $1,128@1,131; Illinois Central, 109@109½, and quiet. Our quotations for money are unchanged. The receipts of Flour and Meal for the week were 62,292,607 ff. Total receipts of Grain, 1,000,000 bushels. The receipts of Flour and Meal for the week were 62,292,607 ff. The