

**IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.****The Capture of Chattanooga.****KNOXVILLE OCCUPIED.****Two Thousand Prisoners.****Fort Smith and Little Rock Taken.**

A dispatch to *The Gazette*, dated Knoxville, 6th, says:

The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great, bloodless victory. The plan was skillfully planned and energetically executed.

Such was the rapidity of our movements that the rebels, taken unawares, fled before us without destroying property. At Loudon they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee Regiment broke them to fragments.

Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered.

Thousands of people of every age, size, color, and condition lined the way.—Their shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Gen. Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them of protection, and that, while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the government.

A second dispatch says our right wing is within easy reach of Gen. Rosecrans's left. The rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment. The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but was conducted in good order. Our trains are all well up with their columns.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cumberland Gap the 9th, says: Gen. Frazer, with 2,000 men and fourteen pieces of artillery, surrendered at 4 o'clock to-day to Gen. Shackleford, commanding General Burnside's advance. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Trenton, Ga., of the 9th, says:

"At 12 o'clock to-day, Gen. Crittenden took peaceable possession of Chattanooga. Gen. Wood was put in command of the place.

"The principal portion of the Rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning, their cavalry remaining till this morning.

"The headquarters of the Department will probably be at Chattanooga to-morrow.

"The rebels are in rapid retreat, but our combinations are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our further passage over the mountains.

"Our advance threatens the Georgia State Road, which is the rebel line of retreat."

Maj.-Gen. Burnside has sent his resignation to the President. It is supposed that he had determined upon this course very soon after taking command of his present Department; and having won brilliant and enduring laurels in his campaign in East Tennessee, he finds this a proper time to retire with honor to himself and without especial detriment to the service.

Official intelligence has been received of the capture of Fort Smith, Ark., by the forces under Gen. Blunt. The force of enemy had been greatly exaggerated, there being no more than 4,000. The rebel Indians had nearly all deserted. Little Rock has also been evacuated.

**THE NEWS.**

The appearance of Adjutant General Thomas in the Mississippi Valley, is attended with far less eclat than his former visit; but, on the other hand, the work which he has made his specialty is progressing in a much more satisfactory manner. Quietly, but with a steadiness that guarantees the ultimate success of the enterprise, the fifty skeleton regiments of colored troops are filling up. There are some twelve of these regiments in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, which number about 8,000 strong in the aggregate. Recruits are being continually brought in.

Major Stearns has by this reached the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, on an errand similar to that of Gen. Thomas, with whom he may be sent to co-operate.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that the President has received a letter from Gen. Grant, in which he not only pledges himself to aid Adjutant Gen. Thomas in his labors, but also heartily endorses the emancipation proclamation and the raising of colored troops, and earnestly expresses the opinion that with the latter great results can be obtained. For a distance of ten or fifteen miles on both sides of the Mississippi River, all the slaves have been run off into the interior by the rebel planters. Gen. Grant has sent out two expeditions for the purpose of liberating such slaves as can be found.

We have a lot of refugee reports from Memphis. They are in substance, that the rebel armies under Johnston and Bragg are in a desperate condition, on third rations, discouraged, and deserting at the rate of fifty per night. The people of Alabama and Mississippi look upon the Union armies as deliverers rather than invaders. A reconstruction meeting had been called by Unionists in the vicinity of Columbus, but it was suppressed by the military. There is a strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants, which is becoming more open and bold in manifestation. In St. Clair County the Union feeling is so strong that secessionists are not allowed to stay there. In other sections men are secreted in swamps and caves, and would come out and join the Union army but for the danger of being captured by the rebels while making their way to our lines. Three hundred deserters are rendezvoused in Winston County, all of whom are armed and determined to resist the rebel authorities to the last.

Masses were held in the Catholic churches of Cincinnati, on Sunday, at the request of Gen. Rosecrans, for the success of the Union Army. It is supposed that Gen. Rosecrans made an attack on Chattanooga on that day.

A special dispatch from Memphis says: The steamer *Progress*, from White River, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with cavalry and artillery, constituting the advance of Gen. Steele's army on the 28th of August drove the enemy, seven thousand strong, across Bayou Metarie Bridge, killing and wounding about one hundred, and capturing two hundred. Our loss was thirty. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

The Navy Department has purchased the prize steamer *Peterhoff*, about whose capture there was so much dispute some time since. The vessel is a very valuable one, in fine condition.

Official dispatches detailing his advance and occupation of Knoxville have been received at Washington from Gen. Burnside. Part of his cavalry had arrived there, while others were at Morristown and Loudon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which towns are northwest and southwest respectively from Knoxville. When Gen. Burnside appeared before Kingston the enemy fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force, which was sent out from Gen. Rosecrans's army at Chattanooga, eighty miles to the south, joined Gen. Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to Loudon, where a sharp fight took place, and the enemy was completely routed. Gen. Burnside met with but slight resistance at Knoxville. The

last Tennessee valley is now cleared of rebels down to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It was expected that ere this our cavalry had destroyed the trestle work on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

From New Orleans we have intelligence that important military movements are going on. The prices of the necessaries of life have still further receded in New Orleans, in consequence of continued arrivals from above with the products of the west. Communication with St. Louis is now quite regular. Gen. Banks has recently issued two important orders; one, directing assessments to be enforced against parties who subscribed to the loan raised to defend New Orleans against the United States authority, and the other, directing the banks of the city to pay over to the quartermaster's department all monies in their possession belonging to registered enemies, or those convicted of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. Gen. Banks had been the recipient of a very gratifying testimonial from the schools of the city. The occasion was one of much interest. Gen. Ord's corps of Gen. Grant's army, we learn, has arrived at New Orleans. Still another corps, at last accounts, was on the way thither. Gen. Franklin was at Baton Rouge. It is publicly stated that a grand movement is to be made against Mobile. This may be the meaning of the concentration at New Orleans.

Richmond papers of the 5th contain the proceedings of a convention of some of the leading secessionists of Mississippi, which called on Jeff Davis to summon out and arm for the rebellion one hundred thousand negroes.

The Navy Department has ordered the construction of a new and formidable iron-clad fleet that will exceed anything of the kind at present in this country or any other. Most of the vessels will be on the plans of the Dictator and Puritan, now building in New York.

The 33d New Jersey regiment, at Newark, is full and under marching orders. Desertions have been frequent, but on Sunday the business became unpopular, the 3d Vermont, acting as camp guard, having fired upon a party of run-aways and killed three and wounded four others. The regiment was on the wharf at noon of the 8th, and while waiting for transports several men became unruly. Three were shot dead by the guard, making six men killed. More trouble is apprehended. The regiment is being disarmed.

The excitement which has prevailed in Kansas since the Lawrence massacre, has subsided, and its place has come a determination fearfully earnest, to avenge that terrible act. There seems to be no confidence in, or respect for Gen. Schofield. Quantrell and Onsebar are about 30 miles from Kansas city, with a largely increased force. The \$200,000 in cash, taken out of Lawrence, have given them glory and recruits, and their numbers have swollen from 200 to 1,200. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Paola and Ossawatimie, the citizens are under arms, and all the towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols.

News has been received in San Francisco from Japan, to the effect that the Japanese have actually begun hostilities against the English and the United States, by firing upon the English ship *Medusa*, and the American ship *Pembroke*. The American steamer *Wyoming*, which arrived at Kanagawa on the 30th of July, reports having blown up the Japanese steamer *Saucefield*, and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts. One hundred and fifty-three British troops landed at Kanagawa, who destroyed the forts, batteries, and the towns, spiked the guns and blew up the powder magazine.

By the arrival of the *Adriatic* off Cape Race yesterday, we have later news from Europe.

The rebels have again appealed to Spain for recognition, promising to pledge themselves to guarantee to Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico. Spain, however, declined.

The London *Times* has had several articles on

the new rebel rams which are now being built in England. The *Times* thinks the question is becoming serious, and hopes that if the vessels are intended for the Confederates, the Government may stop them.

**Reconstruction.**

[From Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News.]

"The game's up. It's useless calling for men up to forty-five, for we can't go. Reconstruction on whatever grounds we can get it, say I." These startling words, uttered in a brisk, confident, and shameless tone, awoke me from my after-dinner torpor as I lay back in my chair in a public house at Tusculooosa. The speaker was a hale, hearty, old-young fellow of forty-two. His auditors, numbering a dozen, were mostly younger than himself, and apparently as fit food for powder as any class of robust "exempts" as have come within my vision. The various replies in answer to the speaker's discourse were flattering enough to him. One of the submissionists exclaimed: "You're right, John. A d-d old Mississippi refugee, with his family and fifty niggers, stopped at my place yesterday, and wanted supplies. Told him I'd see him in purgatory first; to go home and defend his own State, and not run off and eat us all up. If having to run off and leaving everything to the Yankees ain't subjugation I'd like to know what is. It's time the thing was stopped, and now I'm ordered out, although my substitute is with Lee—and must leave my property to take care of itself. I'll be d-d first."

Such ideas as these I have heard recently so frequently advanced by men of property, who for various reasons, are exempt from military duty, and who have never shouldered a musket or carried a sabre, that wealth and patriotism seem incompatible. Now when it becomes imperative to lend the aid of their strong arms in support of the cause, "reconstruction," sing they all, sooner than expose their precious persons, or relinquish an acre of their cherished lands.

**An Incident of the Riot:**

A curious incident, which escaped general attention at the time of its occurrence happened at police headquarters. While Mr. President Acton was giving some final orders to a squad of men who were just leaving to combat the crowd in First Avenue, on Wednesday of the riot week, a wagon containing a hog'shead was driven rapidly up to the Mulberry street door by a lad, who appeared much excited and almost breathless.

"What have you there, my lad?" said the President.

"Supplies for your men," was the answer.

"What are they?"

"It is an assorted lot, sir; but the people says it's contraband."

Being exceedingly busy, the President ordered the wagon to be driven round to the Mott street entrance, where an officer was sent to look after the goods. When the wagon arrived the officers were about to tip the cask out, but were prevented by the boy, who exclaimed:

"Wait a minute; bring me a hatchet." A hatchet was brought, and the little fellow set to work to unhead the cask, and as he did so the officers were astonished to see two full-grown negroes snugly packed inside. Upon being assured by the lad that they were safe, they raised their heads, took a long sniff of the fresh air and exclaimed, "Bress the Lord!"

The boy stated that the rioters had chased the poor unfortunates into the rear of some houses on the west side of the town, and that they had escaped by scaling a fence and landing in a grocer's yard; that the grocer was friendly to them, but feared his place might be sacked if they were found there. He accordingly hit upon this novel plan of getting them out, and while he kept watch in front, the boy coopered the negroes up. The cask was then rolled like a hog'shead of sugar, placed in the wagon, and driven off to Mulberry street.