

WAR NEWS.

The regular Fortress Monroe dispatch says that it is believed that the statement of the Confederate officers, that many of their troops were being sent from Richmond to reinforce Gen. Jackson at some point, was to disguise the fact that they have a large force between Richmond and the Appomattox river. It is also believed that they are still concentrating troops in that country.

A released prisoner of war has arrived in Washington, who reports that thirty thousand conscripts have been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportionate number from other Southern States. He states, on the authority of a Southern officer, that the Confederates had one hundred and seventy thousand men in the recent battles before Richmond. Troops have arrived in Richmond from James Island, South Carolina, and some parts of Georgia.

It is reported the Federal troops have evacuated Grand Junction, Tennessee, and that the Confederates are now in possession of the town. Almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Memphis and Corinth, is now in the hands of the Confederates.

Humboldt, in Gibson county, Tennessee, 54 miles below the Kentucky line, is also reported to be in possession of the Confederates. This cuts off railroad communication with the North from Memphis.

It is stated that the Confederates have abandoned Fort Gibson, New Mexico. A reconnaissance showed their forces to be posted, five thousand strong, on the south bank of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Grand river.

On Sunday, a skirmish occurred near Patton, Missouri, between a company of State militia and a band of guerillas, in which the latter are reported to have been routed, and their leader, named Patterson, taken prisoner.

The Federal commander at Memphis has ordered that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that sellers refusing current funds shall forfeit half the article offered for sale.

The Confederate Colonel Bullitt, at the head of a guerilla force, at last accounts, was in Bourbon county, Ky., on his way South.

A skirmish occurred at Bolivar, Tenn., on Sunday, but no particulars are received.

An arrival from New Orleans reports that there is much guerilla warfare along the Mississippi, below Vicksburg.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of two valuable prizes on the Southern coast.

Gen. John Pope, accompanied by his staff, yesterday morning proceeded, per rail, to the headquarters of his army in the field. Ere breaking up his late headquarters in Washington, Gen. Pope ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business there.

A dispatch dated Waterloo, Fauquier county, Va., July 29, says: "Scouting parties just returned report occasional skirmishes with the enemy near Orange Court House, but without definite results. Ewell is reported to be in force from Orange Court House through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand."

The following officers have been dismissed from the U. S. service: Captain Samuel L. Harrison, 95th regiment N. Y. volunteers;

Capt. John C. Thompson, 104th regiment N. Y. volunteers; 2d Lieutenant Elridge Green, 31st N. Y. volunteers; Lieutenant Enoch C. Cloud, 57th Pennsylvania volunteers.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says: "The copy of the written instructions to Gen. Lane, of Kansas, which is on file at the War Department, shows no authority to raise negro brigades, but it is reported that Lane received verbal permission to employ the blacks if he regarded it necessary."

In a letter received by Gov. Washburne, from Gen. McClellan, dated July 15th, the latter earnestly enforces the consideration that new enlistments should be made to fill up old regiments, rather than to raise all new ones.—Gen. McClellan says: "I would prefer 50,000 recruits for my old regiments, to 100,000 men organized in new regiments."

A letter from Harrison's Landing says:—"You may rest assured that the 'Onward to Richmond' motto is no longer a myth. Events of the past few days tell us plainly that it is soon to become a reality, a positive certainty."

The proceeds accruing from the sales of prize vessels hereafter will, by act of Congress, be paid into the Treasury Department, and all accounts, after having been passed upon by the court, will be settled in Washington. The case of the Hiawatha is the first one in which this action will be taken.

The London Daily News, of July 16th, contains an earnest protest against the war which England is prosecuting against China. After controverting the plea of Lord Palmerston, that its object is "to protect the interests of trade," it proceeds: "The real truth is that the proposed war is as useless as it is cruel, as wanton as it would inevitably be extravagant."

The N. Y. Express says that a large number of citizens of the United States are "traveling in Canada, and under circumstances mortifying to some of them, from what we see and read. At Clifton, Niagara Falls, they are regaled with secession music, discussions and combinations intended purposely, we are assured, as an insult to Union travelers. Further on, as at Montreal and Quebec, the taunts grow louder, and the combinations more marked. Some of the travelers, and letters we have seen, report these jeers and insulting remarks to be both common and unbearable. Even leading British officers in the army are not exempt from them."

The N. Y. Express says: "Some excitement was created yesterday in Washington, by a report from a confidential source, likely to be well informed, that a member of the British legation here has a letter from Lord Lyons, announcing that the British government had determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The parties state that they have seen the letter. Doubtful."

All the Confederate prisoners in the old capitol, about 150, will be released to-day, and be transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including prisoners and deserters, and stragglers from the Federal army, have been brought to the city from various localities—principally from Fredericksburg.

The retirement of the Princes of Orleans from the army of the United States is made the subject of severe comments in the English government, organ against their intentions in joining it, their house and dynasty.

On Tuesday night in accordance with orders given to Gen. Whipple to prevent any person from taking goods from Alexandria, across General Pope's line, a wagon drawn by twenty horses, and heavily laden with market supplies of bread, clothing, shoes, etc., belonging to sutlers and others, was seized near Falls Church, and brought back to Washington with the fifteen persons having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor with an admonition.

The Petersburg Express of the 26th says that Gen. Daniel H. Hill has been appointed to the command of the department of the Appomattox, with his headquarters, it presumes, at Petersburg.

Our Northern exchanges continue to be filled with accounts of war meetings, enlistments and contributions in aid of volunteers.

The planters on the lower James river have lost about one thousand slaves since the evacuation of Norfolk.

Tar is burned daily as a fumigator in all the hospitals in Richmond. It acts most beneficially as a fumigator.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "New plates are being prepared for the government new fractional currency. They will probably be printed on fine bank note paper.—Thus if the head of Washington stands for ten cents, five heads on a single piece as large as the coupon of a bond will go for half a dollar. Other denominations will be executed after the same method. This will take about two weeks.

In response to a communication from Colonel Weer, commanding the expedition which has been sent from Kansas into the Indian country, John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, acknowledges that a treaty of alliance has been entered into between the Confederate States and the Cherokee nation. Ross, therefore, declines to entertain a proposition for an interview with Colonel Weer at his camp, but expresses a hope that the rules of civilized and honorable warfare will be observed by the invading army.

Robert J. Walker issues his second letter in favor of the emancipation policy of the President in the border states. It is mostly financial and statistical.

The U. S. Government has issued a new order relating to enlistments, designed to facilitate and encourage the filling up of regiments now in the field. Recruits, either single or in squads, are permitted to select the regiment in which they will serve, and single recruits will be allowed their choice of the companies of the regiment. If the company a recruit prefers should chance to be full, he can select any other of the same regiment.

Whether drafting will be resorted to as a means of promptly furnishing the number of troops which have been called for by the President, appears to be still a matter of doubt.—The authorities at Washington are said to be adverse to order a draft by a proclamation, but are nevertheless willing to leave it to the discretion of the Governors.

Rumors are very thick just now respecting the object of Halleck's visit to McClellan's camp. The general object of a consultation is clear enough, but the gossips will have it that some striking and important movement is about to occur—something like the movement of the army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, or possibly a sudden attack upon Petersburg.