# New Orleans Bee.

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DAILY BEE.

NEW, ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1862.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Magazine street, sundries; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 91 Common street, mackerel, herrings, cider vinegar, letter paper, &c., &c.

By Julian Neville, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 11 Commercial Place, the equipment of a flour store.

By R. Gutierrez, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 109 Claiborne street, household furniture.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER POTOMAC.—The steamer Potomac came into our port yesterday, from New York on the 14th instant. The officers of the Potomac will accept our thanks for the files of late papers which they have furnished us.

We would call especial attention to the arrival in this city of Mr. O. G. Bennet, agent for Dr. B. Brandreth, the celebrated Vegetable Pills. We notice the Doctor is putting up his pills in new style to prevent counterfeiting. Read Dr. Brandreth's card published in another part of our paper. His office is at 72 Camp street. See advertisement.

Notice the advertisement of Mr. O. G. Bennet, who has a very fine lot of Harmon and Virginia (Fontanella) Smoking Tobacco for sale at 72 Camp street.


## The War in Virginia.

By the arrival of the steamer Potomac yesterday afternoon, from New York on the 14th inst., we have very important news from the seat of war in Virginia:

GREAT BATTLE NEAR CULPEPPER COURTHOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 10th, gives very full particulars of the battle of Saturday, the 9th of August. We condense:

The fight, which is said to have been the most desperate of the war, for the numbers engaged, occurred on the 9th, at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpepper Courthouse, between Gen. Banks's *corps d'armée* of General Pope's forces and Stonewall Jackson.

In the afternoon, says the *Herald's* correspondent, Crawford's brigade of Gen. Williams's division moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar Creek and Crooked River, some four miles north of the point where the Gordonsville and Culpepper turnpike crosses that stream. To the south of this point, distant about three-fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar Mountain, a spur of the great thoroughfare range.

The correspondent adds:

No sooner had our troops emerged from the timber on the north, and crossed Cedar Creek, than a battery of heavy guns, loaded in the thick timber half way up the mountain side, opened upon them with shot and shell, and another, of smaller guns, from a point of timber about three-eighths of a mile to the westward.

The enemy kept up a continuous fire from both batteries some half an hour, which was rapidly returned by Captain Bruen, when three additional rebel batteries opened from as many different localities.

At about five o'clock the rebel infantry was discovered in strong force upon our right and in front supporting the rebel batteries, when word was sent back to the main body stating the fact. Immediately General Auger's division, with the remainder of General Williams's division, were ordered to the right, posted upon the right of General Crawford and fronting the dense timber where the rebel infantry were posted.

General Banks now rode on to the field and directed the operations. General Geary's brigade of General Auger's division had the advance and maintained it admirably. General Geary's brigade consisted of the Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Snapp's battery.

No sooner had these troops taken their places than the rebels opened musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The battle on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal troops never faltered or even winced. At half-past five the battle became general, artillery replying to battery and infantry to infantry, and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until darkness put a stop to the carnage. I have witnessed many battles during the war, but I have never seen before the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed.

With the setting in of darkness the firing of musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up a random firing until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Siegel, who formed in their rear.

Crawford's brigade, which had been the brunt of the fight, three times driven back and rallied, upon the most great and talked over the adventures of the day. Some of the men in enthusiastic moods made fires, and while revealing our position, the enemy could not see our movements.

Their firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among trains, ambulances and horses, soon scattering our soldiers to move back toward Culpepper.

A panic was very nearly occasioned at this time, as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, leaving so many men returning, others that had not reached the field in order started to run and soon the ranks were crowded with frightened people, who added to the excitement by spreading wild stories of repulses, loss and demoralization.

About four o'clock in the afternoon General Pope and staff went upon the field, and were greeted with the cheers of our soldiers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and some near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it.

We took several rebel prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is certain that the rebel Gen. Winder is killed.

Gen. Pope was wounded slightly in the hand. Gen. Buxton is mortally wounded.

The rebel force engaged in the battle was from three to four thousand.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

From another account of the battle we glean the following additional particulars:

At half-past seven o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field of Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with their staffs, and a escort. The battle was substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ways ground that he occupied in the morning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest, continuing at intervals till nearly twelve o'clock. The night was uneasily clear and the moon full. The rebels planned a victory against Gen McDowell's and Siegel's corps. Gen. Pope and Gen. Banks were, bringing up both under fire.

The General left their staffs were so near the rebel lines, being entirely in front of them, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. Dispatches were repeatedly sent to them from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross fire from the rebels and our own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries was shower of shot and shell.

Gen. Pope on arriving sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks's troops of exhaustion. The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. The troops were under arms during the entire night.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless, he remained on the field, and is on duty this morning with his command.

Gen. Geary is wounded, and has had an arm amputated.

Gen. Auger is severely wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides—not less than 2000 or 3000 killed, wounded and missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both.

Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle, reinforcements under Gen. A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000 joining the rebels just night at about the same time ours arrived.

Skirmishing is found is going on this morning, but the tactics on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat that no serious encounter is expected to-day.

Under the head of the "Situation," the New York *Herald* on the 17th says:

We to day furnish further particulars relative to the recent battle at Cedar Mountain. Among other things it will be remarked that the rebels have tapped permission to bury their dead left on the field, plainly showing that they did not gain a victory. The resume of the operations of the Army of Virginia since the commencement of the month will be found very interesting, as also the sketches of some of the officers who have distinguished themselves.

Lee's force shows plainly that the rebels have retreated, and that Gen. Pope has taken possession of the ground formerly held by them.

The non-connection of the trains south of Baltimore last evening prevented the arrival of our special messenger from the scene of the recent conflict under Gen. Pope. We are therefore compelled to omit the full description of the battle, usually furnished by our special war correspondents, until to-morrow.

The following are some of the particulars to which the *Herald* refers:

Since we received Washington General Pope has telegraphed here that the engagement was not renewed yesterday afternoon; that the enemy have retired to a position two miles back, and that he advanced his own army this morning to that lately held by the enemy.

We omitted to state above that the prisoners say that the rebels commenced the fight with reinforcement men, General Ewell in command, who came up by a forced march with five thousand more before 6 o'clock, P. M., the battle of Jackson's army getting up early in the night. They claim their reinforcements amounting from fifty to fifty thousand men.

The correspondent says the Federals lost a single piece of artillery, one of Best's. It upset in a ditch, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Culpepper, under date of the 11th, says:

The enemy this morning sent a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead. This shows that, with all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position, and their falling back yesterday was from necessity, not choice. Our troops are engaged in bringing off our wounded from the field, and burying the dead.

The following official report is published in the *Herald* of the 14th instant:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

*Headquarters Army of Virginia,* August 15, 1862.

Major-General Halleck:

No. 25, the subjoined report, was received at one o'clock this morning.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

*Headquarters Cavalry Brigade, Second Corps, Army of Virginia,* August 13, 1862.

Colonel Geo. D Ruggles, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions received from the Major-General commanding the Army of Virginia, this morning I proceeded in the direction of Orange Courthouse, with the First Vermont, Colonel Tompkins; First Michigan, Colonel Broadhead; First Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond; Fifth New York, Colonel DeForest, (cavalry regiments) and four pieces of artillery.

About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who rode along in the pathway. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods, and fled by Rapidan station. The cavalry fled down the Orange Courthouse road.

I pursued the enemy, leaving an ambuscade, to Crooked river, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the First Vermont and First Virginia cavalry swam the river, and continued the day sent to Robinson river, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

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