

THE REBELLION.

There is important news from the Army of the Potomac, but it is better that nothing but the main feature should be published at present, which is that MEADE'S cavalry and a portion of his infantry are south of the Rapidan, and that our cavalry have penetrated as far as Orange Court-house, without meeting with any signs of the rebels in force. If the rebels have retired upon Gordonsville, there must either be a battle there soon, or a retreat of one or other of the confronting armies.

Our reports this morning of the great battles near Chattanooga contain additional and highly interesting details, all of which corroborate the previous telegrams announcing substantial success to our arms. On Monday afternoon the enemy again fiercely attacked the corps of Gen. THOMAS, as it was falling back toward Chattanooga, but was gallantly repulsed through the skilful manœuvering of Gen. THOMAS, whose splendid handling of his men has been conspicuous in all the fighting. At midnight Gen. ROSECRANS had his entire army in a strong defensive position, which he could hold easily until the arrival of reinforcements, which, we are assured, are pressing forward to his relief. Our last dispatch states that on Tuesday the enemy was threatening another attack, and it is likely that the battle was resumed yesterday. Via Fortress Monroe we have an official report from BRAGG, in which he claims to have captured twenty pieces of artillery and 2,500 prisoners, but admits a very heavy loss, especially of officers.

A Richmond paper of the 22d inst., received at Fortress Monroe, states that Gen. GILLMORE'S works at Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent. The same paper reports that the Confederate Government had effected a loan of 100,000,000 francs from parties in France, based upon cotton now in the rebel States.

Gen. BURNSIDE has appointed Gen. CARTER Provost-Marshal of East Tennessee, and the latter outlines his policy in an order under date of Sept. 12. He says that it is not the intention of the Government to punish persons who have been guilty of no offence but a tacit acquiescence in the state of affairs which has existed in that region for the last two years. Persons against whom no crime is charged that would subject them to a criminal prosecution or civil suit for damages will be allowed to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. BURNSIDE now holds the East Tennessee and Virginia Road from Knoxville to Henderson, seventy-five miles east. The other road to Chattanooga we also have practical possession of, to that place, but the bridges are burned at London and Charleston. The Tennessee River at London has been pontooned.

Col. WM. WEER, whose command was detailed to bushwhack in search of QUANTRELL'S guerrillas, wrote on Sept. 15, to Brig.-Gen. EWING, commanding District of the Border, that becoming convinced the miscreant band had secreted themselves upon the waters of the Sinabar and Blue Creeks, in Jackson County, Missouri, he determined to dislodge them. Dividing his force into four detachments he scoured the Sinabar Hills, passing over a rugged country and penetrating almost impenetrable thickets. In the course of the day Capt. COLEMAN, of the Ninth Kansas, who commanded on the extreme left, fell upon a trail, by following which he soon came upon QUANTRELL'S own camp. He promptly attacked it—killed two of the guerrillas—captured some forty horses—destroyed all their subsistence stores, all their bedding, clothing, ammunition and some arms. The enemy fired but one volley, and at once disappeared in the thick underwood, where pursuit was impossible. The effect of this surprise and capture are most damaging to QUANTRELL. The bushwhackers had burned the fine flouring mill at Lone Jack. Col. WEER was to start immediately to capture another camp of guerrillas.

Gen. BLUNT has issued an address to the inhabitants of the Indian country and Western Arkansas, informing them that the occupation of the country by the Union troops would be permanent, and advising them to organize a civil government. The enthusiasm of the people is intense at their release from rebel tyranny, and about a hundred of the young men are daily enlisting in the Union army. Negro regiments were also organizing briskly.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD has received a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. MCNEIL, announcing that he had attacked the combined forces of COFFEE and BROWN, one mile west of Enterprise, in the Seneca Nation Reserve, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and completely routed them, after a two hours' engagement. The fighting occurred in a dense grapevine thicket, making it impossible to estimate the enemy's loss. Five were known to be killed, including Capt. M. R. JOHNSON. The guerrillas were much superior in numbers to our forces.

The steamer *Jupiter*, a noted blockade runner, from Nassau to Savannah, was captured on the night of Sept. 14, in Warsaw Sound, by the gunboat *Cimerone*. There was a full cargo of medicines and liquors on board, and among the passengers two English naval officers and an agent of the Confederate States.