POSTSCRIPT!

Details of the Battle of Carthage, Missouri!

PRESS OFFICE, THURSDAY, July 11, 3 A. M.

At half-past one o'clock this morning, the telegraph commenced bringing the particulars of the battle of Carthage, the first announcement of which will be found under our telegraphic head on the second page of to-day's PRESS. We hold back as long as our large edition will allow us, in order to give as much of the particulars as possible. We doubt not that a splendid victory has been achieved by the loyal men of Missouri!

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special messenger arrived here this evening by the Pacific Railway with despatches from Col. Siegel to Adjutant Harding, at the arsenal.

The following is an abstract written at Rollar for the *Democrat*:

On the morning of the 5th, Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Solomon's, and ten pieces of artillery, in all about 1,100 to 1,200 men, were attacked by 6,000 rebels under Gen. Raines and Col. Parsons, about 7 miles east of Carthage. The enemy had many mounted men.

Col. Siegel began the action at half past nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice, and after half an hour's fighting silenced their artillery. The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, and two of the Confederate States. The latter were twice shot down, and were raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry, and cut off the retreat of our baggage, but Siegel made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with the battalions of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in front and on the flanks.

The rebels then attempted to cut off his communication with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire, which played havoc with their ranks, and opened a road. Col. Siegel then fell back on Carthage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the town, where another stand was made. The rebels being in possession of the place, Siegel surrounded the town, throwing shell and grenades into the enemy's cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect.

While attempting to reach an adjacent wood, to prevent the use of their cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and there the bloodiest part of the battle was fought; but the enemy were finally routed, and forced to withdraw.

Siegel then fell back on Mt. Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive was an officer, who was taken about 5 o'clock. He reported the enemy's loss at near 250; but as the severest took place subsequent to his capture, it is believed their loss is considerably greater.

Forty five prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The battle in which Col. Wolff was killed was fought on Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat* says, under date of the 8th, that immediately after the arrival of Brig. Gen. Sweeney at Springfield he despatched a messenger to Cols. Siegel and Solomon, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done.

Last night a messenger arrived from Col. Siegel, stating that Gov. Jackson and Generals Price and Raines had united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Siegel and Solomon pushed forward rapidly, attacked the rebel forces early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing information that the rebels are retreating southwardly, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Gasville with their baggage and plunder, under cover of their camp, and that Seigel is attacking their rear. This afternoon Gen. Sweeney commands in person, and a flying column is moving southwardly, to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus crushing them completely between our columns. Large bodies of mounted men are congregating on the western plains and at Forsythe with the intention of joining Jackson's force, but General Sweeny has sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county to prevent their union, and drive them back.

General McBride's command and a company of Home Guards arrived last night, bringing Colonel Coffee, late a member of the Legislature, as a prisoner.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield on Sunday morning of an engagement between 500 U. S. troops, under Col. Wolff, and about 1,500 rebels. Wolff occupied a prairie when the battle began, but, the rebels retreating to the woods, he followed, and, in skirmishing in the timber, lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but it has not been definitely ascertained.

A messenger was despatched to Springfield for reinforcements, and the whole force at that place immediately pushed forward.

Gen. Lyon was at Leesville Sunday morning, and Major Sturgis was at Clinton on the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles from Clinton on Sunday night.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 10th.—Judge Catrons charge to the Grand Jury was read in the Circuit Court today. It treats the question of treason at great length, and clearly proves that the judge has not followed Tennessee, but remains true to the United States Government.

Uriel Wright made application for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of ex-Senator Green and John Howard, now held in the custody of the U. S. forces at Canton, Mo. Judge Shackland also applied for a similar writ in the case of Capt. Campbell, one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson.

Sharp Skirmishing in Western Virginia

[*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*]

BUCKNANON, Va., July 7.

A gallant band of fifty Buckeyes, Third Ohio Regiment, under Captain O. A. Lyman, of Columbus, made a good record yesterday afternoon, at Middle Fork bridge. Friday afternoon, without General McClellan's knowledge, General Schleich ordered Colonel Moore to detail fifty men for a scouting expedition. Surgeon McMeans accompanied the party, five men being taken from each company of the regiment. The expedition proceeded by bridle paths over the hills to a point on Beverly pike, five miles this side of Middle Fork bridge, and encamped for the night. About midnight, Union men appealed to them for protection against marauding bands, who had forced their women and children to flee to the woods for safety, and had pillaged their houses. Lawson sealed a rough mountain and crossed Middle Fork in the morning, two and a half miles above the bridge. He followed the stream with great difficulty through unbroken thickets, until he reached a good ambush within musket range of the bridge, which was crowded with rebels. The enemy discovered his party, and an advance guard of five cautiously approached him from the bridge, all ready with their muskets. His men stood up and both parties fired simultaneously. Three of the rebels fled at the first round, and the other two dropped immediately afterwards. The enemy now opened upon his little band from three sides, from the bridge, behind its embankments, and the thickets on the hillside.

In order to get better opportunity, he moved his men into an open space, seventy-five yards from, and commanding, the eastern entrance of the bridge, and poured into the crowd of rebels a galling fire. The effect was awful imprecations and screams of "murder." His men obeyed orders with absolute composure. A number had already been hit, and one was killed by the first firing. After firing four rounds into the bridge, he ordered a retreat, and the lads backed slowly into the bushes, carrying their wounded. The enemy did not pursue, and his party recrossed the stream a mile and a half above the bridge. Captain Lawson brought away the musket of the dead soldier, but was unable to carry off the body, the enemy's ambuscade being too near for that. He says his party was not much harassed by the rebels at the bridge, but the ambuscade was annoying.

Those in the bridge and behind the embankment would pop up their heads and blaze away without good aim; but those in the bushes were more deliberate. An Irishman in the party says it was "hot as hell." Lawson says his men behaved splendidly; not a man flinched, and they obeyed orders quick as promptly as if on dress parade.

The men say the captain himself animated them by his cheerful voice, which was heard above the din of the conflict. Dr. McMeans says the captain was as calm and collected as if he were playing soldier.

The casualties were as follows: Samuel W. Johns, of Hamilton, Butler county, shot dead by a ball through the breast; corporal Joseph Higs, of Columbus, shot in the right foot by a rebel from the hill-side. The ball struck on the top of his uncle, and passed downward, shattering the small bones of the foot. The surgeons hope to save the foot, but it is doubtful. High was in the front of the battle, and fell exclaiming: "Captain, I'm hit, but I must have another shot;" raising and standing on one foot he loaded and fired twice more, when being faint, two of his comrades assisted him into the bushes. Nicholas Black, a Brighton butcher boy, of Cincinnati, was struck in the forehead, over the right eye, by a buckshot, which lodged between the skull bones—a severe wound, but not dangerous. He fell, and rising again, he took two more shots at the enemy. Geo. W. Darling, of Neward, was shot in the left arm; the ball entered at the elbow, and traversed the muscles of the arm seven or eight inches, ploughing up a ghastly furrow; the bone was not broken. David Edson, of Barnesville, Belmont county, slightly wounded in the right arm. Joseph Backus, of Newark, slightly wounded in the left leg. William Dening, of Hamilton, Butler county, had the skin above his right ear cut by a ball; seven or eight of the men received scratches, and had their clothing riddled. Captain Lawson says Mr. Miller, of Worthington, was the coolest and plucklest fellow in the fight. He was the last to quit the field, and left the bushes twice to get a fair shot; but Dr. McMeans said every man of the party displayed good pluck. The wounded were brought to the hospital in wagons, this morning, and are comfortable. Captain Lawson and his men are confident that some were killed on the bridge. Seven were killed outside of the bridge. All accounts agree that the rebels were about 300 strong, mostly Georgians, including forty horsemen, armed with Sharpe's carbines.

General McClellan is much pleased with the gallantry of the men, but severely censures the expedition. Lawson gives valuable information about the topography of Middle Fork.

Col. McCook took command of the advance, and moved at daylight with his own regiment, the Ninth Ohio. Andrews' Fourth Ohio, Loomis' Battery, and Burdsall's Dragoons, which constitute the advance guard, the Fourth being detached from Schleich's brigade. Rosecran's brigade is under marching orders. The Tenth Indiana have left to day; the remainder of the brigade leave at daylight to-morrow.

General McClellan goes forward to-morrow. Schleich's brigade will follow immediately.

The Tenth Ohio just arrived; it is in Schleich's brigade.

Gen Morris received orders yesterday to move his whole force last night to a strong position within a mile of the enemy's fortifications, at Laurel Hill. The order was obeyed, and at day light Gen. Morris was in position. You perceive the army is rapidly closing for conflict.

This division will probably meet the enemy first at Roaring Run, 12 miles beyond Beverly. The enemy is reported 20,000 strong east of the Middle Fork, including all their posts. They are either very strong or they don't know what they are about. Ripley, California, Charleston, Glenville, Bulltown, and Frenchtown are reported to be occupied by strong detachments. O. Jennings Wise escaped from Ripley. Colonel Norton went after him on the 4th, but Wise retreated on Charleston. Col. Connell, of the Seventeenth Ohio, is appointed commander at this post.

Capt. Barrett's company, Nineteenth Ohio, was paraded before the regiment this morning, disarmed, and ordered to report at Columbus. They were disgraced for outrages perpetrated on the property of reputed Secessionists by Lieut. Stratton and eight privates of the company. Capt. Barrett was profoundly grieved.

Subsequently the commissioned officers of the regiment appealed to Gen. McClellan to revoke the sentence, and give the innocent members a chance to redeem the reputation of the company. After considering the case the General acceded to the desire, and the arms were restored. Lieut. Stratton and his guilty friends got home in disgrace.

McCook reported his arrival at Middle Fork this afternoon. He reports finding the body of Johns, who was killed in Lawson's skirmish.

An official report from Col. Tyler, dated this morning, at Weston, states that six of his men surprised sixteen mounted men in camp between Weston and Bulltown yesterday, and took six of them, with their arms and horses, prisoners. They will be sent to Columbus.

Army Chaplains.

The following is Secretary Cameron's reply to the army committee of the Young Men's Christian Association:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st instant, requesting that "no commission be issued for any one as chaplain unless he can furnish satisfactory credentials of his official character and standing as a minister of the Gospel," and asking that improper persons, already commissioned, may be discharged, has been received, and the sentiments which you express meet my cordial approval.

By reference to general order, No 15, you will perceive that the selection of chaplains in the volunteer regiments is made by the colonel of each regiment, subject upon the vote of the field officers and companies commanding on duty with the regiment, so that this Department has no authority to issue any chaplainy commissions, nor to revoke what you express regret at.

When suggestions from so respectable a body of citizens as that which you represent fall within the scope of this Department, it will afford me sincere pleasure to do all in my power to carry them into practice. I am decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for volunteer regiments to be without any chaplains than to be demoralized by unworthy men, who, actuated from motives of gain, desecrate the sacred character of the position they assume. Such appointments are in direct contravention of the express recommendation of the Department, and at the same time, a deliberate outrage upon the religious sentiment of the age

I would respec fully recommend, in every instance where you have positive proof of any improper person having been placed in the responsible position of chaplain, an immediate reference of the evidence establishing the fact to the colonel of the regiment. I feel confident that no commanding officer would hesitate to do his duty by promptly revoking the commission.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

MESSRS Gilead B. Nash, Stephen H Tyng, Jr., Frank W. Ballard, and P. Hartwood Vernon, Army Com., Y. M. C. A.

John Milton.

[For The Press.]

The following notice of John Milton is copied from the "Lives of the Most Famous English Poets," a book published in the year 1687, for Samuel Manship, at the sign of the Black Bull, Cornhill, London. Written by William Winstanley, author of the English Worthies:

"John Milton was one whose natural parts might deservedly give him a place amongst the principal of our English Poets, having written two Heroick Poems and a Tragedy; namely, Paradice Lost, Paradice Regained, and Sampson Agonista; But his *Fame is gone out* like a Candle in a Snuff, and his Memory will always *stink*, which might have ever lived in honourable Repute, had not he been a notorious Traytor, and most impiously and rebellously betray'd that blessed Martyr King Charles the First."

THE CITY

Military Matters.

THE NEWS FROM MISSOURI.—The intelligence of yesterday afternoon, from Col. Siegel and Missouri, created an immense excitement in this city. The absence of reliable details as to the positive loss on either side embarrassed the minds of citizens, so that they were at a loss to decide as to whether they should be exultant or depressed.

After despatches left little doubt that, although repulsed, the Federal troops had lost less men than the rebels under Jackson.

And so the whole city was jubilant; for a Federal triumph, in a crisis like this, is an individual victory, and every man regarded the battle as something concerning his own honor and courage. Upon the whole, the news was inspiriting and refreshing.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL

There are now employed at the arsenal, in the different departments, about 120, exclusive of those who work at night.

In the warehouse men are engaged in packing muskets ready for exportation, some 15,000 of which had been sent to this arsenal for repairing, and are now ready to be forwarded to their respective destinations. No new guns are manufactured at this place, it being devoted mostly to the manufacture of cartridges, bullets, caps, &c.

About 120,000 percussion caps are made every twenty-four hours.

The friction primers, which may be said to have been invented here, inasmuch as they are a modification of the old Prussian primers, are a decided object of interest.

There are at present some thirty men and boys employed in the manufacturing of these articles, and they will finish about 8,000 of them in one day. The fulminating powder with which these primers are made is composed of a decoction of quicksilver, nitric acid, and alcohol. Some idea of the expensiveness of the ingredients may be formed when it is stated that $200 worth of material are worked up in one day, and over 3 000 pounds of acid are required to make 3,000 pounds of the powder.

The manufacturing of the Maynard primers has been stopped by order of the Government. It is understood that they are to be superseded by a simpler and more available improvement.

The magazine, a modest one-story structure, with a solid stone wall surrounding it on every side, with a small iron gate, and two lightning rods, contains at this time about 30,000 pounds of powder.

DOINGS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The steamship *Keystone State*, now on the dock at the navy yard, will be taken off to give place to the *Seminole*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last. The crew of the *Seminole* will be put on board of the receiving ship, where they will remain until the ship is again ready for sea, which will be about one week from the present time. The iron steamship *Louisiana*, built in this city, has been purchased by the Government, and has been taken to the navy yard, for the purpose of being fitted out for war purposes.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH.

The reserve corps of the Fourteenth New York regiment, numbering 256 men, passed through this city on Monday night for Washington. They are under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fowler and Lieutenant Booth.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.

There is a brisk demand for horses at the present time, and every day there are received in this city for several thousand. From fifty to one hundred are secured daily in this city, by several dealers who have the contract, and as fast as the horses pass inspection, and receive the brand of the U. S upon their shoulders, they are shipped to Washington. Considering the price paid by the Government, quite a good lot of horses has thus far been obtained.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF WM. J. MULLEN, PRISON AGENT, TO THE PRISON INSPECTORS.—We have received the above report, which states that the number released from prison, through the interference of the agent, during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 1,385. The expense of their liberation was $215 90, which was furnished mainly by the prisoners or their friends These were all court cases, and, on investigation by the agent, the persons concerned were either found to be falsely accused, or the charges against them were so trivial as to justify the court and the magistrates in consenting to their immediate discharge. Much good was effected by this interference of the agent, amicable feelings being, in many instances, created or renewed between the prisoners and their prosecutors, while great suffering was prevented to innocent parties by the restoration of parents to the homes and helpless children who needed their care.

Intoxicating liquor is assigned by the agent as the origin of numbers of these prosecutions, and he expresses the opinion that, were the temperate portion of the community to exert their power in shutting up its houses of sale, our prison would be but thinly populated, but few committing magistrate would be required, and our criminal taxes would be vastly reduced.

The liberation of the prisoners in question has saved to the county the sum of $11,558 80 in costs and the expense of their support till their regular day of trial, and even this amount would have been greatly increased had they been tried before a petit jury.

It appears that the number of persons committed to prison within the year was 19 931. The Grand Jury acted on 3 551 cases, of which they ignored 1,304, and found 2 257 true bills They have disposed of 2,248 true bills. The establishment of a House of Correction, as serving, among many other useful purposes, to diminish the now overcrowded population of the prison, which defeats its management on the separate system, according to its original designs.

The agent, as formerly, has continued to pay special attention to discharged convicts, supplying many with clothing and temporary lodgings, and several with permanent employment, and whenever expedient, with railroad tickets and sufficient money to carry them to their friends. He has, also, during the year, placed in the various dioceses of this State, and without any cost to the Commonwealth, 41 liberated prisoners, most of them young, and but little inured to infractions of the laws.

The agent states that a quite unusual number of lunatics have been committed to prison within the year, whose cases he had promptly disposed of by their removal to an asylum, instead of their being convicted, as they would often have been but for his representation, confirmed by a medical certificate to the Court, of their true condition. He pursued the same course with the small-pox cases in the prison, and by the transfer, under the authority of the Court, of the patients to the appropriate hospital, prevented the great mischief that might have sprung from the spread of the disease among the prisoners.

The agent, as heretofore, has still supervised the dispensing of moral instruction to the prisoners, on the Sabbath, by qualified teachers, and intimates the belief that this, with the lessons of the inspectors in their daily visits, has been of good service to the parties concerned.

He closes his report by expressing his thanks to the inspectors, to the Court, and the prison officials generally, for their kindly co-operation, counsel, and aid at all times rendered to him in the fulfilment of his duty.

A SLIGHT STORM.—The slight shower of Tuesday evening did not seem to afford the overcharged clouds a due relief; accordingly on Wednesday (yesterday) evening, about nine o'clock, a severe storm came up, marked with vivid lightning and a heavy fall of rain. The streets, in a few moments, were deluged and deserted; but in the lapse of a quarter hour the storm abated, and a cool, refreshing evening succeeded to the hot, arid day, and the sultry, suffocating air. Such was the effect of "the rain, the welcome rain!"

During the storm the cap-stone of the chimney of the Continental Hotel was blown off and precipitated with great force through the skylight to the second story floor. It tore away the wire work and iron frames in its descent, landing in the passage where hundreds of people are generally passing to and fro, but, luckily, upon this occasion, all were gazing so intently at the coming storm that no one was hurt. The cap-stone was three by four feet, and weighed about four hundred pounds The damage done is estimated at four hundred dollars.

A number of trees were uprooted in the squares, and several awnings and flag-staffs blown to the ground.

HIS NAME.—The dashing young, so-called lieutenant, who pretended that he was in Philadelphia on special service for General Scott, and who made himself at home with several of the residents of Old Southwark, it has been ascertained has a wife and two children in New York, whom, it is alleged, he deserted. A letter has been received by the authorities from the wife, in which she expresses the hope that he will have justice done him here. This young man, while sponging on Philadelphians, and telling all sorts of stories about being in the secret service of the Government, said his prayers aloud every night, and never failed to say grace before meals with a most sanctimonious expression of countenance. He has, no doubt, been drummed out of camp for cowardice, and was afraid to go home. Yesterday, a man residing in Southwark made his appearance at the Central Station, and stated that he, also, had been imposed upon by White.

CAMERON REGIMENT.—GRAND CONCERT, AT CONCERT HALL.—This fine regiment is nearly ready for active service, being encamped at Camden Cottage, Camden, N. J. It is under the command of Col. Rosefield, than whom there is none better qualified, from his actual military experience, as well as those of his officers, for the purpose of meeting the heavy expenses incident to the formation of a regiment, it is their intention to give a grand musical festival at Concert Hall, this evening. The programme for a concert is an excellent one, and from the established reputation of those who are to perform, a rich musical treat may be anticipated We hope our citizens will aid in this patriotic cause, by patronizing the concert.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.—On the western brow of the new City Park is a path for pedestrians. A few feet beyond the path a curve in the walk, the ground descends abruptly and at a steep rate, making a perpendicular height of over fifty feet, rendering it extremely dangerous. There is no guard whatever to warn visitors, and we hope the proper authorities will look to the future any accident occurs. In addition to this spot, one or two more might be guarded with railing, so as to insure safety; the walk at the base of the hill, to form a communication along the river Schuylkill, has caused, unknowingly, these two unsafe places.

COUNTERFEITER'S PRESS FOUND.—On Monday afternoon, upon removing a kitchen range in a house in Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, a printing press was found. This house was occupied, several years since, by a notorious counterfeiter, who, we are informed, is serving out a term of imprisonment. The kitchen range would not draw, and the gas from it became so obnoxious that its use was abandoned It was finally determined to remove the range, and in doing so the press was discovered.

ACCIDENT FROM LAWLESSNESS.—A daughter of Officer Amon, of the Sixth district, was severely injured last night, by being wounded with a cannon, discharged by certain lads named Dickey, at Bancroft street, near Sixth and Arch streets. The cannon, a small concern, being loaded with slugs, the load passed through a fence, and wounded the girl, as mentioned above. This exhibition of lawlessness and its result, is a fair argument against the firing of arms of any kind whatsoever.

STILL AT LARGE.—The madman who escaped from the Insane Asylum at Roxborough a few days since, in which he was confined for assaulting his father with a hatchet, is still at large, and wandering about in the suburban wards of this city. He is perfectly naked, and flourishes an immense club, when he sees any one, in a menacing manner. He climbs trees and jumps fences in a style that would do no discredit to monkey. Old Monday a party went out to capture him, but failed to find the gentleman.

HIGH-SCHOOL ALUMNI.—A meeting of the High-School Alumni was held last evening at the school building, in Broad street. No matters of more name before the meeting, and it adjourned at 9 o'clock. Mr. Ochlschlager is the next alumni speaker.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.—We are happy to inform our readers that Coroner Conrad has an office! No thanks, however, are due to the City Fathers for this accommodation. The office of the coroner will hereafter be at No. 112 South Fourth street, where the coroner or his clerk may generally be found.

THE WRECK "JOHN TRUCKS."—This unfortunate craft has at last been securely floated upon a mud foundation. She now lies on the Jersey shore, a short distance above Richmond, so that she is entirely out of the way of any vessels passing up and down the river. In a few days pumps will be brought to bear upon the vessel.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found in the Delaware, at Spruce-street wharf, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was about six feet high, and stoutly built. He had on a dark Alpaca coat and dark-ribbed pants. He was known as a jeweller, and, when on the wharf Tuesday, was evidently intoxicated.

POLICE CASES.—John Fleming, fifty years of age, was arrested on Monday at Beach and Spruce streets, Fourth ward, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner. Alderman Patchel held him in $400 bail to appear at court.

John Leamer was arrested on the same charge at Twenty-first and Hend streets, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

FOUNDLING.—About 10 o'clock on Monday evening, Officer Parr, of the Fifth police district, found a female infant, about a week old, in a cart on Second, near Spring Garden, and two lightning rods, contains at this time about 30,000 pounds of powder.

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He closes his report by expressing his thanks to the inspectors, to the Court, and the prison officials generally, for their kindly co-operation, counsel, and aid at all times rendered to him in the fulfilment of his duty.

A SLIGHT STORM.—The slight shower of Tuesday evening did not seem to afford the overcharged clouds a due relief; accordingly on Wednesday (yesterday) evening, about nine o'clock, a severe storm came up, marked with vivid lightning and a heavy fall of rain. The streets, in a few moments, were deluged and deserted; but in the lapse of a quarter hour the storm abated, and a cool, refreshing evening succeeded to the hot, arid day, and the sultry, suffocating air. Such was the effect of "the rain, the welcome rain!"

During the storm the cap-stone of the chimney of the Continental Hotel was blown off and precipitated with great force through the skylight to the second story floor. It tore away the wire work and iron frames in its descent, landing in the passage where hundreds of people are generally passing to and fro, but, luckily, upon this occasion, all were gazing so intently at the coming storm that no one was hurt. The cap-stone was three by four feet, and weighed about four hundred pounds The damage done is estimated at four hundred dollars.

A number of trees were uprooted in the squares, and several awnings and flag-staffs blown to the ground.

HIS NAME.—The dashing young, so-called lieutenant, who pretended that he was in Philadelphia on special service for General Scott, and who made himself at home with several of the residents of Old Southwark, it has been ascertained has a wife and two children in New York, whom, it is alleged, he deserted. A letter has been received by the authorities from the wife, in which she expresses the hope that he will have justice done him here. This young man, while sponging on Philadelphians, and telling all sorts of stories about being in the secret service of the Government, said his prayers aloud every night, and never failed to say grace before meals with a most sanctimonious expression of countenance. He has, no doubt, been drummed out of camp for cowardice, and was afraid to go home. Yesterday, a man residing in Southwark made his appearance at the Central Station, and stated that he, also, had been imposed upon by White.

CAMERON REGIMENT.—GRAND CONCERT, AT CONCERT HALL.—This fine regiment is nearly ready for active service, being encamped at Camden Cottage, Camden, N. J. It is under the command of Col. Rosefield, than whom there is none better qualified, from his actual military experience, as well as those of his officers, for the purpose of meeting the heavy expenses incident to the formation of a regiment, it is their intention to give a grand musical festival at Concert Hall, this evening. The programme for a concert is an excellent one, and from the established reputation of those who are to perform, a rich musical treat may be anticipated We hope our citizens will aid in this patriotic cause, by patronizing the concert.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.—On the western brow of the new City Park is a path for pedestrians. A few feet beyond the path a curve in the walk, the ground descends abruptly and at a steep rate, making a perpendicular height of over fifty feet, rendering it extremely dangerous. There is no guard whatever to warn visitors, and we hope the proper authorities will look to the future any accident occurs. In addition to this spot, one or two more might be guarded with railing, so as to insure safety; the walk at the base of the hill, to form a communication along the river Schuylkill, has caused, unknowingly, these two unsafe places.

COUNTERFEITER'S PRESS FOUND.—On Monday afternoon, upon removing a kitchen range in a house in Twenty-fifth ward, Philadelphia, a printing press was found. This house was occupied, several years since, by a notorious counterfeiter, who, we are informed, is serving out a term of imprisonment. The kitchen range would not draw, and the gas from it became so obnoxious that its use was abandoned It was finally determined to remove the range, and in doing so the press was discovered.

ACCIDENT FROM LAWLESSNESS.—A daughter of Officer Amon, of the Sixth district, was severely injured last night, by being wounded with a cannon, discharged by certain lads named Dickey, at Bancroft street, near Sixth and Arch streets. The cannon, a small concern, being loaded with slugs, the load passed through a fence, and wounded the girl, as mentioned above. This exhibition of lawlessness and its result, is a fair argument against the firing of arms of any kind whatsoever.

STILL AT LARGE.—The madman who escaped from the Insane Asylum at Roxborough a few days since, in which he was confined for assaulting his father with a hatchet, is still at large, and wandering about in the suburban wards of this city. He is perfectly naked, and flourishes an immense club, when he sees any one, in a menacing manner. He climbs trees and jumps fences in a style that would do no discredit to monkey. Old Monday a party went out to capture him, but failed to find the gentleman.

HIGH-SCHOOL ALUMNI.—A meeting of the High-School Alumni was held last evening at the school building, in Broad street. No matters of more name before the meeting, and it adjourned at 9 o'clock. Mr. Ochlschlager is the next alumni speaker.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.—We are happy to inform our readers that Coroner Conrad has an office! No thanks, however, are due to the City Fathers for this accommodation. The office of the coroner will hereafter be at No. 112 South Fourth street, where the coroner or his clerk may generally be found.

THE WRECK "JOHN TRUCKS."—This unfortunate craft has at last been securely floated upon a mud foundation. She now lies on the Jersey shore, a short distance above Richmond, so that she is entirely out of the way of any vessels passing up and down the river. In a few days pumps will be brought to bear upon the vessel.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found in the Delaware, at Spruce-street wharf, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was about six feet high, and stoutly built. He had on a dark Alpaca coat and dark-ribbed pants. He was known as a jeweller, and, when on the wharf Tuesday, was evidently intoxicated.

POLICE CASES.—John Fleming, fifty years of age, was arrested on Monday at Beach and Spruce streets, Fourth ward, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner. Alderman Patchel held him in $400 bail to appear at court.

John Leamer was arrested on the same charge at Twenty-first and Hend streets, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

FOUNDLING.—About 10 o'clock on Monday evening, Officer Parr, of the Fifth police district, found a female infant, about a week old, in a cart on Second, near Spring Garden, and two lightning rods, contains at this time about 30,000 pounds of powder.

DOINGS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The steamship *Keystone State*, now on the dock at the navy yard, will be taken off to give place to the *Seminole*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last. The crew of the *Seminole* will be put on board of the receiving ship, where they will remain until the ship is again ready for sea, which will be about one week from the present time. The iron steamship *Louisiana*, built in this city, has been purchased by the Government, and has been taken to the navy yard, for the purpose of being fitted out for war purposes.

TROOPS PASSING THROUGH.

The reserve corps of the Fourteenth New York regiment, numbering 256 men, passed through this city on Monday night for Washington. They are under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fowler and Lieutenant Booth.

GOVERNMENT HORSES.

There is a brisk demand for horses at the present time, and every day there are received in this city for several thousand. From fifty to one hundred are secured daily in this city, by several dealers who have the contract, and as fast as the horses pass inspection, and receive the brand of the U. S upon their shoulders, they are shipped to Washington. Considering the price paid by the Government, quite a good lot of horses has thus far been obtained.

SEVENTH RESERVE REGIMENT

Lieut. G. R. Curtis, from the Seventh Regiment Reserve Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Camp Wayne, West Chester, is in this city, under orders from Col. E. B Harris, to recruit the regiment, under the new regulations, to 1 040 men. He has located his recruiting office in Sixth street, below Chestnut. The camp is located at the fair ground. The men all have their new summer equipments.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF WM. J. MULLEN, PRISON AGENT, TO THE PRISON INSPECTORS.—We have received the above report, which states that the number released from prison, through the interference of the agent, during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 1,385. The expense of their liberation was $215 90, which was furnished mainly by the prisoners or their friends These were all court cases, and, on investigation by the agent, the persons concerned were either found to be falsely accused, or the charges against them were so trivial as to justify the court and the magistrates in consenting to their immediate discharge. Much good was effected by this interference of the agent, amicable feelings being, in many instances, created or renewed between the prisoners and their prosecutors, while great suffering was prevented to innocent parties by the restoration of parents to the homes and helpless children who needed their care.

Intoxicating liquor is assigned by the agent as the origin of numbers of these prosecutions, and he expresses the opinion that, were the temperate portion of the community to exert their power in shutting up its houses of sale, our prison would be but thinly populated, but few committing magistrate would be required, and our criminal taxes would be vastly reduced.

The liberation of the prisoners in question has saved to the county the sum of $11,558 80 in costs and the expense of their support till their regular day of trial, and even this amount would have been greatly increased had they been tried before a petit jury.

It appears that the number of persons committed to prison within the year was 19 931. The Grand Jury acted on 3 551 cases, of which they ignored 1,304, and found 2 257 true bills They have disposed of 2,248 true bills. The establishment of a House of Correction, as serving, among many other useful purposes, to diminish the now overcrowded population of the prison, which defeats its management on the separate system, according to its original designs.

The agent, as formerly, has continued to pay

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—John Deveraux was acquitted of a charge of passing a counterfeit note, it being in evidence that he was not aware of the character of the note.

Enos Priser and Henry T. Darlington were put on trial, charged with libel, the prosecutor being Henry Black.

The defendants are the publishers of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, and, on the 23d of April last, an article was published in the columns of that paper commenting on the rebellion, and referring to the conduct of certain men who were supposed to be friendly to the Southern rebellion In that article Mr. Black was particularly referred to, and the following language used:

"This man undertook to defend Secessionism among a crowd of people at Sixth and Germantown road, Philadelphia, when he was seized by the bystanders, a rope put about his neck, and he was nearly strangled by their violence. It is said that the arteries of his neck were laid open by the rough treatment he received."

The paper containing this alleged libel circulates not only in Doylestown, but in the city of Philadelphia.

John Lavice testified that he resided in Doylestown, and that he knew the defendants, residents of the same place; he carried for the defendants the *Bucks County Intelligencer*; carried along the route which extended to the city of Philadelphia, and included hotels