

Ferever fleat that standard sheet!
Where breathes the fee but falls before us?
With Freedom's seil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming e'er us?

For Sale.-The double-oylinder Taylor press on which this paper has been printed for the past nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Former, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Pirates of the Petrel. The case of the pirates rescued from the wreck of the privateer Petrel is attracting and memorable epoch in the annals of the criminal jurisprudence of our city. The circumstances attending and preceding their capture fixed their guilt so clearly upon them that we do not wonder no lawyer was ready to volunteer to act as their counsel at the recent hearing before the Commissioner, but they will doubtless be properly provided with legal advisers, either by their own exertions or by

the appointment of the court. We have recently learned some additional particulars in reference to their fatal encounter with the St. Lawrence that differ slightly from accounts heretofore published. It seems the pirates were not ignorant of the true character of our noble vessel-of-war, but they imagined they could without danger approach to within a short distance of her, and then, by the supposed superior sailing qualities of the Petrel, make their escape. The St. Lawrence at first manifested a disposition to bear away from the Petrel, but she presently commenced chasing her, and this was continued for about our hours, the former doing her best during that period to lessen and the latter to increase the distance between them. The result was that they at last were but about five hundred yards from each other, when the St. Lawrence fired a shot across the bow of the Petrel to bring her to. This was answered by three shots directly at the St. Lawrence, Which were apparently particularly aimed at a portion of the deck where the officers were standing. Two of the three shots struck the vessel or its rigging, but without doing serious damage. The St. Lawrence fired in succession eleven guns without damaging the Petrel, but the tweltth shot took effect, and that vessel almost imme-

diately sunk. Most of the crew begged piteously to be rescued, and a number of them have bince manifested a penitent spirit, and been profuse in their expressions of deep regret for their connection with the expedition. We under stand that some of them have given a graphic ceived at that place before their departure. and the losses of the insurgent army had been so heavy, and the desire for a "mortality list" express dat the time of the capture of Fort Sumpter, had been so fully gratified by the fearful havor among the South Carolina regi ments, that there was no disposition to rejoice over the result, and the prevailing feeling was

one of deep sadness. The pirates say, too, that the condition of affairs there is very depressing, both in a all kinds of trade and employment being suspended, and the planters being unable to dispose of their crops, great want and misery prevail, and the mass of the white population are extremely destitute. In their military opera tions, too, they are much embarrassed by the want of a sufficient number of men and of munitions of war. Powder, guns, and cannon are becoming very scarce, and their facilities for manufacturing new supplies are necessarily very limited.

One of the most intelligent men rescue from the Petrel says that it is acknowledged now that they will soon be compelled to entirely abandon their privateering scheme. They have but very few vessels they can fit out, and all their attempts to do so are very York, nor from the discarded minions of a dismuch crippled by the want of proper machinery; and even when they get to sea and are from these men? We do not think so. With William, that he was a tyrant, a dictator, a milisuccessful, they can expect to reap but little the dreadful experience of the past four years tary usurper, and that his rule "outstripped everyprofit, because all foreign ports are closed against them, and when they attempt to send their prizes heme, there is a strong probabili- tion they may make. We think we speak the ty that they will be captured by the cruisers of voice of the great mass of the people in exour Government. He says the crew of the pressing this conviction, and in saying that no Jeff. Davis intended, after capturing a few more prizes, and sending them home as best North which does not recognize as the fundathey could, to run their ship ashore somewhere on the coast of British America, and endeavor to reach the South overland. He thinks the Sumpter returned to Berwick bay, near New Orleans, with the arms from the Bomberg, and it is doubtful whether she will again venture

Few are aware of the extraordinary activity now being displayed by the Navy Department, and of the rapidity with which new ves. Union: sels are being constructed. We will shortly have not only our own old navy vigorously at work, but many merchant vessels chartered or bought and fitted for the service, and some forty or fitty new ships of various sizes and descriptions, cruising along our sea coast.

"I presume that you are satisfied that Ken tucky will remain loyal to the Union. We are now raising volunteers for Uncle Sam, and there is a very large encampment at Hoskins, Cross Roads, seven and a half miles from this place. Captain Fry has been made colonel of one regiment, Judge Bramlet is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment, and _______ Woodruff is colonel of the second regiment. All this, it is true, requires some time-mor than the impatient spirit of the hour, burning with indignation at the audacity of the traitors, is disposed to grant—but still less than many seem to fear. Within sixty days, we think, not only every port, but every inlet and harbor along our widely extended coast, will be hermetically scaled.

Northern and Southern newspapers more decided than in the eagerness with which the former spread before the public all the intelligence they can glean of the movements of our troops, and the care with which the latter suppress all the information that they think could in the slightest degree be serviceable to our army. It is a common thing for the latter to boast of their secrecy, and to notify loyal commanders that they will furnish no valuable military news, as well as to impress upon them cotemporaries the importance of concealing their transactions. They imitate the diplo matist who said that the use of language was to his former quarters at the La Pierre House, and instead of discussing the advance of Beaute papers which seek rather to mystify and when he proceeded at 11 o'clock, by special enshroud in ignorance the minds of their train, to New York. readers than to enlighten them. It is certainly not to be expected that the loyal press of our country will imitate them in this respect, but we are glad to observe an infor the military necessities of the Government than has been heretofore displayed, and to ment in the present war, and that they have cease acting as efficient spies for the enemy and Marplets of the best combinations our generals can devise. It is not difficult to un. derstand that in many operations secrecy will prove in war, as in other important affairs, the soul of success. Any combatant whose plans and movements are all known in advance by country, and the consciousness that the galhis antagonist will find it extremely difficult to neutralize such a terrible disadvantage, even with a superior force. The lives of whole reby premature exposure of their position. It for the welfare of his adopted country, will brilliant comedy actress, Miss Annie Londale, had is no doubt because experience has repeatedly have a very inspiring effect upon our troops. | an enthusiastic reception, and achieved a wellshown the fatal effects of an enemy gaining knewledge which should be strictly concealed from him that the doom of a detected spy is by lantic City on the 6th inst was the source of so the military code declared to be death, and much pleasure to those who participated in it, that that the same punishment is meted out to at the request of many friends they have deterthose who, without being specially em- mined to make a second excursion on the 27th ploy d to seek information, engage in trea- inst. The particulars will be found in our adversonable correspondence with the enemy, tising columns. Yet, it would be idle to enforce such strin- To GROUMES.—N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, will gent rules while the correspondents of the sell, on Tuesday morning, August 13, by order of journals of Baltimore continue to freely the sheriff, at the northeast corner of Eleventh and visit our camps and departments, and after Spring Garden streets, a large stock of fig. from each day gleaning more news than a dozen grocories, teas, coffee, spicas, w nes, liquors, &c.

should, and we believe it will, be completed as soon as possible, and the foes of the Union will then find it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any valuable and reliable information of the movements of our army.

PERHAPS the best commentary upon the Peace party and its pretensions will be found in this paragraph from the Baltimore Sun of a recent date :

"The Southern rights men are about to enter earnestly upon the fall campaign; their caucus held to night in the Senate Chamber was attended by every member of that party. Their platform will be comprised in the simple word Peace, and their solveitations will be addressed to men of all parties desiring a discontinuance of the war. and preferring a peaceful solution of the pending troubles. The State Convention, under the suspices of this party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices, which will be va-cated in the fall, will be held in Baltimore on

Tuesday, September 10th." This presents to us a new phase in this Peace party "arrangement. In the North. there is a cry for peace, because they assert that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North are suffering. In the Border States, there is a cry for peace, because peace means a "recognition of Southern rights," which is to say, a recognition of a friends of peace are principally the men who broke up the Democratic party, and seduced Mr. BRECKINBIDGE into being their candidate and victim. They are the men who were clamorous for the most offensive compromises: who sought to drag the North through considerable attention, and their approaching the mire of degradation; who endeavored to of a large tract of Mexican territory. It gave trial, at which they will be arraigned for two have slavery made as inalienable a right as crimes that are punishable with death, piracy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. and treason, will doubtless form an interesting | They are the men whose interests are with the South, who hold the unpaid bills and the protested notes of Southern repudiators. They are the politicians who have been damned by the voice of an indignant people, and who have no future, except in the establishment of

Peace party.

copartnership are a little bolder and more explicit in their declarations. They are "South ern-rights men."-" their platform will be comprised in the simple word PEACE,"-and their solicitations will be addressed to men of all parties." They have changed their tone since the days of April. Then it was war, and the State of Maryland rang with their imprecations on the Federal Government. Such ora tors as R. M. McLane volunteered to dve the Susquehanna with blood if a Northern soldier dared to cross it for the rescue of the capital. Such newspapers as the Baltimore Sun recom mended forcible resistance to any attempt at passing troops through Baltimore. Such offi cials as GEORGE P. KANE turned the police into a Secession battalion, and his police office into an arsenal for JEFF. DAVIS. The men who advocate peace in August organized assassination and anarchy in April. They propose "a peaceful solution of our pending troubles" now; then they endeavored to solve those troubles by massacreing the unarmed soldiers of Pennsylvania on her highways. They tender us the hand of peace, but the hand is covered with blood.

But the Border State branch of this peace

A Peace party in the North is nothing mor than the reserve forces of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Both are animated by the same purpose. Mr. Davis wishes the North humili ated; so does the peace party. Mr. Davis wishes the Union dissolved; so does the Peace party. Mr. Davis wants Northern bacon and Northern arms; the Peace party have both to dispose of at reasonable terms. Mr. Davis wishes to ruin the Administration; the Peace party is laboring to the same end. The only difference seems to be that statement of the condition of affairs in the Davis has armed his Virginia "Peace par-South, and particularly in Charleston. The ty," and stationed it at Manassas, under the news of the battle at Manassas had been re- command of Beauergard and Johnston, contest the Mexican soldiers were guilty of shoot- hourly expected. "Peace party" in the North is commanded by BRECKINRIDGE, BAYARD, VALLANDIGHAM, and Wood. The whole six of them are very faithful officers, and Mr. Davis is as efficiently represented by his Northern ser-

vants as he is by his Southern. If these men in the North can show us, by illustration or argument, that the North can possibly enter into an honorable peace, we shall willingly entertain the proposition. But business and military point of view. Nearly we all know that peace means disunion, and a dishonorable separation; and in the face of this conviction, we see those who profess to be patriots earnestly laboring to build up a party which seeks to accomplish this infamy. And so considering it, we take it to be the clearest duty of every one loving his country to oppose the organization of such a party by every means in his power.

Peace will come again, but it will not come and bloody stain of assassination. It will not come from the Senator of Kentucky, who was tional Democratic party. It will not come from lottery sellers and speculators in New graced Administration. Can any good come caution and suspicion, entertain any proposiparty organization will be tolerated in the mental principle of its existence the maintenance of the Constitution and the integrity of the Federal Union.

Kentucky Arming for the Union. The following extract from a letter to a nercantile house in this city, dated Danville, Ky., August 7, 1861, shows that that State is rapidly preparing to do her full duty to the

"I presume that you are satisfied that Kenregiment which came from Crab Orchard. Five hundred of them passed through this place yester day, and the remaining five hundred are to come here to morrow on their way to Camp a, at the Cross Roads " rough here to morrow

How to Stop all the Pirate Rat-holes .-Across all the inlets from Currituck to Savannah, sink old hulks of brigs or schooners, laden with stones. As most of these inlets are shallow, and not very wide, a few such old vessels sunk "stem and stern" would effectually close blockade," even after the war was over. Our rapidly increasing navy will take care of the principal harbors, the whole Southern coast will be cheaply and thoroughly blockaded, and while professing to be for war, seek to build up a our valuable commerce will be saved its pre-

PRINCE NAPOLEON .- Ou Saturday evening, Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his suite, arrived in our city via the Philadelphia, Wil mington, and Baltimore Railroad, and repaired | weather. The ice question is the question now ... to conceal our thoughts, by publishing news- where he remained until yesterday morning, gard, we discuss the approach of the next to-

An Iliustrious Volunteer The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, in yesterday's issue of late upon the unwholesome character of tepid creasing disposition to show greater regard that journal, that General GARIBALDI has tendered his services to the Federal Govern. been accepted, and the rank of Major General and his iron apparatus was more venerated than offered to him. The correspondence in which the offer was made and accepted took place good people of the North wish to save the capital between the American consul at Genoa and let them send us a cargo of ice Oh for an hour Secretary SEWARD. This intelligence will of Nova Zombla, and how delightful it must be of cause a thrill of exultation throughout our Greenland's ley mountains! a heroism overthrew the giments of men may sometimes be sacrificed is about to aid in achieving a similar object gence and sentility. The star of the occasion, the

> EXCUBSION TO ATLANTIC CITY -The excursion of the Young Men's Christian Association to At-

ordinary spies, have their whole budget printed the following morning, and then promptly send off hundreds of their papers to the camp of the insurgents. It is evident that the reform which has been commenced of the Confederate States.

But the second of the second

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. From our Special Correspondent.

WASSINGTON, August 11, 1861. It is plainly to be seen that a new order of things exists in Washington. The city is as dull as sum mer generally makes it, very few soldiers are visible, and were it not for an occasional cavalry squad Special Despatches to "The Press. dashing up the Avenue at full speed, or the patrol which is constantly traversing the city in search of delinquent soldiers or negligant officers, Washington would have as peaceable an appearance as your

staid, respectable, and right-angled metropolis Chestnut street never looked more sleepy on a Sabbath than did the Avenue, as I passed along towards the Capitol this morning. A solitary ambled Gen. McClellan to surround the city. He bulance and a couple of dragoons served only to break the stillness which reigned everywhere. missed the church bells, however, with their sweet and reverent melody, and which give such a charm to your Sabbath days in Philadelphia. Washington is by no means a religious place, and but few He was silent here in reference to the enemy, ashe church-goers could be seen, although the hour was was, no doubt, silent with regard to our affairs the hour of worship. Congress having adjourned, services are no longer held in the House, and it would be impossible to conceive anything more solitary and deserted than the Capitol building, with its majestic but incomplete proportion It is a bad argument which will not stand fifteen vears. Fifteen years ago the country was about Southern Confederacy. In the North, the entering into a war with Mexice. It was a war undertaken by a Democratic Administration, and

like the wars we have hitherto had, a mere party nessure. The only issue was the development favorite idea of Mr. CALHOUN; and whateve may have been the immediate causes which led to the inauguration of hostilities, the practical results were the annexation of Texas, and the possession Texas to slavery, and opened to the South an immense region of country. The war was as much on Administration measure as the tariff of 1846: and the Democratic party of the North, without having a single interest to serve by a contest with Mexico, and only feeling that the national honor was at stake, went into it with enthusiasm, and lamored loudly against the Whig leaders, like Mr. Corwin, who denounced it. Their arguments our Congress now in session, and compare them were earnestly defended. "Indomnity for the past and security for the future" was their motto. The Mexicans were assassins, incendiaries, bandits, and false to every sentiment of international faith. Every Democratic newspaper was filled with invectives upon the base men who had endeavored to stay the national feeling, or to embar- interference we will be able to take care of our Polk. The Whig members of Congress who re

fased to vote supplies, and among them was Mr. Lincoln, now President of the United States, were

n the Presidential chair a soldier, whose only

claim to that office were the laurels of Buens Fifteen years have passed away since that was ame upon the country. Our national henor was defended; the weak republic was further weakened. The possession of Texas was assured denost an empire was added to our territory, and nder the administration of a Whig President, the bouthern Democratic leaders commenced to in i igue for the possession of the immense territors obtained from Mexico as a further extension heir slaveholding balidom Many of the men in the North who now clamor for peace were among he most ardent advocates for war. And yet ow strangely inconsistent their arguments sound If we fought for national honor then, we fight for national honor now If we went into a war to extend the territory of the Republic in 1847, we go into a war in 1861 to retain the very territory we then purchased with our blood. If the Mexisans were assassins, bandits, and false to national reaties, the insurgents are equally as bad,-for, u the course of their rebellion, they have de pleted a treasury, robbed the Northern arsenals demoralized an army, driven peaceable citizen from their homes, desolated whole towns and districts, executed good men for opinion's sake, and violated every oath which an honorable man could assume. The Mexican guerilla war was no less disgraceful than the Southern mode of warfare and we doubt whether in the whole course of the zen who went among them on an errand of mercy If it was unpatriotic to oppose a war with Mexico

on the grounds which led to that war, how much

more unpatriotic it is to oppose a war with the

rebels whose success can only be achieved by the

degradation and downfall of the Republic.

Perhaps the best illustration of the leniency o the Federal Government is the fact that Mr. Breckpridge did not find himself a prisoner in Fort McHenry within twenty four hours after his recent speech in Baltimore. It seems to me to be of little use for a Government to occupy a city like Baltinore, when a Senator of that Government is permitted to denounce it to an assembly of sympathizers, who alternately shout for Beauregard and Davis. The courtly Kentuckian lost his temper, and scelded like a virago. The recent defeat in Kentucky must have soured him, and we cannot wonder he lost his Senatorial complacency when reflecting that he had been damned beyond all hope of political salvation. How difficult it is ing the body have been removed, and that the to recognize the dignified debater of the Senate in the raving declaimer at the Eutaw House! Imagine from those of Maryland, who have yet to re- John C Breckinridge telling a Baltimore meetmove from the name of Baltimore the dark | ing they were "degrading fetters," and that they were " poor fellows" and "miserable wretches." and you will see how rapidly Secessionism has the instrument of the ruin of the great Na. transformed the Senator into the demagogue. The whole tone of his speech was of the most incendiary character, and it is a wonder how it could ever have been tolerated Imagine a Jacobite we cannot trust them, nor can we, without thing in the shape of usurpation of which the world has ever heard." How long do you think it vould have been permitted? And yet, Mr. Breckinridge is allowed to go home to his State of Kentucky to preach the very treason which was

hissed in Baltimore. But, if Mr. Breckinridge deserves censure, what hall we say of Vallandigham, of Ohie, and Voorhees, of Indiana, the Senator's companions at Baltimore? The newspaper says that loud cries were made for Vallandigham, but he refused to respond. We are curious to know here how this Representative will be received in his loyal district f Ohio. He has been decidedly more offensive then any of the Congressional traitors. He was a volunteer in the defence of the Disunionists. He forced himself upon them, and went out of his way whenever opportunity offered, to do their most anwelcome tasks. Representing a loyal district, n a great and loyal State, he has been endeavorng to bring upon his State dishonor and infamy. to the case of Breckipridge we can see precisely how he became a friend of the Disunionists We can see how his vanity was flattered by the empty honor of a nomination, and how a false fortunes of those who had been his friends as a Presidential candidate But Vallandigham has no such excuse. He was not purchased, because tue Davis people did not think he was worth pur hasing. He seems to be ope of those morbid men n whom the desire for notoriety has become a dis ease, and who would rather fire the Ephosian Dome and be immortalized as an aspiring incendiary, than sleep beneath it with the mutable onors of a patriotic and honorable life Mr. V.I. landigham will find an ample field for his peculiar them against ingress or egress, and give the Southern pirates some trouble to "raise the peace party" After the resolutions passed by the Demogratic Convention of that State, he is just the man to be its champion. His record is plain and man to be its champion. His record is plan and ment fails to expose promptly, and to the fullest unmistakable, and this is more than can be said of extent, attempted or accomplished frauds in Go treasonable public sentiment in the North. A calemity has fallen upon Washington more terrible than any possible invasien. Our ice sup

ply has given out, and there is deep grief in the spital. But little ice can be had for love and lass for money, and we are in a season of sultry cargo The lovers of juleps and punches, and other strange spirituous contrivances are in sor whose education in the contrivances, has like my own been sadly and irretrievably neglected, specu water and drink-lemonade. I saw an ice cart yesterday It was the last of its tribe, and its passage up the Avenue was a triumphal procession. The driver in his red shirt was almost worshipped the trident of Neptune in the olden time If the

McDonough's OLYMPIC THEATRE .- The mer sesson commenced on Saturday evening, under merited triumph in the new comic drama of "The Pet of the Public," provoking profuse merriment throughout, and being recalled on the fall of the curtain. (She was ably supported by Mrs. Place Mesdames E Wilton, Menric, Mr. S Hemple, &c Her delivery of the patriotic war address created quite a furore, and so well was the national anthem sung that it elicited a unanimous encore The excellence of Mr McDonough a personation of Michael in "The Adopted Child" (one of his specialities) is too well known to need comment "The Good-for-nothing," with Miss Lonsdale, the great original "Nan" in this country, concluded he performance In this part she is inimitable The same bill will be repeated this evening, it be ing the benefit of Company C, of Colonel Conroy's regiment.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Appointment.

Washington, August 11, 1861. Our City Surrounded by Troops. teer Privates. The judicious distribution of the large number

of troops striving, and a change in the encamp has also deployed his troops along the river, from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. Prince Napoleon. The Prince took his leave of the President and

when at Manassas. Prince Napoleon's Visit to Manassas. The Prince and suite arrived in this city at a late hour on Priday night, frem his visit to Manassas. Col. Franklin furnished the party en Thursday with four United States horses, to accompany them. The Prince on the first day dined with the rebel Colonel Stewarz, at Fairfax, who gave him for a change of horses four captured by gave him for a change of horses four captured by the rebels at Bull Run. Reaching Manassas late under the previous express authority and direction that night, he was received by General Johnston, who sent for General BEAUREGARD, who arrived early in the morning The conversation between the Prince and General BRAUEBGARD was in French—the latter interpreting remarks made by other persons. The Prince was very hospitably entertained, and was cheered by all the troops he

friends yesterday, and proceeded to New York.

Shortly after five, the Prince, in company with Generals BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, Sauntered out and examined all the fortifications around Manassas Gen BEAUREGARD endeavored to induce the Prince to visit Richmond, so that he could see with the legislators in Washington " The Prince had to decline, time not permitting him to prolong his stay. On his return to Washington, he was met at Fairfax by the rebal Col. STEWART, who remarked to him, "I hope your country will no interfers in this contest, for, if we have no outside riss the operations of the Administration of Mr. selves" The Prince did not commit himself in

The rebels profess to have eighty thousand troops at Manassas, with powerful reinforcements near at neld up to the execuation of the country. The hand. The Maryland regiment is camped three country took up the teeling, and, as an offering to miles this side of Fairfax Court House, and their appears the martial spirit of the nation, the Whig pickets extend a mile further. The regiment is very poorly clothed.

party sacrificed its great leader, Clay, and placed Garibaldi offered his Services. It is currently reported here that Gen. GARI-BALDI has offered his services to this Governmen through the American Consul at Genoa. The offer, it is said, is accepted, and the rank of ma or general is tendered to Italy's Washington. I anot trace the rumor to any reliable source, although you remember the New York Evening Post gave currency to the same report about two weeks ago.

Senators Baker and Lane. Preferring the forum to the field, these gentle men will decline the tender made by the Presi-

dent of generalships, and continue in the Senate Letter from Harry Magraw. A letter dated July 25, was received last eve ning by Mr. PRESET, of Willard's Hotel, from HARRY S. MAGRAW, a prisoner at Richmond. The writer states that the prisoners are in charge of Mr. Todd, brother of Mrs Lincoln, and that they are properly cared for, but have little prospect of being released.

The Old Capitol Jail. There were sixty-five secession prisoners and five "contrabands" confined in the old Capitol juli yesterday. Five of the prisoners are slightly sick, and under care of a physician. Without Ice.

The dealers are without a pound of this essential element in our summer comfort. Cargoes are Deaths from Drowning.

Several deaths have occurred by attempts among the soldiers to swim the Potomac. A day since a can be recognized by the military authorities of fellow sank midway from exhaustion, and was the Union to the services of such persons when resound only by the greatest exertions of a miller fugitives. paired '' That of many others has been to purchase a drink.

Our Markets.

The city markets continue to be well supplied Large and very fine peaches are selling at \$1 per

The Body of Col. Cameron. A rumor reached the city last evening that Mr. CAMBRON'S remains had been brought in It was incorrect. A correspondence on the subject was yesterday placed in the hands of the Secretary of War, and it is understood that all obstacles hitherto in the way to prevent the relatives from obtainremains of the gallant Colonel are now at their

Completion of the Capitol. A strong force of workmen is ordered, by the President, to be put upon the Capitol building, and continued until it is completed.

The Duel of the Telegraph. The story telegraphed to the New York papers, that Provost Marshal Porter was challenged by nobleman in a public house at Liverpool telling a an officer with whom he had a difficulty, and that crowd of sympathizers during the reign of he declined the challenge on the ground that he pensation to the loyal masters. In this way only, "would not fight a volunteer," is utterly without

foundation. Arrival of Horses. About sixty beautiful horses arrived from Baltimore yesterday morning, and as many more is the evening, for the Government, and were driven to the training field near the Observatory.

Thirty Regiments from Ohio.

The War Department has accepted thirty regiments from Ohio, and they will probably all be mustered into service in three weeks. The regiments from Ohio are composed of excellent material The President's Family.

Mrs. Lincoln and family will go North in the morning. She will sojourn at Long Beanch, N J. Private Secretary NicoLar left here Friday, on a two weeks' vacation, and is at Newport. The President does not propose to leave the city

during the season. The Cabinet.

Secretary Cameron returned from Pennsylvania yesterday. terday, in the aftermoon, to the suburban residence

of his father, to spend the Sabbath in quiet seclu-Secretary CHASE is among the bankers in New The Secretary of the Interior is away on a short

Saratogs, the duties of the office being discharged sorps by his son, who is his private secretary. Messrs. Scott, Harrington, and Suite, JR. respectively represented the Secretaries of War, shoes, &c , for Colonel Mann's Pennsylvania Re Treasury, and Interior Departments, during the absence of those members of the Cabinet, even to

attending the President's Cabinet sessions. "Shoddy" & Co. Looked After. If any officer in the employment of the Govern vernment contracts, when it is proved they had been discovered by, or known to him, the party will be dealt with as summarily as if a wilful attempt had been made by him to conceal the crime. The committee will be daily in session with detective machinery in operation that will reach to the remotest sections of the country.

Jeff. Davis and General McClellan. JEFF DAVIS, when Secretary of War, sent Gen McCLELLAR to the Crimes to study military tae tics. The pupil proposes now to show his patron how well he applied himself to his lessons on that

The Mayor of Buffalo. The Mayor of Buffalo, and a number of members of the Union Defence Committee, arrived in the city yesterday. They visited Col. Rogers' Buffalo regiment over the river, and were enthusiastically received. The Mayor announced that another Buf-

falo regiment was organized and ready for the field. Toombs in the Field. The Confederate Government has provided for Virginia by displacing Mr. Toombs from the posi up the sword and goes into the field as a brigadiergeneral. By an arrangement peculiar to the Conprinciple of giving the largest number of places to

the smallest number of place holders. Secret Secession Paper. There is a rabid Secession paper, called The South, published privately in Baltimore. It is filled with misrepresentations and falsehoods con corning our army and Administration.

Cavairy Regiment. Another cavalry regiment is about to arrive. This regiment is being recruited in Buffalo, New York, and will be commanded by J. C LAMOR. Our cavalry arm of the service has been neglected, and a number of regiments will tend largely to the efficiency of the army.

Discharge of Rebel Prizes. The Spanish minister appounded to the Scoretary of State, yesterday, that the seven American ves- of the Fourth Michigan Regiment He reports that The Hon. John J. Crittenden arrived at ter and carried into the port of Cienfuegos, as at Richmond, and both are in good health. They his home in Frankfort from Washington on Wed prizes, have been discharged by orders from his had been previously reported killed in the battle

Major General Wool. . not known.

NINIAN W. EDWARDS, a brother-in-law of President Lincolm, has been appointed on the staff of General McClemnand, with the rank of captain, the robel privateer York, who put four of her own and to not as commissary of the brigade. Increased Pay of Regular and Volun-

The following is the act to increase the pay of e privates in the regular army, and of the vo unteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes: Be at enacted, &c., That the pay of the private

He st enacted. Le., That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until etherwise fixed by law.

SEC 2 That the provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Obic and other Volunteers," approved July 24th, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war.

Miscellaneous

Surgeon General Wood has taken measures f carrying into effect the late act of Congress, fo adding to the medical staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the general hospital, and as ambulance attendants on the field, with the same rank and pay as West Point military eadets. When the applications are favorably considered, the candidates will be examived before a board, and from among those ap proved by it the selection will be made. The President has recognized Franchick Kunni as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, to reside in New York.

Brokers are purchasing the two years 6 pe centum Treasury notes at from 95.95%. The price for \$50 notes is better than for other denom-Decision of the Government Regarding " Contrabands."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL BUTLER. WASHINGTON, August 11 -The following letter has just been despatched to General Butler by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1861. GENERAL: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in States in insurrection against the Federal Govern ment, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 30th, has received my most attentive consideration. It is the desire of the President that all existing

rights in all the States be fully respected an maintained. The war now prosecuted on the pa of the Federal Government is a war for the Unio and for the preservation of all the constitution rights of States and the citizens of the States i the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fe gitives from service within the States and Terri tories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged.

The ordinary forms of judicial proceedings, which must be respected by military and civil authorities alike, will suffice for the enforcement of loga claims. But in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that the rights dependent on the execution of these laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the States within which military operations are conduoted must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, i not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct o

the parties owning them. To this general rule, the rights to services ca form no exception, and the act of Congress, ap proved August 6th, 1861, declares that if person held to service shall be emplyed in hostility to the United States, the rights to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows, of necessity, that no claim

masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of by it, and it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enreement of such claims must be attended by great the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best the United States, and employing them under such organizations, and in such occupations, as oircumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing the name and description of the fugitive, the name and the cha such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case. After tranquillity shall have been restored upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just com-

it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized. You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the principles herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twee in guarded their prisoner during the night at a pri-

Department. You will, however, neither authorise nor permit any interference by the troops under your com-mand with the servants of peaceful citizens in the exception, he has managed to elude them by mean mand with the servants of peaceful citizens in the house or field; nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters; nor will you, except in cases where the public safety may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from good money, for which he was allowed his liberty.

I am, General, very respectfully, your ebedien servant. SIMON CAMBRON, Secretary of War. To Major General B. F. BUTLER, commanding the

Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe. From Gen. Banks' Command.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 10 -Capt. Charles H. T. Collis, of the Zouaves D'Afrique, of Philadelphia, is here with the tender of his company, which is mposed entirely, it is said, of soldiers who served York, his place being filled during his absence in the Crimean war. He states that his proposition was well received by Gen Banks, who promised him a lotter to the Scoretary of War requesting his visit to his home in Indiana, and to the Springs in acceptance of the company as an independent

Mr. Coggshall, agent of the State of Pennsylvania, has arrived here with supplies of overgoats, serve Regiment.

experienced and able commanders, promises to be one of the most efficient of this column. The lieutenant colonel is Gabriel de Korponay, the greater part of whose active life has been spent in camp and on the battle-fields of Europe and America. Col. Murphy's Twenty ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was inspected this morning, by Gen. Fits John Porter, inspector general of Banks' division Gen. Porter has not yet been assigned to any

separate command.

river from Memphis for the past two days. It is tion of Scoretary of State, and appointing R M

T. Hurrar, the recent Senator from that State

Mr. Tookis, however, is not to be artimatical. is also feared that they intend to proceed from federacy, the brigadier retains his seat in Congress. the vicinity of Barbon sville had sent runners to This arrangement illustrates the old Southern Owaly, Jackson, Estelley, and other counties, where

Important from Richmond. THE BLOCKADE AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT RICHMOND, Aug. 9, via New Orleans, Aug. 10 -The papers of this morning semi-officially au-nounce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his feet into Charleston regardless of the prohibition of the United States Government. The British consul here states that he has no official authority for such a statement.

From the Prisoners at Richmond. ADRIAN, Mich., August 10 -A letter has been received at Hudson, Mich., from Capt. Dessolver. at Bull Bun.

From Fortress Monroe. It is now almost certain that General Wook has Fortrass Monros, August 10—The steamship been ordered to Fortress Monros to take command Quaker City arrived this morning with the prize there. How long the latter officer will remain is schooner George G Baker, of Galveston, and her Confederate crew of four men in Irons.

The schooner was captured by one of the United States blockading floot off Galvesten, and sent to New York, with a United States crew on board. the rebel privateer York, who put four of her own mon on board. In the meanwhile, the York was seen by the United States gun boat Union, who gave chase and burnt the privateer, but not until he crew had beached her and escaped.

The Union then recaptured the Baker, made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them to day to the Quaker City The United States prize crew are still in the hands of the rebels, and their names are unknown.

Lieut Crosby's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia has now been absent four days, and has not been heard from. He sailed with an effective force and three days' provisions. No ap-

some not for six weeks after leaving Easton When they did receive a month's pay it was in country bank netes, on which they had to submit to a shave They got no arms until they got to Sandy Hook Mr. dalloway says:

We staid at Sandy Hook for three days, in misery, with scarcely enough palatable food to keep us from actual starvation. Not realising, at the not start and are some of the nominest works. prehensions are yet felt as to his safety. A flag of truce came down this morning from Norfolk, to make inquiries concorning several Confederate officers whom they supposed to be aprisoned here—among others, Colonel Pegram. keep us from actual starvation. Not realising, at the end of three days, any of the promises made us, many began to leave for home, as we all had a perfect right to do, there being no authority for taking us out of the State in the manner in which they aid. The Colonel flading the regiment war about being broken up, endeavored to administer a temporary cath, as it were, and but few signified their willingness to take it. The party who had been deputed to administer the oath remarked that, were he the Colonel, he would have the men tied to a tree and lashed. The few houses remaining in Hampton on Thursday morning have not yet been destroyed by the Confederates, who are now near Great Bethel. A white woman, an invalid, was burned to death in

the great conflagration. It is reported that one of General Magruder's captains penetrated within our line of pickets at Newport News, and declared the place too strong to be attacked. A thousand rations are now furnished to the

contrabands at Old Point. Their services are invaluable to Quartermaster Tallmadge, who provides for their various wants. They work with alacrity.

The captain and mates of the wrecked English bark Glory, from Rio Janeiro to Baltimore, with a large cargo of coffee, came from Norfolk with the day of truce. They sympathise strongly with the Confederates, and it is more than probable that the Glery was purposely lost, as the cargo was saved, and sold at twice the ordinary price.

As an encouragement for this manner of avoiding the blockeds the Confederates and the Confederates and the Confederates are now furnished to the confinence of t ing the blockade, the Confederates paid promptly and treated the captain with consideration.

Vessel Rescued from the Pirates. NEW YORK, Aug. 11 -The schooner Mary Alice arrived here this morning. She sailed on the 21st July, from Guaysquilla for New York, with 210 July, from Guaysquilla for New York, with 210
nads of sugar. She was captured by the pirate
Dixte on the 25th, Capt. Weich and three of the
orew being taken aboard the Dixte, and a pirate
crew put aboard the Mary Alsee, with orders to
take her to Charleston or Wilmington. She was reweeks at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The take her to Charleston or Wilmington. She was recaptured by the United States frigate Wabash on ne 31 irst., the pirate crew being transferred to the Wabash. While preparing papers to send the Many Afree to New York, and with the latter in tow, the Wabash captured the brig Sarah Starr. which had no hailing port or papers The pirate Dizzes is described as a fore-and-aft er of abou 180 tons, painted black, and car

ying three guns and a crew of forty men. Kansas (roops ST Louis, Aug 10 - Captain Jennison, of Kan us, arrived to day, en route for Washington to arrange with the War Department for mustering is men into the United Sales service. He has

800 men, well moun ed and disciplined, now on the

western border From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10 -9ales of coffee are being effected, payable in Confederate States treasury notes. The report from Washington that Lieut. Walter

general report, farnishing the present topic of conversation. The President, so goes the rumor, approaches the Federal Executive with the undeniable statement that his great army was rather badly whipped the other day at Manassas; that the Washing on Cabinet must be convinced therewho saw him go down, and rushed to his aid. The object of his visit was to "have his watch re-pect to persons escaping from the service of loyal turion of blood, the immense amount of woe and suffering, that must ensue from a further presecu masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State under which only the services of such fugitives can be claimed must needs be wholly or substitute the substitute that the substit of magnanimity, he offers the clive branch I need not, surely, tell you that the prevailing sentiment is overwhelmingly against this supposed the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters into the service of the United States, and employing them under such the vary little hope that it will be accepted, decigning, and the vary little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with very little hope that it valed by the proposition with the propo in the event of its rejection by the infatuated Ad ministration of Lincoln, to make the attack of

> determination and vizor. racter (as loyal or disloyal) of the master, and Arrest of a Notorious Forger and Coun-

Washington without delay and with all poss

Cowden, under the guise of a drover, passed a large amount of the Brighton counterfeits upon western bankers Immediately after the arrest of Cowden, the offi ers hurried over the river to Jersey City, and

each menth, your action in the premises, to this vate house, and in the morning took an savly benarement. burg. Several Western and Southern officers have been

The officers were to have made the arrest or Thursday night in Greenwich street near Barolay knowing that Cowden had an appointment in that locality. The prisoner stated that he learned that they were in wait for him through a police officer he had employed to "pipe" for him. He also stated that it he had remained at liberty until

wednesday next he would have made seven hun-dred deliars out of a job on hand Cowden is about forty-eight years of age, of genteel appearance, and would readily pass for a substantial business man. He is said to have followed the profession for the past twenty-five year, and, although known as a notorious counterfeiter and forger, has so far escaped punishment.

He is suppessed to have a large number of bank note plates on hand, and it is said he issued the ten dollar counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank,

Letter from the Hon. Alfred Elv. From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express, of Friday.] serve Regiment.

Captain Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant
General, has returned from Washington and resumed his position on the staff.

Colonel Geary, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsyl
vania Regiment, has been notified that one or more
companies have been sworn in as additions to his
regiment, already numbering 1,040 men, but it is
to be increased to 1 550. This regiment, with its

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express, of Friday,]
We have been shown a leiter written by Mr.

Ely, at Richmond on the 29 h of July, addressed
to his wife in this city. It came by way of Louisville, through Adams' Express Company, and
resched here this morning, having been tan days
in coming through. It appears from this letter
what Mr. Ely bad previously written to his wife, as
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what Mr. Ely bad previously written to his wife in this city. It came by any of Louisville, through Adams' Express Company, and
in coming through. It appears from this ville, bear will any of the proviously any of Louisville, through Adams' Ex marks of strength. The arrival of Mr. Huson, prisoner, is mentioned in this letter.

Letter from Colonel Corcoran From the N Y. Herald of yes erday. BIS CAPTURE-HOW THE SIXTY MINTH BEHAVED IN BATTLE-THE OTHER PRIBONERS AT RICH COND-THEIR TREATMENT BY THE REBELS, MT Mrs. Corcoran, wife of the commandant of the Six y-nin h Regiment, has received the following letter from her husband, now a prisoner at Rise

RICHMOND, Va., July 29, 1861.

Interesting from Louisville.

MY DHAR WIFE: I Wrote a letter to Captain Kirker a few caps since, acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Captain Molvor and Lieutenant Connoilly, with about Louisville, Ky., August 10.—No trains have been allowed to run eastward of the Tennessee of missioned officers, and six hundred non a missioned officers. been allowed to run eastward of the Tennesses river from Memphis for the past two days. It is supposed that the relling stock is engaged in the transportation of troops to Union Ciry, Penn.

The Natsonal Unton newspaper, of Winchester, Kentucky, yesterday issued an extra, saying that information had been received there that between two and three hundred Dismion troops have come two and three hundred Dismion troops have come to the suppose of the suppos is also feared that they intend to proceed from themse to Richmond, Kentucky. The Un onists in the vicinity of Barbon sville had sent runners to Owsly, Jackson, Estelley, and other counties, where the Union men were rapidly gathering, with rifles and shot guns. The extra says the above information is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it in reliable, but we have no means of verifying it in the same when I halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in returning Two regiments, that they intend to proceed from memoers whom I had not seen in the immediately after the battle, among whom are Captains Thomas Francis Meagher and Kavanagh, and acting Adjutant (late Captain) John A Nugent. My regiment came off the cled in admirable order, and was on the road to Centreville, when I halt not seen in the immediately after the battle, among whom are Captains Thomas Francis Meagher and Kavanagh, and acting Adjutant (late Captain) John A Nugent. My regiment came off the cled in admirable order, and was on the road to centreville, when I halt not seen in the immediately after the battle, among whom are Captains Thomas Francis Meagher and Kavanagh, and acting Adjutant (late Captain) John A Nugent. My regiment came off the cled in admirable order, and was on the road to centre with the state of the sta had not been in line, and were retreating in disorband not been in line, and when the dayalry were der, being on my fink, and when the dayalry were seen advancing towards us these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, causing a general flight, I dimounted and crossed a rati fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt or ling on the men to rally around the flag Just at his moment a dicharge of carbines from the pursuing cavelry and from our artilly y drowned and destroyed all my effirst to muster my voice and destroyed all my effirst to muster the men I had only nive men who heard me the men I had only nive men who heard me the men I had only nine men who heard me and halted, and these, with the two officers and and halted, and those, with the two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded and taken to Manussas. We left there on the fall-wing morning, and arrived here on Tuesday night. Lieutenants Baglay and Gannon, with two colonels, one lieutenant colonel and other officers and privates, arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought here, but I have notlyed learned their names. Give my love to your aunt and William, Captain Kirker and friends.

Your affectionate husband,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

THE CITY.

tied to a tree and lashed.

They did not receive that kindly suggestion as

have done themselves and their brate credit on the battle-field. They will yet do so noder officers capable to command them. The regiment is now broken up. if we except a handful of men who have been frightened into remaining.

The returned men of Golonel Mann's regiment will hold a meeting, at Seventh and Callownill streets, to morrow

Abbival of the Fourtbeath and Fifteenth

weeks at fort warren, in Moson harbor The tantform is light brown pants, deep bine jackets ight blue overcoats, and regulation hats. They are armed with the Springfield musket of the pattern of 1842. They are accompanied by a regimental band of eighteen pieces. They have with them twenty-four baggage wagons, four ambulances, two hospital wagons, and one hundred and twenty horses.

All the field and staff officers of this regiment

At the held and star of one or of this regiment but we are native of Massachusetts. Of the whole corps three hundred and fitty are married min, and five wistowers with families It has no "gonileman," a host of shoemakers and la borers, and samples of every kind of craftemen and operatives. There are several teachers on the roll, and one "missionary." There are a great many blacksmiths. The Amesbury see ion (Commany El has histographics of Velcon not to roll.

stree(s, to morrow

and Freeland.

in another ear.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. MANN'S REGIMENT .-Mr Joseph D. Gallowsy, of Company I, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, has published an account of the breaking up of that organisation, which is meant to be a defence of those soldiers who refused to take the oath of allegiance at Sandy Hook, Md The first cause of dissatisfaction was at Easton, where the men were ordered out one morning, some two months ago, for the purpose, os intuining, some two months ago, torkine purpose, ottensibly, of receiving a flag, the presentation ceremonies to have been performed in front of the colonel's house. They were requested, in order to present an uniform appearance, to wear no costs, but to attire themselves in woollen shirts. Directly after receiving the desirable of the colonial colonia ories and lamentations.

Accident .- John Carr, aged nine years, fell

will be seen from the tellowing despatch, received on Saturday, by Col. Cherman, that this regiment has been accepted as M-unted Rife Pengers:

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861. Col. E. G. CHORMAN: You were accepted by elegraph as Mounted Rifle Rangers.

J LESLEY, Jr., Chief Clerk.

THE SCOTT LEGION REGIMENT expect to commence recruiting for the new regiment, which

To BE MUSTERED IN .- Company I, of Colo-

Official Report of Col. Heintzelman.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIV , DEP'T N E VA WARRINGTON Ju y 31 1861.
To Capt J B Fry Assistant Anjutant General

rear of the latter.

Between two and three miles beyond Centreville
we left the Warreniou turnpike, turning in a country road on the right Caprain Wright ac-companied the head of Colonel Hunter's column, with directions to stop at a read which turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, about haif way between the point where we turned off from the turnythe and Sudley's Springs at which latter coint Colonel Hunter's division was to cross of much road was found to ex at, and about elevan A. M, we found ourselves at hind ey's Springs about on miles from Controville, with one brigade of Colonel Hunter's division still on our side of the

pany E) has thirteen disciples of Valcan on its roll.
The farmers are about equal in number to the blacksmiths There are turee artists, one photo grapher, one physician, only one printer, two students, and a number of hatters and machinists dents, and a number of natters and machinists
One half of the whole regiment is composed of the
followers of St. Crispin.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment: Colonel, Wm. R. Greene; lieutenant oo
lonel, S. C. Oliver; major, Charles F. Simmons;
quarter master, Andrew Washburn; surgeon, Da.

In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rickett's battery on the right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Atabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an old field. At the first fire, they broke, and the greater portion of them fied to rear, keeping up a desultery firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same time they were charged by a company of Secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four and

with some of his omeers and men, penaved gai-iantly; but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regi-ment, did not appear again on the field Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good ser-vice as skirmishers.

I then led up the Minnesota regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our left flank, and was among the last to retire, going eff the field with the Third United States Lefantry. —At an early hour yesterday morning the second company Massachusetts Light Artillery, known as Capt Nimms Battery, of Boston, arrived at Washington-street wharf. The corps were recruited by Major Cobb about three months since, and have been in camp at Quincy about one month, where the men improved themselves in drill. They seem to have been all picked; their average height is terfetter

(From the New York Post of Saturday evening.)

Jerry Cowden, allas John Colbura, alias A. P.
Miller, the most extensive forger and counterfeiter
in the United States, was arrested last night, near
the Hoboken ferry, by Sergeant D Jacobs and offioer Murphy, of the Fifth precinct, Brooklyn, and
detective officer Charles Noyes, of St Louis.

The charge is for forgery on banks of Chicago,
St. Leuis, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Detroit to the
St. Leuis, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Detroit to the
St. Leuis, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Detroit to the
Terrom the New York Post of Saturday evening.

It have been all picked; their average height is
five feet ten inches, and their average weight about
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
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one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and all
one hundred and seventy pounds. Some of the
men tower several inches above six feet; and
inches above six feet; a panies.
Their battery consists of six 6 pounder guns, rifed, with caissons; four baggage wagons, an improved medical ambulance, two forges, and magazines, and one hundred and forty two fine horses, purchased in Vermont The corps include one hundred and fifts six man. peared, but soon dame in sign to the me of the entire drawn up beyond the dump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to raily them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the mist of the men would run from fifty to seven nundred yards to the rear and continued to fire—for unately for the law and compalling the air and compalling One of the rail cars, laden with the tents and camp utensils of the corps, broke down near Charlestown, in consequence of the hind axle breaking. The freight was thrown a distance of soverel feet on the read, and was afterwards placed in another east

AND THE FIRST CITY TROOF—The Independent Rangers, Captain McMullin, are expected to ar-rive in this city to morroy. Preparations are rive in this city to morro v. Preparations are being made to give them a fitting reception.

There will be a fine military dieplay upon the arrival of the Rangers in the city. Three companies of the Scott Legion, three companies from Colonel Morehead's regiment, and also a number of companies of the National Guards, will be in the line. A band of music, consisting of forty one pieces, has been engaged for the occasion Representatives from a number of fire companies will form the civic part of the escort, and General Pat right Col Stewart's brigade came on the field at the stime, having been detected by the general as a reserve at the point when we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in check.

I had one regiment of cavely attached to my diving the engagement. form the civic part of the escort, and General Pat terson has signified his intention to participate, and head the column over the route to be designated.
The First City Troop will reach home with the Rangers and the escort to this corps will join with that to the Rangers. A company of troop of the Home Guards will turn out to welcome the cavalry, and the whole effair will be creditable alike to the

to day from Pittsburg. The field officers were appointed with the sanction of the War Department, being men of great experience.

A nattery of six rified cannon has been presented to the reg ment, and will be commanded by the Ring ld Artillery, of Reading.

The efficers contract for all the clothing for the regiment, and have the very best that can be had the uniform is gray, and the officers wear the same as the men for field service.

Persona wishing to join this regiment had better.

about two miles from Centreville, but found it ob-structed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these rifled cannon. The cavalry turned to the

o'clock. There were no persons present on the constion except the immediate relatives and Rev. Mr. McAuley. The hearse, and the four carriages which bore the friends of the deceased, were not retreat had sommenced driven to the door until the funeral was ready to Mr. Tookis, however, is not to be extinguished, or on laying down the diplomatic pen, he takes or on laying down the diplomatic pen, he takes to select the second of the

Vice President—John F Kelvy.
Recording Secretary—Joseph M Wolff
Financial Secretary—B H Taylor.

Trustees—John Coodride
Trustees—John Dann. M. H. DeGroote, John F.

Business Committee—John T. Evans. Henry J.

FUNERAL OF YOUNG ARMSTRONG .- The body

of this unfortunate young man was buried, at the Mechanics' Cemetery, on Saurday morning at 11

by Rev. Mr. McAuley.

Humpton, John J. Caldwell, N. S. Hales, James McCann, Wm. Edwards. N. J. Seddinger.

GRAND DESCENT ON THE FANCY .- For some time past frequent complaints have been made to the Mayor of disorderly houses in the neighbor-hood of Front and Willow streets. It was deter-mined that a stop should be put to the nuisance, and accordingly, about ten o'clock last even ng, a part of the Reserve Corps of Police, under Lieut. Dave Henderson, proceeded to the spot, and sur-rounded the indicated houses while in full blast. One house was in New Market street, above Wil-low, another one in New Market street, below Une house was in New Market street, above Wiliow, another one in New Market street, below
Nobls, and the other in Noble street, just below
Second An entrance was quickly effected, and a
large number of arrests were made. The inmate
of the house were in every variety of dress, and
great was their consternation at the course affairs
had taken. The whole party, nombering twentyight persons, were brought to the Central Station
and locked up, where the femile portion of the
"take" made night hideous with their mourning
ories and lamentations.

into a cuivert on Columbia avenue, below Second street, yesterday afternoon, and fractured his arm. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

CHORMAN'S MOUNTED RIFLE RANGERS .-- It

PUT ON THE DRY DOCK.—The U.S. steamer Flag was put on the dry dock on Saturday, to be coppered. The ways for the launching of the sloop of war Tuscarora are being laid, and the vessel will be launched in a work or two.

has been accepted, on to-morrow (Lucaday) mor

nel Birney's Zonave regimen, will be mustered into service this morning CAMERON DRAGOONS .- Company G, Captain Honnessey, was mustered into service, on Saturday, by Captain McArthur, of the U.S. Army.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

To Capt J B Fry Assistant Anjutant General:
Sin: In obsciouse to instruct as received on
the 20th inst, the division under my command
was under arms, in light marching order, with two
days' cooked rations in their haversaces, and comdenced the march at hat past two A M on the
21st, the brigade of Colonel Franklin leading, followed by those of colonels Wilson and haward.
A Centraville we found the road filed with troops,
and were detained three hours to a low the divinions of General Tyles and Colonel Hunter to pass.
I followed with my division immediately in the
rear of the latter.

Colonel Hunter's division stell on our side of the un. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke ri-lag on our eit from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the assumes of two post from the direction of Manassas.

At Sudley's Springs, while waiting the passage of the troops of the division in our front, I ordered torward the first brigade to fill tasir canteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Colonel Hunter's division became engaged. General McDowell, who, accommanied by gaged. General McDowell, who, accompanied by als staff, had passed us a short time before, sent back Captain Wright, of the engineers, and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send for-The report from Washington that Lieut. Walter H. Stephens, formerly U. S. engineer, now in the Confederate army, is a defaulter, is generally discordited.

Rumored Peace Propositions from Jeff-Davis.

The Bichmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

We have a rumor on the street to-day, which everybody is discussing, that President Davis base himself made propositions for peace to the reigning despotism at Washington. It came to your correspondent from a succeential to great respect, but he does not state it as anything more than a general report. farnishing the present topic of con-

Soon after the Fourteenth came the Fffteenth regiment, from the same State This regiment also numbers 1,046 men. It was accompanied by a band of eighteen pieces. The regiment has 130 horses, a number of beggage wagons, and all necessary means for active service. They have the Springfield musket. The uniform consists of dark blue jacket, with light-blue pants, and army regulation hats.

The following is a list of the officers: Colonel, Charles Berger Level 12 the leavers relocation of the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves Charles Berger Level 22 the leavers relocation of the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves.

necessary means for active service. They have the Springfield musket. The uniform consists of dark bine jacket, with light-blue pants, and army regulation hats.

The following is a list of the officers: Colonel, Charles Deven, Jr.; lientenant colonel, George H. Ward; mejor, J. W. Kimball; surgeon, Joseph N. Bales; adjutant, H. Ilicke; captains, Watson, Simmons, Joslyn, Bartlett, Rockwood, Sloan, Shadley, and Freeland. and Freeland.

Both the regiments and all the teamsters con nected with them were furnished with breakfast by the Union and Cooper Shop Refreshment Committees. The ladies were kept up the greater part of the night in waiting for their arrival.

This regiment did not leave till near ten o'clock road through two atrips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four and wounded one disporsing them. The discomfiture of this cavairy was completed by a fire from Capt. Cellum's company of United states cavairy, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with some of his officers and men, behaved galantity, but the regiment of Zouaves as a verion Saturday morning, as considerable time was occupied in stowing away the horses and baggage wagons on the trucks and baggage cars. ARRIVAL OF A LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

rear and continued to fire—for unately for the brave ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat

During this time Richett's battery had been taxen and retaken three times by us, but was finally lost, m st of the horsen having been killed, Coptain Richest being wounded, and First Lieut. D Ramsay killed Lieuvenant Kirby behaved very gallantly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads extensing and outfirking us on the right Col Stewart's brigade came on the field at

division, whice was joined during the engagement by he cavalry of Col Stanton's division Major Palmer, who commanded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable I ordered them back out of range of file Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to m ke a stand with a section of Arrold's battery and the United States cavalry, city, and the two companies intended to be honored it is proposed to send a committee to meet the party at Wirmington and if possible bring them to the city in a steamboat.

A meeting of a joint committee of the friends of both companies is to be held this morning, at ten o'clock

Troops at Suffolk Park.—Colonel D. H.
Williams' regiment, compused of Pittsourg and Philadelphia companies, is encamped here. Two more companies, fully equipped will arrive here to day from Pittsburg—the field officers were appointed with the sanction of the War Department, being men of great experience

A battsty of six rifled cannon has been presented to the regiment and will be commanded by the Rings Id Artillery, of Reading.

regiment and have the very best that can be had The uniform is gray, and the officers wear the same as the men for field service.

Persons wishing to join this regiment had better do so at once, as it is fast filling up. None but good and strong men are received; those who have been in service preferred.

The camp is called Camp Seitzinger, in honor of J. J. Seitzinger, who has been instrumental in getting up the regiment.

The Printers' Union.—At the annual election for officers of this society held on Saturday evening, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. B. Eckert.

Vice President—John F. Kelvy.

Recording Secretary—Joseph M. Wolff
Financial Feoretary—B. H. Taylor. left, and after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike Atabout eight P. M., we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near operating of the artillery lost might have been one-third of the artillery lost might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts

Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the

oly ceremony at the cemetery was a short prayer by Rev. Mr. McAuley.

Disgraceful Row.—A disgraceful affair took place on Friday afternoon, at the tavern of Mr. Alexander, corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets. Three men. named Wm. Edwards, George Long, and Wm Dyer, wore taken into custody, on the charge of making assaults and inciting to riot, breaking the fixtures of the tavern, and misbehavior generally. Upon a hearing of the case before Alderman Patchell, the men were held in \$1,000 bail each to answer at court

PHILADELPHIA HAY MARKET.—The sales of hay at the Farmers' flay Market during the past work amounted to 250 loads. The prices realized were from 50 to 65 cents for the new crop, and from 75. to 80 cents per cwt. for the old Saxy loads of straw were disposed of at from 50 to 60 cents per hundred weight.

DROWNED. — Yesterday morning, a lad named John Carroll, aged 10 years, was drowned in the Delaware, at the first wharf above Market street. The body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 54 North Second Missouri, besded by John Matthews, a leader from Missouri, besded by John Matthews, a leader from Important from Southern Kansas RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—John Marlborough fell from a cer, at Twenty second and Walnut streets, on Saturday evening. The vehicle ran over him and injured him very severely.

It is reported that men have been killed, and sixty families driven from the Cherckee neutral land, who have taken refuge in tack upon the place. A message has arrived here requesting assistance from the Government.