in that vicinity





turever fiest that sundard thest:
Where breshes the les but falls before us
With Breedemus asit beneath our lest.
And Preedemus banner streaming ever us

FOR SALE. -The double cylinder Taylor pres 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 bargein. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Formay, 417 Chestnut street, Phi-

Engagement in Missouri-Death

General Lvog. The expectations of an engagement in Mis souri between the Union army, under the command of General Lyon, and a vastly superior force of the insurgents, have at length been realized, and, according to the reports that reached here last night from St. Louis and from Washington, our troops in that quarter have performed new prodigies of valor. It is stated, however, that General SIEGEL was retiring in good order from Springfield towards Rolls, and the skill which he displayed on a former occasion, in withdrawing his men before an army much larger than his own, warrants us in hoping that he will be equally su cessful in extricating his command from any danger that may have been enger dered by the result of the late battle.

By the despatch which was received at a late hour last evening by General Scott from Gen. FRENONT, it will be seen that the force of the enemy consisted of 23,000 men while our own troops numbered but 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. Yet, notwith standing this fearful disparity of numbers, our brave soldiers inflicted terrible havoc upon the insurgents, and won all the substantial honors of the fight, destroying, as they did, all the tents and baggage wagons of the enemy, and killing and wounding an immense number of their rank and file as well as two of their most renowned generals, PRICE and McCurroch. The former gained an unenviable notoriety by the result of the battle at Boonville, and little respect has subsequently been felt for him; but the name of McCur-LOOM has been used ever since the outbreak of the adaptation of all of its parts to the pur hostilities as a ral ying cry for the traitors, and many of them have deemed him invincible. The death of this renowned Texan Ranger will prove one of the most serious blows to the Secession cause that could have been exhibits palpable signs of premature decay.

inflicted upon it. The most irreparable loss we have suffered is the death of the brave General Lyon, who laden as it is with thick smoke from the bitu had won the admiration and gratitude of his minous coal used by nearly three million of incountrymen by his daring and military skill. habitants, and, also, charged with noxious We compile from a sketch we find in a cotemporary the following account of his illustrious career. He was born in 1819, and was the son of Anasa Lyon, of Ashtord, Windham county, Connecticut, and the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the Knowlton family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution-one, the famous C lonel Thomas Knowlton, who, as condition now as when it was first put into use. the old rail tence on the left wing of the American army at Bucker Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Barlem Heights, New York. The two brothers, Thomas and Daniel KnowLTON, had both distinguished themselves in the war between the Colonists and English against the French from 1755 to 1760. At the commencement of the Revolution these two brothers were among the first to take the field in defence of their country, and at Bunker Hill both the historian and the artist have contributed to place the name of Colonel

The oft-recited deeds of daring and patriotism among his ancestors thus falling upon the ears of young NATHANIEL LYON, from a mother's lips, may have fired his youthful heart and had much to do with his choice of the profession of arms. At an early age, while under the tuition of an experienced teacher, he showed great mathematical talent, and a power of combination and plan in the development of schemes which, added to an iron will and an indomitable perseverance, thus early and unmistakably marked him as one "born to command." NATHANIEL LYON WAS educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He rose to the rank of captain in the Second Infantry, and at the commencment of the present war he was selected by the Missouri volunteers to act as their brigadier general. He had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties. relating to service upon the frontiers-in the Fiorida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars.

Knowl row among the most preminent of those

whom a grateful country will ever delight to

He entered the Military Academy as cade in Jane, 1837, and graduated in 1841. On graduating from the Military Academy, he received his commission as lieutenant in the army, and was at once ereered to join the army in Florida, then operating against the Indians. After uncomplainingly passing through that most disagreeable campaign, among the everglades of Florida, he was sta tioned for some years at various posts on our Western frontier.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico he was ordered to join General Taylon, and after reaching Monterey, accompanied the expediand capture of Vera Cruz, and the severely contested battles of Contreras, Churubusco and others, which occurred between that place and the city of Mexico, his activity and mili tary skill found full play. He took an active part in each and all of them, and while fighting in the streets in the city of Mexico, near the Belon gate, on September 13, 1847, received a wound from a musket ball.

After the conclusion of peace with Mexico, he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a contemplated march overland to California. By a change of orders from the War Department his regiment was despatched by ship via Cape Horn, and reached California soon after its acquisition by the United States. His stay in California was prolonged beyond that of most of his fellow-officers, and his time unceasingly employed in operating among the Indians, subjected to long and tedious marches, constant alarms, and frequent skirmishes, living a large portion of the time in tents, and subject to the fatigues and privations incident to a campaign in that new and hitherto unknown country, so far removed from the comforts of civilization.

After being relieved from his long services in California, he was again stationed on our Western frontier, serving most of the time in Kansas and Nebraska. He consequently became familiar with the men and measures which have so agitated the country for the last few years in that section of the country, and imbibed no special love for the spirit of slavery propagandism. Although he had before acted with the Democratic party, the acts of fraud and violence which he witnessed in Kansas so disgusted him that he threw up his commission and retired to private life, until the recent difficulties again rendered his services im- and the other two to push to the relief of the picket

portant to the country. May 17th, 1861, for the signal service rendered by the capture of Camp Jackson, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by the National Administration. Under his direction, a long series of military operations have been conducted in Missouri, which having reached the intersection, espied the three completely overwhelmed the insurgents of that men comprising the picket below them, and fired; State, and compelled their leaders to fice for about a dozen balls buried themselves in a large safety to Arkansas and Tennessee. Full par tree adjoining, but the men escaped uninjured and ticulars of the late battle have not yet reached us; but it had become so common a praced us; but it had become so common a prac-tice for the traitors to five at the approach of the picket fi ed upon, ruched bravely to the relief General Lyon, no matter how great their nu- of their friends, leaving the third man at his post merical superiority, or the advantages of their they had moved but a short distance, before they position, that he probably sought an engage- | found themselves in the midst of the Confederates ment in which tearful odds were arrayed who were retreating, and occupied each side of the road, in force. The parties discovered each

against him. The nation will bitterly mourn his loss. A other simultaneously, and fired. Ruger's shot The nation will bitterly mourn his loss. A killed Haines, a sergeant, and his comrade's is believed to have mortally wounded another. The volley of the Confederates riddled the two high upon the scroll of the martyrs in the men but without awaiting to learn its results they cause of constitutional liberty, and his memory incontinently fled. — was killed on the spot; will ever be deeply enshrined in the hearts of Rumer fell to the ground, dangerously wounded, all who love the American Union.

The Kentucky Legislature. The Union men will have overwhelming majorities in both branches, and will be represcated by some of the most talented gentlemen of the State. Experienced Senators have been elected to seats in the lower House, and old nembers of Congress have left their retirement to do service in the hear of their country's peril. The deteat of T. P. PORTER, Speaker of the Senate, and ex officio Lieut. Governor since the death of Linn Boyn, by J. Kemp GOODLOE, and the triumph of Col. John H. HARVEY, the noble editor of the Louisville Democrat, over ex Governor David Meri-WETHER, the Speaker of the last House, are significant indications of public sentiment. The venerable L. W. Andrews, for many years a member of Congress, Judge R. A. BUCKNER, of Fayette, BRUTUS J. CLAY, of suroon, Gen. JOHN B. HUSTON, of Clarke, OHN J. FISER, of Kenton, WALTER C. WHI CARER, of Shelby, WILLIAM B. READ, of Larue, CURTIS T. BURNAM, of Madison. WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, of Boyle, RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldnam, NAT. WOLFE, of Louisville, Judge Underwood, who so ably represented the State in the Senate of the United States in the days of Senatorial giants, and other we could particularize, are called to Frankfort without reference to their former political leanings, but as devoted friends of the Union, and the Legislature will present the most in telligent body ever assembled in the State. The Legislature will convene in two weeks from Monday next, and among its first proceedings will doubtless be the passage of re solutions instructing Senators BRECKINEIDGE and Powers, and checking them in their open conplicity with tresson, while at the same time a vigorous scrutiny will be instituted into the acts of Governor Magorrin, and if half can be proved which has been alleged against him, he will be impeached and removed from the high office he has so shamelessly prosti-

principles, and expel the last miasmatic influ ence of Secession from the State. Extension of the Capitol. It is satisfactory to find that the Presiden has ordered the work on the extension of the Capitol immediately to be resumed. It will be some time, of course, before its completion but the progress already made has been considerable,-very considerable, indeed, when compared with that of the new Parliament-House in London, the rebuilding of which was commenced in 1840, and is yet far from

tuted The dark cloud which has cast its bane-

ful shadow over Kentucky will soon pass away,

and in the restored sunshine, "the light of

other days" will beam purely, patriotically

and devotedly to foster the growth of Union

being finished. In massive grandeur and simple dignity design, our Capitol is unrivalled. So, also, in poses for which they are destined. Another great advantage it possesses is—its superior durability. Already, the New Palace of West minster (as the Parliament-House is called) The stone used has not been able to stand the deleterious effects of the London atmosphere vapors from a most numberless factories. The beautiful carvings are crumbling away; the fine statues have already lost their sharpness of outline; the very frescoes on the walls within are peeling off, from damp and the corrupt air. On the contrary,-partly owing to the dense specific gravity which makes it almost as solid as metal, and partly to the purible of which our Capitol is built is in as good material, that one might question whether such a gigantic and glorious an edifice can ever sustain decay. Long may it tower, in beauty. pride, and utility over the metropolis of thi great Confederation of United States.

The Univ Troop The members of the City Troop are ex pected to arrive here to-day. It will be seen by the orders of their commanding officers that they have discharged their duty with great fidelity, and that they have fully main tained the honorable reputation of their an cient organization. They will be cordially welcomed home by their fellow citizens and doubtless so many bright eyes will cast approving glances upon them, that they will con sider themselves well repaid for all the dan gers they have encountered, and all the hardships and unaccustomed privations they have

A Touching Case of Heroism and Snffering-alewellyn Rumer of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. The following letter, written by a loyal citizen of Alexandria, Va., to Hon. Wm. D. Karrey, will be read with deep interest, and we trust will lead to active measures for the relief of the brave hero, LLEWELLYN RUMER, who, with one companion, put twenty five Secession cavalry to flight, but whose dangerous wound will probably cripple him for life:

LINDEN, DORF - HORMAKERTOWN, MONTGOMERY Co., Penna., 8 h mo 6 1861 RESPECTED FRIEND: I left Alexandria a few days ego on a visit to my friends in Philadelphia and vicinity, and being here in the country near his residence. I took occasion vesterday, to ride ver and visit the young man, Liewellyn Rumer, of whom mention was made in our late conversation et Alexandria He is still confined to his bed, and although not apparently suffering much pain at his time, is, I fear, destined to be permanently tamed, if indeed he recovers the use of his limb at sli. He was shot in the inner angle of the thigh, and has already submitted to a delicate and pair 'ul aurgical operation; but from soreness in the foot, and increasing evidences of irritation there. his friends have reason, in my opinion, to appre hend inflammation of the tendons of the whole limb

terminating in gangrene. Now, it appears to me, the case of this young man is one of peculiar interest, whether we consi der the remarkable circumstances under which he received his wound, the quiet cheerfulness with which he has endured his sufferings, or the culpable neglect of a brave soldier, and loyal son of Pennsylvania, by the authorities at Harrisburg. Let us recur for a moment to the facts: On the norning of Sunday, June 30th, I learned the body of a Confederate was lying, unrecognized, at the siave pen near my residence in Alexandria, and fearing it might prove the remains of one of my misgnided fellow citizens, or late friends, I was prompted by motives of humanity to visit the spot. I did so—the room was filled with soldiers, and although they doubtless supposed me a sympathi zer with him and his cause, they respectfully made way for me to approach the body, which they uncovered for my inspection; a glance satisfied me he was not an Alexandrian, and I was greatly relieved to become convinced, upon a closer examination, that he was not even a resident of the county or neighborhood. It appeared subsequently, he was named Haines, and was respectably connected in Richmond, Virginia. The circumstances attending his death were, on the follow ing day, briefly related in the Washington Star. and the whole matter passed over and lost, in the current of great events, rushing madly across our once happy, and prosperous land. A week or more after this, a gentleman from Pennsylvania, bringing letters of intro-duction from friends in Philadelphia, visited my house, and whilst in our city, expressed a desire to look up some acquaintances in the camp of the Pennsylvania Fourth. I at once procured the nedesary passes, and accompanied him out; it was there, for the first time, we learned the exact particulars of the case of Liewellyn Rumer, who was then comfortably cared for, in a frame dwelling. used as headquarters by the officer in command The Pennsylvania camp, it will be remembered, was located just to the north of Fort Eilsworth, of the fort. Pickets were thrown out along the roads, the men being placed in groups of three, with orders, in the event of firing being heard in either direction, for one man to remain at his post, prove themselves equal to all that is expected of t across Cameron run, on the line of the old telegraph road, and near its intersection with the road leading to Mount Vernon. At about an hour past midnight, a large number of Confederate cavalry, leaving their horses in the woods beyond, crept cautiously down the Mount Vernon road, and retreated towards camp. Hearing the firing within, Liewellyn Rumer and his comrade. (whose name I

to pieces by balls, but he himself only lamenting his inability to reload and pursue. Owing to the distance and want of . ficient arrangements, it was a considerable time before the relief guard of Zonaves came up; when they did arrive, how ever, Rumer, with Sparten courage, would not permit valuable time to be consumed in con veying him to camp; at his urgent request, they promptly reloaded his piece, and pushed on rapidly in pursuit The Zuaves being on foot, it was, of course, an unequal race; never theless, they followed the Mount Vernon road a long distance but without success. It afterwards appeared, that the fox like Confederates, in their anxiety to elude pursuit, were not content to rely upon the fleetness of their horses, but had, after proceeding a certain distance, crossed to the other road, and thus made their way off by a different route. They were estimated to number twentyfive men, thoroughly armed, and the whole party, as we see, were put to flight by one killed and one wounded man. leaving their dead officer upon he field, together with sundry arms, &c , dropped n their haste to escape. I saw the rife of Haines at Rumer's bedside; it is breech loading, and ought certainly to be a formidable weapon in the hands of a brave man. The money (fifteen del iars) found upon the person of Haines, was. by order of Col. Heintselman, awarded to Rumer; and this leads me to a part of the story I grieve to relate: This truly brave soldier has received no pay, and was actually left in Harrisburg, on the isbanding of his regiment, to get forward as bost he might, and but for the above named sum of noney, won by his individual bravery, he would not have possessed the means to reach his home! As it was, the expenses of back hire, &c , for him el? and nurse, concumed very nearly the whole During Llewellyn's confinement in camp, near Alexandria, his brother Charles, who, like all brave soldiers is as tender as a woman to the suffering came frequently at my request to my house, and i was one of the greatest pleasures my children tnew, to anticipate his coming, in order to hear him tell of the hardships endured by the regiment at Perryville, Annapolis, &c , and to send him away with his basket replenished with little conschold comforts, not readily obtainable in

Liewellyn's knapsack and contents are periect curiosity—he was fired upon frem both eides of the road at once, one ball inflicting the terrible wound that disabled him, another ntting obliquely through the edge of the napsack and grazing his body, while a hird and a fourth struck him, point black, passing through about fourteen layers of overcoat and blanket, and just reaching into his skin, without so nuch as inflicting a scratch. His Bible, too, in the napsack, contributed to save his life, it having seen struck endwise by one of the balls, and penerated to a considerable distance.

From all I can learn, the Fourth Pennsylvania aderwent about as much hardship and labor as nen ought ever to be called upon to endure in the service of their country. They were, at the outset, stormed they would receive uniforms at Harris urg, and, of consequence, on leaving their homes. he men attired themselves very indifferently, ex pecting to throw away what they were then wear ing upon the receipt of their new uniforms. as romised. The uniforms, however, were not forthoming; so on they went, without any of the renisites of the soldier save their own individual urage If I am rightly informed, the regiment, apon entering on duty, at Perryville, was not unarmed, for they there lived on river water and prackers, and carried their cartridges loose in their pockets, or their hands, as best they might. At Annapolis, too, and on the route to Washington, key performed a yest amount of labor, for which others received the credit; and so throughout the whole three months. Finally, on advancing to the interior of Virginia, they were required to live arned to camp without a supply of food. Farther than this, 'tis said, a nice lot of knick nacks and little comforts, kindly prepared for them by the ladies of Norrietown, fell into the hands of another regiment. But of the regiment it is not my purpose to speak, I write of the wounded soldier. His father, John Rumer, is a worthy stone mason, whose residence is at Blue Bell, in this county, and I should hope patriotic individuals in the State would see that the expenses of his son's sickness, and confidement to the house, shall not fall I place the within facts at thy service, to made such use of as shall best serve the cause of

our common country WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from "Occasional,"

Charles James Faulkner, who since the death of his illustricus predecessor, John Y Mason, as has been the occupant of a palatial Parisian residence, is now contemplating the beauties of Seces of our common city juil. Mr Fankner has com pleted the circle on the Southern question. A Reresentative in the Virginia Legislature and the Jongress of the United States from the Martins burg or Harper's Ferry district for some years he was almost an Abolitionist at one period notil he found that hostility to the Union was more profitable, when he became a firs'class Fire-eater. An aristocrat of the most offenive type, he was ready to assume any doc trine to secure place, and se, from a bitter assail ant of the Democratic party, he became the very to the Government through different sources, an him, and whom he had iff sted to despise in return When he was nominated for the French mission by Mr Buchanan, whom he courted and coaxed until the place was given to him, his confirmation was opposed in the Senate, on account of his known Se States protes ed against his confirmation, but the leaders of the pro-slavery oligarchy in that body, recognizing in him their ready tool, and anticipating the uses he was ready to lond himself to, forced him through the ordeal, and sent him forward to complete his contract with them He remained long enough in Paris to strike the most deadly blow at the Union, interpolated his despatches to the French Government with insults upon his own, and like the infamous Floyd, left to his successor an office debauched and demoralized by treason, and a people divided by his baleful de signs With characteristic insolence, he came here under the plea of desiring to settle his accounts with the State Department having undoubtedly previous ly been in concert with the Secession agents in New York and elsewhere, and intending to start home to retail whatever he might have gathered in this quarter, and to assume a military position in the traiters' army. For once, an enemy of the Union has calculated without his hest. Charles Jame-Faulkner may regard himself as most cruelly treated, but he must be consoled by the relection that when Davis and his banditti can seize upon our unoffending citizens who like Houry S. Magraw, go forward upon errands of mercy, and hold them in defiance of every principle of international law, his own deention cannot justly be complained of. This nnexpected coup d état of the Secretary of War has reated considerable consternation among certain ocession respectabilities in this ten mile square. They would be awfully iff nded at the cruelty practised upon him, if they did not think of their own precious persons. They have revelled in ri baldry of our institutions, laughed at our public authorities, sneered at our troops, and have even gone so far as to boast of their daily corre spondence with the traitors in arms. The suc cess of the rebels at Manassas has filled these local sympathizers with treason with the idea that not only Washington but all the country was made for them alone, and that no one shall with impunity rebuke their insolonce or chastles their disaffection. When they see that so refined and elevated and exclusive an aristograt as Charles James Faulkner is not regarded by the Adminis tration with any more respect than it he were a common brawler at the street corner, they begin to snuff the danger to themselves Probably the provost marshal may pay equally unanticipated visits to them many moons have passed. Their lodges may be broken up, their saturnalias disturbed, and even their delicate limbs made to repose upon harder substances than soft beds of down. They have so that they should be sent forward on missions of love to their brethren and sisters in that querter. and all loyal people in this quarter will be delighted to exchange them for such of our fellow-patriots

as have been trodden under the iron heel of the ecession oligarchy. The Union men in Missouri, under the gallant lead of General Lyon, are doing nobly. Sorely heset by the Secession hordes from Arkansss up der Ben McCulloch, they will, I have no doubt, them One of their objects is to take possession of overland route to Pike's Peak and Texas. All the and supporter. diseffected element driven out of the State, some 15 000 strong, will on eavor to resume possession of the Government, but Messrs Paelps and Hollins, two of the Union Representatives now in this city, express the utmost confidence that the Secessionists will fail How singularly the propheregarded him as insane now see that he was inspired by the noblest patriotism; that he read the future almost by intuition, and that, if his counsels had been followed, few or none of the consequences we now deplore would have befallen our

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE WINES AND from the stock of Mesers Harris, Heyl, & Co. The list comprises some very high grade Sherries. Ports, and brandles. Catalogues and samples now ring Greek there was a minister acting as a South ready.

OCCABIONAL.

unhappy country.

Rumer fell to the ground, dangerously wounded, bleeding profusely, his knapsack and clothing ou. Tononto, C. W., Aug. 13—The yacht Wave was wrecked outside the harbor last night, and four young men were drowned.

ATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press

WASHINGTON, August 13 Garibaldi and the War. There is no truth in the reports that GARIBALD proposes to help us out of our troubles. "A gentleman here, personally sequainted with GARIBALDI received a letter from the latter a few days ago, in which the son says he desired himself to come out and take a part in the struggle now going on here for liberty, but that his father objeoted, on the ground that ours was a family quarrel, and could be settled more easily without for reign interference than with it; that it was based on a political question in which the nations were not interested, and in the settlement of which they

could not become parties. These are now the views and sentiments of GARBALDI. as expressed by his son in a private correspondence of very late The New Postage-Stamps and Envelopes.

The envelopes are now ready, and are being sent off to postmasters. They are of the denomination of 3, 6, 10, 12, 20, 24 cents, &c , up to 40 cents. They are all different in style and easily distinguished from the old post office envelopes, many of which are in the hands of the rebels, and none of which will be recognised after the new enve lopes are distributed to the post offices. The sramps, also quite different from those now in use vill be ready for distribution in a few days Military Movements.

The information hitherto published under this head, and everything pertaining to the arrival or departure of troops, extension of previously ouilt forts, or the construction of new ones, and al information bearing upon Gen McCrerran's co umn of the army is to be henceforth withheld from the press, at the special request, renewed to-day, of the commander of the army here. If the enemy henceforth obtains information regarding the mi litary movements, they will have to look elsewhere than in the columns of sound Union papers, fer none such will set aside the request of General McClellan, now plainly and distinctly stated to all Washington correspondents for the press here and elsewhere.

Masked Batteries. The industry of the rebels knows no limits. Our nen, recently sent forward to Tennallytown, four niles above Georgetown, went into a farmer's barn by the road-side, and there, ready for use, they found an old cannon, mounted, and in a position to sweep the road. When the barn doors were States marshals in New York on Thursday, in as a Dahlgren howitzer of modern build. Increase of the Navv.

Large additions are being made to the nava leets. Assistant Secretary Fox has thoroughly xamined a large number of vessels offered to the Government in other parts, from Philadelphia to Portsmouth. N. H , and with the Naval Commis sions, or Boards of Naval Surveyors, has made a arge number of selections. In the port of New merely undrilled and ununiformed, but unfed and | York alone two hundred vessels were surveyed, and many selections made. The result will be a rapid increase of the navy, and a thorough blockade of all the ports of entry south of Washington.

Treasury Notes. Instructions to disbursing officers of the Govern ment are being prepared at the Treasury Depart ment, to inform Government oreditors that they will not be required to receive Treasury notes in liquidation of their claims. Six per cent. Trea sury notes are offered as a choice to a short delay These notes bear interest at all ner cent and are receivable for all public dues, and must necessarily be absorbed in payment of duties or held as investment. We caution those who may be for maste enough to hold these notes to submit to no naterial discount upon them

The Arrest of Mr. Faulkner. Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULKERR, ex minister o France, after being arrested at Brown's Hotel by Colonel Pozzer, about noon yesterday, was room, first floor His quarters are not sumptuous but are quite comfortable. A detachment of twelve soldiers of the Eighth Infantry are performing Forcess Monroe. guard duty there since his arrest This guard is in charge of Lieutenant REMMINGTON, Eigh h Infantry, who has positive orders to allow no communication with the prisoner. This, we suppose loss not apply to the guards at the jul, as they were allowed to pass in and out of the room at will. Several persons attempted to see the prisoner yesterday afternoon, but none except Marshal Lamon (who, by the by, is from the same county as the prisoner,) and Deputy Marshal PRILLIPS were allowed to enter his room. Lawyer Norris called to see Mr FAULKNER as a friend not having succeeded in seeing him since his return from Paris, but Mr N could not be accommodated. Mr. FAULKNER does not appear to be much depressed by the circumstances in which he s placed. He is said to have remarked to his nilitary guard that he had no idea as to the charge on which he was arrested. It is understood that Mr FAULKNER asked to have his baggage sent to him at the jail, but was informed that his request could not be complied with. The arrest has given rise to a large amount of comment of various hues and complexions The evidence against him comes some of it from parties who we to to the Secretary

Disaffected Clerks of Departments. It is known that there are clerks in the departments who are not in sympathy with the move ments of the Government; and if removed from office, would become paupers. They have, in many cases, been there fifteen or twenty years, and have become gray in the service, while their families residing here—a wife it may be and several daughters - are entirely dependent upon the monthly salary of the husband and father. Yet these pride themselves in being considered, and even claim to be "full blooded" F F V 's They go for Union, but denounce the war. I know per sonally cases of this despription, and am informed that there are very many of them.

Bugadier General Cooper. The Hon. James Coopen, of Maryland, received his commission yesterday as brigadies general. He has largely influenced the increase of volunteers in Maryland, and through his in trumentality, some very fine Maryland regiments have been organized. The selection is said to be a good one, as Mr Cooper is every way qualified or the position granted to him by Mr. Lincoln.

"T. F." The party who figured in the Tebune, in Washington correspondence, over these letters. lenouncing Gen. Scorr, is said to be the same Rev. THEOPHILUS FISKE who has been turned out of the Post Office for robbing the dead letters Revelations.

The revelations of the Potter Committee, when made, will astoniah the public, even if no more cases of disaffection among Government employees

come to light than have already come before the Georgetown. The city has been placed under the charge of a

provost guard, much to the gratification of all lawbiding citisens.

Navy Yard Matters. The gun boat Resolute, Capt Bunn, arrived up ast night. She brought thirty five "contrabands" which were taken from Machodnock Point. A de techment of men from the heat went ashers at that nlage when they were fired upon with shot guns from a house near by, occupied by a man named BEAUREGARD, said to be a near relation of the Ge neral. When they got within a short distance o the house. BRAUBEGARD, with two ladies, fied to the woods. They were pursued, but succeeded in secaping Not finding any white folks, they brought off all the negroes they could find. She will return to-morrow evening to her post

The steamer Baltzmore, Cupt. MITCHELL, sailed for Fortress Monroe last night, with despatches and Miscellaneous.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, recently appointed ministar to Austria, will at once repair to Vienna. The following additional appointments of con suls have also just been made: At Shanghae JANES R PARTRIDGE. Loods JAMES W MARSHALL.

Leghorn Andrew G. STEVERS. Geneva.....F. Cossy Amsterdam F J KLAUSES

This completes the list of changes. All the im portant consular positions are now filled, and it is | Texan troops. He is now at Et Pasc on parole. believed there is no longer any representative of fired upon. The spot at which the conflict occurred the town of Springfield, which lies in the direct the Government abroad who is not its loyal friend way to seles Fort Stanton, and any Government made, except as special emergencies may happen,

from time to time, requirisg them. The President to-day appointed Col HUNTER, who commanded a column in the late engagement, virtually shandoned to the South. to be a Major General, and Major Stonmuan, of cies of Colonel Benton in reference to the designs of the nullifiers have been verified! Those who Corps, and H. W. BERHAN, of the Ergineers, to be brigadier generals of the volunteer forces The Potomac fintilia is still actively employed. Daptain CRAVEN, on board the Yunkes, informs the Department that he will report in person the ciramstances attending the capture of ten negroes. On the evening of the 11th inst a negro came or board and monitoned the name of an individual who has been exceedingly active in precuring sup-Brandiss.—Thomas & Sons will sell this day, at plies for the rebels, including arms, ammunition 12 c'clock noon at the auction store, a large assortment of fine wines, brandies, whisky. &s , Herring Oceak ever into Virginia. He further said that this agent had assistants in forwarding recruits to the various landings and that at Her

ern spy. Capt Bupp of the Resolute, it appears

In going to the creek he was fired at with mus-

broke up the deput at Herring Creek

there a party of Secessionists from Maryland, sheltering in a house, but they soon escaped into the woods Captain Bupp and party chased them for a mile, but owing to superior fleetness they soon got beyond the reach of harm The Captain took the contrabands of Colonel Brown, who was the receiver and distributor of supplies and recruits. Of course, his property being used for these purposes, is conficated. The foreman of the contraands, it is added-a remarkably intelligent felow—informed Captain Bund that an expedition is rganized in Machadoc, Veginia, to capture any

of the schooners which may anchor or be becalmed

Lieut Mygarr, of the Reliance, under date the 13th, says: "On the night of the 9 k inst., while this vessel was at anchor before Piney Point, a vessel was seen plying about, and acting in a suspicious manner Upon being halled, it came alongside. The crew was composed of four negroes who represented themselves as having belonged to Colonel Foress, and that he lived on Machedon river. They stated that they had run away from their master because he intended to use them for military purposes, or, to repeat their own words, vulged. because he wanted to send them to the war." The negroes have been sent to the Resolute for transportation to Washington. Captain CRAVEN says: "On the shore of the

ocomes not one in twenty of the inhabitants is a

true Union man, and I sometimes think there are

m my hundr de of them organized into companies

and perhaps regiments, propared to set against the Government at any moment ' Ex Minister FAULENER is still in jul, which strictly under military guard. He will soon probably, be removed to the more comfortable quarters of the provest marshal. It is believed by the Government that he has been holding correspondence with the enemy through the Southern Commissioners at Paris, and that regiment at Richmond is waiting for him to take command of it against the United States Resides something like retaliation may be intended, in view of the fact that Magraw and Harris, who went to Manassas on an errand of mercy, while declaring

The War Department, ever since the Sist of March last, has been unable to hear from Lieut R.GER PERRY, to whom it has repeatedly address ed orders He seems to be mysterisusly amon he missing The Secretary of the Interior has recently de

themselves neutrals, were seized and thrown in

cided that assignments of land warrants are not valid, and that the names of the assignees, to ren der them legal, must be written therein at the time of the transfer The Treasury Department will seen issue in structions to the debursing officers, in effect tha

no creditor of the Government is to be compelled to take Treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The visit of the Federatary of the Laterior North is in connection with the meeting of the United thrown open the rusty old thing looked as saucy order to take more effectual measures for sup-Dressing the slave trade THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER WAS YESTOTRY OF

fered a captaincy in the regular army, which honor he gracefully declined with a request to the Secretary of War to transfer it to some other officer of the Sixty ninth New York Regiment who from circumstances of a larger term of military service than he could speak of, and a large amount of military practice and information than he possessed, is better entitled to the distinction Assured that there will be no difficulty in having this wish gratified, he recommends to the Secre tary's favorable consideration Captain James KELLY, the senior captain of the Six y-ninth. Captain MEAGER, Captain CLARK, and Lieutenant Colonel Nugant, of that regiment, are here looking after their wounded in the various hospi tals, and on business connected with the payment

of their men. JUSHUA H BATES, who was recommended by the Ohio Congressional delegation for a brigadier generalship, has declined the appointment. WE. S. WOOD, of New York, was to day re commissioned as Commissioner of Public Baild

It is understood that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform, as far | Springfield. as possible, to the restriction rule now applied to telegraphic correspondence in relation to military movements. taken to the county jail and confined in the guard made prisoners after the battle of Bull Run,

reached here. They left Richmond the day before yesterday, and were sent by rail to our lines near The following is a copy of the obligation required of them, viz: "We, the undersigned, officers and non com

missioned officers, and officers of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of heads that we will not by arms, information, or other wise, during the existing hostilities between the ited States and Confederate States of America, d or abet the enemies of the said Confede ate aid or abet the enemies of the said Confede ate States or any of them, or in any form or manner States or any of them, or m any averaged.

whatsoever, until released or exchanged.

W H Wieden. "Brigadier General C & A."

Among those thus returned are Jas McCarthy and Frederick Holmes, of the First Connecticut Charles Greenwood and George Hinckley, Second Connection: ; Jos. Eldredge, hospi al assistant. and Jas Collinge, Second Rhode Island; Josiah W Richardson, of the First Rhode Island-in all, twenty four in number, who, however, deny that they gave any parole whatever, The following is a list of the retu ning surgeons: Foster Swift, Eighth New York; J H. Stewart.

Eugene Berquet, Seven y-first New York; Chas Dograw, Eighth New York; and G S Winston ghth New York The assistant surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment refused to accept the parole, and remains a prisoner at Richmond. The entire party were threatened with popular violence, repeatedly, on their way from Richmond o Fortress Monroe. Captain Saxton, a sistant quartermaster Unite States army, has tendered to the War Department

the services of a body of 2 400 men, now ready at St Louis to take the field, who ask that he shall be detached, temporarily, from the regular service, in rder that he may be their colonel. It is directed by the provost marshal that no oldiers be permitted to leave this city by the railroad who are unable to show that they have of the conflict.

been properly discharged from the service of the United States. Also, no negroes, wi hout suffi cient evidence of their being free or of their right to travel, are permitted to leave the city upon the cars. The enforcement of this order has resulted marched out of Springfield, and came up with the that the rebel militia are collecting at numerous on taking from some of the New York Fire enemy on Davis' Creek, on Green's Prairie, four points in Upper Virginia, that a regiment was at Z maves fearteen negroes whom they were attempting to convey to that city. A Bottle at Sea-Ocean Drift.

The following note from the National Observa tory indicates the drift in an important part of the Atlantic:

U. S NATIONAL OBSERVATOR WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861. Lloyd's agent for St Michael's (Azore Islands) has forwarded to this office a note found at se. July 1. 1861. by one of the island traders. The bottle con: aining it was picked up in latitude 38 deg 34 min N, longitude 28 deg 2 min W. A cons is subjived. copy is subjuined:

"American ship Senator, from New Orleans to

Liverpool, October 31, 1860 Lat. 38 deg 22 min. N., long 58 deg 12 min. W. Ail well. The finder will please forward to the superintendent U S Observatory, Washington, and colige Roland F Coffin, master." The distance of the point at which the bottle was

found from that where it was thrown into the ses is 1,4174 miles, in a line E. 30 min S. Two bun red and forty-three days having elapsed, its average speed was 5 83 miles per day.

J M Gilliss, Superintendent. Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

Willard's-W. P Stratton and lady, D C Enos, W H White, R F. Hurlbutt, C. M Eskin Capiain Wiley, C. S Chase, J. M. Leigh, Miss szie Jones, Jos. W. Crawford, Chas M Bullock J. hn K. Wight, John Richards, G. Peacock, James S Negley, Captain F. H. Gross, W. L. Horton H Gui-enhausser, John M. Pomeroy, E. A. Soudir. W R Downing, E P. Kershaw. Kirkwood's-1. A McFarland, J. B. Heys, S Denning, Captain McConkey, Seymour Wiles, E Mintger, Wm. H. Allen, H. S. Benner. National-John G. White, Wm Ringham L H. Roson, Ralph Simpson, Felix Schev-liter Frank J. Cornman & wife, Isaso Newton, R. J. Jacobs, J K McIlvain. Brown's-William Gildnut, J. P. Cone, Jacob

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Attempts of the Rebels on the United States Forts. INDEPENDENCE, Aug 13 .- The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 29th, arrived here to day

Schevering, S. O Megargee.

Liout Smith, of the Fifth Infantry, went t Chihuahua to recover a Government train, which had been stolen, and was taken prisoner by the A large number of Texan troops are on their and supporter.

It is supposed that no more changes will be made to receive them at Fort Stanton, which can way to Rolla, and the army be defended, if the rebels have no artillery. The Federal pickets are out in every direction. It was reported at Santa Fe that the regulars have been ordered home If so, the Territory is

> panies, including three of dragoous. They are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them. The Apache Indians are troublesome. They killed the driver of the Overland Mail coach, but were finally repuised.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by thirteen com

Two steemboats passed our landing yesterday, going down the river loaded with Federal troops, supposed to be for Lexington All is quiet here From Cauco

CAIRO, Ill . August 13 -Tures scouts returned last evening from Charleston, Misseuri, bringing three rebel prisoners well armed and mounted kets. He, however, landed and destroyed the on Cape Girardean.

premises, and captured a large boat He found Disastrous Report from Missouri.

GENERAL LYON KILLED. THE ARMY RETREATING.

BT Louis, Aug 13 -Rumars are current on the streets, in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command has been totally routed by the rebels, Gen Lyon killed, and Gen Siegel in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal troops. This information is said to have been received by

the Secessionists last evening. The messenger who brought the news is said have killed four horses between Springfield and Rolla, in his haste to outstrip the Government messhivered to pieces. senger.

It is also reported that General Frémont re Nothing publicly was done by Congress to-day Louisville, Aug 13 —Returns from the Tennes. ceived despatches about midnight corroborating the above, but their contents have not been disee election show a majority for the Robel Constitution or 52,000, and for Harris, for Governor, of Great soxiety is felt by the Union men here,

In the First district, Nelson was elected to both and most serious apprehensions indulged in for the the Federal and Robel Congress by a large masafety of our army. ority. In the 31 District Weliker received 7 062 to The arrival of the train to-night will probably ,970 for Briggs for the Rebel Congress, and 2,040 ring something reliable. or the Pederal Congress.

GENERAL LYON KILLED.

The News Confirmed.

SEVERE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES. Gen. Siegel Retiring in Good Order.

shontes county, fifteen miles from Huntersville which commands the turnpike from Randolph t Washington, August 13 -Tue War Department he Lewisburg and Contral Railroad o-day received a despatch from Major General The Charleston Courser publishes an extract émont, saying, among other things, that one of from a private letter from Tampa, dated the 1st, General Lyon's aids had arrived with the informastating that the United States steamer Crusader tion that an engagement had taken place with sehad been captured by the rebels Nasavilla, Tenn., August 12.—Gov. Harris vere loss on both sides. General Lyon was among orders all arms belonging to the S ate of Tennessee

as small.

o be sent to the military authorities at Mashville, General Siegel, in command, was retiring Cuoxville, and Memphis good order from Springfield towards Rolls. The yellow fever is railing at Vers Crus JEFFERSONVILLE, Ang. 13.—Downe's ware-

h use, where the Government had stored an The Latest Official Despatch. amount of contraband good , was burgl monsiy ento ed last night and the pistols and ther arms Not So Gloomy. L. DISVILLE, Aug. 18 -It is reported that the two regiments at Camp Boone have been ordered to proceed forthwith to Virginia

THE REBELS LOSE TWO GENERALS Generals Ben. McCulloch and Price Killed.

8,000 Unionists against 23,000 Rebels A Victory and a Masterly Betreat.

Our Troops in Possession of the Field.

Loss of the Enemy's Tents and Wagons NINETY REBEL PRISONERS. OUR LOSS 800 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Gen. McCulloch's Horse and Sword Cap tured. WASHINGTON, August 13 -The following official report was received to-night by Gen. Scott:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Sc. Louis, Aug. 13, 1861. Col. E D. Townsend: Gen. Lyon, in three solumns, under command of himself, Siegel, and Sturgess, attacked the enemy at 62 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of

The engagement was severe Our less was about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head

his column. Guarde. The muster-roll reported to have been taken from the enemy gives their force at 23 000, inclu ding regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and Cherokee

This statement is corroborated by the prisoners The Major General commanding takes this or ossion to say to the officers and men of the Treo that their duties, during their torm of service have been performed in a perfect manner, an

Their loss is reported to be heavy, including Generals McCulloch and Price. Their tents and warons were destroyed in the

Gen. Siegel lost one gun on the field, and re reated to Springfield, whence at three o'clock on the morning of the 11th he continued his retres upon Rolls, bringing of his bagge ge trains, and two hundred and fifty thousand dillars in specie from the Springfield Bank! J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST.

THE BATTLE OF DAVIS' CREEK A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

A Partial Victory of our Forces. Sr Louis, August 13 -The despatch contain the same intelligence as that conveyed by Gen

emont's, with the exception that the sum of mensy brought by General Siegel from the Springfield Bank is placed at \$25,000. It embraces the following more detailed accoun

The following is a verbatim report of the specia nessenger to Gen. F. emont: Early on Saturday morning, General Lyon miles southwest of Springfield, where they had sheppheristown on Sunday, and that the encamp-

Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past six o'clock, when the battle immediately A severe cannonading was kept up for two o hree hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy they gradually

taken a strong position

fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's artillery on the right, then began a terrific attack and apread dissater and dismay in the ranks of the

shols, pursuing them to the camp. The shells from Totten's artillery set fire to Norfolk, with twenty two released priseners e their tents and baggage wagons, which were all war A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seem

to suffer most, and were almost annihilated. Sometime in the afternoon, while Gen Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot from under B F Buckstone, Fifth Maine; W. H. Allen, Se him. He immediately mounted another, and as | cond Maine; Jas M Lewis, Second Wisconsin; he turned round to his mon, waving his hat and cheering them on to victory, he was a ruck in the small of the back, and fell dead to the ground. The command then devolved on Gan. Siegel and the pursuit was continued until nightfall

when our little army rested for the night in the enemy's encampment On Sunday morning Gen Siegel, fearing tha the enemy might recover and attempt to out his command from Springfield, fell back on that city. where the Home Guards were stationed. Then, fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might and give a most unqualified denial to all the twos. induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen Siegel concluded to fall back on Rolls with his

At the time of the departure of the massenger the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that General Siegel had not been disturbed on his

risoners and baggage trains, and meet reinforce-

Ninety rebels were captured, including a colone of distinction, the me songer not remembering his The sword and horse of General McCulloch were among the trophies of the field of battle. Reinforcements for General Siegel were on the

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 13 .- The name of the soldier who was killed by a sentry was Corpora Thompson, of Company B, Eighteenth New York Regiment, instead of Daniel Underhead.

Liant. Joseph O Hyatt, of the Thirty seco

resigned. Colonel Corcoran is well. Captain Ricketts, of Judge Catron Expelled from Nashville. | the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wound.
Congressmen Ely sends a letter to President
Lincoln. It is understood to be decidedly in favor
if recognising the Southern Confederacy, so far as
an exchange of prisoners is concersed. NASHVILLE, Tenn , Aug 12 -Judge Catron, of he United S ates Supreme Court, has been expelled from this city by a vigilance committee, for refusing to resign the judgesnip. He recently arrived here, and has been obliged to leave his with

here on account of her sickness. Fire at Ogdensbu g. N. Y. The prisoners state that General P.llow's Ten Oudmandurg, August 13 — The stores of H T. nessee forces bad relanded at New Madrid, and Morgan, H T Bayon, J H Morgan, and James Jeff Thompson contemplated an immediate attack G Averill, were burned this morning. The loss is \$40,000, and the insurance \$25,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Land-Siide on the Manassas Railread.

Rebel Congress.

The Richmond Enquerer, of the 10th, says

the advantage of each other in an acvanced post-

were killed. The loss of the rebels is represented

Lee had two, and Roseno ans four, regiments

in the field. Lee afte wards commenced fortify

og the pass he had gained at Bog Spring, in Po-

The avainah Republican publishes a memorial

rote ting again t commercers purchasing store

The Mecon Teleg aph says Gov. Harris is in-

Hurris said he could put 50,000 equipped men in

as field in a few days and would reisfires Pillow

A DESERTER PROM THE SECOND CAVALRY—THE

SANDY Ho E August 12 -On Saturday night

Sergeant Tompkins, of Company A. Second Ca-

valry, was sent out in charge of a picket, a d it was observed that he took with him his entire

quipments After stationing the first picket he

ssappeared, and has not since been heard from

It is stated here that Tompkins' fa her and brothers

ere officers in the Confederate army. There is

but little doubt expressed that he has also cast his

Four refugees from Martinsburg were brought

nto camp by Colonel Geary's picket this morn

It was reported verterday that the notorious Mo

Donald, with eighteen rebel cavalry, was in Mar-

tinsburg pressing men into the rebel service Se

veral Unionists retuing were imprisoned. The

refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel

trmy The refugees from Martinsburg have no

knowledge of any large bodies of robels in that

The following are the official orders issued in re-

lation to the Philadelphia City Troop, now on the

Sandy Hook, Aug. 10, 1861. Special Order, No. 170 —As the term of ser

the 13 h instant, it will proceed to Hagerstown

By order of Major General Banks.
ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ROBBERT WILLIAMS,
Assis ant Adjutan. General.
HEADQUARTERS. FIRST BRIGADE,

States
The colonel commanding the brigade desires to

a guard, supposed for Fort McHenry.

f the arrests have been important.

gressing, and it will soon be passable.

The general health is good

prisoners.

ment was visible from the Maryland Heights.

Great activity prevails at the headquarters

cought in for prowling along the lines, and

The weather is rainy and the temperature

The Maryland Secessionists continue to be

The work on the Harper's Ferry bridge is pro

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

BRUNASM OF PRISORERS OF WAR BY THE RESELS

Fortness Morron, August 12.—The event of

They comprise the following persons: Surgeon

Sudley Church and the stone building, after the

pattle attending to the wounded, and were taken

two weeks after the battle, and then were sent to

Rechmond. Finally, they were released on pa

stories of the killing or ill-treatment of the wound

Mrs. Curtis, of New York, who went out a day or

The following men of the different regiments

were relansed and sent home, for kind treatment

Georgia, and other wounded soldiers: Jusish W.

son A Mallory, of the Thirty eighth New York; James Collins, Six'y ninth New York; James

dredge, do ; James McCarty. First Connecticut

Collinger, becond Rhode Island; James H. El

Frederick Holmes, do; D W. C Sprague, Second

confined at Richmond

The Pirate Sumpter at Curacoa.

boarded at the hotels.

Richardson, First Rhode Island; Sergeant Wat

PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP.

From Gen. Banks' Column

formed that Fram nt is proper ng with 25 000 m n

o operate against Pillow at New Madrid

a Northern marke s.

ot among the rebels.

oute homeward:

Injury to Rebel Troops. THE TENNESSEE ELECTION REPORTED MAJORITY FOR SECESSION. Nelson Elected to both the Federal an

Augus: 13 — The p-my express from tan fraccisco on the 5 n inst passed here vested ay afternoon. San Francisco, July 5.—Arrived, July 31, ship Indian, trom Baston; August 31, bark Louise from Sydney. Salied, 31st, ship Andrew Jackson, for New York.

The total amount of treasure shipped during the math of July was forty one millions two hundred and seventy the meable dollars.

Communical—Foreign brandles notive Domestic 19 100s. 10wer. Tous, sugars and coffice Gummerotal —Erreign brandles notive Domestic 1 quers lower. Tous, sugars and coffice steady, and improving Previsions slow of sale. Butter sells at 25: Wheat declined to \$1.25, with a downward endency The posy express arrived at the outer station last evening with St. Leads dates to the 25th uit, b inging the announcement of the Buli run defeat The news cast a gloom over our loyal people Reported Engagement between Rosencranz and Lee. RICHMOND, August 12, via Louisvillu, August 3 - A land slide occurred on Sunday night on the I anavesa road. saventeen miles from Richmond people
The Breckinridge candidates for Governor and Eight cars loaded with soldiers were smushed and Two Louisville companies are the principal suf

Later from California

[By Pony Express]

OUTER STATION 50 miles west of Fort Kearney,

members of Congress were to address a meeting at San Francisco on the night of the 31st. They made several attempts to address the meeting, but were prevented by grouns and hisses and cheering for the "stars and stripes" and the Union There is no toleration here for secession sympathics: Appleton's Hotel, in San Jose, was burnt on the Appleton's Hotel, in San Jose, was burnt on the Sist, and the Washington House, on Davis street, in this city, was burnt on the same day. The loss of the latter fire amounted to \$80 000. The Germans in San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. Siegel.

The Union Damooratic State Committee have called the State Convention to nominate a third sandidate for Congress, as the State is entitled to another.

Fifteen of the twenty one Breckinzidge papers den. Lue and Gon. Roseneranz attempted to get OREGON OREGON.

The crops in Oregon will probably be deficient, owing to the untavorable weather Wallace (Republican) is probably elected to Congress in Washington Territory. ion, and a battle ensued, in which 40 Federals

The War Loan. The War Loan.

Bosron, August 18—The committee appointed by the city banks to confer with similar committees from the New York and Philadelphia banks, held a meeting this morning and resolved that the a meeting this morning and resolved that the banks and bankers of Boston and Massachusetts, and also the people, were willing and determined to do all in their power to aid in suppressing the rebellion by furnishing men and money to the atmost extent and capability, now, henceforth, and

Fire at Ogdensburg, New York. OGDENSBURG N. Y., Aug 13 — A fire this morning destroyed the stores and warehouses of J. H. Mirgan, H. P. Bacon, J. G. Averilt, and the adjoining buildings. The loss amounted to about \$50,000.

THE CITY.

LIFE IN THE SWAMP .- The great Dred, suc. cessor to Uncle Tom, had his abode in a dismal owamp, and the same has been caricatured by Mr Dickens and kindred tourists, in some observations upon Cairo; but the swamp nearest our own homes has something to do with the careers of a few miserable men and women who are dragged before a justice, once or twice a year, and being bailed out by accomplices, are discharged, with great show of potency and gravity, to engage agein in evil courses and make of their district of the city a lazar place, full of all uncleanness. The "Swamp" is a low piece of groun i, densely built upon, located between Green and Callowhill

treats and Second street and the river. The heart of the "Swamp" may be placed at New Market and Willow streets, where the ground lies very low, and a thick, clammy mist goes up every night, through which the gas lights struggle consumptively, and crowds of drunken sailors lotter up and down, singing anatohes of lowd songs, until chill, ussy morning opens its great eye and finds them prone in the foul cribs of the neighborhood with the poisons of the last night's liquor burning out their vitals Here thieves of both sexes ske out miserable ex-

stences, drinking to forget their sorrows and stinulate their crimes Women who knew no childnoods, or knowing, go mad at the recullection, are habitants of the foul taverns of the Swamp, and the young seaman, stepping ashore after monotosous craises, falls into their hands, to be sent forth agein shorm of gold, health, and honor There are "shines " or balls, in the Swamp sometimes, where, in the collir or the fourth story, a desen tailow candles beam upon the bare, sanded floor, with a bad picture or two pasted upon the

wall, and reveal the figures of a dozen bloated wo-

men, full of scars and curses, who move to the dis MEADQUARTERS, Department of the Shenandouh, cord of a fiddle with half conscious men in their grasp and the fumes of drink foul in the apart-The "Swamp" has long been known to the po morrow, and take transportation to Philadelphia, where it will be mustered out of the United States lice as a resort of German thieves, and the principais in the famous Strickler burglary were arrested in its fastnesses with their plunder concealed. A

> beer house in that quarter now coouples, we beieve, a rorsion of a very old iail, once a city The houses of ill-fame in the "Swamp" were recently pointed out to the Mayor, and some of the respectable citizens in that neighborhood gave & catalogue of their grievances, many of which were

that he fully appreciates the patrictic silf denia-shich has promited them to undergo so many orivations and hardships in the service, and for the benefit of their country.

By order of Major General Banks. Lieutenant Henderson and a posse of the Reserve Corps made a descent on three bad houses of that quarter on sunday night, and arrested a great Headquartens. Fines Bricade,
Department of the chemendown,
Camp near bandy Hook, Md. Aug. 11, 1861.)
Special Orders. No. 170. of August 10, 1861, from
the headquarters of the department, the First
Troop Pailsdelphia City Gavalry is relieved
from duty with this brigade, and will, as soon
as practicable, march to Hagerstown, Md., and
take transportation to Philadelphia, where it with
the mustered out of the service of the United he cells, and heard on Monday. The scene at the station was of a serio-ludicrous character, attracting morley crowd of witnesses, who ogled a dosen iisfigured women, and as many blear eyed, sallow

Some of the females retained traces of personal brauty, and there was one, who had been brought ne mustered out of the service of the United away without bonnet or shawl, who seemed to fee The colonel commanding the brigade desires to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Troop, for the promptness with which they have discourged their respective duties waite under his command. The fitting and discipline of the Troop, as exhibited on all occasions, stearly shows that the reputation established for it by its original founders, embracing among its numbers some of the most distinguished mea of the country, has not been tarnished by a single act of unworthiness. the degradation of her position, and tried to hide her head The landlady was a great scowling orestore. shose daughter sat near her, having been what all goodly mothers fear, and giving the wages of her shame to her own mother. The parties gave bail and went away to continue their trade. Such scenes, thank God! even the

The Troop may be assured that its services have been appreciated, and that the gentlemanly bear no of its officers and soldierly conduct of its men will be long remembered by the officers of the regiment with which it has been associated By order of Col. Gange H TROMAS.

A. P. PORPER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General. mense resources of a nation like ours to an ex ent of which even an enthusiast would not have droumed. Our navy yard, for example, has always been a station of the third or fourth class, employ ing from one hundred to three or four handred men, and persistently disowned when the matter of appropriations was broached, while stations at SANDY HOOK. Aug. 13 -The six prisoners taken at the Point of Rocks were sent hence to-day, under smaller cities, like Gosport, or Pensacola, or Uharlestown, have absorbed the great part of the funds and received most of the Faderal patronage. But this insurrection has brought into service all the available machinery of Government, and about seventeen hundred men are distributed through the several departments of the yard, while operations upon a grand scale are going forward. There is no ordurance foundry at this station. The marine barrack, are small, and many of the departments might be onlarged. The dry dock is generally aground, and there has been, at divers times, some No attack is anticipated at present from the

difficulty relative to the depth of water in the ship dooks. Our Congressmen should see that the Philadelphia station is made the recipient of cularged fafors in the fature; the character of vessels built at this place demonstrates the excellence of our artisans, and the destruction of naval stations in the South makes this time, above all others, the

occasion for enlargement and repair. day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from The Tuscarora is fast appreaching completion, five hundred carpenters, caulkers, and painters working at her daily. Her keel was laid on the \$1 of July, and she will be launched on the 22d instant. Fifty days more are allowed the riggers eers; Jacob A Stowert, First Minnesota; Eugene and joiners, and she will be ready for sea about Parquet Seventy first New York; Foster Swift | the 18th of October. The Juscarora is a dupli-Eighth New York; S. C Thunkins, Fourta Maine; cate of the Wyoming She will be schoonerrigged, and rank as a third class screw steamer. She will carry one hundred and thirty five men Justavus Muston, Eighth New York; Charles De and six guns-four heavy thirty-two's and two Graw, Eighth New York; Dr. Norval, Seventyeleven inch wons. The Tuecarors will cost \$375 .ninth New York. These surgeons remained at | 000

The Juniata, a vestel also under way, was designed by Chief Lenthal, of the Naval Bureau. She will cost \$425,000 and he of 1,500 tons bur-They remained, some at Bull Run and others at | den, ranking as a second class screw steamer, Manassus Junction, attending to the wounded, for | She will be launched on the first of Junuary. The three gun boats swarded to Pulladelphia builders are upon the stocks, two of them being role, and sent within our lines via Norfolk. They built in Kensington and one in Sou hwark They have been courtequely and kindly treated by the will cost \$54 000 each, and be of 500 tens burden, military anthorities of the Confederate States, Carrying three game-one pivot gun and two thirty

The Surquehanna, the Albatress, and the Flag are now lying off the navy yard, in the Delaware. The steamer San Jacinto, of the African squadron. is expected daily, and also the frigate Macedonian. These are receiving repairs, and all will and southward shordy. Some thirty gun-carriages are being framed, at a cost to Government of \$130 on the field of battle to Colonel Gardiner, of cach. The Surquehanna carries fifteen gues, the Albatross four, and the Fing six Much of the light and heavy ordnance located at the yard has been taken away, and the number of marines in consters fluctuates daily between fifty and four bundred.

A DEAD LAW .- Some time ago the Legisla-Connecticut; George H. Hinckley, Seventy-ninth | ture enacted a bill making the profession of astro-New York; and Chas. Greenwood These men logy, divination, and fortune telling, or the publiwere at first confined at Richmond but when the circumstances under which they were made pri punishable with fine and imprisonment. The obscious became known they were released and ject of the bill was generally commended, and for a time the public prints no longer teemed with the Their release is unconditional, and in accordance ridiculous and biasphemous cards. We notice, with a premise made by Colonel Gardiner on the however, that they have revived, both the trade ueld of battle. The surgeous estimate the number and the announcement. The "lady with a natural of Federal prisoners at Richmond, including the gift" had ten lines in a paper of yesterday, promis-wounded at from ten to twelve hundred. They ling to "tell your very thoughts, and cause speedy New York Regiment, has been appointed provost pave full lists of the wounded prisoners and of the marriages," to "give lucky numbers, and ours marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. Vickers | wounded who died in the hospitals after the bat- drunkenness "

drunkenness?"

The "teacher of all now advertising astrology" is out again, promising to help all in "sickness, business, matrimony, and trouble" The place of residence of these people are boldly given, and, if we doubt not the new law can meet their cases, as the authorities should see that it will Apropos of fortune tellers, the late Thomas J. Armstrong, it is said, was extremely credulous, and made these hage frequent visits to read the will of the oracles. May not his great crime have been in part suggested by some of these wolrd sis-

Naw York, Aug 13.—The brig Foam from Curacoa, reports that the pirate steamer Sumpter arrived there on the 17.h u.t., and was allowed by the Governor to coal up and refit, against the protent of the United States countd. She left on the 24 h uit. Her orew had like ty on shore during her detention, and committed many outrages.