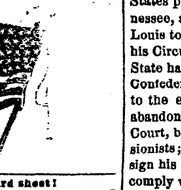
The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's self beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FOR SALE.—The double-cylinder 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. FORNEY, 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Condition of the South.

The *London Times*, of the 3d instant, contains a letter from its special correspondent on the "Civil War in America," which was written in Mississippi, in "the middle of June," and is rather of a philosophical and argumentative, than of a merely descriptive, character. The ideas it advances are all interesting, and some of them novel. It discusses at some length the blockade, and expresses the opinion that it will be maintained with sufficient strictness to cause "serious mischief in the South." Already salt, without which they cannot secure a proper supply of meat, is very scarce, and "all things are dear except the raw material of food,"—as a proof of which it is stated that, for an ordinary black silk hat the writer was charged, at New Orleans, £1 6s. 6d.; for a linen slop coat, nearly £1; and for common cotton socks, 3s. 6d. a pair.

He thinks it would be difficult to send a hostile expedition down the Mississippi, but, if successful, "there is no amount of misery which may not be inflicted on the Seceding States."

To guard against the danger of domestic disturbances, it is part of the settled policy of the insurgent leaders to impress into their service "all who might become dangerous if left behind in the rear of the combatants," and in doing this the grossest wrongs and injuries have been inflicted, not only upon citizens of Northern birth, but upon thousands of emigrants who were born in the British dominions, and who are constantly appealing to the British consuls—but in most instances in vain—for redress or relief.

The tendency of the plantation system, it is alleged, is to create a great landed aristocracy, similar to the old feudal system, and among the "satraps" as the huge planters are called, an intense hostility to "universal suffrage" exists. But while in separate States they fraternize cordially, great hostility and jealousy exists between the planters of different sections of the South, who believe that their interests clash with each other; and already the insurgents of South Carolina are ridiculed, and those of Virginia despised, by their fellow-traitors. The writer thinks the real basis of the present conflict is not an antagonism between free labor, on the one hand, and slave labor on the other, but between commerce and manufactures, as represented by the North, and agriculture, as represented by the South.

One of the most important weapons of rebel warfare is truly said to be repudiation, by which it is supposed British, as well as Northern, capitalists will suffer severely, particularly those who hold the bonds of Southern States, or the bonds or stocks of Southern railroads. The letter concludes with a promise to write at some length hereafter on the question in which England takes so deep an interest—the cotton supply,—and with this significant sentence: "If Cotton be King, we may as well admit the sway at once; but, for one, I would sooner live under the worst form of government possible, even the disrupted rule of the American public, *than the sway of such a soulless, senseless, floculent potentate.*"

Thomas Francis Meagher.

Some days ago, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of an Irish regiment in New York was offered to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who, as a captain in the Sixty-ninth, behaved most gallantly in the Battle of Bull Run. He declined, on the ground that he did not possess the necessary experience and knowledge of military tactics, and preferred that the command should go to one who did. This week, he was offered a Captaincy in the regular army, which he has also declined, "respectfully requesting the Secretary of War to transfer it to some other officer of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, who, from circumstances of a longer term of military service than he could speak of, and a larger 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 recommended to the Secretary the favorable consideration of Captain JAMES KELLY, the senior captain of the Sixty-ninth."

There is something in this self-negation, so unusual in these piping times of pretence, when most men consider their positions far beneath their deserts, which strikes us as at once noble and even chivalrous. Few there are, at Captain MEAGHER's age, and with his quick impulses and bold courage, who would decline promotion and position on the grounds which he presents. "Know thyself," however—the moral advice of the Greek philosopher—has rarely been so applied as in this instance. It is not for the Secretary of War, who shows his appreciation of a gallant gentleman by offering him a commission in the line, to press its acceptance upon him—but, knowing that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER would bear himself bravely in the United States Army, we hope he may reconsider the matter, and take the rank which Mr. CAMERON proffers. Perhaps, Mr. MEAGHER is too much attached to the brave Sixty-ninth to leave them?

WE PUBLISH the circular which the editor has received from the Douglas Memorial Committee, in order that the people may once more be reminded of the duty which that committee has undertaken. Those who do not understand the objects in view will find them fully and clearly explained in the circular of Mr. HASKIN. No more worthy appeal was ever presented to the people of Pennsylvania. Senator DOUGLAS gave his life and all that he had in worldly possessions to his country, and in the care of that country he has left those that were nearest and dearest to him. It is a sacred duty which befals every citizen, and upon every citizen we urge its immediate performance. Let those who followed and respected the great statesman when alive now give their mite towards perpetuating his memory:

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the friends of the deceased Senator Stephen A. Douglas, held in this city on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock, a central committee was organized to obtain subscriptions to a fund, a portion of which to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable monument in honor of the lamented statesman, and the balance invested in the name of a trustee for the benefit of his wife and children. Auxiliary committees for the several "Union States" were ordered to be appointed, and the chairman of the meeting, in pursuance of authority in him vested, has appointed you a member of the auxiliary committee for the State of Pennsylvania.

Knowing that you appreciate the great services of the illustrious Douglas, who sacrificed his private fortune in his anxiety to preserve his country, I rely upon your hearty co-operation in obtaining subscriptions in your immediate district, that we may suitably honor his memory, and place those whom he has left behind him in a position of independence. It is unnecessary for me to remind you that an object so philanthropic and just should meet the hearty approbation of every patriot.

I respectfully invoke your aid, and request you to forward the amount collected, with the names of the donors, to the Treasurer of the Central Committee, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., New York city. The committee will expect reports to be made, and all contributions paid to the Treasurer, on or before the first Monday in December next, as it is intended to lay the corner-stone of the monument soon after the meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN B. HASKIN, Chairman.
No. 106 Broadway, New York.
JOHN J. MCELRONE, Secretary.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., Philadelphia.

BROWNLOW'S paper, at Knoxville, Tenn., has been suspended by General ZOLLICOFFER, on account of its Union sentiments. If General ROUSSEAU were to do the same with the *Courier*, at Louisville, Ky., he would crush out the most vile Secession sheet in that State.

Justice Catron.

This venerable and learned gentleman has long been one of the chief ornaments to the Supreme Court of the United States, and is equally distinguished for his legal research and his enlarged philanthropy. He holds his obligations to the Constitution of the United States paramount to that of the State of Tennessee, and therefore went recently from St. Louis to Nashville for the purpose of holding his Circuit Court in Tennessee, although the State has linked its fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. Upon his arrival, he deferred to the existing public opinion so far as to abandon his intention of opening the Federal Court, but that was not enough for the Secessionists; they demanded that he should resign his judicial seat, and upon his refusal to comply with the absurd demand, a vigilance committee of self-appointed thieves and cutthroats expelled him from Nashville. Compelled to leave a sick wife among the inhuman monsters, he has found refuge in Kentucky, where he will be honored and respected. Indeed, his presence there will be most opportune, for the District Judge, MONROE, has made himself so obnoxious, and is so utterly unfitted for the association of refined gentlemen, that Judge CATRON has not met him on the Circuit Bench for some time. He will now, however, take his place, and neutralize the Secession poison which MONROE, though drawing pay and subsistence from the Federal Government, has been industriously scattering about his path. There is no ranker traitor within the confines of Kentucky than this Judge MONROE, and he holds on to his office tenaciously, though he does not hesitate, in public and in private, to speak contemptuously of the Government he has sworn to support, and to avow his sympathy with the rebel cause.

A bill passed the lower branch of Congress, at its late session, repealing the law which created the Kentucky Judicial District, and providing for the erection of two new districts. The effect of this would have been to legislate Judge MONROE out of office, unless he should be reappointed—a very unlikely contingency; but the bill was opposed by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate, and so much time occupied in fighting it off by parliamentary strategy, that its friends deferred its consideration until next winter. This would have left Kentucky at the mercy of the traitor judge, but for the determination of Justice CATRON to resume the deferred services of his court. The Constitution will now be protected from outrage, and the laws will be rigorously enforced against the rebels and their aiders, abettors, and comforters. There will be work as important for the judiciary to perform in Kentucky as there will be for the Executive, armed in the might of its military power. That State, like Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri, is infested with political lepers, who must be thrust forth before the air can be pure and healthy. The Federal army, when it occupies Kentucky, would have found itself embarrassed at every step, had not there been a United States Judge of sufficient honesty and firmness to have met the crisis resolutely, and Judge CATRON will be found emphatically the right man for the right place. A few years ago, when his State of Tennessee was about to disgrace itself by confiscating the property and enslaving the bodies of all the free blacks, he eloquently contended against the heinous crime, and, by his potent arguments, caused the arrest of the unnatural, barbarous, and unchristian legislation. And now, when the free and loyal white citizens of his section are threatened with equal persecutions; when their liberties are imperilled; their property subjected to confiscation; their time-honored institutions menaced, and the sons of American sires, born in the very air of freedom, are to be forced to yield their most sacred rights and noblest aspirations, and tie themselves to a mongrel Confederacy, founded on fraud, rapine, and treachery, Judge CATRON will stand with the protecting ægis of the Constitution, and avert from the noble people of Kentucky every impending danger, and lend every lawful energy to the complete restoration of the power and supremacy of the Government. This effected, the Southwest will soon become a most efficient co-worker with the loyal West and North, in sweeping before the advancing march of the Federal armies the last vestige of Secession from the Southern States, and reconstructing the Union on a solid and immutable basis.

THE HON. THORNTON MARSHAL, a Breckinridge Democrat, who has proved a firm friend of the Union, is urged for the Speakership of the Kentucky Senate. He deserves the trust, which is an important one, as, in the case of the impeachment of MAGOFFIN, he would become the acting Governor. RICHARD A. JACOB, Esq., another Breckinridge Democrat, the son-in-law of the late THOMAS H. BENTON, and a loyal Unionist, is a prominent candidate for the Speakership of the House.

THE rumor is revived that Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, late of the U. S. Mounted Rifles, has tendered his services to the Confederates. We trust this is not true, as he has heretofore disclaimed any such purpose, and his detection would fill the heart of his venerable father, the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, with the most poignant grief.

THE expulsion of Northern teachers from the South has been followed by the conscription of youths of sixteen into the rebel service. Instead of rearing the "tender thought," Secessia prefers to "teach the young idea how to shoot."

SLOAT, the sewing machine man, formerly of this city, is now furbishing up old muskets for the rebels in Richmond. As SLOAT was interminably engaged in suits for violations of patents, he has probably gone South to avoid them.

THE Kentucky Legislature will convene this year on the second of September. The time of convention was altered at the last session by the Union men to thwart the disloyal machinations of Governor MAGOFFIN.

THERE is no good reason why Treasury notes should be subjected to a discount. The resources of the Government are ample, and gold is flowing in upon us from California, as well as Europe, in a steady and uninterrupted stream.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The well merited success of the performances here, during the three nights advertised, has decided the managers (Messrs. Vining Bowers and Edwin Adams) to continue them through the week. The theatre will be open, therefore, to-night, to-morrow evening, and on Saturday. Last night, in the play of "Ireland as it is," Mr. Adams played *Ragged Pat*, for the first time, and Mrs. Adams took the part of *Judy O'Trot*, dancing an Irish jig with her husband. She is a pretty woman, and, though a little shy, acted very fairly. Mr. Vining Bowers was very amusing as *Slang*. The performances this evening will be "Napoleon's Old Guard," "Family Jars," and "The Idiot Witness," in which the principal characters will be played by Messrs. Shewell, Adams, and Bowers. Mr. E. Adams and Mr. Vining Bowers will have a joint benefit on Saturday, their closing night.

WE CALL the particular attention of our readers to the estate sale of imported brandies, wines, champagnes, &c., comprising 250 packages of the most costly and choice liquors, with other articles of personal property, to be sold, by catalogue, by James Burk & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 525 Market street, commencing this morning, August 15, at 10 o'clock. For particulars, see advertisements under auction heads.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, hemp carpets, hosiery, &c., embracing about 600 lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsted, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street—the sale to be continued nearly all day without intermission.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the third large fall sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture, to be sold this morning, by catalogue, for cash, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 530 Market and 523 Minor street.

PARDONED.—President Lincoln has pardoned Isaac Latcham, of Roxborough, who was convicted in March, 1859, of passing counterfeit coin, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. During his confinement he had suffered very much in body and mind. The reasons given by the President for the pardon were that he had been of good moral character prior to the conviction, and that he had already been severely punished.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

It is a part of the Southern system to inflame the minds of the people, by a constant misrepresentation of the motives of the loyal States in carrying on this war, and by the publication of falsehoods concerning our soldiers. The burning of Great Hampton was an act of wantonness on the part of the rebel general, Magruder. It was excusable by no reason of justice or military necessity. It could not but rouse the indignation of the whole South; and we find, in order to avoid that indignation, and to more bitterly incense the people of the South against the North, that the rebel rulers have published through the seceded States that the outrage was committed by loyal soldiers, under the command of Gen. Butler. The Richmond papers are also publishing accounts of the depredations of the Federal soldiers upon the people of Virginia, in the recent march from Washington to Centreville. A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Fairfax, states that that village was almost pillaged by our soldiers, and enumerates many instances of their crime, adding that the conduct of the soldiers "was the complaint of nearly every housekeeper, not only in the village, but along the line of march."

What the effect of these statements may be in the South I can easily imagine. The people of that section are anxious to believe everything derogatory to the character of our brave volunteers. But these stories are published in Northern papers, and the opinion is gradually growing that our soldiers have been unjust and oppressive in the course of their dealings with the people of Virginia. That individual instances of wrong and injustice may have been committed, I will not deny. It would be impossible to assemble an army and march it over a hostile country without such abuses occurring. The strictest discipline will sometimes be transgressed, and there is a strong temptation to hungry soldiers in well stocked barns and overflowing granaries. But I am convinced that our soldiers, in their intercourse with the people of Virginia, acted honorably and with kindness. I have had some little experience of Virginia under their new system. On the day of the battle of Manassas I rode from Arlington Heights to Centreville, directly along the route passed over by our army. There were no signs of desolation or of depredation. The fields were growing, the fences were in good condition, the dwelling-houses were unharmed, and in numerous instances large crops of grain were exposed in the fields. Stopping to breakfast in Fairfax, I entered into conversation with the hotel-keeper, who was a Secessionist in sympathy, and, in the course of conversation, spoke of the presence of the troops, and asked him whether he had suffered from them. He said that the troops had been quiet; that they had been under a strict discipline; that they paid for what they got, and that, with the exception of two or three citizens, who had treated them with bitterness and insult, no one had been at all troubled by them during their stay, and that if a man behaved himself and treated them civilly, he was not molested. One or two cases of depredation were narrated, but they were trifling in their nature, and such as are recorded every day in your police reports as petty offences. He said, further, that there was not much difference between the conduct of the Federal troops and that of the Confederates, but that he thought the Southerners were less careful than the Northerners. As an inn, this side of Fairfax, while stopping for a few minutes, I asked the landlord the same questions, and his answer was substantially the same: "Soldiers, you know, are soldiers," said he, "and they havn't just got the best ways about them, and perhaps they ain't as polite as might be expected, nor as particular in what they eat and drink, but they didn't do us any harm to speak of, nor do I suppose we've lost a dozen chickens in the township." Within a mile or two of Centreville I saw the smoking ruins of a house which, it was said, the Federal troops had burned, a night or two before, when encamped in the valley just beyond. It was the house of a noted rebel, however—of a man who had done much to oppress the Union men of Fairfax and Prince William counties, and the act was the midnight vengeance of a few soldiers.

Even at Centreville, on the day of battle, the moderation of our troops was remarkable. I saw private soldiers asking permission to take water from a well, and others paying liberally for bread and butter and refreshments. The homes of the people were respected, nor did I see a single instance of intrusion or disrespect. This, too, with their passions excited by the battle which raged but two hours' march from them, with the smoke of the conflict rolling along the sky in dark heavy volumes, and the never-ceasing roar of cannon and musketry ringing in their ears. And then, on the night of that fearful retreat from Bull Run to Arlington, thousands of men, dusty and travel-worn, filled with anger and revenge, with all the horrible scenes of the day's strife before them, with every incentive and excuse which men could have to revenge themselves upon the inhabitants of faithless Virginia, passed over the Virginian territory without disturbing a single rail upon the fence, or a bush by the wayside. I give you these facts as an answer to the calumnies of the Southern journals, not merely from my own experience, but from that of others. They all tell the same story, and prove that for moderation, justice, humanity, and respect for even the rights of enemies, no soldiers in the world can compare with the soldiers of the United States.

Advices from Virginia assure us that the Confederate forces are preparing for a desperate struggle. While the battle at Manassas compelled us to retreat, it shattered the Southern army. Whole regiments have gone to pieces. The experience of many of their best officers has closed with the tomb—their victory was gloomy and disheartening, and their strong position at Manassas they feel must yield to the artillery of McClellan. Before this encounter takes place they are bracing themselves for the struggle. The Virginia authorities have ordered the militia of each county to repair to the county court-houses and prepare for battle. They will be expected to furnish their own arms and uniform, to leave half-cultivated farms and suffering business—to risk all they have, and life itself—at the obedience of an ambitious dictator. But the people of Virginia do not exhibit the alacrity of spirit which had been expected. Correspondents of Southern newspapers speak of them as "reluctant militia," and the newspapers are loudly rating them for their want of patriotism, and suggesting ways and means for their punishment. The people of Virginia evidently cannot understand why they should be dragged into a war to please South Carolina and the little nest of cotton conspirators who distilled the poison of secession into the blood of the Old Dominion. They cannot understand why their homes should be desolated, and their happiness ruined, because an ambitious clique of Charleston dragged the South in civil war. But over Virginia there is to-day a fierce and fearful tyranny, and her people have no resource but to endure it a little longer. And we have an abiding faith that the days of her endurance will last only a little longer. J. R. Y.

The Military Division of the Pacific.

Reported Attempt of the Rebels to Subjugate Lower California.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Brigadier General Sumner, commanding the military division of the Pacific, has officially informed Flag Officer Montgomery, as well as the Government, of the existence of a report that Colonel Van Dorn, of the Secession army, has been seen at the head of thirteen hundred men, on the road between San Antonio and E. Paso, from which, it is feared, an attempt to subjugate Lower California may be contemplated by the Secessionists.

Captain Montgomery, in the instructions to his subordinate officers, says:

"This must not be allowed, if it is in our power to prevent it. Therefore, should any exigency arise, you will promptly co-operate with the troops of the United States, or otherwise do all in your power to counteract and prevent the execution of any such purpose by the troops in the service of the States claiming to have seceded from our Federal Union."

Another official despatch from Captain Montgomery says the *Wyoming* reached Asapulco on the 16th en route for San Francisco, for the protection of our mail steamers and our commercial interests on the Pacific coast. He ordered Commander Bissel, commanding the *Cyane*, to proceed with her on that service.

During Captain Montgomery's late cruise to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Acapulco, he had neither seen nor heard of any privateer in the Pacific. The prevalence of calms and light winds would render sailing vessels useless, and, owing to the difficulty of procuring coal, steamers will not be employed. He had not, at the time of writing, received the form of the oath of allegiance to be taken by those connected with the navy, but he had no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism of all on board of his ship, the *Lancaster*, and had no fear that the honor of our flag would be impaired by a single exception.

He encloses a communication from our consul at Hilo, stating that a large spar had been found on the southern shore of the island of Hawaii, and which may afford a clue to the fate of the *Levant*. Captain Montgomery says the dimensions given correspond with the *Levant's* masts, and he has instructed the consul to obtain further particulars. Although, he remarks, it is probable that all hands were lost, it would be a melancholy satisfaction to obtain something additional as to the loss of that vessel.

FROM CAIRO.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF PILLOW TOWARDS NEW MADRID

CAIRO, Ill., August 14.—Scouts from Charleston this morning, report that 2 000 rebels, including cavalry, infantry, and artillery, are encamped there.

It is rumored that General Pillow, with 17 000 troops, has advanced within fifty mil s north of New Madrid. The report lacks confirmation.

ACCORDING to the City Inspector's report, there were 698 deaths in the city of New York during the past week, an increase of 113 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and forty-four more than occurred during the corresponding week last year.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, August 14.

The Fall of Gen. Lyon.

Deep grief pervades the public here for the death of Brigadier General NATHANIEL LYON. He was brave to a fault, and permitted the impulses of his heart to control his judgment in the exposure of his own person to the enemy's shot during the engagement. He was a favorite with Gen. SCOTT, having been with him in the Mexican war, where he was promoted from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain.

Assault on a Foreign Minister.

The Brazilian minister, Baron LISBOA, was assaulted under cover of night by a gang of rowdies. He escaped from the street into the house of a neighbor. The parties have not yet been discovered.

Death of Colonel Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves.

Colonel FARNHAM, of the New York Fire Zouaves, died this evening at the infirmary, of the wounds he received at the late battle while gallantly leading his troops.

The Treasury Building.

The southern extension of the building, including the beautiful enclosure, is drawing towards completion. Artists are engaged upon the decorative paintings upon the walls and ceilings inside.

The northern extension is to correspond with that on the south side, and will occupy the ground on which the building of the State Department now stands.

Change of Hospitals.

The suggestion of General BUTLER, to transfer our sick and wounded, who are in a condition to be moved, from the Washington hospitals to the Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis, has been acted upon, and there they will more rapidly improve under a change of atmosphere.

Assignment of Land Warrants.

Hitherto the practice has prevailed to a great extent of assigning land warrants without inscribing the names of the assignees upon them. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that assignments in blank are not valid. The assignee's name must be written on them at the time of the transfer.

The Post Office Department.

The post office will be pecuniarily benefited by the secession of the Southern States, as it was in these States that the deficiencies occurred, by which the receipts were not equal to the expenditures. The excess of expenditures for carrying the United States mails in the Southern States over the amount received from postages in the same States, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1860, was $3,584,346 12. The little State of Delaware is the only one of all the said States in which there was an excess of receipts over expenditures during said period. The excess of receipts in that State was $73,160.71.

Appointments.

A. A. MCRAE, of Louisiana, has been removed from a second class clerkship in the office of the Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office, and H. C. LAWRENCE, of Illinois, has been appointed in his place.

L. C. WELCH, of Philadelphia, has been removed from a third class clerkship in the same office, and A. D. HARNER, of Maine, promoted to his place.

Political Infidelity.

"On the shores of the Potomac not one (man) in twenty is true to the Union." So says Capt CRAVEN, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in an official communication to the Navy Department. His reference, we should hope, was not to the Maryland but rather the Virginia side of the river.

"B" and the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

If "B," in *The Press* of the 13th, doubts the desire of your reporter to give the Fourth Pennsylvania the most favorable consideration, I would refer him to the "special despatches" in *The Press* during the past three months. My remarks were based on General MCDOWELL's official report. We all know that our men were in motion, and preparing for battle three hours before the Fourth left the field. "B.'s" plea, therefore, that they did not know that there was to be a battle that day, goes for nothing.

Navy Yard Matters.

The steamer *Philadelphia* went down to Alexandria this morning with a large quantity of bread for the troops.

Later in the day the *Mount Vernon* went to the same place with despatches and orders.

The large squad of seamen who have been quartered on the steamer *Powhatan*, at the yard, were set to work on the *Pensacola* this morning, to get her decks and rigging in order.

The large eleven-inch shell gun which was brought here a few days ago from New York, by the steamer *Chesapeake*, is to be used as a pivot gun on the bow of the *Pensacola*.

Several of the officers of the *Pensacola* have reported at the yard, and others are daily expected. As soon as she is ready for sea she will proceed to New York, where she will receive her full battery. It is said she will have the *Pawnee* as convoy to New York.

Miscellaneous.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. DOLE, is on the eve of leaving for Kansas and Nebraska, on business connected with that bureau.

The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, have entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been abandoned by the United States troops, the Indians have been intimidated by Disunionists, or deceived by promises, depending on the future for fulfilment.

Outside of the above-named Indian Territory, the aborigines, so far as the Government is advised, have not risen against our authority; the occasional and characteristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the Federal troops to hold them in check.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it was not until late last night that ex Minister FAULKNER was removed from jail to pleasant quarters under the eye of the Provost Marshal.

Two of the members of the New York Thirty-second were arrested at Alexandria on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring in that disguise to escape with the returning Zouaves to New York. For this they will be court martialed.

The Secretary of State to-day, on the receipt of the intelligence that the privateer *Sumpter* was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of Moses Jesurun, the American consul at that port, an appointed Richard E. Morse, of Iowa, in his place.

Arrival of Stores.

The railroad warehouse and adjoining grounds are filled and crowded with stores recently arrived for Government.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

A soldier was found fast asleep on the train which arrived this morning. He was awakened by the depot guard with much difficulty, when they discovered that he was dead drunk. The lieutenant of the guard ordered the men to take him to the nearest pump and let him soak a while. This order was carried out until the poor fellow was almost suffocated and entirely sober, when he was sent to his quarters.

Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

Willard's—Major John Brady, Captain J. S. Waterbury, W. P. Sikes, A. C. Simpson, David McCormick, R. H. Seiler, J. E. Mitchell, John B. A. Allen, J. Nichols.

Kirkwood's—S. B. Markley, John Richardson, Amos Maley, C. E. Bishop, H. M. Francis.

Brown's—I. Wagner Jemeson, James Sandford, Walter Haviland, P. E. Hoffman, Oscar Matthews.

Excitement at Washington.

Disaffection Among the Highlanders.

Mutiny in the Camp of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Much excitement was occasioned this afternoon in consequence of the disaffection openly manifested in the Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment, and the sending to their camp of a military force to act as circumstances might require.

The result was the arrest of forty or fifty who took a more active part in the insubordination. These were brought into the city about 8 o'clock this evening, and confined as prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment were marched to the navy yard under a strong guard of cavalry.

An investigation of the affair will take place. Among the alleged causes of the grievances are that they were promised a furlough in order to see to the comfort of their families, to reorganize, and to elect new officers to fill the existing vacancies.

Severe Skirmish near Grafton, Va.

TWO HUNDRED REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT BY FIFTY VIRGINIA UNIONISTS — TWENTY-ONE REBELS KILLED.

GRAFTON, Va., Aug. 14.—A severe skirmish took place within a few miles of this place yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road.

Information having been received that a secretly-organized body of rebels living in this county were lodged within a few miles of Webster, General Kelley despatched Captain Dayton, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men, from Webster, to disarm them.

After scouting for twenty-four hours, he came suddenly on them at noon yesterday, and after an hour's severe fighting, succeeded in killing twenty-one, and putting the others to flight, without any loss to his command.

The rebels numbered two hundred, composed of some of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zach Cochran, the sheriff of this county under the Letcher rule.

The Battle at Springfield, Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., August 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came through to this place on horseback.

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5 500 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield.

Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and at about sunrise on Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gens. Lyon and Sturges, General Siegel leading a flanking force of about one thousand men and four guns on the north of the enemy's camp.

The fight raged from sunrise until one or two o'clock in the afternoon.

The rebels, in overwhelming force, charged on Captain Totten's battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

General Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out:

"General, you come and lead us on!"

He did so, and at once put himself in front; and while cheering the man on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No, not much," but in a few moments afterwards he expired without a struggle.

General Siegel had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first, however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages. At about 1 o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder and retreating. Their train of baggage wagons were afire.

Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a draw.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side:

Captain Gratz, of the First Missouri, was killed.

General Sweeney was wounded in the leg.

Colonel Mitchell, of the Kansas volunteers, seriously wounded.

Captain Plummer, of the regulars, wounded.

Capt. Miller, Missouri First, seriously wounded.

Captain Cavender was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle-field to Springfield.

Captain Burke was slightly wounded.

Captain Deisler was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through.

Captain McFarlan, of the Kansas First Regiment, was wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following lieutenants, belonging to the Kansas First Regiment, were killed:

Lieutenant R. C. Agnall, company K.

Lieutenant L. L. Joull, of Capt. Walker's company.

Lieutenants Duer and McCanagan, of Captain McCook's company.

Lieutenant R. A. Barker was shot in the left hand.

The Missouri First and Iowa First Regiments suffered the most.

General Price was not killed.

There were rumors on the field that Ben McCulloch was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night Dr. Maucher and others of our army went back, with ambulances, to the battle field, from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerately treated.

General Lyon's body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back, with some of the wounded, to Springfield.

Major Sturgis took command of the battle-field after the death of General Lyon.

General Siegel took command after the battle.

Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed and several (hundred?) wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Our boys captured about 100 of the enemy's horses.

The enemy carried two flags—the Confederate and the stars and stripes.

Gen. Siegel marched back to Springfield in good order. After perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not want to fall into the hands of the enemy, he left Springfield, and on Sunday night encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing. The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of muskets at the rear guard. Gen. Siegel is confident he could have held Springfield against the force they had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements reaching the enemy from the southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served. Their infantry fire was also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guard were not in the fight. They, together with a large number of citizens, are in Siegel's camp.

It was thought he would fall back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would reach him.

THE LATEST.

General Siegel's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 14.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Rolla, furnishes the following items:

Gen. Siegel's command was passed at the Gasconade river, fifty miles west of this place, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night. The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned, and the stock brought here.

The postmaster of Springfield has arrived with all the mail matter of that office.

About twenty five large wagons with fixtures from Springfield have reached here, and others are on their way.

Judge McBride is reported to be at Big Tunnel, 25 miles from here, with 1 500 malcontents, but very little attention is paid to him or his movements.

From Sandy Hook, Maryland.

An Attack Expected at Point of Rocks.

SANDY HOOK, Md., August 14.—Yesterday evening a freight train from Baltimore, arriving here about four o'clock, brought intelligence that a fight was progressing at Berlin. Other rumors were also circulated that several regiments of the rebels were approaching the river opposite Berlin, from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting a battery to stop the train.

An officer from Berlin this morning states that the fight of last night consisted of about twenty-five rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. No one on our side was killed or seriously wounded, nor is it known that the enemy suffered any loss. The same authority asserts that the picket guard at Berlin have for some days past heard a regimental band of the rebels, apparently from between the shire and Lovettsville, and also that the force at Lovettsville consists of about five hundred cavalry, supported, probably, by a considerable infantry force.

It is not improbable that a large rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line, from Edward's Ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our scouts from protecting the Unionists there from the outrages and oppressions of the rebels.

Reports have reached here that yesterday one or two Unionists of Loudoun valley were dragged from their sick beds and forced into the rebel ranks. They came from apparently reliable sources.

General report concedes that two or more rebel regiments are near the Potomac, opposite the Point of Rocks.

THE LATEST.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 14.—The passenger train, which has just arrived, reports all quiet along the route, but an attack was expected at Point of Rocks.

St. Louis Declared under Martial Law.

ARREST OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Headquarters of the Western Department,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis.

Major J. McKinstry, United States army, is appointed provost marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

J. C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Major McKinstry has arrested John A. Brownlee, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointed Basil Duke instead.

The laws of the city and State will be executed without change.

It is reported that General Hardee, with 15,000 rebels, is encamping on Pilot Knob, where there is a Federal force of about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued a proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to obey the rules it has been deemed necessary to establish in order to ensure and preserve the public peace. The civil law will remain in force and military authority only be used when the civil law proves inadequate to maintain the public safety.

Any violation of this order will be followed by prompt punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

The *Evening Missourian* and *Bulletin*, two Secession papers, have been suppressed.

The reports that General Hardee is marching on Pilot Knob and of the destruction of the bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad prove to be false.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Persia at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 31, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here this afternoon, bringing £170 000 in specie.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, and the *Arago* at Southampton, on the forenoon of the 21 inst.

The Cunard Company had sold the *Jura* to the Canadian Company, and she will henceforth run in the Quebec line.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was rapidly disposing of the remaining business on hand.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. Griffith made some inquiries as to the alleged employment of forced labor on the Suez Canal.

Lord Palmerston said that there was a considerable amount of forced labor on these works. The men were paid liberally for their work, but they were brought to the spot forcibly.

A debate on navy matters took place. Mr. Lindsay said there was a desire on the part of the French