

With Freedom's seil beneath our feet. And Freedom's banner streaming e'er us!

For Sale.-The double-cylinder Taylor press been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Former, 417 Chestnut street, Phi-

The Administration and its Assailants. In this country we have a never-failing class of fault-finders. It seems to be the nature of many to look only on the dark side of events, making these awards. We are told of imor rather to look at events with the view of mense fortunes which are being daily made distorting them to the injury of the Govern- out of clothing and food and ammunition, and armed, well-organized, and well-equipped ment and the prejudice of the public good. Where they cannot condemn they criticise, and where criticism would be invidious they are disposed to attribute success to accident, and the best of deeds to the basest of metives. Added to this, there is among our people a natural feeling of impatience at military movements. The unavoidable routine which is a part of all military operations, the necessary furnishing of each contract renders necessadelays which always attend the organization and transportation of an army, tend to produce in the minds of those who do not understand their necessity a feeling of restlessness. It is in the nature of peaceful men to find fault | all the contracts of this Administration have with military operations. They not only ex- come from the War and Navy Departments travagantly applaud the successes of a general, but they extravagantly denounce the means, unaccountable to them, by which he achieves his triumphs. Washington himself was annoyed, during the Revolution, by the clamors of those who denounced his Fabian policy, and insisted that with his small army he should march upon the enemy. We know that he fought a little against his judgment, even as General Scorr fought the battle of Manassas. And we know, toe, that when he France, we hear the same charges made went into winter quarters, at Valley Forge, in against the ministers of Napoleon, and every 1778, his movement was generally condemned newspaper gossipper has stories to tell of the by the country, Congress even going so far as to remonstrate against it. And even the the operations on the Bourse, the building of all-cloudless glory of his life did not shield the new fleet of iron ships, and the operations him from the machinations and intrigues of of M. Mires. During the Crimean war, the those who hated him for his virtue and envied | ministers of her Majesty were assailed with him for his success. He was continually beset by cabals of aspiring subalterns. They dis- the English War Department as bitterly as paraged his ability, doubted his courage, and they attack the American War Department. impugned his patriotism. But history has A smore honest man than the Earl of Aberdone the Father of his Country justice, and, deen never held the position of Prime Minis

forward to history to complete the parallel? But the motive which prompted the first again subsided a little; but still it must ment of these two branches of Government they indirectly assail the Administration. Upon them the wall falls it it shall fall. It left arms of defence, are active and energetic. Upon the management of these departments they can more easily make a point than upon others. The Secretaries dispense enormous money, and perhaps not an office is bestowed nor a dollar expended that does not add a disappointed office-seeker or speculator to the list of their foes.

There has been a change of tone in the leaders and newspapers who made such a fierce attack on the Administration in the early days of its existence. There are none who will not remember the bitterness and injustice with which the President himself was assailed immediately after the fall of Fort Sumpter. Respectable journals descended into the depths of personality to find materials for inpose him were made in the flercest italicized throbbed kindly toward Mr. Lincoln, and the voice of the country was raised in denunciation of those who sought to crush the President of its choice. The men who assaulted Mr. Lincoln next assaulted his Cabinet, and asked that all the members of the Administration be deposed except the President. This shows that the Administration is gaining; for if Mr. Lincoln had been deposed his Cabinet President, and how heartless, unjust, and unfounded all opposition to him really was. It proves that the whole movement was a simple johbers in politics to speculate upon political capital. Political jobbing is like stock jobpull the Government down, and those whose interest it is to build the Government up. There are those who constantly labor for a change, in the hope that among the ruins of plunder. More than all, it shows that the not tolerate the mercenary and sordid schemes of the hold bad men who conspired against the Government in the hope that the country's less would be their gain.

And yet what have the Secretaries of War and the Navy done? Reviewing their respective administrations with candor, and only looking upon their deeds as those deeds promote the public welfare, we claim that the interests of this Republic have never been better served than they have been by the present heads of the War and Navy Departments. The Se- far more serviceable to the Government than cretary of War, Mr. Camenon, took the portfolio of his department four months ago. He found the army establishment just large enough to accommodate 17,000 men. That establishment, too small and inefficient for even the necessary uses of peace, was in a most demoralized condition. It had been controlled by will be so strengthened by evidences of public traitors for the preceding eight years. Its approbation that the banks will not hesitate arsenals had been plundered and its forts oc- to advance that additional loan when it is cupied by an enemy. Disaffection had been sowed in the ranks, and the unequalled infamy of a general commanding surrendering his command at the invitation of a rebel regiment had just been perpetrated. Treason was everywhere. It breathed in the very halls of worthless, or should become so, the stock of his his department, controlled bureaus, and attempted to poison Cabinets. Officer after tially correct. The destruction of the value officer sheathed his sword only to draw it of Government securities would be accompa again under an insurgent banner. He saw the nied by a corresponding decline in the value cloud of war coming up from the horizon, of all other species of property, and the first Robert Peel, who was fond of hav ng young and the country, unwilling to wake from its duty of those who are suxious to protect pleasing dream of peace, refused to believe their individual interests, is to protect the the omen. And when the thunder of Fort honor and maintain the credit of the Fede-Sumpter dispelled every fancy, and the storm ral Government, in its present struggle. of blood came upon us, it came upon an ut- It must be evident to all who comterly unprepared and astonished nation. We need not recall the history which com-

menced with Fort Sumpter. In four months ly pay the interest of any debt that may be into the Upper House as Lord Herbert of toward demoralizing the men Some of the soldiers the War Department has been raised from the to the command of an army of half a million of men. It is beyond the powers of imagination to conceive the arduous, the unceasing the country attended with the command of an army of half a million to commons; but it was too late. He was compelled to retire and vainly seek for renewal of health in a foreign land. It may supposed they were suffering the said that there never was a better to the command of an army of half a million to reasonably be doubted. There can be no investment in this country attended with the safety he said that there never was a better to the command of an army of half a million to reasonably be doubted. There can be no investment in this country attended with the safety he said that there never was a better to the command of an army of half a million to reasonably be doubted. There can be no investment in this country attended with the safety he said that there never was a better to the command of the same of the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under which peared in the concluding against the wrongs under whi the complicated, and the embarrassing daties which this increased organization has imposed is based upon the ability and willingness of not above taking a hint, benevolent, and emiupon the Secretary of War. The dregs of the loyal people of the United States to nently practical, he was constantly siming at posed upon; that they would have their rights or nently practical, he was constantly siming at organized, means of transportation provided, of the insurgents. and all the wants of such an enormous body But while on the one hand our past history, Parliament. He was over six feet high, and all hough unsumed his demeanor prevented them of men almost instantly provided for. In as well as our present position and resources, looked the thorough bred gentleman he was—looked the thorough bred gentleman he was bred gentleman he was below the thorough bred gentleman he was bred the performance of this task the fault finder afford an ample guarantee for the security of kin of blood, too, to the gallant Sir Phillip Thicatened, I but no demonstration was will not be at much trouble to discover that sums loaned to the Federal Government, it is Sydney. He was a business-like rather than setually made. some things have gene undone which it would a matter of congratulation that the money ne- an eloquent speaker, and always commanded be better to have done if possible. There cessary to defray its heavy expenditures has attention. may have been sins of omission—delays, dis-been so promptly obtained, and that its pros-The leading English journals anticipate con appointments, and hardships. Yet still, pects of avoiding serious financial embarrass-ments in the future are so good.

grand results of his labors, faltered in a single | and in disheartening and overthrowing the has been more unmitigated mediocrity of could have been done that he did not do? What we have said of the War Department applies to the Navy Department, and in every ject, the only sound, specie paying inparticular our comments on Secretary CAME-RON will apply to that of Secretary WELLES. The same causes which demoralized the army demoralized the navy. There were traitors in each department-traitors in the bureau and on the quarter-deck-and the treason and demoralization which had crippled the efforts of Secretary Cameron crippled the efforts of Secretary Welles. When the blockade was scrip—the Confederate bonds, the State ness on the disastrous day alluded to was only instituted, our naval force did not have an available vessel for a hundred miles of coast Nothing is more difficult than to provide the means of naval warfare. Ships have to be built, and merchantmen transformed into offensive elements of war. In doing this, Secretary Welles has met great difficulties, and achieved great results. He has enlarged on which this paper has been printed for the past and strengthened the navy, and in a short time nine months. It is in excellent condition, having he will drive the pirates of the Southern Confederacy from the waters of the earth.

The most embarrassing duty of the Administration has been the award of contracts. This is the subject of increasing invective and constant suspicion. Nearly all the assaults upon the Administration have been based upon alleged corruption in the matter of us, in the boldest and most offensive phrases, that the sums thus accumulated go into the private purses of Cabinet ministers. The contract system is a necessity in our system of Government. No executive department could tor a moment think of entering into the mere commercial and business details which the ry. The nature of a contract permits it to be abused, but those who know anything of its management know that the abuse is rarely on the side of those making the award. Nearly and, therefore, against the War and Navy De partments the opposition is directed. An opposition like this is apt to be effective. Charges of corruption are easily made and most difficult to be disproved. And when such charges as we hear every day are trum peted abroad, the people are too prone to be-

This contract business has been a source of trouble to other Governments. In complicity of noblemen and ministers with acrimony. Disappointed speculators attacked remembering how our great commander has ter, and yet his known experience and inpassed through trials as fierce as those which tegrity did not save him from the calumnies of

came upon Washingron, may we not look a large portion of the English press. On this point we have but one word more to say. The President of the United States is attack upon the Administration still ex- an honest man. In all the denunciation and ists, although its gratification is sought ribaidry heaped upon him, not even his bitin a different manner. Fault finding has terest foe has whispered a word against his integrity. Over the War and Navy Departhave the blood of the Secretaries of War | ments he exercises that supervision which it and the Navy. The burden of opposition is his duty to maintain; and the fact that the to the Administration now consists in as. President sustains Mr. Cameron and Mr. saults upon Mr. Cameron of the War De- Welles is the best evidence, if any evidence they have executed their great trust. In there has been corruption, let it be proved. Every opportunity is open. Mr. VAN WYCK's Investigating Committee is in daily and pernot the war-making, they are the war-ma- manent session, and is easily and always acnaging powers. While the other limbs of the cessible. If a good citizen knows of any Government are comparatively passive and wrong, or a connivance at wrong, let him dormant, the Army and Navy, its right and publish the fact, or ever after hold his peace. The Secretaries are always ready for an investigation, and those who know the Presi dent know that he would not hesitate to immediately remove any public servant around patronage, they disburse immense sums of him whose character had upon it the slightest

The National Credit.

It is gratifying to every patriot to observe how deeply the sentiment is cherished by nearly all the representatives of the busines and financial interests of the country that their pecuniary welfare is indissolubly connected with that of the Government. The stronger this conviction becomes the better will it be for all classes. Every good citizen should distinctly recognize and act upon the fact that his personal prospects, as well as those of generations unborn, and all the great interests vective. He was charged with imbecility, which find security in social and political ignorance, and indifference, and threats to der order, and perish in the midst of anarchy and the triumph of rebellion, require that the sentences. But the heart of the country Federal Government should be patriotically and generously sustained.

The recent action of the banks of Phila delphia, Boston, and New York, is a proof of the prevalence of the feeling to which we have referred. They have advanced to the Government \$50,000,000, in exchange for Treasury notes, and it is prebable that two months hence they will advance an additional sum of \$50,000,000, and four months henc would have followed him. It shows, too, \$50,000,000 more, making, in the aggregate, that the grumblers at last agree to have a \$150,000,000. As the representatives of a very large proportion of the moneyed interest of the country, their course has been wise, judicious, and highly commendable. With im. desire to make mischief, and to enable the mense sums at their disposal, the business of the country is so much deranged that they cannot profitably employ it in any other way bing. There are those whose interest it is to than by loaning it to the Government, while by thus using it they will not only be enabled to se_ cure a dividend for their stockholders, but ex pedite the triumph of the nation over its foes and the restoration of that condition of orde the Administration they may be enabled to and security in which alone their ordinary business can be profitably and safely pursued people were right; and that the people would In all countries where a great national bank exists, one of its principal functions is to step forward to the support and relief of the Go vernment in times of unusual exigency, or when internal rebellion or foreign wars create an unusual drain upon the National Treasury Though we have no one monster institution to appeal to under similar circumstances, there is no good reason why such a cordial understanding should not be established among our leading banking institutions as would enable them, under a system of common action, to be any one bank, however great might be its capital. This has, fortunately, already been done, so far as the late loan of \$50,000,000 is concerned, and a disposition to pursue a similar course in regard to a further sum of \$100 .-000.000 has been indicated, which, we trust

required. The sentiment of the president of one of the New York institutions, while the proposed loan was under discussion, that if the obligations of the United States Government were reign nations that our capacity to prompt- sumed in 1859. Early this year, he went introduced into the camp, and its use had gone far command of a small and demoralized division if it should amount to a much larger sum than House of Commons; but it was too late. He liquor, and others were gathered in equads, vol-

pare our condition with that of foinvestment in this country attended with safely be said that there never was a better ing, and had positively refused to obey. The treason had to be washed away from the army, honestly repay every dollar advanced to them improving the condition and increasing the fight, and so on. Colonel Stevens had been with cannon had to be purchased, small arms pro tor their protection and the preservation of comfort of the private soldiers. Immensely them during the day, endeavoring to re-tors peace, cured, munitions of war manufactured, a the mighty interests that have been jeopar. wealthy, the emoluments of office were nothing but his exertions were of no avail Gen. Siekles commissariat and quartermaster's department dized by the rash and infamous proceedings to him. Before illness had wasted him, Lord was also pretent, for the same purpose. At one

but, after a full conference on the sub- ment. stitutions of that section - these located at New Orleans - refused to make any bonds, and the corporation shinplasters being little better than delusive mockeries and ficitious substitutes for real money, which are of nominal payment in these miserable rags; and the military operations of the insurgents will, by their want of means, eventually be crip-

pled to an extent which cannot easily be estima- ington city has resumed its accustomed order arrived on Fourteenth street, where the order was ted. A military chest that contains nothing but and tranquillity, and many who regretted the given to halt. paper promises, that the solvent banks of its excesses of our undisciplined and panicown section reject as worthless, is but little stricken troops, after the battle of Manassas. better than an empty one; and, in this age, are now free in bestowing encomiums upon it will be almost impossible for the enemies of the new provost marshal. the Union without money to effectively protract, for a long time, a contest against a well- WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. rash, and perhaps disappointed, citizens tell army. Already, there is a scarcity of arms. of ammunition, of clothing, and of other things essential to military efficiency in the ranks of the insurgents, and embarrassments from this cause must constantly increase

> among them. Our own Government, by showing that possesses the confidence of the financiers of our country, as well as of its patriotic masses, will be enabled to fill the to secure promptly all the great agencies of warfare which are necessary to render the blockade upon our coast thoroughly effective: to threaten all the rebellious seaboard cities : to fit out an expedition down the Mississippi that could not be successfully opposed; to guard the national capital, and to make gigantic preparations for an advance along the whole line of its military operations. So that by sustaining its credit, it virtually renders its riumph over the insurgents unquestionable.

> > English Ministerial Changes.

The most improbable circumstance connected with the permanence of the Palmerston Government, was its being affected by the illess of Lord HERBERT. Yet that has rendered great changes in the Ministry almost a matter of necessity, followed, as it was, by Lord John Russell's determination to retire, upon a title, into the House of Lords-where Earl RUSSELL will probably be a living monument of "John Russell, Esquire, commonly called Lord John RUSSELL," as the official announcements have

Sir GEORGE GREY takes his place, as Home Secretary; Mr. CARDWELL, one of the ablest of the Peelite statesmen, relinquishes the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, and retires into the "masterly inactivity" of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster; while capricious, gifted, eccentric, and very talented Sir ROBERT PEEL goes into the Irish Secretaryship. He is in his fortieth year, and, it is to be hoped, has sown his political wild oats. The changes (particularly the removal of Lord John Russell into the Upper House, sauts upon mr. Careful of the Navy De- would be necessary, of the manner in which where he will be a nobody,) will throw the the disaffected population of Missouri as could be itire leadership of the House of Commo upon Lord PALMERSTON, leaving him more like an Antocrat in Parliament than a constitational minister. It is a mercy that he wants only two months of completing the ripe age tion equal to his energy, silver-tongued PAL-MERSTON Would be a more dangerous man in Europe than Napoleon himself. He will die in harness, if he can. Political excitement is him as the very breath of life; it he have it not, he must die. We regret the strength which Parmerston gains by the recent changes, inasmuch as, whatever he may pretend, this old Percival-Liverpool Tory hates Republicanism very heartily, and would rejoice in the disunion of the American Con-

On the other hand, we have the satisfaction to notice that Mr. BRIGHT, albeit "a Manchester man," very strongly, and in the most publie manner, has declared in favor of the Union. He said : "Recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think, myself, that it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that New York Day Book, and the New York News, the cost of a war with the United States their mission is to destrey the fairest fabric of would give, probably, half wages, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another

He then came to the pith of the question, and put the case thus: "Do you suppose that, if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom, that those newspapers who are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special Government for themselves? When the people of Irelandasked that they should secede, was it proposed in eaceably? Nothing of the kind." He wound up thus emphatically:

"No man is more in favor of peace than I am o man has denounced war more than I have, pro-ably, in this country; few men, in their public tife, have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said, more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot, for the life of me, see, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Tests ment—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Go verament, could have been different from what is is this moment. We had a hoptarchy in this coun-rry, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the 33 or 34 Stares of the American Union can break off nt. I say that the war, be it successful or no rity of a great nation; and that the people of Eog-land, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own bistory, and to their own great act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, vitt have no sympathy for those who wish to build a great Empire on the perpetual bendage Considering that John Bright belongs to the Lancashire Cottonocracy, and that he is most popular with the liberals and democrats (they have few republicans) of England, he may be accepted as delivering the opinion of the people upon our civil war. We have ulways maintained that, whatever the aris-

tocracy and the cotton manufacturers meant, the British, as a nation, were decidedly with the Unionists in this country. Lord HERBERT's death, at the early age of fifty one, is a great loss to the British Government. Had he survived his brother, who is a childless mauvais sujet, twenty years his senier, this gentleman wou d have been thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and tenth Earl of Montgomery. Twenty years ago, the late Sir men about him, made him Secretary to the Admiralty, and, a few years later, Secretary of went out to the camp in the course of yesterday, War. In the Coalition Ministry formed by Lord ABERDEEN at the close of 1852, Sider of the Sider of the Sider of the War. Herbert resumed his place at the War. MEY HERBERT resumed his place at the War drank the most were the most turbulent and noisy. Office, which he resigned in 1855, and re- A large quantity of liquor had been surreptitionally acted to carry on the present war, even Lea, heing worked beyond his strength in the HERBERT was one of the handsomest men in

siderable changes in the Government before the reassembling of Parliament, after Christmas. It is doubtful whether, at any time since consideration which must be permitted to This fact, of itself, will have an immense mas. It is doubtful whether, at any time since avail General McCiellan directed General Por

department of his duty? Has he failed in insurgents. JEFF DAVIS recently made the ability in the British Ministry than at present. discretion? Has he wanted in energy? What attempt to induce the banks of the South to PALMERSTON and GLADSTONE excepted, there come forward to the reliof of his Government, are no men of leading talent in the Govern-

Among those who distinguished themselves at Manassas-miscalled the battle of Rull further advances to him, and all the efforts | Run-on the 21st of July, few are entitled to of the rebel financiers and politicians to ob- more credit than Colonel (now Brigadier tain any considerable amount of substantial General) Andrew Porter, of the regular material aid in their rebellion have failed. army. He is a native of Lancaster county. equalled by his courage, and all who witnessed that are constantly occurring under the guise District of Columbia-has shown new quali-

Letter from "Occasional"

WASHINGTON, August 15.

once of The Press.

The patriotic action of the great banks of Pailadelphia, New York, and Boston, in responding to the appeals of the Government, is the best assurance, after the enthusiastic demonstration of the people themselves, in favor of the war, that our free institutions can and will be protected and perpetuated. The motive at the base of the action of hese corporations is not alone a proof that they minds of that portion of its enemies who are have confidence in the Government, but that they not entirely bereft of reason, with trepidation; can see no other method for their own preservation. If we have ne government there can be no individual or general prosperity. Not alone, in such an event, would our banks and saving institutions break down, but every capitalist, every landlord, every tenant, every farmer, and every mechanic would feel the paralyzing and pros trating influence. Those who look to a "recon struction," or to a descation of hostilities, are only vainly spending their energies; for any adjustment that does not recognize the full power of the Faderal authority will leave a legacy of debt and of bloodshed far more harassing and destructive han a protracted civil war.

We are on the threshold of great and of satisactory events Now that the rebels realize the uiter disappointment of their prophecies in the obserial maintenance of our national credit, and contrast our healthy financial future with the despair and bankruptoy staring them in the face, they will be able to anticipate and prepare for the doom that is at last certain to overtake them. They have drawn from their sparse population the larger portion of their resources. The loval States resu upon the solid assurance of being able to raise army after army, and of being competent to feed and to pay their troops, while assisting internal manufactures and stimulating trade and traffic in all their manifold operations. The American Sir George Lewis, who knows nothing people are only beginning to exhibit the sffigence about fighting, becomes Secretary of War; of their patriotism and the inexhaustible character of their unlimited elements in maintaining the Government and the army. The rebels have been many years preparing for the treason they are now conducting smid the clash of arms. The myriads who stand by the flag have just taken the field, and have just commenced a display of their resolute determination and their material advantages. It would be a great mistake to construe the

conflict between the American troops under Lyon and the rebels near Springfield, Missouri, into a defeat. It was, in fact, a victory, and as I write I am enabled to state that terrible havor was made upon the traitors. Missouri is a loyal Commonwoalth, and although Arkanass and such of vance, it must not be forgotten that the great ma iority of the people of the latter State are as de votedly attached to our flag as the people of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nor should we fail to take into succount the trained warriors of Kansas, now rapidly organizing for other conflicts. Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin will add to the American army, and McCulloch and his hordes will be driven back in utter and overwhelming disgrace Kentucky, in her late election, pronounced em phatically against the rebellion, and when the Union men of Eastern Tennessee are protected against their tyrants, we shall be enabled to ar tand and perfect our preparations in most of the mont knows the region now under his control " as the scaman knows the sea," and if he does not at-

mistaken in the man. While the intrepld Brownlow is prevented from continuing the publication of his newspaper in Exchange, and Baltimore South, are permitted to scatter their postilence and poison through Marvland. Delaware. and the District of Columbia They are, in fact, more notent unvillaries of the rebels than any of the secret spies, male and female, that abound in these quarters Like the freedom. How long will these unblushing traitors be allowed to defame the Government and to demoralize the people? OCCASIONAL.

The Mutiny of a New York Regiment in Washington. From our Special Correspondent. 1

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861. For the past day or twe symptoms of disaffection have been manifested by the New York Seventy ninch Regiment. You will recollect this as the Highlander or Scotch Regiment, recruited in New York city, and commanded by the late lamented Colonel Cameron. It was the only distinctively Scotch regiment in the service, and exhibited its nationality by wearing a sort of half-ploid uniform. It is composed of excellent fighting material, and on parade always presented a military and rather picturesque appearance. Notwithstanding it has been the recipient of many marks London that they should be allowed to secode of attention, and always a favorite regiment with great machine, which only can be effective as its these in authority, its members have been ex eedingly intractable, and it was found very diffi cult to preserve discipline among them. Colonel Cameron enforced obedience, and although he was a strict disciplinarian, and exceedingly popular as bition of a disorderly and mutinous spirit.

This last disturbance was of a more serious no ture, however, than any which has yet taken place have heard a number of statements in relation to it, and the most contradictory and ridiculous stories told in extenuation of the breach of disc pline One alleges that the men do not wish to join the brigade of General Sickles, to which they had been assigned. Another story was that they did not want Ex-Governor I. I. Stevens, of Oregon, as their colonel, not because he was not con sidered a competent officer, but because he was not a citizen of New York! Others stated that it was a New York militia regiment, and therefore should be permitted to go home at the expiration of three months, even as the Sixty ninth were permitted to go home,—forgetting that while the Sixty pinth had enlisted for three months only, they had been enlisted and accepted for the war. Another story, and this was the one most generalw believed, was that immediately after the battle of Managas they had been promised permission to return to New York to "see their wives and chilprobable, as nearly every soldier with whom I commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, m informed on high authority, however, that the Secretary gave no such promise, and that if any of the officers so informed the men, they did it

without his knowledge. tion among the troops, amounting to mutiny, They were encamped on Meridian Hill, a rather at tractive spot in the suburbs of Washington I aleening near fences, under the time s demonstration was made upon Gen. Sickles, but he coolly rode through the mutineers, and

A large part of the regiment was disarmed by Railread. General Sickles, and the remainder, whom he cen sidered trustworthy, were placed over the encamp every fallible being, has he, in looking at the influence in strengthening the Union cause, the accession of Grouge III., (in 1760,) there ter, the provest marshal, to see that discipline was

enforced. General Porter ordered out the battalion of the Third regular infantry, commanded by Major George Sykes, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of some six or eight pieces At about four o'clock the infantry, formed in line on

New York avenue, and proceeded up Fourteenth street, preceded by the artillery and cavalry, and eccompanied by General Porter and his staff. The mutineers were encamped on the side of a hill, which was rather sparsely wooded. The cavalry first came on the ground, and one of the companies formed on the hill-top. The infantry marched past, and were drawn up on the side of Their only resort has been to issue an immense in this State, and has advanced deservedly to the hill, the line extending to the base, and at an quantity of irredeemable and really worthless | the high position he now occupies. His cool- | angle with the horsemen. The command was then given by Colonel Stevens to the Seventy-ninth to fall in, and was obeyed with some reluctance. The his deportment bear testimony to the fact hill, and the regiment marched up towards Fourline was formed on the road at the bottom of the that if others had behaved as well, the day teenth street, with colors flying and band playing. intrinsically valueless. Nothing but the ter- would have been one of the most brilliant in A few were so intoxicated that they could not obey rorism their high-handed measures has in- our annals. General Porter is still a young the orders, and they were left on the field to be spired could induce the people of the South man, and in the position to which he has just arrested by the patrol. The regiment marched up to long submit to the spoliations of property been called—that of provost marshal of the the road in tolerably good order, although the soldiers manifested a defiant and disagreeable spirit. ties, proving that he can be as thorough a cavalry passed, while others who did not have arms, were carrying sticks on their shoulders. Under his rigid and careful supervision Wash- The cavalry and infantry followed them until they

> inhabited and about the distance of a furious from their encampment. On each side of the road were large meadows, soft, marshy, low, and in some parts rendered impassable by the recent rains. After the Seventy-ninth had halted, the cavalry rode over into the meadow about fifty paces from the road, and formed in a line parallel with the road. The infantry then came up, and formed in line at right angles with the cavalry and extending scross the road into the meadow on each side. The mutinous regiment was directed to form in line on the side of the road, parallel with the cavalry. The regular battalion was then marched up the road and formed on the other side of the street, immediately opposite and facing the Seventy ninth, while the cavalry retired to a more

They halted on a part of the street sparsely

distant part of the meadow. The lines having been formed, General Porter and his staff, accompanied by Colonel Stevens and Major Syke, rode up to the centre. After a moment or two of delay, an aid of General Porter road the orders of General McClellan in a remarkably clear and distinct tone of voice. The orders have not yet been published, and what I write of them is merely from recollection. He stated that he had heard with pain and sorrow of the disaffee tion which existed among the members of the Seventy ninth Regiment: that he had listened at entively to their alleged grievances, and, after examining them with care, was compelled to say that they were of the most frivolous character At a time like this, when the country needed the services of her children, the exhibition of such a spirit as that manifested by the Seventy-ninth could only come from the basest motives which could actuate the soldier, and would lead to the belief that their conduct was prompted by cowardice. As a punishment he ordered that the regiment should be deprived of its criors until, by future good behavior and honorable service on the field of battle, its soldiers showed themselves wor thy to bear them. The ringleaders of the mutiny were to be placed in arrest, and the regiment was to be ordered to fall in by company and march to the quarters assigned them in Virginia, and, if they

refused to obey this order, they were to be fired The scene during the reading was exceedingly impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy, uncertain twilight, the features and forms of officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his aid was General Porter, firm and self-possessed. Col Stevens was in front of his own regiment, enleavoring to quiet his rather nervous horse. In the rear of the regulars, and a little distance apart. General Sickles sat carelessly on horseback, coolly m: king a cigar and conversing with some friends At one time during the reading a murmur passed through the line of the mutineers, and when that portion of the order directing the regiment to sur render its colors was read, a private in one of the rear companies cried out in broad Scotch tonesmade by the remainder of the regiment. Major kes at once rode up the line was heard. It would have been more than that soldier's life was worth, had he been discovered at the moment, in pistol range, by any of the officers. When the reading was concluded, a voice cried out "fire," and a number of spectators in the rear of the infantry, supposing the work of death about to commence, ran a little distance to scape the balls. After the orders had been read, General Porter

said to Col. Stevens, "Point out the leaders" A quad of men were detailed from the battalion to eccompany the colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious mem-They were marched to the rear to the number of forty or fifty, and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order and march to the quarters in Virginia. This was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if again disobeyed, would have been followed by a fire from the regular infantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, but the mutinous volunteers, evidently seeing that resistance was useless, reluctantly obeyed, and took up the ine of march to their quarters. The arrested leaders were taken to the guard house, while the remainder of the regiment was escorted by the savalry and the battery The news of this disaffection has created a deep

coling of grief among the friends of the Seventy ninth. It has been said that the intrigues of some of its officers have caused the present trouble, but of this I know nothing. A strict investigation will se entered into, and some of the ringlesders may oe shot, as an exemple to this and other reginents. The firm stand taken by General McClel an is universally applauded. He is determined that discipline shall be maintained, and, no matter at what cost, his orders must be respected The presence of such a large force evidently overswed the mutinous regiment, for there was that in the one of the General's orders, and the manner of those deputed to execute them, which showed that they were in earnest. We cannot be soldiers without undergoing discipline, and the laxity of discipline has it jured our volunteer service. Men caunot go into the army on democratic principles A man may be intelligent and wealthy, and in possession of all the accomplishments of education and the advantage of intellect, but he should know that in the army he becomes as it were a part of a different parts are accurately grooved, and pro perly made. It is a long time before the voluner can educate himself into the artificial manner of the army; but he can no more be a soldier without having such an education than he can read without knowing his alphabet

Publications Received. From Mr Callandar, South Third street, Illustrated News of the World and Illustrated London News, of August 3; also, Cornhill Magazine for From Unham. 310 Chestnut street, Punch. Illus trated London News, Illustrated News of the

World (all of August 3), and Cornhill Magazine for August.

this gentleman has been appointed Colonel of one of the new regiments to be furnished by Pennsyl vania. This is a deserved tribute to a worthy man and a brave soldier. Lieut. Welsh served one year as a private and non-commissioned office in the Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer during the Mexican war; was wounded at Buons Vista, and for gallantry and good conduct subsequently promoted to a second lieutenancy of the Eleventh Infantry, in which capacity he served until the expiration of the war. On the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln he went to Harrisburg as captain of the first company that promise was given to the regiment seems to be left Largester county. He was soon afterward elected lisutenant colonel of the Second Pennsyl conversed asserted that it had been made by the vania Regiment, and was with General Patterson's Division until the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of their three months. He will now enter the service as colonel of one of the new

> McDonough's OLYMPIC THEATRE.-The sum nor season at this house, virtually under the auspices of Miss Annie Lonsdale, is a comple success. thanks to the rapid production of light and elegant some pieces, in which the specialities of this accomplished and dashing comedienne are displayed to the greatest advantage, while she is well supported by Mrs. Place, Miss Menrice, Mr. Hemple, Mr. Taylor, &c. Miss Lonsdale's rendition of "Captain Charlotte" is a gem. Last night she produced a romantic military drama entitled "The Roll of the Drum," in which she sustained three characters with admirable effect. She also recited the fine poem of "The Volunteer's Wife," and ap.

Pennsylvania regiments. That he will prove

worthy of the appointment no one who knows him

Maryland Union Convention. NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. BALTIMORE, August 15 .- The Union State Con vention, in session to-day, nominated Augustus G. Readford as the Union candidate for Governor. He is an uncompromising and unconditional Union

man, and in every way as firm and reliable as Governor Hicks. From Cairo. CAIRO. Aug 15 - inne the withdrawal of the ton, Missouri, the rebels have torn up the track, and destroyed the culverteen the Cairo and Fulton

Nothing has been heard from General Pillow's

command to day.

The Government steamers Graham and Empress arrived here to day with supplies. BALR OF FURNITURE. BILGIARD TABLES, &A.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press.

Washington, August 15, 1861. The Destruction of Washington Con-

templated. I am informed, through more than ene reliable source, that JEFFERSON DAVIS strongly contem plates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not on ina bility to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Strenuous exertions are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished, the first movement of his army would be upon the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hamp

The Rebel Army.

There is a strong propensity here, just now, over-estimate the merits of the rebel army, a there was to underrate them, previous to the bat tle of Bull Run. Many believe that they are su perior, in efficiency, to our own troops. It is a very great mistake. Extensive and abundantly reliable evidence is at command proving that, with the exception of a few heavy guns, stolen from the United States armories and navy yards, and fow officers who have, to their everlasting disgrace. gone ever from the United States military and usval service, they are deficient in everything essential to a successful campaign, and vastly infe rior to the Federal army. They have, singularly enough, gained one or two temporary victoriesenough to make them feel their inevitable over throw doubly severe

Death of Col. Farnham. The history of the Zouave Regiment, though

short, has been eventful. No regiment of volunteers has been raised in less time than Colone ELLSWORTH collected his brave and generous Fire Z unves together. They were entitled to rank as First Regiment of New York Volunteers, but owing to the peglect of the officers to report to the state authorities, other regiments, that were at erwards raised, were reported before them, and they were numbered the *Eleventh* in the order of ling of the death of one of our brave men, in an en report. They came here, and, after a few days, were reduced to an excellent state of discipline Their colonel was soon, however, called to pay the penalty of his bravery.

Col. FARRHAY was salected from the New York Seventh Regiment, and elected as the Colonel of he regiment The men soon became attached him. At the Bull Ran engagement he was wound ed. He rese from a sick bed when he went on t the field, and that sickness, with the wound en the side of the head, and mental suffering for the loss Government stores, unloaded about twelve tons of of his brave men in the battle, affected his mind. He has been under the best medical care, but his for Philadelphia, stopping at Alexandria. Two small shanties have been erected for doing mind and body both have bad to surrender, and death relieved him last evening from all his sufferings. He, like his predecessor, leaves a good re-

the new buildings are completed. cord. His body will be conveyed to New York. The regiment, more on account of the loss of its principal efficers than for any other reason, has were brought up this morning by the tug Raher been disbanded. It is, however, to be immediately eorganized, and whoever their commander ma be, he will find the Fire Zouaves a noble hearted cenerous, and brave set of fellows.

A Noble Act.

On the morning of the late battle in Missour the Iowa regiment was entitled to be discharged. because their time had expired; they, however, voted enthusiastically to "hold on, so long as cally in charge of the bridges over the Potomac there was any fighting to be done." They have the thanks of a grateful country. Indian Affairs.

Mr. Dolu, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has left Washington on a visit to Kansay and Nebraska, on business connected with that bureau. Hospital Reports.

Reliable information confirms previous report that the hospitals of the enemy are full of sick soldiers. At Warrenton there are 1 500 in hosni tal, and at Culpeper Court House about 2 000 Let's keep the colors, beys!" No response was For miles around those places where troops are the first of the kind organised in the United concentrated, the farm-houses are literally filled for care and support. The large amount of sickness is attributed to bad water; and to this may be added insufficiency of food and irregular habits. night on Government business, to attend to pro The reports of the superintendents of the Fede ral hospitals here, at Georgetown, and at Alexandria, are remarkably favorable. A Singular Wound.

The surgeon of the hospital at Alexandria re ports a singular case of suffering under his charge. private, engaged in the battle at Bull Run, had cannon ball pass his face without touching him He felt a strong conquesion of the air on his face as whis led past; but, regaining his equilibrium he continued in his place until after the engagement, suffering severely, however, with pain. His shock soon presented a swollen appearance, with and put under proper treatment, but the surgeon have had great difficulty in preventing mortifica tion of the parts affa ted. Experienced army offisers state that deaths frequently occur from balls passing without striking the victim.

Appointments in the Navy Department. IRA MURDOCH, of New York; HENRY H. TIL-LEY, of Rhode Island; GEORGE RYE, of Virginia and C E. LATHROP, of Iowa, have been appointed first-class clerks, and Holmes E. Offlex seco class clerk in the Navy Department. The President's Private Secretaries.

The President has given both of his private se pretaries, Messrs. NICOLAY and HAY, a short leave of absence. Their place is ably filled by W. O. STODDARD, Esq , of Illinois, the President's score tary to sign land warrants.

Regulations for the Volunteer Service An order has been issued from the Adjutant eneral's office to day appointing the officers of gher, Dr W. De Kearns, Thomas Cabbage, Jos P the regular army, now on mustering duty in the Loughead, Henry Simons, C. D. Steadman, G. H. rincipal cities, disbursing officers of the funds ap- Carson, W. H. Stewart, Chas. A. Alligood, Jas repriated by Congress for the collection, drilling. and organizing volunteers, under the set author ising the President to accept the services of five P Darlington Paul F. Jones, Jr., F. A. Lancashundred thousand men, etc. They are charged ter, George R. Wood, Frank W. Paul, T. M. Dawith the payment of all preper claims presented to vis, L. P. Thompson, C. A. Welborne, F. M. them under this act, duly authenticated and cer | Buch, J. P. Baldwin, Jas S Gibbons, John B. tified by the various volunteer recruiting officers. The premium of two dollars for each recruit accepted, as laid down in paragraph 1315, of the army regulations, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service. Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volun-

eers will be established at or in the vicinity of New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Interesting News from North Carolina. ther convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiment List of Captures by the Hatteras Pirates.

officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muste their men into service as enrolled as soon as mus tered. These men will be sent with the descriptive lists to the camps of rendezvous, at which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular army, The cost of transportation from the place of muste will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter

When the organization of regiments accepted be mustered within a specified time is not completed at the expiration of that time, the compa nies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be liable to be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of the War Depart-East Tennessee Strong for the Union. Han Honage Mayeard has been returned

Congress from the district adjoining that of T. A R. Nalson, who was arrested and imprisoned a Richmond. Mr. MAYNARD has been more fortunate, and has succeeded in reaching Washington The question is naturally asked why we allew the country making seditious speeches and stimu lating rebellion, while good, honest Union men. elected legally to sests in Congress, are arrested and thrown into prison by the enemies of the Union. Are not the authorities here amenable to the country for laxity of exertion to stay the pro gress of rebellion? Mr. MAYNARD represents East Tennessee

strong for the Union, and every man striving t stay the tide of Secession which now threatens part our country. The people are all ready t take up arms, and ask for the aid of the Govern ment by a supply of arms, &s , with a few leading spirits to direct their energies in organizing strong military force. Bold. Secession pickets have advanced to within three

miles of Alexandria, and the Secession fing has been run up in full view of our army in the fort at that city. How it was Done. Frem facts received here, there is strong reason of her guns was very great, and she is known to be

gress by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, was manufactured by Southern guests at the Niagara Falls hotels Mr. B may not, however, have been aware of that fact when he presented the patition. Philadelphia Merchants and the Press.

kind of goods into that State over the Louisville The movement of the Philadelphia merchants, to & Nashville Railroad, and this is seemingly cor withdraw their subscription and advertisements reporated by the Memphis advices to their agents from papers that continue to publish the move—to purchase no more goods in Louisville at present ment of troops, receives the cordial approval of For two or three nights past, wagons supposed Concrais Scorr and McCasanan. The opinion to contain munitions of war, including powder, prevails here that the movements of troops in every have gone from here in the direction of Tennessee portion of the free States ought to be suppressed; For two nights the surveyor's posses were over and that a similar movement of merchants in their powered. Last night the posse was increased, respective cities and towns would be the most effect but the wagons were attended by cavalry and got away Measures are taken to prevent similar oo tual way of securing the object desired. ou repost la fature. Health of the President

MEMPHIS, Aug 14.—A telegram from Hickman Just now the President is looking unusually says that a batcle has occurred at Charleston, Mo between Jeff. Thomson's force and the Fremonters vigorous. His habits secure him against the debi litating effects of the hot season, and render him The latter were driven back with severe loss ever ready for duly Two gun-boats are now chasing the steamer The White House. Equality, captured to-day by Captain James Er-

The painters are employed on the exterior in a win, from Cairo. successful effort to increase its whiteness. It will Louisville, August 15,—The Southern papers be thoroughly renovated throughout.

Smash-up on the Avenue. Two horses, attached to a Government am lance wagon, took fright this morning, and ran down the Avenue at a furious rate, when they came

Ingratitude.

a \$3 000 position under the Government until Con-

gress met in last December, when he was removed.

Confederate pap. His wife sold out her furniture

were from New York. She was asked by unsus-

proting parties what was in them. She replied,

her. This did not satisfy inquisitive neighbors.

who knew what plate she had, and saw it all or

the day of the sale in her china closet, and after

wards sold at auction. No hing of a contraband

character, however, was suspected until after she

left for Richmond, carrying the boxes with her

when the fact of her taking away a large number

of letters led to an inquiry, when, through the ex-

planations of an intelligent colored servant who

had lived with her, it was found that the cases

were filled with pistols from New York, sent or

Off to the Watering Places.

Our foreign ministers, and many of our promi

of them passing through your city, en route North

Rightly Served.

The lady of a celebrated boarding house on the

'Secosh' sentiments upon her boarders. Os hear

gagement, the openly expressed her approval

while the daughters signified their joy by a clap

ping of hands The boarders considered this the

elsewhere, leaving the lady and her smisbl

daughters to hear the echo of their Secession senti

Navy Yard Affairs.

The propeller C. C. Alger, Captain FERTON

which arrived at Georgetown last Tuesday, with

bar iron at the yard this morning, and then sailed

the work formerly done in the rocket house, until

The large shears which have been used in moun

ing the guns on the marine battery at Alexandris

The steamers Mount Vernon and Philadelphi

are at the wharf, with steam up, awaiting orders.

Miscellaneous

garded as the principals in the insubordination

are still in irons at the watch house, and charges

Provost Marshal Porter has been placed specifi-

and passes to cross them will hereafter be obtained

Major McMicharl, of Philadelphia, has been

stant Adjutant General McKEEVER has been de-

where they will serve the remainder of their term

Colonel EINSTEIN will arrive in Philadelphia

curing clothing and shoes for the Pennsylvanis

Reliable private advices from Texas, dated th

23d ult , represent the Union sentiment as rather

on the increase, and this becomes evident as the

true state of the agitating questions is better un-

derstood: and further, that it would be extensively

The newspapers of that State have perverted the statements made by General Houston from time

to time, as it is positively known that he has no

sympathy with Secessionism. At the last accounts

he was in quiet seclusion on his farm, awaiting

The designs of Col. VAN DORN and other leaders.

for the possession of the Northern States of Mexico

and Lower California, depend for their fulfilment

chiefs. But, so far, the Secession flibusters have

J. W. DERVER has been appointed, by the Pre-

sident, a brigadier general of the California vo

U. S. ROWLAND, of New York, at an inter

view with the President and Cabinet yesterday,

tendered to the Government two additional

regiments of sharp shooters, and it is said that

General McCLELLAN urged their immediate er-

Arrivals from Pennsylvania.

George R. White, Mrs. Darlington, Miss E. Dar-

liegton, Master A. Addison, Capt. W. E. Galla

A Wiley, Col T. Zeigle, J F. Knorr, W. Hall, G.

W. Burton, J B. Porter, Jr., B Darlington, E.

Comingham, Col Johnson, Chas. M Klosburg.

Rowland, Fred Sener.

At Brown's-G W. Simmons.

A Butr.

At Kerkwood's-Thos. J. Duffield, Wm. M

At National-G. T. Harvey, D. McLoud, T.

Supposed Wreck of a Pirate Steamer.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15 - This evening a number

of passengers reached this city in the schooner

Priscilla, of Baltimore, from Newbern, N. C.

They comprise the captains and crews of several

vessels, which were captured off Cape Hatteras,

The schooner Presculla, of Baltimore, Captain

Crouther, loaded with sal: from Curacoa, was cap

tured by the rebel steamer Wanslow, Captein

Carson, formerly the steamer Coffee, of Norfolk

The captain took out her salt, and released the ves-

sel because she belonged to Baltimore. She was

allowed to bring the captains and crows, number-

ing forty-three persons, of the following vesse's:

Warrenton, Maine, bound from Neavitas for New

Yerk, captured off Cape Hatterss on the 4th inst.,

and from thence to Newbern. She had a carge of

McFresh, from the West Indies, for New York,

The schooner Sea Watch, from Curacoa, fo

New York, captured by the steamer Gordon, eff

Schooner Henry Nutt, Baker, from Key West,

The following vessels were in the harbor of New-

born when the Prescilla sailed : schooners Fran-

set, of New London, W. S. Robins, and J. W

The gun boat Union arrived here this morning.

supposed to be the Wenslow, but could not over-

Southern News.

ville report that the military authorities of Ten-

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15 .- Passengers from Nash-

essee are about to prohibit the entrance of any

with molasses, captured by the Winslow.

by the Winslow, and taken into Hatterns Inlet,

500 hogsheads of sugar.

Charleston, with fruit.

not a very strunch ses boat

for Philagelphia.

Hewes

war Dale

Captain Conly and orew of the brig Rasca, of

and were taken into the port of Newbern.

At Willard's-H. D Maxwell, A. R. McCoy

on the co-operation of the Mexican revolutionary

against the oppression of the Disunionists.

The Pennsylvania Campbell Artillery regiment,

are being formally made out against them.

from him.

regiments.

lunteers.

About forty of the New York Highlanders, re

ments reverberate through empty rooms.

elimax of insult, and accommodated themselves

or to Atlantic City.

here for her to carry over to the rebel cavalry.

THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD. FURTHER PARTICULARS Sr. Louis, Aug. 15 -The correspondent of the Demograt, writing from Springfield on the 12th, in collision with a back standing at B.own's Hotel, furnishes a detailed account of the battle of Wilsmashing it pretty badly. The pole of the ambuson's Creek. The main facts have been already lance was broken, but the horses were not hurt. elegraphed Such accidents would not occur if Col. PORTER'S order were obeyed, which allows ambulances to

The enemy's camp extended along the creek for three miles, enclosed by a high ground on each come to the city only in bringing the sick to the side, upon which the greater part of the engagehospitals. Hitherto they have been used as easy ment was fought darriages, and quite convenient for the officers in passing between the city and their encampments The rule has few exceptions that those who have

It does not appear that the rebels were driven ok for any considerable distance, but their charges were all repulsed, and they burned a large amount of camp equipage and baggage to preven hitherto been most liberally fed at the public crib are now the loudest in their denunciations against its capture.

The evemy had twenty-one pieces of artillory, the Lincoln Administration, and the most active in and a very large body of cavalry, the game of Secession. A gentleman (?) who hald General Siegel attacked the rebels from the southeast, as soon as he beard from General Lyon's ommand, and drove them back half a mile, taking went immediately to Montgomery, and theree to ossession of their camp, which extended west-Richmond, dencuncing the Union and asking for ward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment he and went off a few days ago. On the day of her had permitted to advance within a few paces, supfurniture auction a number of strong boxes lay in posing it to be the Iowa First His men scattered the hall of the house, addressed to her husband considerably, and Colonel Scioman's could not be railied; consequently, General Siegel lost five of here, and showing by the express label that they his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his priceners to drag it off "her best plate," which she proposed to take with the field.

Our troops captured about four hundred horses. Our loss is about two hundred killed, and from six to seven hundred wounded. That of the enemy cannot be less than double ours-their forces having moved in larger bodies, and our artitlery playing on them with terrible effect. Lieutenant Colonel Brand, who commanded the rebel force at Booneville, and has since acted as aid to General Price, was taken prisoner. The body of General Lyon has been embalmed. r conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional names of officers Captain Maren, of the First Iowa; Captain nent citizens, are off to the watering places, many

The reported death of Major Shaffer is unconfirmed. Among the wounded are Captain Gottschalk First Iows; Captain Swift, First Kausss; Captain

Hitten, ditto; Captain Gilbert, First Infantry;

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Avenue has become bold in the intrusion of her Colonel Cole, First Missouri; Lieutenant Brown,

OURT-MARTIAL OF COL. MILES-REBEL SIGNAL LIGHTS-GRN HEINTZELWAN-BATTERIES ON TER POTOMAC-SMALL POX AT MANASSAS. ALEXANDRIA. August 15 -The trial, by courtmartial, of Colonel Miles, charged with unofficerlike conduct on Centreville Heights, on the day of the battle at Bull Run, is still progressing, the court being held in the City Conneil chamber. The witnesses on the part of the prosecution are ot more than half through. The counsel for Col. Richardson, the complainant, is Lieut. Col.

Lardner, of Detroit, and for Cel. M:les, Reverdy Johnson, of Bal:imore. Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the rebel signal lights were plainly seen from here in the direction of Fairfax Court House. They were visible er nearly an hour.

General Heintzelman paid a visit to Alexandria o day for the first time since the battle of Bull Run. He is recovering slowly from the wound he

received at that time, but hopes seen to assume the command of his brigade. A scouting party of twenty rebel cavalry were seen yesterday, six miles from here, in the direction of Mount Vernon.

Information, thought to be reliable, has been reselved here that rebel batteries are being crected at White House Point, and also at Quantico, ten mites this side of Acquia creek. The steamer Pawnes suddenly steamed up last night, and went own the river to make a thorough reconnoissance. The report that the small pox is raging to a fearappointed an assistant adjutant general, and Asfol extent at Mannessas Junction is credited here by Secessionists, and also by those in military autho

tached from the staff of General McDowers and ordered to duty on the staff of General Paramour Alexander M. Flowers, who was arrested on the The sixty-six mutineers of the Second Maine Re-8th of August, while making his way outside of giment will, it is said, be sent to the Tortugas, our lines, on the charge of being a spy, had a hearing before the Provest Marchal, after which he was sent to Washington. Flowers, who was a clerk in the Census Bureau, was discharged on the States, by volunteers, are vigorously at work at 6th inst., and on the 7th he wrete a letter to Mr. tussell, to whom he owed beard, stating that he was going to Richmond. The next day he was

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTERSS MONROE, Aug. 14-via Baltimore -A few rebel scouts attempted, last night, to cross ets, and they quickly retired. Hampton is nightly visited by the rebels. Lieutenant Crosby's recent expedition to Asso-

nac and North Hampton counties has nearly broken up the contraband trade between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeaka. In some of the places visited by him here was a strong and out spoken Union sentiment manifested. Five hundred unprepaid letters, from Federal prisoners at Richmond to their Northern friends, left on the Baltimore boat by the released surgeons, were to-day generously forwarded by Gen. Butler.

From St. Louis.

ST Louis, August 15 -A fleet of ten steamers which have been laid up for some time past, was prought up to the city to day by order of General F: emont, to prevent the possibility of their being taken by the rebels.

General Pope has about completed the appointnent of committees of safety in the counties of his lepartment, according to the special orders already telegraphed. Since the adoption of this lan for the preservation of property, acts of vicience have materially diminished, and it is beieved that in a short time they will entirely

It is stated that some 7,000 robel troops are appreaching Ironton from the South. The Federal roops in that region are posted at Pilot Knob, Ironton, and Arcadia, three villages which li about two miles apart in a narrow entrance, which can be easily defended by artillery, and a flank movement is not apprehended, in consequence of Col Blair arrived here to day

Tto provost marchal has issued stringent orders against wearing concealed weapons by citizens. and inderdicting the sale or giving away of any description of fire arms by guosmiths or other dealers, except by special permit. Wilson, John W. Ryan, H. A. Frink, Peter S. From New York.

NEW YORK, August 15.-Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, has issued a writ of habess corpus, on pplication of Colonel Jack, in behalf of about one bundred and fifty United States troops, at Fort Hamilton, who were surrendered by Gen. Twiggs, the rebels, at Matagorda Bay, and released upon parole not to serve against the South. Their counsel has written to the Secretary of War, sugresting to the Government to allow the execution the writ. as it will save the necessity of even indirectly recognizing the legality of the obligation

It is said that Judge Garrison has made formal application to General Duryes to ascernain what orce could be obtained in Kirgs courty, to exesuis the writ of habeas corpus, in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. General Durves replied about 1 400, but that the county was in possession of no artillery suffiwalls of Fort Lafayette, and it would require between five and ten thousand men to take them So the matter rests for the present

imposed upon the men by the rebels.

Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Eastern district, and Delaware, are here in consultation with the marshal of New York, to adopt measures to prevent the fi.ting out of slavers at Northern ports George N. Saunders, late navy agent, is here as defaulter to the amount of \$21,000. A process

has been issued against his sureties Robert J Walker and Zeno Soudder The Third Rhode I land Artillery corps arrived this morning They will leave this afternoon for Sandy Hook, Maryland They are to use the bat ery of the First corps

Gen. Pullow Retreating NEW YORK, Aug. 15 -The Commercial bas information that Gen. Pillow broke up his camp at New Madrid on Friday last precipitately, and On the passage of the bay the Priscilla was moved back to Randolph. Seven steamers were boarded by the U.S. steamer Unson and : loop-ofseized at Memphis on Thursday, and went to New Madrid, bringing rillow's command back, arriving at Memphis on Friday noon During the Off Hatterss the Unson chased a rebel steamer, ntermediate time the passengers that were presionaly on board the steamers were detained at take her A very heavy blow came on at the time, Memphis, and suffered severely, numbers of sick which caused the Union to return to Baltimore women and children being left subject to the for repairs. If the Winslow did not make a safe incults of the mob. The movement is supposed to harbor before the gale overlook her, she was prohave been made on account of the active prepara bably driven ashore, or foundered, as the weight

massachusetts Democratic State Com-

tions of General F: emont at Cairo

Boston, Aug. 15.—The Demecratic State Com mittee met at Worcester, yesterday, and agreed to sall a Convention to nom nate a State ticket, to meet at Worcester on the 10th of September. The proceedings exhibited a patriotic policy, and the call asserts that the present crisis demands subordination of the interests of party to those of the country

Prince Napoleon's Tour 'l brough Pennsylvania to the West. NEW YORK, August 15 — Prince Napoleon and suite start from this city to-morrow morning, and proceed by the Allentown route to Harrisburg, and from the oe by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg. From the latter city he goes, via Cincinnati and Louisville, to St. Louis.

Union Meeting in Bangor, Maine.

Bangor, August 15 — The Secession Convention of the Breekinridge State Committee was not held here to-day, as proposed, either in a public or private manner. A grand Union meeting has, however, been in session all day, attended by thousands from the city and neighboring towns. There have also been parades of the Home Guards, with music, &c. No disturbance occurred.