

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, August 7, 1861.

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

See first and fourth pages, for interesting miscellaneous matter.

General Butler has returned to Fortress Monroe.

The statement that Colonel Miles was drunk during the battle of July 21, is contradicted by many witnesses.

The pay of volunteers is increased from eleven to fifteen dollars per month.

Colonel Burnside has been appointed a brigadier.

The State has a story, furnished by a Mr. Collins, of the whipping, at or near Memphis, of Miss Gerstein, a young lady from Maine. We hope there is some mistake about it.

It is reported, from Harper's Ferry, that colored negroes, claiming to have escaped from secession masters in Maryland, are flocking into the camp of Gen. Banks. No disposition has been made of them, but it is said that they will be surrendered on the claim of such masters as will purze themselves of the charge of secession by taking the oath of allegiance.

The Memphis banks have taken \$100,000 of the loan to the Confederate States, loaned \$70,000 to Memphis for war purposes, and \$25,000 to Mississippi for the use of the camp at Corinth. The Southern banks are everywhere involving themselves in the fate of the Confederate bubble, and when that is pricked, will collapse with it.

The military chest of the rebel General Garnett, which was captured by our troops, was found to consist of sheets of the unissued notes of the Fairmount bank. The president of the bank accompanied General Garnett, as one of his staff, signing such quantities of the notes as were wanted from time to time.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune reports a conversation with a reliable citizen of Winchester, to the effect that General Johnston had but fifteen pieces of artillery there, and eighteen thousand men, including the militia. We are satisfied that this does not include the local militia.

An American, named Russell, has recently shipped, via Panama, thirty bales of cotton raised in Nicaragua. He has distributed fifty thousand rounds of cotton seed in that country, and anticipates a large crop next year.

COMMERCE.—The imports at New York for the week ending August 3, and since January 1, have been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: For the week, For the year, Since January 1. Rows include Dry goods, Wool, and Total.

General Pillow commands the Tennessee force based at New Madrid, Missouri. The proclamation which he has issued, is in his most magnificent style. The Chicago papers think that a battle with him cannot be delayed many days, whenever it comes off, the national forces will be victorious.

New York added 1,653 new buildings to its growth during the last year, and for the first six months of this year it has increased the number by 597. This is not a very marked falling off, about 25 per cent, from the rate of building last year.

MISSOURI.—A camping ground has been selected near Jefferson City, where our army is to be concentrated under General Pope, to consist largely of Illinois regiments. It is reported that the force is to consist of thirty thousand men, and that, as soon as the hot weather is over, it is to advance upon New Orleans by the way of Western Arkansas and Texas. There may be better routes, but this is a good one. It is through a country really friendly, and ready to meet its friendship, when the national forces remove the people of the reign of terror which now oppresses them.

Congress adjourned yesterday, the session having been extended half an hour past noon. The Senate bill, for the erection of an iron bridge over the site of the Long Bridge, was introduced in the House, so as to appropriate twenty thousand dollars for the repair of the present structure. The Senate concurred. The nomination of Mr. Wood, as Commissioner of Public Buildings, was not acted upon. That of Mr. Emory, as lieutenant colonel in the army, was confirmed.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky announced the sweeping victory of the Union party of that State, in the election of last Monday. The announcement was received with demonstrations of patriotic enthusiasm. The police bill for this District has become a law.

The New York Tribune has discovered that an excellent shoe may be made of wood, superior in many respects to the shoe made of leather; so that the South need not go unshod, even if leather is not to be had. We suggested, weeks ago, that as sympathy for the South on this head was quite unequalled.

In this connection, we notice that the New Orleans market is abundantly supplied with beef, furnished by the countless herds of Texas.

The blockade of the coast of the South is essential to the enforcement of the revenue laws, but the idea of subduing the present rebellion by blockade never was anything but unmitigated nonsense.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

We have accounts of the arrival at Manassas of one detachment of Gen. Johnston's army prior to the battle of July 21, and of another while the battle was actually raging. According to some accounts, these two detachments consisted of four thousand men each. According to other accounts, one detachment consisted of five thousand men, and the other of eight thousand men.

It is also known, by many statements concurring to the same point, that a portion of Gen. Johnston's army, on the way to Manassas, did not arrive until after the battle, being detained by a mishap on the railroad, attributed to the treachery of a railroad conductor, and for which treachery it is now said that the conductor has been hanged.

A gentleman of great accuracy in sifting reports, who has had a military position at Williamsport, informs us, that the sum total of Gen. Johnston's force at Winchester, including eighteen hundred in the hospitals, and the local levies of militia, was twenty-eight thousand men, of whom he moved to Manassas between sixteen and seventeen thousand. This corresponds with the statement that he moved twenty regiments, which is contained in a Richmond letter to one of the Charleston papers, written evidently by a careful and well informed man.

We add, by the way, that Gen. Johnston's movement to Manassas, which was commenced on Thursday, was known on Friday at Williamsport, but was not known to Gen. Patterson, at Harper's Ferry, until Sunday morning. On Saturday evening, Gen. Patterson telegraphed to Gen. Scott for more troops, and that Gen. Johnston was still at Winchester.

At ten o'clock on Saturday evening, a lifelong friend of Gen. Scott called at his quarters, but was deterred by the expression of the general's face from opening the subject of his visit. Inquiring of one of the aids what the matter was, he received the answer, that the general had a telegram from Harper's Ferry, which displeased him.

MISSOURI.

Governor Gamble has issued a proclamation (August 5) concluding as follows:

"If those citizens, who at the call of the late Governor have taken up arms to return voluntarily to their homes to the peaceful pursuit of their occupations, they will find in the present Executive a determination to afford them all the security in his power, and there is no doubt entertained that they will be unmolested."

"The officers and their troops of the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri are notified that it is against the will of the people of Missouri that they should continue on the soil of the State, and that their continuance in Missouri will be considered an act of war, designed to bring upon our State the horrors of war, which Missouri wishes to avoid. They are therefore notified to depart at once from the State."

The following dispatch was sent to Governor Gamble:

"WASHINGTON, August 3. To His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri:

In reply to your message addressed to the President, I am directed to say, that, by a proclamation, you promise security to persons in arms who voluntarily return to their allegiance and become peaceable and loyal, this Government will cause the promise to be respected. S. M. CAMERON, Secretary of War."

Gen. Pope has established the following system for the preservation of the peace:

He designates county committees, charged with the duty of preserving order, and when they find it necessary to call in United States troops, the expense of such troops is to be defrayed by a county levy upon property. If he has occasion to send troops to repress disorders, independently of the call of such committees, such troops are to be billeted upon the inhabitants.

All persons who have hitherto been led away to take up arms against the United States, are notified that by returning and laying down their arms at the nearest military post, and by performing their duty hereafter, as peaceful and lawful, and law-abiding citizens, they will not be molested by military forces, nor will they be subjected to punishment, unless they have committed murder, or some other aggravated offence.

HEAVY BATTERIES FORWARDED TO FREMONT.

The Pittsburg Chronicle says: "An unusually heavy shipment of ordnance and ordnance stores was made from the United States Arsenal here yesterday. It was consigned to Major General Fremont, commanding the Department of the West at St. Louis, and consisted of the following pieces of heavy artillery, &c., the whole weighing 501,967 pounds.

"Eighteen 32-pounder iron guns, eighteen 24-pounder iron guns, eighteen 32-pounder barbed gun carriages and chassis, eighteen 24-pounder do. do., implements and equipments complete, 1,000 32-pounder shot, 1,000 24-shot, ninety 24-pounder caivaster, ninety 24-pounder caivaster, ninety 32-pounder grape stands, 1,000 32-pounder gun cartridges, (for shot), 1,000 24-pounder gun cartridges, (for shot), 180 24-pounder gun cartridges, (for grape and caivaster), 180 32-pounder do. do.

"Another order for ten thousand sets of infantry accoutrements has also been received from the general, and the hands at the arsenal are filling it now with all the rapidity in their power. Besides the above, the arsenal authorities have received a requisition for a large number of howitzers and siege carriages, with implements and equipments, columbiad platforms, pistol cranes, traverses circles, &c., to be forwarded to New York, with the least possible delay. The amount of war material drawn from the arsenal thus far has been enormous, and the stores still on hand are very large, and will doubtless be found equal to any demands that may be made upon them for months to come."

The light cavalry at Paris are daily practised in the rapid establishment of telegraphic wires during a supposed engagement. The wires are fixed to launces.

The late Sultan of Turkey had over two hundred wives, and these were waited on by 750 ladies. It is no wonder that he died before his time.

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern. Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Friedrich Kohne has been appointed Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at New York. I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 86th.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Tuesday, August 6, 1861.

Mr. GRIMES reported back from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill to incorporate a Washington Railway Company. He stated the committee could not report favorable or unfavorable upon the bill, on account of not having the time to consider the bill as it ought to be considered. The bill was laid over.

A communication was received from the President of the United States in relation to the papers called for in the case of Hon. J. H. Lane. Mr. DIXON moved that the twenty-sixth rule, relating to the joint passage of bills on the same day they are first read, of the Senate, except the last clause, be suspended for the remainder of the session. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DIXON, the Senate proceeded to consider a resolution reported yesterday by the Committee on Contingent Expenses to continue the salary of Asbury Dickins, late Secretary of the Senate, one year from the commencement of the present session.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out "disbursing officer," and also the latter clause. Agreed to. [The object of the amendment was to give Mr. Dickins \$3,000 instead of \$4,080.]

Mr. CHANLLOR moved to amend by adding Colonel McNair's name, late Sergeant-at-Arms, and Duquesne. Negatived. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up House bill No. 104, to punish certain crimes against the United States. Agreed to.

The bill, after consideration, was passed. Mr. POWELL moved to take up a resolution in regard to the police commissioners of the city of Baltimore, submitted by the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also submitted an amendment to the resolution declaring the arrest of the police commissioners to be unconstitutional and illegal. The Senate refused to take up the resolution—yeas 7, nays 33.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up joint resolution No. 1, to legalize certain acts of the President. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Upon which motion, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE raised the question of order. The VICE PRESIDENT pro tempore decided that Mr. Doolittle's motion was in order. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he believed the Senate, according to his prediction, a few days since, would avoid a vote upon the resolution.

Mr. WADE hoped the Senate would take a vote upon the resolution. The VICE PRESIDENT pro tempore declared the discussion out of order, as the question before the Senate was a motion to go into executive session.

The Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Joint resolution No. 1 was again taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL said he was not willing that a vote should be taken on the resolution, under the impression which seems to exist in the chamber, and the imposition which has been brought on by it to the country.

The Senator from Kentucky on several occasions, very good-naturedly has alluded to this as being the prok measure brought forward at an early day—matured—and then that there is a disposition on the part of Senators not to vote for resolution. He desired to say the resolution was never sufficiently matured for him to vote for it.

Mr. POWELL asked the Senator, [Mr. Trumbull], if the resolution was not reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. TRUMBULL said the resolution never was reported from the committee; it was introduced as a simple and individual proposition. The further consideration of the bill was laid over informally.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, the Senate considered a resolution submitted by him a few days since, relative to the postponement of unfinished business until next session. Passed. On motion of Mr. DIXON, the Senate took up a resolution to pay mileage to F. P. Stanton, the contestant for the seat of Hon. J. H. Lane, of Kansas.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the claim of the Delaware Indians, for depredations by the whites.

On motion of Mr. KING, the Senate went into executive session. After a short executive session, the joint resolution was taken up authorizing the Secretary of War to pay volunteers who, under the command of Capt. Charles White, and according to the order of Brigadier General T. A. Morris, enlisted to protect a railroad bridge and other property in the vicinity of Oakland, Maryland, from the whites.

Mr. SUMNER presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, instructing their Senators and Representatives to use all means to secure the recognition of the Republic of Haiti. Laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported the following resolution: Resolved, that the Secretary of the Senate pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Colonel McNair, late Sergeant-at-Arms, an amount equal to the salary of the said Sergeant-at-Arms, from the 6th of July, 1861, to the first Monday in December. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned sine die. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up and passed a bill in relation to California land claims.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to take from the Speaker's table, for consideration, the bill making an appropriation for the construction of an iron bridge over the Potomac river at Washington.

Mr. F. A. COVINGLING said he would object to the bill, and all other bills, until order was restored, as he was unable to hear anything going on in the Hall.

Mr. ASHLEY said that Gen. Meigs had informed him that \$100,000 was absolutely necessary to keep the present bridge in repair. He would therefore move to amend, by striking out all of the bill except the third section, which relates to the repairs of the Long Bridge, and amend that section by making it appropriate \$20,000, instead of \$10,000, for that purpose. Agreed to; and the bill passed.

Mr. COX offered a resolution, which was passed, calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish this House, at the next session of Congress, with all correspondence relative to maritime rights.

Mr. MAY desired to make a personal explanation, and commenced by saying he was not present yesterday when the gentleman from New York [Mr. Diven] offered a resolution—[Cries of "Object!" "Object!" "obj-ct!"]

The bill to increase the pay of privates in the regular army and volunteer service of the United States was taken up and passed. Mr. COLFAX moved that the session be extended thirty minutes. Granted.

At this juncture it was discovered that the clock had stopped within a few minutes of twelve, when Mr. STEVENS said: Mr. Speaker, will the clock go on? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER said that the clock was going. Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution that, inasmuch as the clock had refused to go by the hour, the House ought to refuse to go by the clock. Objected to.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, rose and said: Mr. Speaker, the intelligence from the State of Kentucky this morning is, that she is of the Union—first in it, and the last out of it. [Long and tremendous applause, both on the floor and in the galleries.]

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, a letter was read from Hon. Joseph Holt, relative to the progress of the rebellion. Mr. DIVEN asked leave to make a personal explanation.

A MEMBER, who objected, a few minutes ago, to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. May] making a personal explanation. We certainly ought to object to members on this side. This was subsequently withdrawn, when Mr. DIVEN said that in the resolution he offered yesterday, he did not mean to impugn the motives of any member upon this floor; it was only their principles.

Mr. MAY said that was perfectly satisfactory to him. He was not in the Hall when it was offered, nor was he aware of such a resolution until he read it in this morning's papers. Mr. STEVENS moved that the gentleman from the "Red River of the North" be allowed to make a few remarks, there being only a few minutes left.

Mr. ALDRIDGE commenced by saying that he was standing around him here, young men, intelligent men. [Take your seats every one of you.] There was one gentleman from Ohio standing in the aisle, where he has stood the whole of the session, and another one from the same State, he, too, standing near the same place where he has been standing all day. They are all young and intelligent men, but they are laboring under mental hallucination of the mind.

The SPEAKER here announced that the hour had arrived to adjourn; and, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, the Speaker announced the House adjourned sine die.

JACKSON'S FORCES.—The St. Louis Democrat gives this account of the forces under Jackson:

"Jackson's forces are reported as follows: Under General Patterson, 2,500 men; under Rainey, 2,000; under McCulloch, (Arkansas), 2,500. In all, about 7,000. McCulloch's troops are tolerably well armed. In one of his regiments there are nearly 300 negro slaves doing military duty, and for whose services the rebels promise to pay. The State rebels are very poorly armed. The country which they have traversed has been entirely laid waste. All the stock and grain have been seized. Hundreds of families have deserted their houses, and are trying to leave the State. Many of them are camped round General Lyon's camp in rude tents, where they stay for protection."

The Navy Department is in receipt of official advices from the Gulf squadron. On the 4th of July, off Galveston, the United States Steamer South Carolina captured six schooners, on the 5th two, and ran one ashore; on the 6th one; and on the 7th one; making in all eleven sail destroyed or captured. The names of the captured vessels are the Shark, Captain G. Patterson; Venus, Captain J. Nelson; Ann Ryan, Captain L. Maynard; McCannfield, Captain J. J. Greenleaf; Louisa, Captain G. Marshall; Dart, Captain J. Y. Lawrence; Coralita, Captain E. Tingely; Falcon, Capt. J. Schudas; George Baker, Captain G. H. Smith; Sam Houston, Captain T. C. Saunders. A portion of them had cargoes, chiefly lumber. Among other things captured, were thirteen mail bags, and thirty one bags containing expr as matter.

On the 5th of July, off St. Marks, Florida, the Mohawk captured the sloop George B. Sloat, attempting to run the blockade. There were as passengers on board, the lady, three children, and two servants of Adjutant General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. H. claimed the secession flag to be private property, and secured it on her person. As the captain could not secure it without using violence to a lady, who was in a delicate situation, he had to let it go.

PROMOTION OF BEAUREGARD.—On Tuesday, in executive session of the Confederate Congress, President Davis sent in a communication nominating G. T. Beauregard to the rank of full general in the Confederate army, in which nomination Congress unanimously concurred. The proper official title of this rank, according to the act of Congress organizing the army, approved May 16, 1861, is simply "general," instead of "brigadier general," the former denomination being the highest military grade known to the Confederate States. The commission of Gen. Beauregard is to date from the 21st of July, 1861, the date of the battle of Manassas.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SECESSIONIST AND DEFACTOR IN LIMBO.—The late navy agent at San Francisco, Col. J. W. Smith, whose arrival at this port has been mentioned, and who pocketed \$150,000 of Uncle Sam's money previous to his departure from that place, was taken in custody by U. S. Marshal Murray almost immediately on his arrival. Without delay, the marshal telegraphed to Secretary Seward, stating that he had Smith in custody, and required immediate authority to transfer him to the military authorities, without which he would be unable to hold him. This morning the marshal received the necessary authority, and took steps to transfer the prisoner to the authorities at Fort Lafayette.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Monday.

The Ohio Contingent already numbers thirty-eight regiments. The number will be increased to forty, which, including artillery and cavalry now being organized, will give this State about 45,000 men in arms to put down rebellion.

WAR ITEMS.

The vote on ratifying the new constitution of Georgia shows a majority of a little over 100 in its favor.

Our Fire Zouaves are caged at Richmond, in a store, with bars through which the people stare at them as a curiosity.

Colonel Lander says that he had rather fight another battle with the troops who fell back at Bull Run than with the new levies. He values the experience of one such battle highly.

The Philadelphia Citizens' Refreshment Committee have breakfasted between seventy and eighty regiments since the establishment of the coffee house. The expenses are entirely defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens.

THE FATE OF A REYNOLDS.—Walter Norris, son of the late ex-Senator Norris, of New Hampshire, was killed at Bull Run. He was a member of the Beaugard Rifle, and for many years a clerk in the Post Office Department, and resigned his place to enter the Southern army.

THE WAR FEELING IN IOWA.—A private letter, dated at Fort Madison, Iowa, 26th July, says: "We are having accessions by thousands to our population from Missouri and other Southern States. Our whole State is in a blaze on account of the defeat at Manassas. It is another Sumter for the traitors. Iowa has sent seven regiments, and four more are gathering. We can send 100,000 men, and will do it, if necessary."

The statements, in the public press, that Gen. Patterson's column was not provided with a sufficient number of wagons to make an advance on the enemy, because the War Department desired the State of Pennsylvania to furnish the necessary number, is without foundation. General Patterson's column was well equipped for transportation, by the Quartermaster General of the army. The War Department has not made a single contract, all contracts being made by heads of bureaus, or by their authorized officers.

The Oregon Democrat, a rebel sheet, announces that threats are made that the materials of that paper, as well as its editor, will be thrown into the river before many days. Referring to the circumstance, the Oregonian humanely remarks: "As a great deal of the Willamette water is used down this way, we hope that its purity will not be defiled by any such abominably filthy stuff being placed in it. All the waters of a dog-n Willamette would be metamorphosed into a beastly and disgusting solution by this act, and the waters of the world could not wash out the stain of treason from its type."

The rebel Congress at Richmond has passed the following resolution: "Resolved by Congress, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of prescribing by law, while the facts are fresh and susceptible of proof, some uniform mode of taking, authenticating, and preserving the evidence of the abduction or reception, by the enemy, of slaves owned by any of the Confederate States, as also of the age, sex, and value of said slaves, to the end that indemnity may be hereafter exacted from the enemy."

The Mobile Evening News gravely puts forth the following proposition: "Let Gen. Bagge detail a few thousand of his ten thousand to the work of catching snakes, and as soon as they have caught several cart loads of these interesting reptiles, let tin or sheet-iron shells, or canisters, be charged with them—the enclosure being cylindrical and of size to fit the largest molar, and so made that it will break to pieces and liberate its contents upon falling within the fork. We would warn those who charge the shells to put only the same species into each, as if the different snakes were mixed, they would sting each other to death before having a chance to operate on Billy Wilson's Zouaves. The corners and interstices in each shell might be filled with a few quarts of tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, and lizards, however, to make close work, as the snakes would pack loosely."

In the battle of Bull Run, Henry Benson, of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, fought gallantly with his regiment, the second Wisconsin. He was first shot through the hand, and exclaimed, "There goes one hand for the Union. R. H. boys, and down with the traitors!" Just then a ball struck him near the heart. He died, exclaiming, "Tell my father I die like a man, fighting for the Union."

RELEASE OF UNION MEN. Kansas City, Aug. 5.—The steamer West Wind, with 460 of the first regiment of Nebraska volunteers, and one company of regulars from Fort Leavenworth, under Col. Thayer, arrived at this place last evening. At three o'clock this morning they proceeded to Independence, Mo., arriving there at 6 A. M., after making a circuit of the city.

The command formed a line in front of the jail, when Col. Thayer and Capt. Sully rode up to the jail, demanding the immediate release of four Union men, said to be imprisoned there, and who were to be executed as Government spies this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The prisoners were quietly liberated, and will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

The troops returned this afternoon, and are on their way up the river. Col. Thayer states he saw nothing like rebellion at Independence, there being no organized body of rebels in the vicinity, as was reported.

Several of the most prominent secessionists rushed to the lively stables for conveyances, and fled on the approach of the troops, while others proclaimed themselves straggling Union men.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. Louisville, Aug. 5.—At the legislative election Mr. Harvey, editor of the Democrat, was elected over ex-Gov. Merriweather by 900 or 1,100 majority, which represents the Union majority in Jefferson county. The Union majority in this city is about 6,000. Judge Buckner, Union, is elected over James B. Clay, in Fayette county, by 600 to 600 majority. Richard C. Anderson, Union, nephew of Gen. Anderson of Fort Sumter, is elected in Franklin county by 300 or 400 majority. J. W. Jacobs, Union, is elected in Oldham county.

The returns thus far indicate a relative Union majority as large or larger than at the last congressional election.

All was quiet at the polls to-day. Late in the afternoon, a pistol rencontre occurred at the Galt House between Edward Crutchfield and Thomas Savage, wherein both were severely injured, the latter probably fatally.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from Captain Henry Johnston, of Washington county, Mississippi, now in our city, that, on the 18th of July, Mr. Preston Pickett, an influential planter of Egg Point, while riding along the levee, near the Point, was shot by some person concealed behind a cluster of cotton-wood bushes, at a distance of not more than fifteen or twenty paces. The weapon used was a double-barreled shot gun. Fifteen shots entered the clothes of Mr. Pickett, but four taking effect in the body. The murderer, supposing Mr. Pickett killed, stepped from his ambush, but, seeing him stand with pistol in hand, made his escape through a cornfield.

Mr. P. returned to the hotel, which was about three hundred yards distant, where he fainted from the loss of blood consequent upon his injuries. A physician was called in, Mr. Pickett's wounds were skillfully dressed, and he was rapidly convalescing, when, on the following Wednesday night, his assassin, finding he was not mortally wounded, entered the room in the hotel where Mr. Pickett was lying, attended by his body servant, chased the boy out, and placing the muzzle of a double-barreled shot gun so close to Mr. Pickett as to burn the bedclothes on its discharge, fired both barrels into the body of the wounded and prostrate man, literally tearing him to pieces, and killing him instantly. The murderer escaped, and although the most strenuous efforts were being made to ferret out the cold-blooded assassin, up to the time our informant left no traces had been found of the perpetrator of this inhuman deed. [Memphis Appeal.]

Three thousand bags of coffee were sold at Norfolk, Va., on the 23d ult., at 19¢ @ 22¢ per pound. It was part of the cargo of the British barque Glory, from Rio de Janeiro, to Baltimore, which vessel was stranded on Currituck beach, and the cargo taken out by North Carolina wreckers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE OVERLAND MAIL. Fort Kearney, August 3.—San Francisco papers of the 24th ult., state that the Breckinridge State Convention nominated J. R. McConnell for Governor; Jasper O'Farrell for Lieutenant Governor; J. R. Barker and D. Q. Shattuck, for Congress. It is supposed the Convention will modify its platform, so that it will shun sympathy with the secession cause. The nomination of this ticket divides the Democratic party, as it was last year, and renders a Republican victory in September highly probable.

Oregon dates have been received to the 17th, and advices from British Columbia and Washington Territory to the 15th. \$10,000 arrived at Portland on the 16th, from the Nepeese gold mines. The Oregonian of the 16th says there will probably be nearly 5,000 persons at the mines in October. The miners at work are generally doing well. At the Congressional election in Washington Territory, Mr. Griffield, the Democratic Union candidate, was ahead, so far as he had been heard from.

There were only 74 whaling vessels cruising in the North Pacific this season, and of these about 46 are expected to sail for Atlantic ports before winter.

The American residents at Honolulu have caught the flag-fever of the day, and display the American bunting in profusion.

STATEMENT FROM GENERAL PIERCE OF THE LATE BETHEL FIGHT. Boston, August 5.—Brigadier General Pierce publishes a statement, in regard to the Great Bethel fight, in which he asserts that he acted under explicit orders, but that the plan of attack and orders accompanying it betrayed a want of knowledge of the enemy's position and numbers; that his command was composed of raw recruits with only twenty rounds of ammunition, his small artillery force having but twelve rounds, hardly sufficient for five minutes' fire; that the cause of the firing into friendly regiments was owing to the neglect of General Butler to notify the detachment which joined him, from Newport News, to wear or recognize the white badge worn on the arm.

General Pierce, in conclusion, says: "After the battle had taken place, and public opinion had fastened on me the opprobrium of defeat, I applied for a court of inquiry, that the facts might be set aright, and the blame, if there was any, rest on the proper officer. In answer to my application, nay, my demand, I received but one reply, that a court of inquiry would reveal far too much that would injure the service."

FROM ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, August 5.—Six new regiments of volunteers are now nearly ready to be mustered into service for the war.

Twenty cart loads of shot, shell, &c., reached here since Saturday. Also, a large number of E.-field rifles and a considerable quantity of powder. Five cart loads of ammunition reached Cairo on Saturday, by the Illinois Central Railroad.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer standing at 105 degrees in the shade. Fifteen deaths from heat are reported by the coroner.

RELEASE OF UNION MEN. Kansas City, Aug. 5.—The steamer West Wind, with 460 of the first regiment of Nebraska volunteers, and one company of regulars from Fort Leavenworth, under Col. Thayer, arrived at this place last evening. At three o'clock this morning they proceeded to Independence, Mo., arriving there at 6 A. M., after making a circuit of the city.

The command formed a line in front of the jail, when Col. Thayer and Capt. Sully rode up to the jail, demanding the immediate release of four Union men, said to be imprisoned there, and who were to be executed as Government spies this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The prisoners were quietly liberated, and will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

The troops returned this afternoon, and are on their way up the river. Col