THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL VII---NO. 1,068. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of August.
WM DEVRIES, SAMUEL BEVAN,
G. S. BROWN, JOS. C. YATES,

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, August 14, 1861.

There was quite an active movement to-day in Maryland and Baltimore City 6's, but there was nothing what, ever done in any of the other Stocks on the list. The market for all the leading securities was however firm. The sales at the Board included $2,000 Maryland 1870 6's at 81¾; $810 Baltimore 1890 6's at 81¾; and $6,700 do. at 81¾; but after the Board there were sales of $7,000 Maryland 1870's at 81¾. Maryland 6's closed at the Board at 81¾ bid, 82 asked for 1870's, and Baltimore 6's left off at 81¾ bid for 1875's, and 81¾ bid, 81¾ asked for 1890's. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in demand and very firm. It closed to-day at $41½ bid, $43 asked regular way, but there is very little of this stock offering. Northern Central closed at $13½ bid, $14¼ asked regular way. For Railroad bonds there was but little inquiry to-day, but they were generally steady at previous quotations. Northern Central 1885's closed at 45¾ bid, 46 asked; Baltimore and Ohio 1862's at 42 bid, 42¾ asked; and do. 1875's at 71 bid. Baltimore and Ohio 1890's were offered at 71, and do. 1885's at 71¼, but no bid was made for either of them. Bank stocks were generally steady at yesterday's figures, but there was nothing done in them.

In New York to-day Virginia 6's declined ½; Missouri 6's ¼; Tennessee 6's ¾; North Carolina 6's ¼; Erie ½, but Canton advanced ½, and New York Central ¼. Reading closed at $36¾, yesterday's price. United States 6 per cent. Treasury notes sold at 96¾, an advance of ⅜.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861.

$2,000	Maryland 6's '70		81¾
800	Baltimore 6's '90		81¾
1,700	do.	6's '90	81¾
220	do.	6's '90	81½
4,700	do.	6's '90	81½
	AFTER THE BOARD.		
7,000	Maryland 6's '70		81¾

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK,
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	53½	60
Missouri 6's	54¾	54½
Tennessee 6's	44½	45
North Carolina bonds	65¾	60
Canton Company	9¾	60
Erie Railroad	26¾	26¾
New York Central Railroad	74	74¾
Reading Railroad	36¾	36¾
	steady.	steady.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday morning says:

Stocks continue extremely dull; the commission brokers complain that they are doing no business whatever; for the present speculation seems to be dead, and there is no buying for investment. There was no change in government securities, the five-year Treasury notes are taken up as fast as they come into the market. State stocks were not firm Missouris declined ½ and Tennessees ¾; Virginias were steady. Among the railway shares not much change to notice. New York Central declined ¼, Erie ¼ and Toledo ¾; the other speculative shares were steady. Between the boards little or no business was done. The afternoon session was extremely quiet, with a tendency to lower prices, except as to Pacific Mail, which improved ¾ per cent, on the arrival of the Champion.

The money market continues very dull. The brokers are borrowing all they need at 4 per cent. Paper of high grades continues very scarce, and the prospect of large purchases by government tends to check the supply for mercantile notes. People are waiting to see what employment Mr. Chase will offer them for their funds.

A moderate business has been done in francs for the steamer of to-morrow at 5.35@37½. Sterling is dull at 107 @¾, with very few transactions at the higher figure. Bankers are buying good mercantile bills at 106¾@¾. Exchange continues to look favorably for drafts in bills, in consequence of the dullness of the importing trade and the effect of the new tariff.

The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 13:

	1859	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,574,468	$1,804,058	$1,187,985
Previously reported	38,876,989	52,932,857	78,431,469
Since January 1	$40,451,457	$54,826,915	$80,019,454

The apparent decline in our exports, as compared with last year, is merely accidental. We are shipping produce as freely as we ever were, and from present appearances, shall continue to do so for some time to come. We are now comparing, however, with the period of last year, when the failure of the British harvest was accompanied and shipments began to be made on an extensive scale from this port.

A telegram from New York to-day states "that the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have agreed to take fifty millions of the government loan, they to be the sole recipients of the Treasury notes."

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up Monday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	
Capital stock	$11,830,550	$11,830,030	Inc.. $500
Loans	24,291,817	24,064,070	Dec..147,457
Specie	6,743,221	6,795,140	Inc.. 52,819
Due from banks	1,606,668	1,137,533	Dec..469,135
Due other banks	2,719,439	2,767,679	Inc.. 48,240
Deposits	15,981,861	15,588,004	Dec..373,857
Circulation	2,068,574	2,074,039	Inc.. 15,455

The Ledger says:

The bank statement of the averages for the past week presents no material change in any of the leading items. The specie shows a falling off of $373,857, and the loans $147,457. The specie has increased $52,819 and the circulation $15,455. The business of our banks is at an unusually low figure—their aggregate discounts being but about double the amount of their capital. Of the discounts are good, the profit on the capital is twelve per cent., but there is reason to believe that a large proportion of the amount under the head of loans would be more properly classed in the suspended account. When the losses of principal are added to the losses of interest, and current expenses are taken out, the net profit of the banks will probably be found as small as almost ever before.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

COFFEE.—There has been some movement to-day in Coffee, the sales embracing 500 bags Rio at 14 cts. 4 mos., and 100 bags do. at 15 cts. 4 mos. The market continues very firm in tone, but the rates are unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz: Rio at 14@14¾ cts. for fair to good, and 15 cts. for prime; Laguayra at 15@16 cts; and Java at 19@20 cts per lb. The stock of Coffee here is now only about 11,000 bags.

FLOUR.—Flour is dull to-day, and prices for it have a declining tendency. A sale of 100 bbls. Howard Street Superfine was reported at $5, but subsequently we heard of sales of 200 bbls. new do. at $4.87½ per bbl.; and we quote it as closing at this figure. Nothing was done in Ohio Super but we quote it nominal at $4 87½@5 per bbl. City Mills super is still held prices, viz: $5 per bbl., but there has been no movement in it for a day or two past. There has been nothing done in Extra Flour since we last heard, but we quote it as before, viz: at $5 25@5.50 for old and new Ohio; $5.50 for Howard Street; and $6.25 per bbl. for standard City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Baltimore ground Family is still selling by the dray load to the trade at $7.50, and Baltimore high grade Extra at $7, but Howard Street Family can be readily bought at $6@6.25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $3.50@3.75, and we quote Corn Meal at $2.90 for Brandywine, and $3 per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat to-day were quite light, only about 6,000 bushels being at market. The demand for it was not active, but in consequence of the light supply prices were pretty well sustained. Red sold at 103 cts. for common, 108@112 cts for fair to prime, the latter figure being paid for a lot of 1,000 bushels, and white at 115 cts. for ordinary, 120@125 cts for fair, and 130@140 cents for prime. Corn was in better demand and firmer than on yesterday. Sales were made of 1,000 bushels white at 56@58 cts., and of 3,000 bushels yellow at 48@49 cts., but at the close 50 cts. was asked for strictly prime yellow. Rye continues to be offered which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."—*Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, August* 10.

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE GULF.—Perhaps everybody does not know what a formidable fleet of British ships of war are now occupying our Gulf waters—lying right withing striking distance of Lincoln's blockaders, whom they are watching with sleepless vigilance, and "evident anxiety to pick a quarrel with us on this blockade question." We have good authority for stating that the British fleet of the Gulf, consisting of twenty-three, numbers no less than thirty-five men-of-war, each carrying heavy metal and equipped on a war footing. We know, of course, that this armada is not here to operate against the Confederacy. We know this without the avowal of the British Government, and we know, moreover, that its object is to oversee and investigate the doings of Lincoln's blockaders.

Being opposed to the operations of our enemies, the British fleet is necessarily in *quasi*, but as yet inactive, alliance with us. It is in our waters as a naval "corps of observation," and in force which gives it power at any time to become "a corps of operation." Here in our waters will it stay, awaiting a possible, perhaps probable, moment of action when the British government may deem it necessary to raise the blockade. Should the war not be speedily concluded, we may expect that during the latter part of next fall Great Britain, and perhaps France, will offer to mediate. If the infatuated North rejects propositions, we may expect to hear from the British fleet of the Gulf. The way it will run off the Lincolnite ships and open our ports will be a sweet one to hear.

The tone of Admiral Milne's report to the British government, the substance of which we have published, indicates more fully than anything has done heretofore, the position of Great Britain with regard to the blockade.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register, Aug.* 4.

THE ARMY-WORM.—On Friday and Saturday they (the army-worm) had approached so near the northern border of town that they threatened to overrun the houses, and some families only prevented their homes from being swarmed by the most vigorous exertions. We have been informed of one instance of a man and his wife having to sweep them back from their doors with brooms for some considerable time in order to prevent them from taking full possession. The heavy rain which fell on Saturday afternoon swept away immense numbers, and left the infested portions of town almost entirely freed of their presence. In other portions of the county they have been equally troublesome, in some places devastating entire fields of oats and corn in a few hours. Their presence has given rise to some very quaint impressions in the minds of some people.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

THE MISSOURI DEFEAT IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Herald* uves the following language in regard to the defeat:

The news from Missouri which we publish this morning, giving an account of the defeat of General Lyon's army, and of the death of the General himself, is an additional reason for the prompt exertion of the utmost vigor. If to two such reverses a third should be added, from want of vigilance or want of energy and skill, the cause of the Union would be damaged almost beyond the power of recovery. The country will not tolerate a long war. The conflict must be short, sharp and decisive, or fail altogether.

COLD WEATHER ON THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—We learn from the Boston *Transcript* of Saturday, that the weather was very cold at the White Mountains during most of last week. A severe rain storm on Monday cleared the air and was succeeded by a cold night, during which ice formed at many points on the mountains. The thermometer stood at fifty degrees at sunrise on Wednesday and Thursday at Bethlehem and Jefferson, and at ten o'clock A. M., had risen to sixty degrees. In the schoolhouses on the western side of the mountains fires have been made three days this week. The "cold term" has been accompanied with a clear air, and persons who have ascended Mount Washington have had views ranging from the ocean to beyond the Green Mountains.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The schooner Inlet, under command of Captain Mariner Small, sailed from Eastport, Maine, last week, for the Island of Anticosti, having on board three gentlemen—Messrs. Verrill, Hyatt and Shaler—who, under the auspices of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Cambridge, and its great director, Louis Agassiz, will make a paleontological and zoological reconnoissance of the island. They propose to make large collections in the fossiliferous deposits of the island, to add to the already magnificent collection of the Cambridge museum.

The New York *Express* says that Col. Tyler, of the rebel army, who was arrested in Cincinnati a few days since, is ordered to New York for detention at Fort Lafayette.

Steamer Louisiana, Pearson, from Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—J A Shriver.
Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, New York—to J A Shriver.
Schr T J Tull, Cooper, New York—mdse to W Rhoads & Son.

Cleared.

Steamship Joseph Whitney, Loveland, New York—A L Huggins.
Schr James H Cutor, Cullen, New York—S Phillips & Co.
Schr Orbitt, Langrall, New York—master.
Schr Samuel Cooper, Jones, New York—master.
Schr Geo W Krebs, Emerson, Newport, Del—J S P Williams & Co.
Steamer Louisiana, Pearson, from Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, New York, Jas A Shriver.
Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, New York—J A Shriver.
9 schrs to the Eastern and Western shore.

Sailed.

Ship Sebastion Cabot, Watts, St Johns, N B, in tow of Lioness.

Arrivals from Baltimore.

Bark Ionic, Hutchinson, Portland, 11th inst.
Schr Ned, McKee, New York, 12th.
Bark Summer Cloud, (Br) Abbott, Liverpool, 27th ult

Clearances for Baltimore.

Ship Annapolis, Pickett, Liverpool, 11th inst.

Memoranda.

Steamship S R Spaulding, Howes, for Baltimore, sailed from Boston, 12th inst.
Ship Flora McDonald, Fuller, for Liverpool, cleared at St Johns, N B, 8th inst.
Ship Union, Wiley, from New York, arrived at Shanghai, June 1st.
Bark Seneca, Feinhagen, for Baltimore, in ballast, remained at Monteviide July 24.
Brig A B Patterson, Knight, sailed from Demarara for St Thomas 27th ult.
Schr F Pierce, ——, for Baltimore, was spoken 11th inst off Chingoteague.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 28th—Arrived ship Star of the Union, Boston; 30th Asa Eldridge, N Y; steamer Maria Harwin.
Sailed—28th, ship Jean Guyon, Valparaiso; bark H. H. Almy, Sydney.
The Star of the Union, on July 19, lat. 33 N., saw two clipper ships bound to San Francisco.
In consequence of the arrival of the Sonora steamer, the Golden Gate will sail to-morrow for Panama.
The ship Jane Jackson, for New York, cleared on the 27th. The most important details of her cargo are as follows: 11,778 sacks meal, 100 pkgs. salmon, &c., 760 hides.
Arrived, 31st ult., ship Indiaman, Boston; sailed 1st inst., Golden Gate, with $1,370,000 in treasure, and 225 passengers.
Eaton, Butler & Co. was nearly destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss of about $50,000.

Eastern Ports.

NEW YORK, August 12—Arr steamship Champion, Aspinwall; barks Despatch, Vincent, Sen Foun and Fanny, Liverpool; brig Bohio, Portau Prince ——Cld steamship Africa, Liverpool; ships Constantine, Liverpool; bark Pride of the Sea, Zaza; brigs Mary Stur, St. Jago; brigs Teresa, Cork; H G Berry, Lisbon; Onward, Marshman; Thos. Owen, Nuevitas; schrs Hanover, Lisbon; Cornelia, Philadelphia; Sarah Gilmore, Boston.
NEW YORK, August 13—Arr ship Piscataqua, Liverpool; Golden Eagle, San Francisco.——Cld steamship Natanzas, Matanzas; ships R L Lane and Emerald, Liverpool; barks Harriet; barks Prins Gustaf, Queenstown; Coral Isle, Cork; Elina Hares, Bermuda.
NEW YORK, August 11.—Arr ship Surinam, Havana; ships Orphens and St Charles, Liverpool; barks Thunsel, St. Thomas; Julia Rodman, Savannah; Tacony, Key Foke, Havana; Bogota, Sagua; brigs Argyle, Gambia; H Hallock, Arroya; John Butler and Caibo, Port au Platt; Keuka, Cienfuegos; Laura, St Domingo; Curacoa, Cienfuegos; Emily Fisher, Nuevitas; schrs Blanche, Turks Island.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug 12.—Arr schr Eveline, Havana; S A Douglass, Key West.
PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Cld schr Palmetto, Baracoa.
BOSTON, Aug 12—Arr brig Circassian, Cadiz.——Cld ship Europa, San Francisco; schr H Cattoll, Washington, D C.
BOSTON, August 11.—Arr bark Amy, Androssan.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS
TO SAIL.

Ships.	Leave	For	Days.
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canadian	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4

TO ARRIVE.

Ships.	Leave	For	Days.
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 7
Bremerhaven	Southampton	New York	Aug. 10
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 10

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 20, 7th 12th, 17th and 27th each month.

CORRECTION.—The name of *Lathrop Motley* was accidently substituted in yesterday's paper for that of J. Lathrop Motley, as Minister to Autria.

WAR ITEMS.

From Sandy Hook.

By the train which arrived from Sandy Hook last evening information was obtained of a skirmish between picket firing on Tuesday night, between the two parties on opposite sides of the river, near Berlin. A goodly number of shots were exchanged but "nobody hurt." The Confederates are beginning to show themselves in considerable numbers, and a few evenings since a party of them appeared on the Virginia shore of the river with a band of music.

Mr. Selby, of this city, who was arrested at Williamsport, is in camp at Sandy Hook. He is at liberty to go about the encampment as he pleases, under promise that he will not attempt to escape. He is represented as being very well treated. The specific charges against him are not made public.

A detachment of cavalry and two field pieces have been stationed at Point of Rocks in addition to the force which has been on guard there for some time.

Mr. Norris, who was arrested a few days since, is still detained at Point of Rocks.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce]

The Habeas Corpus in New York.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, August 14.—Before E D Smith, District Attorney.—*The Texan Rangers Apply for their Discharge.*—The District Attorney was served this day with a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, issued on petition of the entire company of Texan Rangers, now at Fort Hamilton, who claim that they are illegally restrained by Col. Morris of their liberty, their term of enlistment having expired. The writ was returnable this P. M., but the District Attorney applied for an adjournment which was granted.

ANTICIPATED RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—There can be little doubt, we think, that trouble is brewing between Great Britain and the United States, hence the cause of sending out an additional complement of troops. The Quebec papers, the other day, contained the following ominous paragraph:

"Capt. Haworth, Queen's Messenger, arrived here this morning, by express train, at 3½ o'clock, from Washington, with despatches from Lord Lyons to go to England by the Great Eastern, and with others for His Excellency, the Governor-General."

A sharp eye is being kept upon the movements of our next neighbors, and it is said that the despatches have reference to the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The probability is that a difficulty will shortly occur in connection with the blockade, as strict orders have been given the Admiral of the British squadron not to permit British vessels to be seized while passing out from Southern ports.

Another startling paragraph has appeared in the Quebec journals, as follows:

"A Queen's Messenger, Mr. C. Johnson, has arrived in town from Europe, via Washington, bringing despatches for His Excellency the Governor, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."—*Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, August* 10.

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Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, AUGUST 14.

Arrived.

Steamship Joe Whitney, Loveland, from Boston via Fortress Monroe, (where she landed several large launches, with masts, sails, &c.)—mdse and passengers to A L Huggins. Passed off the Rappahannock river, at 4 P M, Tuesday, bark Lapwing, hence for Rio de Janeiro, and off Cove Point, a ship bound down, also two others at anchor.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

Accuracy not Vouched for.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

TOTAL ROUT OF FEDERAL FORCES.

GEN. LYON KILLED.

SIEGEL PRUDENTLY RETREATS.

UNCERTAINTY OF HIS SAFETY.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The following is the *verbatim* report of the special messenger sent to General Fremont with the account of the battle near Springfield:

Early on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, General Lyon marched out of Springfield to attack the enemy, and came up with them on Davis' Creek on Green's Prairie, four miles southwest of Springfield, where the Confederates had taken up a strong position.

Gen. Lyon fired the first gun at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, when the battle immediately commenced.

A severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Totten's artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek.

General Lyon's cavalry on the left flank, and General Siegel's artillery on the right of the enemy, then began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the Confederates, pursuing them to their camp.

The shells from Totten's artillery set fire to the enemy's tents and baggage wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to suffer most, and were almost annihilated.

Sometime in the afternoon, while General Lyon was leading his column, his horse was shot under him. Immediately he mounted another, and as he turned round to his men, raising his hat and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. Siegel, and the pursuit of the enemy was continued until nightfall, when our little army *rested for the night in the enemy's camp.*

On Sunday morning, Gen. Siegel, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon that city, where the Home Guards were stationed.

After reaching Springfield, fearing that the enemy with his greater numbers might enable them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Siegel prudently concluded to fall back on Rolla (the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad) with his provision trains, and meet his reinforcements.

At the time of the departure of the messenger who brought these details to Gen. Fremont, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable that General Siegel has not been disturbed on his march.

Ninety Confederates were captured, including a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of General Ben McCullough were among the trophies taken.

Reinforcements are on the way to Rolla, and General Siegel and his gallant little army may be considered safe.

Another Account of the Battle at Springfield by an Eye-witness—Gen. McCullough and Price Not Killed, as Reported, &c.

ROLLA, Mo, Aug. 13.—The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye-witness, who left Springfield on Sunday morning, and came here on horseback:

Our army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, only 5,500 strong, the Home Guard remaining at Springfield. The army slept on the prairie a portion of the night.

About sunrise on Saturday morning we drove in outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general. The attack was made in two columns by Generals Lyon and Sturges—General Siegel leading a flanking force of about one thousand men, with four guns on the north of the enemy's camp.

The battle raged from sunise until one or two o'clock in the afternoon. The Confederates, in overwhelming force, charged Totten's battery in three distinct times, but were finally repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Lyon fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and his horse shot under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out to General Lyon, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, and at once put himself in the front. While thus cheering his men on to the charge he received a ball in his left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was wounded—"Yes, not much;" but in a few minutes expired without a struggle.

General Seigel had a very hard struggle and finally lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in the harness and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to bring them off, but in a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, firs', however, spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About one o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, retreating and setting fire to their train and baggage wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and *cut up, to pursue*, and so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

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

Capt. Gratz, 1st Missouri regiment, killed.
Gen. Sweeney, wounded.
Col. Mitchell, of the Kansas volunteers, severely wounded.
Capt. Plummer, of the Regulars, wounded.
Capt. Miller, Missouri 1st regiment, seriously wounded.
Capt. Cavender, wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on horseback from the battle field to Springfield.
Capt. Busk, slightly wounded.
Col. Ditzler, wounded in the left leg.
Capt. Stephens, of Kansas 1st regiment, wounded, supposed mortally, having his skull fractured.
Lieutenants A. P. Agnall, L. L. Joull, —— Duer and McGanagin, of the Kansas 1st regiment, were killed.
Lieut. R. A. Barker, of the same regiment, was shot in the left hand.
The Missouri 1st and Iowa 1st regiments suffered most severely in the fight.
General Price was not killed, as first reported. There were rumors on the field that Ben McCullough had been killed, but the Confederates denied it on Sunday night.
Dr. Mencher and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battle-field from Springfield to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field and were considerately treated.
General Lyon's body had been treated with great respect and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.
Major Sturges took command on the battle-field after the death of Gen. Lyon. Gen. Seigel took command after the battle.
Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 300 killed, and several hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded.
We captured about one hundred horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags—a Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.
General Seigel marched back to Springfield in good order after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage and blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy.
Our troops left Springfield on Sunday night, and encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing—the only hostile demonstration observed during the day, being the firing of muskets at the rear guard. Gen. Siegel is confident that he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the Southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off, unless he fell back.
General Lyon began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy was expecting reinforcements from Gen. Hardee's column, which was approaching from the southeast.
A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served, and their infantry fire was also very severe.
It is thought that General Seigel fell back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would reach him.

[SPECIAL.]

We learn from Washington that nine pieces of artillery, about forty wagons, mostly loaded with knapsacks and provender, and a large amount of camp equipage, were abandoned by the Federals and fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Police office refuses Possession of by Federal Authority—Martial Law to be Declared.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—In consequence of the recent special trains on the Southwest branch and the extensive preparations made here for sending reinforcements to Gen. Siegel, no train came from Rolla to-night.

The police office was taken possession of the evening by the United States authorities, and special orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of disturbances are felt.

It is understood that General Fremont will declare martial law to-morrow.

A loan of $250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. Fremont.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. Siegel would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

Martial Law Declared in St. Louis.

The following has just been received here.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ST. LOUIS.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the city and county of St. Louis. Major J. McKinstry, U. S. A., is appointed Provost Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly. [Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major-Gen., Commanding.

Arrest of Police Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Major McKinstry, the Provost Marshal, has arrested John A. Brownlee, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and has appointed Basil Duke in his stead. The laws of the city and State will be executed without change.

Gen. Hardee Marching on Pilot Knob.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 15,000 Confederates, is marching on Pilot Knob, the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. The Union force there is about 5,000, with eight pieces of cannon.

SECESSION ON THE PACIFIC

Attempt to Subjugate Lower California.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Brigadier-General Sumner, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has officially informed flag officer Montgomery, as well as the Government, of the existence of a report that Col. Van Dorn, of the secession army, has been seen at the head of 1,500 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, from which it is feared an attempt to subjugate lower California may be contemplated by the Secessionists.

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

From the Pacific Squadron--Protection of the California Steamers.

An official despatch from Captain Montgomery, says:

"The Wyoming reached Acapulco on the 16th, *en route* for San Francisco, for the protection of the mail steamers and our commercial interests on the Pacific coast. He ordered Commander Bissell, commanding the Cyane, to proceed with her on that service.

During Captain Montgomery's late cruise to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Acapulco, he had neither seen nor heard of any privateers on the Pacific. The prevalence of calms and light winds would render sailing vessels useless, and owing to the difficulty of procuring coal, steamers will not be employed for privateering on that coast.

He had not at the time of writing received the form of oath of allegiance to be taken by those connected with the Navy, but he had no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism of all on board his ship (the Lancaster.) He had no fear that the honor of our flag would be impaired by a single exception.

Captain Montgomery also encloses a communication from our Consul at Hilo, stating that a large spar has been found on the southern shore of the Island of Hiiwaii, and which may afford a clue to the fate of the Lewis and Jenny expedition, as that the dimensions given correspond with the Levant's, and that he has instructed the Consul to obtain further particulars. Although, he remarks, it is probable all hands were lost, it would be a melancholy satisfaction to obtain something additional as to the loss of his vessel.

Trouble in the Highland Regiment

Much excitement was occasioned in the city this afternoon in consequence of the disaffection openly manifested in the New York 69th (Highland) regiment, and the sending to their camp of a military force to act as an escort to conduct the recreants out. The result was the arrest of forty or fifty who took a more active part in the insubordination. These were brought into the city about 8 o'clock and confined as prisoners, whilst the remainder of the regiment were marched to the Navy Yard under a strong guard of marines.

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

Death of Col. Farnham.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Col. Farnham, of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, died this evening at the Infirmary of wounds received at the late battle, combined with an attack of typhoid fever.

The Position of the Indians Towards the Government.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dale, is on the eve of leaving for Kansas and Nebraska, on busines connected with that Bureau. The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi have entered the Confederate military service.

The Case of Mr. Faulkner.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it was not until late last night that ex-Minister Faulkner was released from his parole. The President has not yet decided upon the question whether he will be sent to Richmond or not.

Deserters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Two of the members of the New York 32d regiment were arrested at Alexandria, on Monday, dressed in Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring in that disguise to escape with them to New York. For this they will be court-martialed.

Action in Regard to the Privateer Sumter.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Secretary of State to-day, on the receipt of intelligence that the privateer Sumter was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, in the West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of the American Consul at that port and the appointment of Richard E. Morse, of Iowa, in his place.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Landslide on the Manassas Railroad.--The Tennessee Reports Reported Engagement Between Rosecrans and Lee.

RICHMOND, August 12, via LOUISVILLE, August 13.—A landslide occurred on Sunday night on the Manassas road, seventeen miles from Richmond. The train with 225 passengers and $1,370,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were Wells, Fargo & Co., $402 600; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $128,000; Donohu, Robiston & Co., $125,000; Walter & Church, $100,000; Coleman & Co., $81,000; Henrico, $70,000; Bapman, $50,000; Echols Brothers, $60,000; Schauss, $50,000; Fallant & Wild, $39,000; Brumadge, $20,000

The total amount in treasure shipped here during July is $41,270,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th instant says General Lee and General Rosecrans attempted to get the start of each other in occupying a certain position, and a battle ensued, in which forty Federals were killed. The loss of the Confederates is represented as small.

Lee had two, and Rosecrans four regiments in the field. Lee afterwards commenced fortifying the pass in behalf of Big Sewing, in Pocahontas county, fifteen miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburg and Central Railroad.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes an extract from a private letter from Tampa, dated the 1st, stating that the United States steamer