

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GEN. GARIBALDI COMING.

HE OFFERS TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.

HE IS ACCEPTED AND MADE MAJOR-GENERAL.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AMONG THE REBELS.

HOW THEY PUMPED HIS DRIVER.

SUPERVISION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Wool Goes to Fortress Monroe.

ASSASSINATION OF PICKETS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

GARIBALDI.

The great Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government. The correspondence in which the offer was made and accepted took place between the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. The offer, of course, was accepted, and the rank of Major-General tendered to the noble Italian.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO MANASSAS.

Prince Napoleon left this city to-day for New-York. His visit to Manassas has provoked a great deal of comment. The French Minister and Secretary of Legation went with him, under the pass of Secretary Seward. They were gone forty-eight hours, during which time they examined the battle-field of Bull Run, and spent a night within the Rebel lines at Manassas. They had an interview with Gen. Beauregard, who treated them with great attention.

ALTHOUGH EVERY MEMBER OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S SUITE WAS FORBIDDEN TO SPEAK OF THE INCIDENTS OF HIS VISIT TO MANASSAS, THE PRINCE HIMSELF HAD AN INTERVIEW AFTER HE GOT BACK WITH GEN. McCLELLAN, BUT WITH NO OTHER. THE COLORED COACHMAN MADE PUBLIC WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT AT ALEXANDRIA. COL. FRANKLIN FURNISHED HIM WITH FOUR UNITED STATES HORSES. HE DINED THAT DAY WITH THE REBEL COL. STEWART, AT FAIRFAX, WHO GAVE HIM A CHANGE OF HORSES FOUR CAPTURED AT BULL RUN. REACHING MANASSAS LATE THAT NIGHT HE WAS RECEIVED BY GEN. JOHNSTON, WHO SENT TO MANASSAS FOR GEN. BEAUREGARD, WHO ARRIVED EARLY IN THE MORNING.

THE PRINCE WAS VERY UNHAPPY UPON. THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN HIM AND BEAUREGARD WAS IN FRENCH, THE LATTER INTERMITTING REMARKS MADE BY OTHER OFFICERS. ONE REASON TO INDUCE THE PRINCE TO GO TO RICHMOND WAS, THAT "OUR CONGRESS IS NOW IN SESSION, AND WE WISH YOU TO COMPARE OUR LEGISLATORS WITH THOSE AT WASHINGTON." AT FAIRFAX, ON HIS RETURN, COL. STEWART SAID TO HIM: "I HOPE YOUR COUNTRY WILL NOT INTERFERE IN THIS CONTROVERSY. WITH NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE WE ARE ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF OURSELVES." THE PRINCE DID NOT COMMIT HIMSELF IN HIS REPLY.

THE REBELS PREFER TO HAVE 80,000 TROOPS AT MANASSAS AND UNLIMITED REINFORCEMENTS BEHIND. THE MARYLAND REGIMENT IS CAMPED THREE MILES THIS SIDE OF FAIRFAX, AND THEIR PICKETS EXTEND A MILE FURTHER. THIS REGIMENT IS VERY SHABBILY DRESSED; WORSE THAN THOSE AT MANASSAS. A LARGE NUMBER ARE BAREFOOT. THE COLORED DRIVER OF THE PRINCE IS WELL ACQUAINTED WITH GEN. JOHNSTON, WHO GREETED HIM KINDLY. HE WAS GIVEN IN CHARGE OF A SOLDIER, BUT ALLOWED TO WALK ABOUT AT PLEASURE. HE WAS ASKED NO QUESTIONS BY OFFICERS, BUT QUIZZED UNMERCIFULLY BY SOLDIERS SENT TO HIM FOR THAT PURPOSE.

HE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE FORCE AND FORTIFICATIONS HERE; WHAT FORCE THERE IS AT THE BRIDGE, AND PARTICULARLY IF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY IS WELL DEFENDED; IF THERE ARE ANY TROOPS AT SILVER SPRING, THE BLAIR PLACE. THIS DRIVER WAS SENT FOR BY THE PRESIDENT, TO-DAY, WHO SIMPLY ASKED HIM QUESTIONS ABOUT OUR LOST WAGONS AND STORES.

THE SUPERVISION OF REPORTS.

The Government has strictly prohibited the telegraph operators from conveying henceforward any matter relating to the movement of troops, whether prospective, present, or recent—even that which may have appeared in print. Gen. McClellan has found it necessary to make this order in consequence of the course of the Washington Government-fed journals, which daily overstep the limits of New-York papers. These journals will be notified to desist, and the regulation will doubtless be enforced.

MAJOR-GEN. WOOL AT LAST.

It is now certain that Maj.-Gen. Wool has been ordered to repair immediately to Fortress Monroe, and assume the command now in the hands of Gen. Butler. How long the latter officer will remain is not known. Of course, much is expected of Gen. Wool, and everybody says he ought to have been there long ago.

THE GENERALS ON THE LOOK-OUT.

Gen. McClellan, McDowell and Kearney yesterday visited the observatory at Camp St. John, and reconnoitered the country in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, but what they saw they kept to themselves.

PICKET MURDERING—RETTALIATION.

A company of Col. Curry's Regiment while patrolling guard last night were fired upon by the Rebels, but no one was hit. A squad of riflemen were ordered to the front, and fired in return, shooting one of the Rebels—the other was spared. Three horses were captured. None of Col. Curry's pickets were shot at before since about a week ago, when two were murdered. On that occasion his men, in the same night, brought in three dead Rebel officers on their horses. Subsequently an informal promise was given by Capt. Jones of the Virginia Rifles that no more pickets should be assassinated. Colonel Curry threatening to kill three Rebels for every National soldier.

TERMS EXPIRING—GOING HOME.

The term of enlistment of Capt. William McKim's Independent Rangers, now forming the body guard of Gov. Banks, expires next Tuesday. They will return after a short absence.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT OF CAPT. JAMES'S 1ST PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP EXPIRES AT THE SAME TIME. BOTH COMPANIES WILL LEAVE BANKS'S COLUMN ON TUESDAY, AT 12 M., FOR PHILADELPHIA, BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

THE TERM OF ENLISTMENT OF COL. STARKWEATHER'S 1ST WISCONSIN REGIMENT EXPIRES ON THE 15TH INST.

THE FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

According to a Richmond letter in a Washington paper, 56 of the 1st Michigan Regiment are prisoners there, and 30 officers in all.

VISIT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mayor Alberger of Buffalo, the Hon. Henry W. Rogers, and Judge Verplanck to-day visited the 21st New-York Volunteers, and carefully looked into the condition of the regiment. This and the other New-York regiments enlisted under the act of April 16 will not be permitted to go home at the expiration of the three months. This is settled.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Stevens took command of the 79th Regiment to-day.

THE CONSULSHIP TO PARIS.

John Bigelow, late editor of The N. Y. Evening Post, was this morning appointed Consul at Paris. It is a salaried office, paying \$5,000 a year.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Mrs. Lincoln will go to Long Branch on Monday, taking a special train over the new route, by way of Harrisburg and Easton.

SECRETARY CHASE WILL RETURN FROM NEW-YORK ON MONDAY.

Secretary Chase returned this morning. Secretary Smith left Washington to-day for a short visit to Indiana. His son, W. T. Smith, is acting as Secretary in the interim.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. Surgeon-General Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point military cadets. When applications are favorably considered, candidates will be examined before a Board, and from among those approved by it the selections will be made.

THE PRESIDENT HAS APPOINTED FREDERICK KUHNE AS CONSUL FOR THE GRAND DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, TO RESIDE AT NEW-YORK.

Brokers are purchasing two-year six per centum Treasury Notes at from 95 to 95 1/2. The price for 4-20 notes is better than for other denominations.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9. Nothing new has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. No trains have been allowed to run eastward of the Tennessee River from Memphis for the past two days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged in transporting troops to Union City, Tennessee.

The National Union newspaper of Winchester, Ky., yesterday says that they have been informed that between 200 and 300 disunion troops have come into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barrenville, with the supposed intention to seize 40,000 pounds of bacon and rob the bank there.

IT IS FEARED THAT THEY INTEND TO PROCEED THENCE TO RICHMOND, KY. THE UNIONISTS IN THE VICINITY OF BARRENVILLE HAVE SENT TO OWLEY, JACKSON, ESTELL, AND OTHER COUNTIES, WHERE UNION MEN ARE RAPIDLY GATHERING WITH RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

The extra says that the above is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

FROM RICHMOND.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS AND THE BLOCKADE, ETC. RICHMOND, Va., Friday, August 9, 1861, via New-Orleans, La., August 10, 1861. The newspapers this morning semi-officially announce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President Lincoln's blockade. The British Consul here states, however, that he has no official authority for such a statement.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, August 10, 1861. A Washington report that Lieut. Walter H. Stephens, formerly a Federal Engineer, but now of the Confederate Army, is a defaulter, is generally discredited.

The sales of Coffee to-day were 235 bags, which was paid for in Confederate Treasury Notes.

MISSOURI NEWS.

St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. Capt. Jennison of Kansas notoriety arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the United States service. He has 840 well-mounted, disciplined men now on the Western border.

NOTHING NEW FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Gen. Fremont has ordered the number of artillery companies of this State to be increased to 24.

SAFETY OF CAPT. DE GOLYER AND LIEUT. PRESTON.

ADRIAN, Mich., Saturday, March 10, 1861. A letter has been received at Hudson, Mich., from Capt. De Golyer of the 4th Michigan Regiment. He reports that himself and Lieut. Preston are prisoners at Richmond. They are both in good health. Heretofore they have been reported killed.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. The United States Marshal arrested last night a person who registered himself at the Parker House as "C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Pa.," and who subsequently has confessed himself as John Williams of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the Rebel army. He was arrested as a spy, and by orders received from the Secretary of War. He will be sent to Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor.

A WOMAN OF THE RIGHT STAMP.—ONE OF THE SECESSION PARTY-FRAGMENTS OF PONDUNK COUNTY YESTERDAY, IN A STORE IN EAST HARTFORD, TO EXPRESS HIS SYMPATHIES WITH THE REBELS AND HIS HATRED OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A woman from the country, who had brought huckleberries to market, on her way to Hartford, gave much useful information. The first report we got of the affair was that she was killed, and the excitement among the men was intense. Such a thing will not happen again I am sure.

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Daily accounts from Jeff. Davis are still received at Baltimore. In one of his last letters he said that they were so preparing that immediately after the next repulse they would advance on Maryland. With this purpose they are now fortifying Matthias Point, the most dangerous peninsula on the Potomac, and one of the points of communication by way of Port Tobacco, Benedict, and Leonard, in St. Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, with the Secessionists of Baltimore. Some weeks ago, great consternation was caused among the Rebels and their friends by the seizure and temporary stoppage of the Baltimore steamers to St. Mary's County and up the Patuxent River. They were cut off entirely, save by special and dangerous expresses, from their daily communications. These boats, however, are now allowed freely to run, and every day mails and newspapers pass each way to and from the Rebels by Benedict, Leonard, and other places. Their rowboat (immediately after the passage of the Government steamer up the Potomac) passes across the river to Matthias Point and other places of rendezvous.

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Two weeks hence it cannot be taken with a loss of 1,000 men, and no steamers can approach to aid the attack, as they are erecting formidable batteries of rifled cannon. Union men in Baltimore are extremely anxious on this subject.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT AT HOME.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. The 3d Regiment of Connecticut, who were in the Battle at Bull Run, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received amid the firing of guns, the cheers of the firemen and military, and an immense throng of citizens, who had assembled to welcome them home.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CHERRY CREEK, West Virginia, August 10, 1861. I have been several days at this point, which is considered the advance guard of the army in Western Virginia. The Greenbrier River, five or six miles from here, is the boundary, and the limit on the east, of Gen. McClellan's command. It is the roughest country that I ever saw, and I have looked upon a good deal of this world in my day. The valleys are few and far between, and the hills are so densely covered with timber and underbrush that one can scarcely see a tree in traveling for hours over the rough roads, but huge rocks and thick timber. Col. Kimball's regiment, the 14th Indiana, and a portion of my cavalry, 40 men, constitute the force here. Kimball is a good officer, but he has not the means at his command to effect anything.

Our operations extend to the Greenbrier Valley, over the most miserable route in the world for cavalry, and we frequently get into the enemy's lines, 12 or 15 miles from our camp. We cannot take force enough to effect anything, and I cannot see what earthly good is expected by the hard work imposed upon the men and horses. I was out yesterday skirmishing with the Rebel pickets, who are four or five miles of their camp, and underbrush there once we are in. The reason given for not making a forward movement with a force large enough to make an attack is that the Rebel camp is in Patterson's territory; but if we are all well to fight in small squads over there, I see no reason why large parties might not do the same, unless it is that there is not force sufficient on this line. Gen. Reynolds, with the 3d Indiana, the 14th Ohio, Loomis's battery, and 55 men of my command, is at the post at the foot of the mountain, west of us some 10 miles. Col. Wagner's regiment has moved in the direction of Huntersville, eight miles from here in another direction.

The enemy have three large camps within 25 miles of us. One on the Allegheny Mountains, east of us some 20 miles, toward which we operate, with a force estimated at 2,000; one at Monterey, some miles distant in the same direction, with 3,000 men; and one near Huntersville, but the force there is said to be small as yet. They have two or three other camps forming, and it is evidently their intention to hem us in, and then cut through our lines at a point between the Pass (Gen. Reynolds's headquarters) and Beverly. We want a large force here, as yet will perceive, and the men are in good spirits.

There is nothing here worthy of notice. It rains up here whenever it pleases, and it commonly pleases to do so three or four times a day. Withal it is healthy, and the men are in good spirits.

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CHERRY CREEK, West Virginia, August 10, 1861. I have been several days at this point, which is considered the advance guard of the army in Western Virginia. The Greenbrier River, five or six miles from here, is the boundary, and the limit on the east, of Gen. McClellan's command. It is the roughest country that I ever saw, and I have looked upon a good deal of this world in my day. The valleys are few and far between, and the hills are so densely covered with timber and underbrush that one can scarcely see a tree in traveling for hours over the rough roads, but huge rocks and thick timber. Col. Kimball's regiment, the 14th Indiana, and a portion of my cavalry, 40 men, constitute the force here. Kimball is a good officer, but he has not the means at his command to effect anything.

Our operations extend to the Greenbrier Valley, over the most miserable route in the world for cavalry, and we frequently get into the enemy's lines, 12 or 15 miles from our camp. We cannot take force enough to effect anything, and I cannot see what earthly good is expected by the hard work imposed upon the men and horses. I was out yesterday skirmishing with the Rebel pickets, who are four or five miles of their camp, and underbrush there once we are in. The reason given for not making a forward movement with a force large enough to make an attack is that the Rebel camp is in Patterson's territory; but if we are all well to fight in small squads over there, I see no reason why large parties might not do the same, unless it is that there is not force sufficient on this line. Gen. Reynolds, with the 3d Indiana, the 14th Ohio, Loomis's battery, and 55 men of my command, is at the post at the foot of the mountain, west of us some 10 miles. Col. Wagner's regiment has moved in the direction of Huntersville, eight miles from here in another direction.

The enemy have three large camps within 25 miles of us. One on the Allegheny Mountains, east of us some 20 miles, toward which we operate, with a force estimated at 2,000; one at Monterey, some miles distant in the same direction, with 3,000 men; and one near Huntersville, but the force there is said to be small as yet. They have two or three other camps forming, and it is evidently their intention to hem us in, and then cut through our lines at a point between the Pass (Gen. Reynolds's headquarters) and Beverly. We want a large force here, as yet will perceive, and the men are in good spirits.

There is nothing here worthy of notice. It rains up here whenever it pleases, and it commonly pleases to do so three or four times a day. Withal it is healthy, and the men are in good spirits.

Last night one of Kimball's outposts fired into one of our scouting parties, wounding one of my men (George Wagner) in the foot, shooting the hat from the head of another, and killing a horse under Corporal Carr. The horse was a valuable animal. Corporal