

his board. The food of the prisoners, served twice a day, consists of a piece of corn bread as "big as a hand," a small herring, and a piece of bacon "long as your finger." Col. K., after considerable difficulty, procured an order for his examination by one Lyon, a Commissioner appointed for the purpose. He reported favorably to the Secretary of War, and, as is customary, his release was ordered. He says that ex-Senator Benjamin is acting as Secretary of War; Gen. Bragg has not been appointed, and it is believed Bishop Polk will have the place; 150 to 200 Federal prisoners are daily sent to New-Orleans and Charleston. None have been sent to North Carolina since the Hatteras victory. Among those still in Richmond are Messrs. McGraw and Harris. The latter want to go to Kentucky, but neither has any chance of getting away. They are permitted to sleep in the Court-House, E. T. Boutwell, U. S. N., and Gen. Kantz were held at privates to be offset to the Rebel private prisoners in New-York. The General was at first on parole, but when it was learned that the Charleston pirates were in the Tombs he was put in jail. Mr. Eyster, merchant from Chambersburg, Penn., has been a prisoner nine weeks, and three weeks since was remanded to the common jail from the tobacco warehouse. His imprisonment is made so painful that he sent a message to the authorities begging to be shot. Col. Seldon of this city, and Mr. Shurtiff an artist from New-York, attached to Bartlett's Naval Brigade, are also among the prisoners. Some of the wood-cutters from Maine, taken from their jobs near the coast, are also resting in captivity.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. LEBEDIFF.
Col. Lebedieff, the Russian commissioned to study the details of American administration, with the view of adopting what is excellent, left this morning on a tour of observation through the Northern States.

CAPT. HULTEMANN.
Capt. Hultemann, the Swede, commissioned last week, was to-day attached to Gen. Blenker's staff.

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
In the absence of Mr. Chase in New-York, Wm. L. Hedge is the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

INMATES OF THE HOSPITALS.
The last reports from the Government Hospitals give the following number of sick and wounded inmates:

Date of Report	Hospital	Number of Inmates
Sept. 21	General, Alexandria	275
Sept. 21	General, Annapolis	252
Sept. 21	Circle, Washington	265
Sept. 21	Salubra, " "	21
Sept. 21	E. Street, Washington	39
Sept. 21	Columbia, " "	218
Total		991

DEATHS.
The following have died since last reports:

Hospital at Alexandria.
Charles Mason, 36th New-York.
Augustus Towbridge, 30th New-York.
George H. Simpson, 4th Maine.
David Sabin, 4th Maine.
Michael Carrick, United States Navy.
Columbia College Hospital.
Charles Williams, Company A, United States Cavalry.
David Goodrich, Company C, 2d Michigan.
A. E. Babcock, Company B, 6th Connecticut.
F. Street, Washington.
Henry Lanzer, Company H, 5th New-Jersey.
John Brown, Company B, 1st Maryland.
Wilson Ogden, Slocum's Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.
The following appointments have been made:
Capt. Eliza D. Brigham, Commissary of Subsistence for Volunteers.
Capt. Leonard Douglas Hay Currier, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. W. F. Smith.
John J. Cappinger, Captain of the 16th Infantry.
Brigade Surgeon—E. C. Franklin, George H. Hubbard.

RESIGNATIONS.
New-York—Capt. T. W. Einbergler, 35th Regiment; 2d Lieut., Leon H. Ballard, 3d Lieut., M. D. Nichols, 1st Regiment.
Indiana—2d Lieutenants, Jessie Elliot, 21st; John F. Cutter, 23d.
Massachusetts—Captain P. S. Proctor, 16th.

THE ARMY.
Gen. McClellan testified to his belief that the Rebels would run rather than fight, to-day, by remaining on this side of the river all the forenoon.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL GIBSON.
Commissary-General Gibson's death makes vacant one of the most important offices under the Government. Civilians are pressed for the place. Precedent, and perhaps law, demand that it shall be filled by regular promotion. In that case, Col. Taylor will have it. If any army officer shall be "jumped" into it, it is said that Assistant-Commissary Maj. Amos Eaton will be selected.

THE TREASURY NOTES.
The demand for Treasury notes has risen. The Treasurer to-day refused to accept gold for them, so greatly in excess of the power to make them is the popular demand.

THE PAYMENT OF CLERKS.
The clerks in the Department were paid to-day wholly in paper. They did not ask for coin.

PENSIONS GRANTED.
The following pensions have been granted recently: To David C. Gates, Company G, 1st Ohio Regiment, for loss of right forearm, total disability, \$8 per month; Luther M. Peck, Company H, 15th Ohio, for wound in left shoulder, total disability, \$8 per month.

THE SUNDAY MORNING DISASTER.
An officer who witnessed the disaster of Sunday morning attending the advance of our troops toward Falls Church, states that Barr's Battery of Campbell's Pennsylvania Artillery was immediately in the rear of Mott's Battery when the first firing commenced.

The balls coming from the declivity of a hill, and dense woods being on each side of the road, they failed of their purposes, and as a consequence these batteries escaped injury. About half an hour afterward, another panic happening, Barr's batteries were ordered to fire on their rear. They had already loaded their artillery, but being aware their friends were in that position they refused to fire. Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order, the havoc certainly would have been frightful. There is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column, many believing it came from a body of rebel cavalry.

THE EVACUATION OF FALLS CHURCH.
The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the Rebels evacuated the place, with six regiments and four pieces of artillery. The Federal pickets now occupy one end of the village, and the Rebel pickets the other—both positions being on the Leesburg turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

From Falls Church we seen this morning a Rebel regiment of Infantry drilling on a hill beyond the

London and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike.
To the left of Falls Church, a mile and a half distant, fresh Rebel earthworks are being thrown up on an eminence commanding the village.

CAPTURE OF REBELS.
A large scouting party started out in the direction of Falls Church, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses, also three privates and a lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

BEAUREGARD'S GROOM CAPTURED.
A contraband was brought to headquarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. Beauregard at the time the latter occupied Falls Church as his headquarters.

The contraband states that he overheard several conversations between Gen. Beauregard and his officers, and in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the Federal troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but he would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church he would be happy to welcome the United States forces, with bloody hands, to hospitable graves.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S PREPARATIONS.
Our troops across the Potomac are in fine spirits to-day. Gen. McClellan is evidently taking such precautions as to insure the success of any future movement that he may make.

The prominent positions at Munson's Hill, Falls Church, and Upton Hill, which were so suddenly evacuated by the enemy, have been strengthened by large bodies of Federal troops, and our men are now engaged in throwing up strong field-works. The advance of our army is slow and cautious.

REPORTED POSITIONS OF THE ENEMY.
It is believed here that the rebel forces are concentrated between Aquia Creek and Manassas Junction, with the right wing on the Potomac.

A messenger who has just arrived from the Chain Bridge brings a report that the enemy are in strong force at Leesburg, and that their entire army has been divided; one division taking position above Washington, and another below the city. This statement is hardly credible, but important events are undoubtedly at hand, and it is impossible to say where the first blow will fall.

FREESTONE POINT EVACUATED.
The Federal gunboat Yankee yesterday reconnoitered the rebel batteries at Freestone Point, on the Potomac, and found them deserted.

DRAFTING.
The President has given assurances that no drafting for the army shall be resorted to at the West until all the Eastern States have furnished their full quota of the requisition for 500,000 men.

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.
A citizen of Charleston and his son have arrived here by way of Nashville, bringing important news. They were robbed of all their specie in Tennessee. Before they left South Carolina the people were panic-stricken over the news of the Rebel defeat at Hatteras Inlet. They declare that the numbers of the enemy's troops have been greatly exaggerated.

MORE OF THE WOUNDED.
Five more wounded soldiers, sufferers by the unhappy blunder of last night, were brought to the hospital in this city to-day.

DEATH OF COMMISSARY GIBSON.
Commissary Gen. Gibson, who died here to-day, was aged about 85 years, and long held that position. He entered the Army in 1808, as captain of infantry from Pennsylvania.

POSITION OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.
The position of the Federal Army is about the same as yesterday, there being no material change.

ARREST OF A SPY.
At noon to-day, a man was arrested in a wood near Falls Church on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church by Federal troops still continues. Among the houses burnt to-day were that of Major Hunt, together with his barn and outhouses; the adjoining residence of Dr. Bower, who is now a surgeon in the Rebel army, and the dwellings belonging to Nicholas Fibrey's estate, with one exception. The residence of Murray Mason, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than \$50,000. With a view to check these outrages, the commanding officers have issued orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act.

THE KILLED.
Among the killed yesterday morning during the panic, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were John McGuire and Private Williams of Company I, 1st Pennsylvania Dragoons. The same company also lost three horses.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.
The conduct of Gen. Baker's California Regiment and Baxter's Fire Zouaves, under trying circumstances, considering that they were undisciplined troops, was admirable. Gen. Baker was absent at the time in Philadelphia, arranging for another regiment to attach to his brigade, and was only apprised of the disaster by Col. Owens yesterday afternoon, the command of his regiment devolving on another officer.

REBELS KILLED.
The Rebels have always denied losing men skimming at Lewinsville on the 26th, but the tombstones of a newly-made grave at Falls Church read as follows:
"W. L. M. M. Scraggs, Butler Guards, 2d Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed at Lewinsville, Oct. 25."
Others, it is known, were killed at Lewinsville, but the body of Scraggs was the only one buried at this place.

THE ADVANCE ON SATURDAY.
On Saturday afternoon, when the Federal army advanced into Virginia, the fortifications at Munson's Hill were first occupied by a detachment of Capt. Geary's Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Martin, and followed by Gen. Wadsworth and staff.

REPAIR OF BRIDGES.
A Government train left Alexandria to-day with a party of bridge builders, who proceeded as far as Falls Church, on the London and Hampshire Railroad, repairing all the bridges on the way, thus opening communication for supplies for the army in that neighborhood.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is open as far as Accotink Creek, two miles beyond Springfield Station, which latter place is nine miles from Alexandria.

THE OBSERVATORY BALLOON.
The observatory balloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Fall's Church.

GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR.
From facts ascertained here, it appears that on Wednesday Gen. Fremont released Col. Blair from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday Col. Blair presented charges formally against Gen. Fremont, in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. Fremont immediately arrested Col. Blair and sent him to Jefferson Barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that Blair had been freed from

arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. Blair's second arrest withheld.

The army regulations allow no officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. Gen. Fremont disregarded the regulations in the case of Col. Blair. After this violation of the regulations, a second arrest for the same cause, and without charges, has attracted attention and caused remarks.

The great fact in relation to this case is that Gen. Scott to-day ordered the unconditional release of Col. Blair.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DOVE.
It is understood that the Court of Inquiry, in the case of Capt. Dove of the Potomacs, acquit him of every charge of disloyalty.

LIUT. BARSTOW PROMOTED.
Wilson Barstow of New-York, Lieutenant in the Volunteers, has been assigned to a position on the staff of Major-Gen. Dix.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
Fortress Monroe, Sept. 29, 1861.
Via Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 30.

Two members of the Naval Brigade were killed last night, one by drowning and the other by falling from a tree while on picket duty.

The Confederates last night fired on our picket guard at Hampton Bridge, and severely wounded one man.

Gen. Wool and staff have spent the day at Newport News.

The Young America has brought two prizes from Accomac County.

A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed to-day for Hatteras Inlet.

The S. R. Spaulding is expected from the Inlet to-night, and will forthwith return with the balance of the 29th Indiana Regiment.

FROM FORT PICKENS.
The PRIVATE LADY DAVIS DESTROYED.
Fort Pickens, Monday, Sept. 29, 1861.

A letter from the frigate Colorado at Fort Pickens states that the rebel expedition on the 14th inst. destroyed the rebel steamer Lady Davis in Pensacola Harbor. She was commanded by Com. Renshaw, formerly of the United States Navy.

This is doubtless erroneous. It was a small schooner, the Jubah, that was cut out and burnt on the day above stated. [Ed. Trib.]

FROM KENTUCKY.
Louisville, Ky., Monday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The Journal has reliable evidence that Gen. Zollicoffer has taken Manchester, Clay County, with great destruction of property.

Justice Ventres of Hardin County was arrested and committed on Saturday for aiding the rebellion.

There is a doubtful rumor that 600 Rebels had an engagement with 500 troops of the 16th Indiana Regiment, half way between Bardonia and Bloomfield. The result is not stated.

The Rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall have disbanded and gone home.

THE POPULAR LOAN.
Boston, Monday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The second fifty-million loan to the Government was considered to-day at a meeting of the Bank Presidents, and a vote was unanimously passed to take \$10,000,000, which was the apportionment for the Boston Banks.

The Committee reported that New-York would take \$35,000,000, and Philadelphia \$5,000,000 of this second installment.

Over \$1,300,000 was bid at and above par for the new Massachusetts six per cent State loan for \$1,000,000.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
BATTERIES THROWN UP AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The Constellation, late flagship of the African Squadron, from Loanda Aug. 11, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday.

Letters report the Rebel, Marion, and steamer Massachusetts, at Chandelier Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on the 16th inst. The crews had been landed, batteries thrown up, and the lights-house relinquished.

Commander Ball, of the Marion, had died suddenly, and Lieut. Bryant, detached from the Richmond, was in command of the Marion.

DEATH OF CAPT. ABBOTT.
KILLED IN MISTAKE BY A SENTINEL.
New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The corpse of Capt. Abbott of Columbus, killed by a sentinel by mistake at Lebanon Junction yesterday, passed here this evening on its way to home.

There is no reliable news from below.

CLOSE OF THE POTOMAC.
ALL VESSELS FIRED UPON BY THE REBELS.
The United States steam transport Albany, Capt. Clenday, from Washington, D. C., 60 hours, ballast to L. Kenny, was stopped at Indian Head by the Potomac flotilla to await the darkness of the night to pass a rebel battery of four guns erected on a high point of land on the Virginia shore, known as Cock Pit Point. This battery was firing into every vessel that attempted to pass.

THE SINKING OF THE STEAMER PLANET.—From an officer of the Planet *The Washington Star* obtains the following particulars of the sinking of that vessel by the Delaware:

The steamer Planet, Capt. Henry Wilson, left Washington on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 m., and proceeded down the Potomac River. When opposite Occoquan Point, she was fired at from a battery erected on an island; twelve shot were fired at her, five of which crossed her deck, two immediately forward of the pilot house, and three between the foremast and mainmast, none of which took effect. We escaped their shot only to meet with a worse fate, when at 7 1/2 p. m., when below Cedar Point, we were run into by the steamer Delaware, Capt. Cannon, and sunk in ten minutes after the collision. The Planet had a light on her bow and another at the mainmast, and was setting the side lights when the Delaware came in contact with us, and cut us nearly in twain. All hands were knocked down by the blow, and one man, who was on the pilot-house setting, fell into a spinnaker net. The Delaware, however, with only a spinnaker net, was lying at anchor, and bore away toward us to speak us, and endeavored to cross our bows, and at the same time the Planet endeavored to keep away from her by putting the helm to port and blowing the whistle to notify the approaching steamer that we were under way, and intended to go to the right of her, accordingly, the Delaware struck us when under full headway, she having barely stopped her engine when she struck us. The Planet sunk in ten minutes after she was struck, in five fathoms water. We had barely time to escape with our lives, and saved nothing but what we had on us. We remained on board the steamer Delaware, Capt. Cannon, until she had returned to her berth, and arrived at Washington City at 12 m. on Thursday, after being fired at on our return by the Rebels at Occoquan. They fired several shots at the Delaware, some of which crossed her deck, but none struck her.

THE NEW FIELD TELEGRAPH.—From a notice in *The National Republican* (Washington) we see that Mr. Edward Wiebó, from Brooklyn, has had a private exhibition of his field telegraph in Georgetown, and that all who were present were well pleased with its performance. Mr. W. is waiting in Washington for the return of Major Meyer, the Signal Officer, to whom he is referred by the governmental military authorities.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

ALL QUIET AT LEXINGTON.

Large Force of Rebels Concentrating.

PRICES OFFICIAL REPORT.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

A special dispatch to *The St. Louis Republican* says: There is no reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Holla or other prominent points.

Capt. Wilcox, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Thursday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams, deep miry banks, without bridges, to trouble an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole but Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons.

Gen. Price has probably 35,000 men, and the Rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Gen. Hardee, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000, and Ben McCulloch, with 10,000 men, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in Ben McCulloch as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand Rebels were sent across the Missouri River from Lexington, on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Gen. Lane.

The seal of the State of Missouri, and the Public Records, are in the hands of the Rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges, no grape, no shot, and no shells left at the time of the surrender, and have lost from 200 to 300 kegs of powder.

The Rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington Foundry, which they are running day and night.

The Rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West states that he saw a man who passed through Osceola on Wednesday last, who says that the central position of that town had been burned by Gen. Lane. It is stated that the reasons for burning were that the Rebels had fired on our troops from windmills. No Federal troops were near there when he left.

Gen. Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following are the closing paragraphs: "Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 45 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Col. Mulligan, Marshall, Feabody, Millgrover, Major Van Horn, and 118 other commissioned officers, and 35,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of shells, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State and the public records, and about \$200,000 in money, which the bank at this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be refunded to it."

Col. Vaughan, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, and who was at one time a prisoner of the Rebels, asserts, positively, that fully five hundred of Price's army were killed.

The money, of which Price says the bank in Lexington was robbed, is understood here to have been placed in Col. Mulligan's hands for safe-keeping.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by an American lady now in Florence to her husband in this city, dated Sept. 21, 1861:

"I have never yielded myself a man so much as I have within the past few months. I would not be here if I were one, and as it is I am almost ashamed to remain, and perhaps even indifferent to our national peril, and to the fate of our country. I feel that I have done my duty, and I am glad that you are at home exerting your influence for the salvation of our beloved country, to think of their country where we are, is unbearably painful; but I am for the destruction and annihilation of the cause of all our national troubles, and if the North lie down and submit—do not make use of more stringent and severe measures toward traitors and spies, and Slavery itself, we do not deserve our place among the nations of the earth, and we should give ourselves up to the hands of our enemies, to think of their country where we are, is unbearably painful; but I am for the destruction and annihilation of the cause of all our national troubles, and if the North lie down and submit—do not make use of more stringent and severe measures toward traitors and spies, and Slavery itself, we do not deserve our place among the nations of the earth, and we should give ourselves up to the hands of our enemies, to think of their country where we are, is unbearably painful; 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