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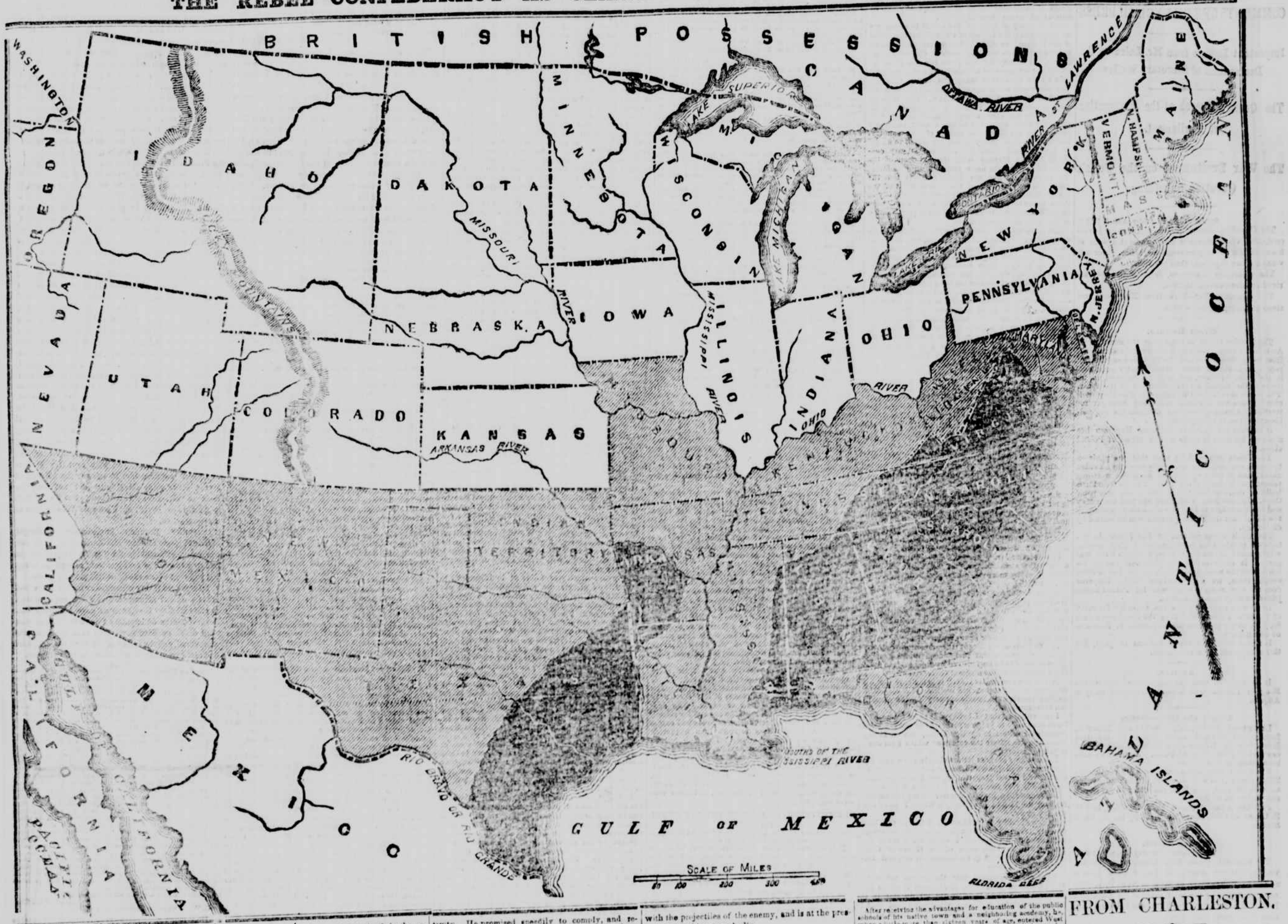

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

REBELLION FAST FADING OUT.

THE CLEARING OF ARKANSAS.

An important Expedition Starting.

UNION CONTROL TO BE MADE PERFECT.

The Rebels Crying for Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Saturday, August 8, 1863.

All the Rebel territory west of the Mississippi will soon be cleared of every organized Rebel force. Gen. Davidson is marching down the center of Arkansas, and in several little affairs with the enemy has been entirely successful. Already the people of Jacksonport are said to be fleeing before Davidson's approach. Another expedition is on the point of starting into this western country, which will help to complete the work of crushing the Rebellion. It is not proper to speak of it in detail at present; but it cannot be long before the entire extent of territory will be under undisputed Federal control.

The Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta Appeal urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi River, and says a systematic plan of operations on its banks will accomplish much more than can otherwise be devised to cripple Grant. It wants to see travelers on the Father of Waters bushwhacked from every cane-brake and bluff below Memphis.

Gen. Tuttle passed through yesterday on his way to Iowa.

Return Home of New-Hampshire Regiments.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 8, 1863.

Great preparations are making in Concord, N. H., to give the 5th and 10th New-Hampshire Regiments a grand reception and "welcome-home" on Tuesday.

Confinement of John Morgan's Officers, etc.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 8, 1863.

One hundred and twenty three of John Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburg, to be confined in the penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty Rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

Death of Col. Chatfield of Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 9, 1863.

John L. Chatfield, Colonel of the 6th Connecticut regiment, died at his home in this city at 6 o'clock this evening of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18.

Meade's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 8, 1863.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that our troops occupy Beverly Ford, thus additionally protecting the line of the Rappahannock.

Hot Weather—Lee Quarrels with Davis—Gen. Schurz.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 7, 1863.

New-York papers complain of the late heat in the shade as being among the nineties. We have had the thermometer here at 104.

Robert Towles, of the 4th Virginia Rebel Cavalry, was caught two nights since in the lines of Gen. Tyndale's brigade, 11th Corps. His father is an Episcopal clergyman in Prince William County. The young man had been visiting some one in the neighborhood and lost his way. He was one of the raiders upon Catlett's Station last year, when Pope's baggage was lost. He had in his pocket-book a promissory note in favor of Pope from some one in Cincinnati, for six thousand and odd dollars. This will put Pope in funds. Another young cavalry Rebel was captured not long since, while secretly coming home to be married. The lady is very much disgusted. All chances of her turning Unionist are at an end.

Prisoners, after running a gauntlet of questions by the brigade, division and commanding generals of the corps in whose lines they may be taken, are finally marched to the Provost-Marshall General at headquarters of the army. There they remain for days, and sometimes weeks, until disposed of by either being sent to Washington or dismissed. During this period, they are compelled to sleep in the open air, and if they do not happen to bring blankets are compelled to do without. Even in this Summer weather, a night exposure induces frequent illness, and as the season advances, equal results will ensue as occurred last year, when the sufferings of prisoners from rain and cold were extreme, and aged citizens in delicate health, arrested merely on suspicion, were finally exonerated and discharged, with aggravated symptoms likely to prove incurable. Among our present prisoners, I noticed yesterday an eminently respectable-looking old gentleman, sufficiently stupid, perhaps, to be a Secession sympathizer, but whose only charge at present, is riding to a neighbor's farm without a pass. He is evidently without good health, and wears but a linen coat, yet no provision is made for his well being, and he sleeps among filthy Rebel soldiers with no covering but the sky. If the army neglects on its marches to carry a few blankets for such men, the Sanitary Commission should take pity on them.

A report exists here that Lee has quarreled with Davis, and sent in his resignation, but cannot be traced to an authentic source. Presumming that Lee desperairs of ultimate success, he enjoyes the game of baffling our army in Virginia, and is not likely to refuse his aid in defending his State to the last. A Rebel General, taken prisoner at Gettysburg stated that Davis had desired Lee before his late raid, to go personally to the aid of Vicksburg, with a portion of his troops. This, Lee would not comply with, urging that he was a Virginian, who took up arms in the cause of Virginia, and intended defending it. He was then requested to resume activity. He promised speedily to comply, and remarked that his fighting henceforth should be done North of the Potomac.

Gen. Schurz takes command of the 11th Corps today, during a leave of absence of its commander. Gen. Tyndale assumes command therefore of Gen. Schurz's Division. Gen. Schurz is the most sensible Major-General this side of Kansas, in regard to costume. During this intensely hot weather, he rides about in shirt sleeves. A yellow shirt, white duck pantaloons, and jack boots, though a gradual approach to the Arkansas dandy, are far more rational than the thick blue coat, waistcoat and collar in which officers usually sweltter.

Very glad are the friends of Gen. Doubleday in the army, to see that a dinner has been given him in New-York. He was one of the very few army officers who had sufficient philanthropic instinct, or political enlightenment, to oppose Slavery before the war. Though a large majority of these have now wheeled into the popular sentiment on that subject, none the less credit should be given to those whose souls, from the first, rose superior to training and surroundings.

T. M. N.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Richmond—Her Services During the War.

The United States screw sloop Richmond, Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday, brings the following officers home as passengers: Surgeon A. A. Henderson, Chaplain David H. Jenkin, Acting Master Robert T. Wyatt.

The officers of the Richmond are as follow:

Captain, Thornton A. Jenkins; Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Terry; Lieutenant, Winfield S. Schley; Acting Masters, Charles Gibbs, C. Webster Wilson, R. F. Swann; Surgeon, Lewis J. Williams; Assistant Surgeon, John D. Murphy; Paymaster, Edwin Stewart; Captain's Clerk, Thornton A. Jenkins, jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. J. Gregory; Surgeon's Steward, Wm. T. Cross; Chief Engineer, John W. Moore; First Assistant Engineer, G. B. N. Tower; Acting First Assistant Engineer, A. Anchitel; Third Assistant Engineers, John D. Turn, Robt. Weir, Wm. H. Crawford, Jas. W. Patterson, Chas. W. C. Lester; Captain of Marines, Alan Ramsay; Ensign, Benj. F. Hawkins; Master's Mates, William R. Cox, Jas. West, Edmund L. Bourne, Theodore J. Werner; Carpenter, Isaac T. Chase; Gunner, Jas. Cheyer; Carpenter, Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker, Henry T. Sleeper.

The Richmond left Port Hudson on the 25th of July, and the South-West Pass on the 31st. Having been in commission nearly two years, she has made a most honorable record, and greatly contributed to our successes in the South-West. In fact, it is wonderful that she has survived all the terrible conflicts in which she has been engaged. The following is a list of the most important actions in which the Richmond has taken a part:

1.—With the Rebel steamer Ivy, September 19, 1861.
2.—With the Rebel ram Manassas, at the South-West Pass, October 12, 1861.
3.—Fort Morgan, Nov. 23, 1861.
4.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862.
5.—Chalmette batteries and New-Orleans, April 25, 1862.
6.—Vicksburg, June 28, 1862.
7.—Fight with Rebel Iron-clad Arkansas, July 15, 1862.
8.—Port Hudson, March, 1863.

This list does not by any means cover each time she has been subjected to the fire of the Rebel guns; but it will give the reader an idea that she has not been an idle ship since she has been in commission. She has always been one of the most effective and trustworthy ships of Admiral Farragut's squadron, and she returns North for repairs of the most extensive character. She has been riddled time after time with the projectiles of the enemy, and is at the present time leaking very badly.

From Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

The United States mail steamer Dudley Buck leaves here for New-York at 4 p. m. to-day.

Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port, in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest caliber, blankets, medicines, shoes, and everything which the Rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the privateers which are being built there for the Rebel navy.

Gen. Foster's Reconnoissance up James River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 7, 1863.

Major General Foster returned at an early hour this morning from a reconnoissance up James River, which has occupied the General's time for the last two days. He was accompanied by the turreted gunboat Sagamore, also the gunboats Cohasset and Com. Barney. Captain Cox, of the Cohasset, was killed while at the wheel.

The Com. Barney, when at a place called Dutch Gap, several miles above City Point, exploded a torpedo, by which two of her sailors were drowned. The information obtained by Gen. Foster from this expedition is of great value.

The flag of truce steamboat New York, Captain Chrisholm, arrived from City Point last evening with upwards of two hundred prisoners of war, in charge at Major Mulford.

A flag of truce boat reached City Point from Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, bringing up three hundred paroled Confederate privates. Hereafter the number sent off by our commissioner will be made to compare as minutely as possible with the number and condition of those received.

Non-Arrival of the Forty-Second Massachusetts Regiment at Boston.

BOSTON, August 9, 1863.

A fine escort, including the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, together with other military bodies, turned out to-day to give a fitting reception to the 42d Regiment. After waiting some hours, a dispatch was received announcing that the steamer conveying the troops was ashore near Point Judith, and the escort was dismissed until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, as it was believed the steamer would be got off at high tide.

Acting Brig.-Gen. Haldimand Sumner Putnam.

From The Boston Journal.

This lamented officer, who was killed at the attack upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, on the 18th inst., was born in Connecticut, on the 18th of October, 1835, and was the son of the Hon. John L. Putnam, who is now living.

After receiving the advantages for education of the public schools of his native town and a neighboring academy, he, when a little more than sixteen years of age, entered West point Academy, where he graduated with high honors in July, 1857. From that time until a few months previous to the Rebellion, he was stationed at different localities on the Western frontier. In all the positions tendered him, he proved a brave and faithful officer and favorably won the highest esteem of his superior officers. He was called upon while in the West to undergo many long and fatiguing marches. On one occasion the forces to which he belonged were required to make a forced march from the coast to the Utah country. It was in the Winter season and the troops suffered intensely from cold and hunger. The last ration was consumed the day before the troops reached the vicinity of Salt Lake City.

In all these trials Col. Putnam (then a Lieutenant) exhibited superior courage and displayed determination to brave manfully all the dangers of his lot. When the dark clouds of disunion raised their gloomy forms in the Southern horizon, Lieut. Putnam was summoned to Washington and intrusted with special messages of the highest importance to carry to Fort Pickens. He traveled by rail through the South accomplished his task, and was returning to the North when he was seized at Montgomery, Alabama, by the military authorities, and there kept in prison several days. He was finally released and came back to Washington. Soon afterward he was given an important position on the staff of Gen. McDowell, which he retained until October 15, 1861, when he was commissioned Colonel of the 7th Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers. While on the staff of Gen. McDowell he performed many arduous and responsible duties, and his superior military talent was universally admitted.

In the first battle of Bull Run he was in the thickest of the action, but escaped without injury. When his services were asked to take the command of a regiment from his native State he heard, filled with pleasure, but he modestly stated that he thought himself too young for the responsible position. Upon being further urged he consented to the proposition, and with the permission of the War Department hastened to the Granite State, where 1,000 brave men welcomed the young commander with great enthusiasm. His regiment, which had been raised by Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Abbott of Manchester, was soon brought into the highest condition of discipline, and on the 14th of January, 1862, Col. Putnam departed with his noble command for the seat of war. During the first year of its service this regiment was stationed at Fort Jefferson, on Tortugas Island. Since then the command has been located at St. Augustine, Fla.; Port Royal, S. C., and in the vicinity of Charleston. Though not engaged in any important action until the late assault upon Fort Wagner, Col. Putnam's forces were engaged in many skirmishes and expeditions, which, under their gallant leader, they never failed to be successful.

In his relations to his regiment, Col. Putnam, though a strict disciplinarian, ever secured and retained the warmest affections of his men. The soldiers who served under him know that in his heart there was love for each and all of them, and in whatever position they were placed they had implicit confidence in their commander. From the day of his assuming command of the regiment until he fell upon the field of glory not a single murmur or complaint came back to New-Hampshire from either officers or men.

The most intimate of Col. Putnam's messmates was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and now a well known officer in the Rebel army. That intimacy was never broken until the commencement of the war. At the time of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's marriage, Col. Putnam was in the West, yet he procured a furlough of several months and repaired to Virginia, where he witnessed the imposing nuptials. Just before actual hostilities commenced the deceased officer received his last letter from the young Gen. Lee, in which the latter stated that he was disheartened and discouraged and hardly knew what course to take. "I want to stand by my country," he said, "but yet I believe the South has been wronged. I don't know what will become of me." Col. Putnam answered the communication, and implored his old friend and classmate to oppose the principles of Secession, and to stand up for his country and her flag. This was the last of their correspondence.

For the past four or five months Col. Putnam had been an acting brigadier General, and was fighting in that command which he held on Morris Island. His forces consisted of the 7th New-Hampshire Volunteers and several other regiments from the Middle States. In the death of this officer the Union Army loses one of its best and bravest commanders. He will be mourned as one who united with the highest military talent a pure and spotless character, and the most endearing qualities of head and heart. In religious connections he was an Episcopalian, and in none of the eventful scenes of his life did he ever forget the religious teachings of his youth.

The recollection of his pure life and heroic death will ever be sacredly cherished by a large circle of kindred and friends, as well as by the thousands of soldiers who have served in his command, while a grateful Nation will embalm his memory in her deepest and holiest affections.

FROM CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

MORE BATTERIES ERECTED

The Grand Fight to Open on the 8th.

By the arrival at this port this morning of the transport George Peabody, from Port Royal 6th inst., we learn that the troops are busy building batteries, and it was reported that a grand attack would be made on Sumter by both land and naval forces on the 8th inst.

DESERTER SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE.—A deserter named Luther Greenfield was shot and severely wounded at Tully on Tuesday by Special Provost Agent Samuel Adams, from whom he was trying to escape. The circumstances were as follows: Officer Adams had two deserters, named Luther Greenfield and Sluman Wattles in his custody, handcuffed together, on board a railroad train, bringing them to this city. At Tully, having a letter to deliver, he got off, leaving his prisoners in charge of a gentleman friend sitting near. As soon as he left the car, Wattles slipped his handcuff, leaving it dangling to Greenfield's wrist, and both started for the door. Wattles was detained by the gentleman in charge of them, but Greenfield succeeded in getting out of the car. He started off across a field, but was in sight when officer Adams returned. He immediately gave chase and after a run of nearly a mile, having gained somewhat on Greenfield, he ordered him to stop and shot his pistol twice in the air to intimidate him. Greenfield continuing on his way he again ordered him to stop or he would shoot him, when he partially turned, telling him to "Shoot and be d—d, he would never be taken alive." Adams stopped and shot, the ball grazing Greenfield's arm, passing into the upper part of his breast, and bringing him to the ground. Dr. Trowbridge, of Clay, was immediately summoned, and the wound dressed. It is not considered dangerous. Greenfield is a notorious deserter. He is claimed in three regiments. Wattles is a deserter from the Twenty-third regiment.

[Syracuse Standard.

The Santa Fe Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived.

A large number of Indians were seen on the route, but they did not molest the coach.

A large lot of mules were stolen from Fort Craig by Indians, but they were recovered after a sharp fight in which quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Santa Fé Gazette learns by the Southern mail that the French have abandoned the City of Mexico.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Counterfeit 10s on the Atlantic Bank of Boston are in circulation. They are well executed. The Bank has issued none of this denomination for two