Richmond Dispatch.

THURSDAY MORNING....AUG. 15, 1861.

LATEST NEWS,

BY

SPECIAL EXPRESS.

Events in the Northern States—Arrest of Hon. C. J. Faulkner—War Movements at Washington and Elsewhere—Vigilant Measures of Gen. McClellan—Affairs at Fortress Monroe, &c., &c., &c.

By "special express" we have received files of Northern papers to Tuesday, the 13th inst., through which we are enabled to lay before our readers a full summary of news from the enemy's country.

ARREST OF HON. C. J. FAULKNER.

This is the most startling intelligence brought to us by this arrival. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange (Aug. 12) thus alludes to it:

The climax of the atrocities of the Administration committed on private individuals occurred to-day, in the arrest of Hon. Charles James Faulkner, ex-Minister to the Court of France, on the charge of treason. The arrest was made by the Provost Marshal in person, at Brown's Hotel, and under the following order from the Secretary of State:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861. }

"To Col. Porter, U. S. A., Provost Marshal, City Washington:

"You will proceed to arrest and detain Chas. James Faulkner, ex-Minister of the United States to Paris, and hold him under arrest to await further orders from this Department.

"WM. H. SEWARD."

If the Senate had not adjourned it might have been supposed that that body had indicted him on a charge made at or before the time he was recalled, but as it is, the arrest was one of the most despotic actions that could have been perpetrated by the most arbitrary Government on the face of the earth.

The following is the Washington Star's account:

Shortly before noon to-day, we hear, the Hon. Chas. James Faulkner, of Virginia, ex-United States Minister to Paris, was taken into custody by Colonel Porter, U. S. A., Provost Marshal, in person, at his (Mr. F.'s) quarters, Brown's Hotel, and conveyed to the Prison, where he is now held.

We apprehend that the charges against him are for having aided and abetted the agents of the Revolutionists to obtain arms and munitions of war in Europe, while himself holding the commission of an U. S. Minister and Envoy Extraordinary. And, further, on the charge of being about to take the command of a secession regiment, alleged to be now awaiting his arrival at Winchester, Va.

Such rumors have for some time past been afloat here—we know not on what authority, however.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The startling event of to-day has been the arrest of the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, ex-Minister to France. He was at once carried from his lodgings, at Brown's Hotel, to the jail, and up to the time of this writing he has had no examination or trial. His baggage, also, is under close military surveillance. It is supposed that he was arrested upon a charge of treason, but in what precise way he has given aid and comfort to the enemies of the public has not transpired. On Saturday he stated publicly that he had called upon the Government for a pass to go into Virginia, but as that State is held to be out of the United States, and as he might be loyal to the Federal Government when he should reach his home, it is supposed that something besides the mere asking for a pass is at the bottom of accusations against him.

A telegram from Washington adds:

He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of speculation; but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place—Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited to-day after his arrival in Washington on net business, as well as to call on Secretary Seward, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

VIGOROUS MEASURES.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes from Washington, Aug. 12:

The preparations for the defence of the Capital are vigorously prosecuted by Gen. McClellan. A large body of troops, probably fifteen thousand, have been sent down into the lower counties of Maryland. Two regiments will be quartered at Fort Tobacco—a considerable force will also be placed at Upper Marlboro'. In addition to these points, troops are being thrown out all the way down the Potomac on the Maryland side, out of sight of the Virginia shore, so as to conceal the operations of the Federal army. The Federal pickets will extend to Leonardtown, St. Mary's co.

The stationing of pickets so far down in Maryland is intended as much for the interception of communication between the Virginia and Maryland shore, as for the purpose of securing the earliest information of the movements of the Confederates. General McClellan has asserted that he will intercept this illicit intercourse at all hazards. Fort Washington has been reinforced to its utmost capacity, and additional means of defence are being erected outside the fort.

The Government appears to be alarmed at the batteries which have been erected by the Confederates along the Potomac, and it is probable that counter-works will be commenced at once.

There is but little doubt that an attack upon Washington is confidently expected by the Administration.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BUTLER CONCERNING "FUGITIVE" SLAVES.

The following letter has just been dispatched to Gen. Butler by the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

General: The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in States in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have gallantly directed my attention in your letter of July 30th, has received my most attentive consideration.

It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union and for the preservation of all the constitutional rights of States and of the citizens of the States in the Union. Hence no question can arise as to fugitives from service, within the States and Territories in which the authority of the Union is fully acknowledged. The obtaining of forms of judicial process, which must be respected by military authorities alike, will suffice for the enforcement of legal claims. But in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control, where the laws of the United States are so far opposed and resisted that they cannot be effectually enforced, it is obvious that rights dependent on the execution of those laws must temporarily fail, and it is equally obvious that rights dependent on the laws of the States within which military operations are conducted, must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by the insurrection, if not wholly forfeited by the treasonable conduct of parties claiming them. To this general rule, rights to services can form no exception.

The act of Congress approved August 6th, 1861, declares that if persons held to service shall be employed in hostility to the United States the right to their services shall be forfeited, and such persons shall be discharged therefrom. It follows of necessity that no claim can be recognized by the military authorities of the Union to the services of such persons when fugitives. A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters.

It is quite apparent that the laws of the State, under which only the services of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended as to remedies by the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it; and it is equally apparent that the substitution of the military for judicial measures, for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconveniences, embarrassments and injuries.

Under these circumstances it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters will be best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupations as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives, the name and the character as loyal or disloyal of the master, and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case after tranquility shall have been restored.

Upon the return of peace, Congress will doubtless properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for just compensation to loyal masters. In this way, only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized. You will, therefore, consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the principles herein stated, and will report from time to time, and at least twice in each month, your action in the premises to this Department.

You will, however, neither authorise nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens in house or field, nor will you in any way encourage such servants to leave the lawful service of their masters; nor will you, except in cases where the public safety may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

We feel sure that no man of common sense will be deceived by the foregoing Abolition "rules and regulations." For a member of Lincoln's Cabinet to talk about constitutional obligations, is mere mockery.

THE RIOT AT CONCORD, N. H.

The telegraph yesterday announced the destruction of the office of the N. H. Democratic Standard by a mob. The following statement is furnished by the New York Post:

The riot at Concord, New Hampshire, on Thursday, briefly reported by telegraph, was a serious affair. The returned soldiers of the First New Hampshire Regiment took offence at certain expressions in the editorial columns of the Democratic Standard, a paper which has steadfastly opposed the Government and denounced the war. A company of the soldiers procured copies of the paper, read extracts to an excited crowd, and presently a revolver was fired, the ball passing into the building occupied by the Standard, narrowly escaping some women employed in a sewing machine shop on the second floor. The publishers of the Standard, four in number, thereupon appeared at the windows, armed with revolvers, guns and axes. One of them very imprudently reached forth a Colt's revolver, shook it, and told the crowd they were well prepared, and should defend themselves to the last extremity. Those who composed the mob answered with ejaculations like the following: "Fire, you traitor!"—"you rebel and secessionist!"—"fire, if you dare."

At this time the City Marshal appeared and read the riot act, and with great difficulty prevented the soldiers from ascending the stairway. John M. Hill, Esq., and several prominent citizens endeavored to calm the excited populace, but with no effect; they then went up to the office and told the publishers that if they would give up their arms they would endeavor to protect their persons and property. They agreed to this; but, before anything could be done, the soldiers were at the head of the stairs, and all parleying was at an end. The rioters attempted to enter, but the door was bolted, and they commenced staving out the panels; fire arms were then freely used inside, and several of the crowd were wounded—one in the arm, another in the hand—while bullets passed through the clothes of a number. The firing was distinctly heard in the street, and thousands filled the way to a long distance above and below the building.

The publishers escaped into the attic by a ladder, and the rioters took possession. The work of demolition was now commenced in good earnest; types, desks, paper of all kinds, and in fact everything which is used about a printing office, came tumbling down on the sidewalk in a fearful manner. Bonfires were immediately kindled, and the relics of the Secession press were thrown upon the burning pile, while the soldiers gathered around the smouldering ruins and gave vent to their joy in the wildest acclamations. After the fires had somewhat abated, and nearly everything had been consumed, the City Marshal went into the office and prevailed upon the rioters to go into the street.

SUSPICIONS OF THE FRENCH.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the visit of Prince Napoleon to Fairfax, says:

As the Prince entered the carriage he remarked, in a jocular manner, in reply to some observation of a member of the corps diplomatique, "that he might possibly go as far as Richmond." The carriages were preceded and followed by the cavalry, whose clanking sabres, dancing plumes and shining accoutrements were seen flashing in the sunlight for miles ahead. When the Colonel met, the matter was referred to and discussed. It is understood that more than one member of that body expressed, in strong terms, his regret that the Prince and his suite had been thus allowed to visit the enemy.

It must be remembered that, for the last ten days, the most important military movements have been made here; the Prince and all the members of his suite have been allowed to go through all the defensive works on the other side of the river, and are well informed as regards the plans and disposition of our army, and that during all that time the utmost vigilance has been exercised by General McClellan and his officers, in preventing any intimation of these movements from being conveyed to the enemy. Of what avail, it is now asked, is it to exercise this care, and to refrain from publishing army news, if a party of Frenchmen are allowed to carry the whole particulars into the enemy's camp?

One of the gossipping Washington correspondents of the New York Herald gives a detailed, and in many respects imaginary, account of the Prince's trip to Manassas, a portion of which we copy:

Generals Beauregard and Johnston were both present to receive the imperial visitors. The Prince was conducted into the rather primitive frame structures serving as headquarters, and at once engaged in a lively conversation in French with both Generals Beauregard and Johnston. The former was remarkably loquacious, but the Prince showed great caution and reserve in all he said, and preserved it throughout his stay. General Beauregard soon found occasion to suggest to the Prince an extension of his tour to Richmond; but although both he and General Johnston were exceedingly entreating, the Prince declared that it would be impossible for him to go any farther South. It being already late in the evening, and the imperial party being considerably fatigued, but a short tour through the camps was made after supper, which is said to have been of a decidedly frugal character.

The Prince sought the plain couch surrendered to him by Gen. Beauregard at an early hour. Shortly after five o'clock in the morning the Prince was up, and after partaking of a breakfast as plain as the supper of the previous evening, he sallied out with his suite, under the guidance of Generals Beauregard and Johnston, upon a tour of inspection through the fortifications and encampments about the Junction. The crack regiments of the rebels, forming a division of about six thousand men, were drawn up in line and reviewed by the Prince. The troops cheered him lustily when he passed along the lines. After the review the field officers of the several regiments were introduced by General Beauregard to the Prince, who exchanged some complimentary phrases with them. As to what they saw of fortifications, the members of the suite prefer to remain silent. Some of the piety, however, have expressed anything but favorable opinions as to the appearance of the rebel soldiers since their return. They describe them as dirty, ragged, and looking half-starved. The party started upon their return shortly after nine o'clock. Upon reaching Fairfax they found several regiments drawn up. The Prince drove rapidly along the line. A Maryland regiment stationed here broke out in "three cheers and three kingdoms for Napoleon" as he passed. Pushing on after relaying, the party reached Alexandria shortly after eight o'clock last evening. Here they met Generals McDowell and McClellan, and came up on the boat with them. According to the information obtained by the members of the suite, the rebel force at Manassas is about sixty thousand. Five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are stationed at Fairfax. But few pieces of field artillery are at this point, and no signs of an intention to fortify it.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis papers of Friday last confirm the report that Gen. Lyon with his forces had fallen back on Springfield, and was preparing for a vigorous defence. He reached Springfield on Monday morning. The Confederates were advancing on the latter place by four different roads, and their advance was ascertained to be from ten to fifteen miles distant. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, (violent Republican,) who was present at both engagements gives an account of the battle of Dug Spring, fought on the 2d of August; but we have little faith in its correctness. The following is the conclusion:

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that McCulloch had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles South, at a place called M'Cullough's Store. Lyon immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight; 40 rebels were picked up dead, and 44 wounded were found; 80 stand of arms, 15 horses, and a wagon loaded with bacon, were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce sabre strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, Lyon's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of McCulloch's loss, except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

The same writer gives an account of a fight at Athens, on the 5th of August, in which he claims that the number of "rebels" killed was twenty and as many more wounded. The Hessian loss is put down at three killed and eighteen wounded.

A Federal correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Springfield, Mo., on the 5th inst., of Gen. Lyon's army, says:

A panic occurred in Springfield on the afternoon of the 6th, owing to the reception of intelligence that the rebels were approaching the two in advance of the Federal forces.—About one-half the inhabitants fled to the country, and the remainder, with the battalion left in charge of the place, under Major Conenbold, prepared to make a vigorous defence. The pickets on all the roads leading into town, with one exception, concluding their position was not an agreeable one, deserted their posts and came in for safety.—They were all of them members of the vigilant and brave company of Springfield Home Guards. No attack was made, as the army was not within thirty miles of town.

On the march the Union troops committed disgraceful outrages along the road. Several houses—some of them the property of Union men—were entered in the absence of their owners, and plundered of everything portable that they contained. Orchards and milk-houses were on no account left unvisited, but were stripped of everything edible or bibulous.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Northern Associated Press has the following from Fortress Monroe, under date of August 10:

The steamer Quaker City this morning brought up the prize schooner George G. Baker, of Galveston, and her Confederate crew of four men in irons. The schooner was captured by one of the United States blockading fleet off Galveston, and sent to New York with a United States crew on board.—Yesterday she was captured off Cape Hatteras by the Confederate privateer "York," who put four of her own men on board.

Meanwhile the "York" was seen by the gunboat "Union," who immediately gave chase, and the privateers in order to escape beached their vessel, where she was burnt by the fire from the Union's guns. The privateer crew escaped by their small boats. The "Union" then recaptured the "Baker," and made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them to-day to the Quaker City. The U. S. prize crew placed in charge of the "Baker" were of course made prisoners, and are still in the hands of the Confederates.

Gen. Crosby's second expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia has not yet been heard from. The expedition sailed four days since with an effective force. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety.

A flag of truce came down this morning from Norfolk to make inquiries concerning several Confederate officers whom the Confederates supposed to be imprisoned here, among others Col. Pegram.

It is reported that one of General Magruder's captains penetrated within our lines of pickets at Newport News, and has declared that the place is too strong to be attacked.

One thousand rations are now issued to the "contraband" at Old Point. Their services are invaluable to Quartermaster Tallmadge, who provides for their various wants. They work with alacrity.

The captain and mate of the wrecked English bark "Glory," from Rio for Baltimore, with a large cargo of coffee, came from Norfolk with the flag of truce. They sympathize strongly with the Confederates.

It is more than probable that the "Glory" was purposely lost, as the cargo was saved and sold at twice the ordinary price. As the encouragement for this manner of avoiding the blockade, the Confederates paid promptly, and treated the captain with consideration.

A dispatch, dated Aug. 11, says:

Gen. Wool, who has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, is expected here on Wednesday.

Gen. Butler will soon engage in a more active field of service.

Adjutant-General Hallen leaves Old Point to-day for Gen. Fremont's Department.

The Union gun is now manned, but the 300-pound shells for it have not yet arrived.

Professor La Mountain made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of three thousand feet. He found the Confederate encampment to be about three miles beyond New Market Bridge. There were no traces of Confederates nearer Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped on this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport News. The two cannon mounted on Sewell's Point, towards Old Point, he thinks are only large field-pieces.—There are probably a thousand Confederate troops there.

The New York Herald, of Saturday last, thus notices Butler's movements, under an apprehension of an attack:

General Butler, having received intelligence of the advance of the rebels from a deserter, moved a body of the New York Twentieth rifles, under Col. Weber, to the lower side of Hampton bridge, in order to protect Camp Hamilton and Newport News, upon which it was supposed the enemy were about to make an attack. He remained there until eleven o'clock, and had barricades erected, and strong guards posted at various points on the line of the creek. A portion of the rebels attempted to force a passage over the bridge, but they were driven back. During the night it appears that several shots were exchanged between the rebels in the town and the pickets of Col. Weber's troops across the bridge.

The deserter above alluded to is called Mahew by the Herald's correspondent, who says he was a native of Bangor, Maine, and belonged to a Georgia regiment.

MAGRAW AND HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A citizen of Washington has received a letter from H. S. Magraw, who was captured on his way to Bull Run to recover the body of Col. Cameron. The letter is dated Richmond, and written several days after his capture. It states that he is at present imprisoned in a tobacco warehouse, under guard, the chief of whom is Mr. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln. He says he is well treated, but kept in close confinement.—He says they are determined to mete out to our prisoners the treatment that is given to their prisoners by our Government.—Strong efforts have been made by influential Southern men to obtain their release, but the Government will not swerve from their course. Arnold Harris is with Magraw, and both are in good health. The reason assigned for their arrest is that they came within their lines improperly. The answer to this in Washington is, that Mr. Harris was not invited to enter upon the mission by the Government, and is viewed as a rebel; hence, should not be imprisoned by his own friends.

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald:

There have been various surmises as to the cause of the detention of Messrs. McGraw and Harris under the circumstances, as their sympathy with the rebels was notorious. It is supposed by some that the imprisonment of Mr. Harris is in punishment for his failure to fulfill a contract he is said to have made to furnish a lot of arms to the rebels, and for having accepted situations in a beef contract with the Federal Government, when compelled by circumstances to abandon the one for supplying arms to the rebels. The punishment should have fallen upon those who, in the name of the Federal Government, made a contract with notorious sympathizers with rebellion and men who had already a contract to furnish arms to the traitors.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 11.—The New York 19th Volunteer Regiment is now commanded by Major Ledlie, Col. Clark being still under arrest, and Lieut.-Colonel Seward having obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. This regiment keeps watch and ward on both sides of the Potomac, from Sandy Hook to Berlin.

Last Wednesday news reached Major Ledlie that a force of upward of 100 Confederate cavalry were at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, where they were pressing and oppressing the Union inhabitants.

Detachments from different companies amounting to one hundred men, under command of Captain Kennedy, Company B, accompanied by Captain Stevens, of Company F, and Surgeon T. Diman, crossed the river at Rock Ferry, at one o'clock on Thursday morning, and after a difficult march through a rocky pass, of seven miles, reached Lovettsville about daylight. Ascertaining that the Confederates had left, they retraced their route two miles towards the river, in hopes that the Confederates would follow them as soon as the latter ascertained Kennedy's numerical weakness.

Here the Union men found an ambush where they lay concealed until 2 P. M., when, ascertaining that the Confederates had not returned, they continued on their way.—When about three miles from the river, they were overtaken by a boy with information that about 130 of Stuart's Confederate cavalry had re-occupied the town.

Captain Kennedy returned and charged upon the town and entered it. The enemy, after firing a few harmless shots, made their way, concealed by the houses on the opposite side, but not until they had one man, a lieutenant, killed and five wounded, as ascertained from a person who came into the town soon afterwards.

The only spoils taken by Captain Kennedy's command were two Hall's carbines, the killed man's hat, several caps, saddle, coats, cartridge boxes, and some letters and papers of an important character.

It should be mentioned that Captain Bowman, of the Twenty eighth New York, stationed between Berlin and the Point of Rocks, heard the firing at Lovettsville, and started with his company, and ran three miles to aid Captain Kennedy, but was too late to participate in the rout.

The rumor that General Banks' headquarters are to be removed to Frederick, has no foundation in fact.

The Philadelphia City Troops are getting ready to leave for home, via Hagerstown, in the morning. This corps has received the most flattering compliments in the shape of letters from General Banks and Col. Thomas, of the Second Cavalry. On their departure, they will be escorted from the camp by Col. Geary's entire regiment, and a portion of the Second Cavalry.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We find the following in the Washington Star:

WHEELING, VA., Aug. 8.—Our latest information here from Wise and his runaway command is, that he aims to return to Western Virginia after joining Gen. Lee and the troops that renegade may bring with him to Staunton. Ample preparations, however, have been made for the defence of the different passes through which he might otherwise cross the mountains. He professes the intention of occupying this city—an experiment which, ten to one, he will not venture upon.

I believe Gen. Rosencranz is at Clarksburg, with the great body of his command, and Gen. Cox with his in Kanawha county, near Gauley Bridge.

WHEELING, August 10th.—Our latest information from Gen. Rosencranz's command is, that he is in the immediate vicinity of Cheat Mountain Pass—about Beverly and Huttonville—preparing to give Gen. Lee a warm reception, if he attempts to force his way over the Alleghanies. Lee has arrived within striking distance of the east side of the pass, with such troops as he could gather from the rout of Garnett's dispersed army. Anderson was at Staunton on the 27th ultimo, pushing on to join Lee in front of the pass, and Wise's retreat for Lewisburg was doubtless to form a junction with Lee at or about the same point.

OUTRAGES BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

T. B. Munson, of Fairfax county, Va., who says he is not only a strong Union man, but voted for Mr. Lincoln, thus writes to the Washington Star:

I wish to bring to your notice the fact that the Federal troops have been recently committing the most wanton depredations upon my property and the property of other Union men in the vicinity. They have already taken $200 worth of peaches from me, coming with the most unblushing impudence directly under the eye of my son, in broad daylight. Upon being remonstrated with, they reply "that their Colonel told them whenever they were short of provisions to help themselves wherever they had it."

One day this week, during the absence of my son in Alexandria, a party of soldiers came in the passes, took a valuable farm horse, carried it into their camp, reporting that they had taken a horse from a Secessionist living outside of the lines. About the same time they shot one of my sheep and carried it off. Parties frequently come to the house and order dinner, without any show of politeness, and without any offer of compensation.

We think, since Mr. Munson voted for Mr. Lincoln, he has got no more than he deserved.

The Star adds, editorially:

A gentlemen who fled from his residence to avoid seizure by the disunionists, bringing his family here, has had his house broken open, and has incontroverticable proof that articles of his furniture have been offered for sale in the neighborhood by Union soldiers.—His house has been stripped of such of its contents as were to be easily carried off.

We hear, too, of most infamous rowdy demonstrations on the part of Union troops in Bladensburg. Whoever the officers of the regiments behaving thus may be, they are certainly incompetent and unfit for their several commands.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A Washington correspondent states that a strong desire is expressed among prominent men in different sections of the country for an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates. Several parties are now here to confer with the Administration upon this subject.—The friends of the prisoners are exceedingly anxious that something should be done.

Several letters have been received in New York from the Federal prisoners captured in the late battle and taken to Richmond. All of them say they are well treated. One of them writes that they are "quartered in a tobacco factory, plenty of light, room, and good food." Lieut. Parks, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, writes that he and fifty-six of his comrades are prisoners. He adds, very significantly:

"Will not our Government do something to get us released? I think it is time to recognize the belligerent power of the enemy, and conduct the war on the recognized principles of warfare. The fate of many of us may depend on that of the crew of the Savannah."

THE ARREST OF COL. TYLER.

The Cincinnati papers have the following particulars of the arrest of Colonel Tyler:

While promenading on Fourth street, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday forenoon, Colonel J. V. Guthrie, of the First Kentucky Regiment, saw a gentleman whom he thought he recognized as Colonel Tyler, late of the United States army, but now an Adjutant General in the Southern army. So strongly was he impressed with this idea that he turned and followed. Presently he met Captain Dickerson, and, upon consultation, they were both satisfied that Colonel Guthrie was right in his surmise. Thereupon Colonel Guthrie approached Colonel Tyler, and claimed him as a prisoner of war. Tyler appeared to be somewhat amazed, but confessed his name and rank in Beauregard's army, and said that, "traveling as a citizen, and without arms, he did not anticipate an arrest." The Commercial says that Colonel Guthrie delivered his prisoner to Captain McLean, Assistant Adjutant General of this department, who conveyed him to Newport Barracks, and telegraphed to General Scott for further instructions. Colonel Tyler asked to be placed on parole, but Captain McLean refused to grant the request until he had heard from headquarters. It is said he will be sent to Fort McHenry.

REPORTS OF THE FEDERAL COLONELS IN REGARD TO THE LATE BATTLE.

Brigadier General Tyler and Colonels Hunter, Burnside, Heintzelman and Miles, have furnished their reports to Gen. McDowell, and they are made a portion of his report of the battle of Manassas. Tyler, who had under his command the brigades of Keyes, Schenck and Sherman, speaks in the highest terms of all, but especially of Keyes, who has since been made a Brigadier General.—Tyler states positively that Keyes was in successful advance when the retreat was begun. Colonel Hunter's report simply mentions the gallant conduct of his staff. Colonel Burnside's report states that his brigade was engaged for six hours, with everything in favor of the Federal troops, and promising a decisive victory, when some of the regiments on the extreme right of "our line" broke. His brigade, however, protected the retreat, and was not thrown into confusion until its arrival at Cob Run, where, in crossing the bridge, under a heavy cannonade, wagon horse was wounded, the wagon overset, and the passage completely obstructed. After this, the column could not be rallied for two or three miles. Col. Heintzelman's most important statement is that the Zouaves were led by himself against a partly concealed Alabama regiment; but after the first fire they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front. They, however, dispersed a company of Secession cavalry which then attacked them, killing four and wounding one. "Colonel Farnham, who was one of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the great regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers."—Col. Heintzelman's description of the breaking up of the Brooklyn Fourteenth is equally minute. He attributes it to the lack of discipline. It was doubtless in this division that the disaster of the day began. Colonel Heintzelman does not mince matters at all, but says that it was impossible to rally his troops; he excuses them by saying that "few of the enemy could at any time be seen," and "raw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy."

THE BARBARITIES OF WAR.

The Baltimore Sun, in an editorial with this caption, says:

Of all the barbarities of Sunday, the 21st ult., to our mind that of Congressmen and civilians visiting the scene as amateurs, with the purpose of gratifying their thirst for carnage, is the greatest. The very nature of the vulture seems to have animated them, or they must have been actuated by a "lodged hate" as revolting and loathsome as that of the Jew of Venice. They went to see the "pound of flesh" cut from the Southern enemy, nearest his heart, to witness the spasms of his agony, his death throes and utter annihilation. If we could accept the theory of special retribution, we can well imagine in such a spirit the very cause of disaster. Such wretches did not deserve success. They could even look with indifference upon the wounded, the dying and the dead who had fought the battle for their side, that they might glut their unhallowed appetites, like very ghouls, with the scene of slaughter on the other. This fact is a stigma upon the American name, and one which will not be easily wiped out. It ought to be distinctly fastened upon the men who thus chose to debase themselves by the exhibition of their lust for blood.

GOV. SPRAGUE, OF RHODE ISLAND, ON THE WAR.

The following extracts are from the address of Gov. Sprague, on the opening of the session of the Rhode Island Legislature. It will be remembered that he commanded the troops of his State in the late battle:

The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business, they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies, whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves. We have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence, and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up military efficiency, superior to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every movement of ours and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs.

The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field, possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time.—It has opened the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first anticipated, taxation by the General Government, and next by the State, increasing, I have been induced to call the Legislature together to see whether they are willing to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when the contest first began.

THE PRIVATEER "DIXIE."

A dispatch from New York, August 11th, says:

The schooner Mary Alice arrived here this morning, having sailed on the 21st ult. from Guayaquilla for New York, with 210 barrels sugar. On the 25th ult. she was captured by the privateer Dixie, Capt. Welch, and three of the crew were taken aboard the Dixie and a privateer crew placed aboard the Mary Alice, with orders to take her to Charleston or Wilmington, but on the 31st inst. she was recaptured by the U. S. frigate Wabash, and the privateer crew were transferred to that vessel.

While preparing her papers to send the Mary Alice to New York, and with the latter in tow, the Wabash captured the brig Sarah Starr, which had no hailing port or papers, and probably either a privateer or privateer's prize.

The pirate Dixie is described as a fore-and-aft schooner of about 180 tons, painted black. She carries three guns and a crew of 40 men.

TROUBLE IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

A telegraphic dispatch brings intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of the half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Mathews, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived at Leavenworth, requesting assistance from the Government.

PRIVATEERSMEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

A letter from Philadelphia, August 10th, says:

Yesterday afternoon thirty five of the men belonging to the crew of the privateer Petrel, which was captured by the St. Lawrence and brought to this port a few days since, were brought to the U. S. Circuit Court room for a hearing. The prisoners were asked whether they had any counsel. The captain of the crew replied that they had not, as they were not acquainted with any member of the legal profession in this city; but that if any of the gentlemen present would volunteer to defend them, he was willing that the examination should proceed. No one seeming inclined to accept the invitation, it was stated that the District Attorney would continue the case until Wednesday next, and that in the meantime they would have an opportunity of consulting counsel.

MORE ARRESTS—THE CLERGY FOR SIEGE.

The Washington Star, of Monday, says:

Yesterday morning, by order of the Provost marshal of Alexandria, Mr. Alexander W. Flowers was pursued by Majors Rader and Phelps and arrested on the river some miles below Alexandria. He was supposed to be on his way to Richmond, and is alleged to have been a spy for the Secessionists, though not long since a Government clerk in Washington. He is now held in Alexandria.

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange:

Mr. J. H. Lindenberger, Secretary of the San Francisco Democratic Executive Committee, was arrested yesterday at Fort Tobacco by the order of the State Department. It is believed that Mr. Lindenberger was on his way to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, with dispatches from the California Constitutional Association. His trunks were removed and searched, and he was thrown into a crowded jail, surrounded, it is true, by men who are mostly respectable and generally clean by nature, but who, from their close confinement and the impurity surrounding them, are covered with filth and vermin.

Mr. Lindenberger will probably be arraigned in the course of a week, on the charge of treason, before a civil Justice.

You will hardly believe it, I am sure, when I tell you that in this city men who are preachers of the Gospel, and even pray for the President of the United States, are denounced in the public prints and on the streets because they choose not to allude to this unholy strife in their sermons. Proscription by the clergy ceased in this country with the wars of the Puritans. Proscription of the clergy has commenced with the war of Mr. Lincoln.

You have no doubt noticed that ministers of the Gospel have at all times, since the outbreak of the war, been denounced in unmeasured terms when it has been known that they will not prostitute their pulpits to the support of the Administration.

NORTHERN SLANDERS REFUTED.

The following extract from a letter received by Mrs. W. H. Merrill, wife of one of the wounded Federal officers at Richmond, is published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Express. It shows how utterly false have been the statements in many of the Northern press that the Virginians were treating the Federal prisoners with inhumanity:

"I received a wound from a musket ball in my left breast, the ball lodging in my left side. It was a very narrow escape from instant death, but our Heavenly Father willed it otherwise. I was taken prisoner with hundreds of others, and brought to Richmond, where my wound was dressed, and where I have received nothing but kindness, the best of care and good treatment. God bless the doctors and Sisters of Mercy, and all the kind-hearted people of Virginia. I could not have been treated better among my own friends than I have been here. I am recovering rapidly, and will be about in a week or two. I expect we will be exchanged in due time."

PEACE NEWSPAPERS AT THE NORTH.

The New York News publishes the names of some seventy newspapers in the Northern States, which oppose the war policy of the Administration. Of these twenty-one are published in the State of New York; four in New Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania; four in Connecticut; four in Iowa; three in New Hampshire; two in Maine; four in Illinois, two in Indiana, and one each in Ohio, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont and California.—These include only the papers received at the News office as exchanges in one day.

PEACE MEETINGS.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

The great number of peace meetings now being held all over the country are most significant; and the studied efforts of the ultra war journalists to suppress all information concerning them, evinces a wholesome dread of their influence. The people are waking up. The reign of terror no longer awes them into silence. It is becoming very evident that the voice of the farmers, mechanics and merchants of the rural districts is not for a vindictive or abolition war. They have no profits to make from contracts with Government, and seek no share in the unclean drippings of public plunder. These peace meetings are of course quite alarming to those who are accumulating magnificent fortunes as jobbers, contractors, sutlers and camp followers. Peace will put an end to the selling of old vessels, shoddy clothing, wooden soled shoes, tainted pork, beef, &c., to the Government, at three, four, or five times their value. Then there will be no longer an inviting field for agents and middle-men, who divide the spoils with the contractors and jobbers, or shave the soldiers of a per centage on their rations and wages. If we have peace, these worn out party hacks and soldiers of fortune, who continue to put themselves prominently forward on every committee which has the handling of large sums of money, will lose their golden opportunities for amassing fortunes. Such may well threaten to hang those who favor peace. For, to them, when war ceases, "Othello's occupation's gone."

THE SOUTHERN CAUSE ABROAD.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald (Black Republican) writes under date of July 26, as follows:

This evening the Patrie has a most unfair, untrue and prejudiced leader upon the affairs of the United States. The Patrie asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, quotes the Constitution to prove this, as the devil might quote Scripture, and winds up by saying that it is to the interest of France and of Europe to recognize the revolted States. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pocketed. All this is very much to be regretted, as it can but excite the hopes of the rebels and encourage them to a protracted resistance. They will find, should they succeed in their nefarious designs—which may Heaven forbid—that they have exchanged a kind paternal government, full and entire liberty, for protectorate of the King Stork kind.

Napoleon III. would send troops to protect the Southerners in the same manner as he protects the Pope, and when he had obtained a footing for his legions in provinces that once acknowledged France as the home government he never would withdraw them until the American people rose up *en masse*, and at all sacrifice of blood and treasure drove them away.

France has agents in the South buying cotton and tobacco, speculating in fact upon the wants of the planters, with the firm intention of assuming a protectorate of the South, or at least recognizing it as a Government before fall, or at latest, next spring, at which time the cotton and tobacco will be needed here. * *

It is the opinion, publicly expressed, of all the official people here, that the South will be recognized