The National Finances.

THE money market was again rising strongly on Saturday—the conference of the Treasury and the Banks proceeding favorably, and no doubt remaining on a free circulation to the small Treasury notes through the Banks, and the supply of needed funds in a direct manner.

We have already alluded to the objection of the hard-money financiers to the relaxation of the sub-treasury policy, allowing the loan to remain temporarily on deposit in solvent Banks. Secretary CHASE is himself well-known as a hard-money Democrat, and has very happily adapted his plans to obviate this objection. Whatever a Bank may subscribe to the loan, the Secretary will give a voucher therefor, simply as an acknowledgment of that transaction, as far as it goes. The amount will not be drawn until wanted, but, when drawn, the Bank will receive notes or certificates therefor, *dating back from the time of the subscription*. Of course all subscriptions can be, and naturally will be made in this way, through the Banks, for the advantage of interest thus afforded.

At the private gathering at the house of Mr. CISCO, the plans of Mr. CHASE were very favorably received. He submitted a statement relative to the debt of the United States, which removes a good deal of misapprehension in respect to its increase up to this time. He stated that the total public debt up to the 7th of August, including all issues of notes of whatever class, outstanding, was $111,000,000, which is much less than has been supposed.

Garibaldi Coming.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, the Liberator of Italy, has made a tender of his services to our government in its present emergency, through the American Consul at Genoa, which has been promptly accepted by Secretary SEWARD. The rank of Major General is to be conferred on our second and nobler LAFAYETTE. This news will send a thrill of joy through every patriotic heart, and inspire us with new hopes for the success of that cause which has enlisted the sympathies and the sword of the greatest living friend of Liberty.

This event shows the light in which our great contest is regarded by the popular mind of Europe—of which GARIBALDI is the truest enterpreter. Kings may be against us, but the people are for us; and now, as ever, "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

The Objects of the Rebellion.

If any of our readers suppose that the leaders of the southern rebellion are desirous of perpetuating a republican system of government, let them undeceive themselves by reading the following article, taken from the *Richmond Whig* of July 23. We italicize the most expressive portions:

THE RULING BACK.—We are too close and too much influenced by the great events which are passing, to indulge much in philosophizing. But the rout and dispersion, at the great pitched battle near Manassas, bring into bold relief the great fact that the Yankees are humbugs, and that *the white people of the slaveholding states are the true masters—the real rulers of this continent.*

Under the direction of the most vaunted military character of the age—not of their own creation, though—for they never produced a genius capable of anything beyond arranging a hotel or working a steam engine, *or directing some base mechanical contrivance*—they expended millions of money and drilled armies of 300,000, and equipped them in a style unheard of in the annals of war. They met the rude and poorly equipped *volunteers* of the southern states, drawn from their peaceful vocations for the first time, to the theatre of war; and they are routed and slain by the thousand, and driven like chaff before a high wind.

The fact is, the Yankees are very little better than Chinese. They lay the same stress on the jingle of their dollars that the Celestials do on the noise of their gongs. Originally endowed with no single amiable trait, they have cultivated the arts of money-getting and cheating, until gain has become their God, and they imagine it to be omnipotent. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race—and multitudinous as Norway rats, they are swollen with conceit, and fancied that they were fit for empire. And yet they do not possess one gentlemanly attribute nor a single talent that qualified them for war. Of the very first elements they are destitute. They don't even know how to ride a horse—a talent only to be acquired in youth and gentle avocations. And as to arms, ninety nine out of a hundred never shot a gun, and we have it on very good authority that Old SCOTT lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch! He reaps a just reward for his treason and his talents misapplied.

The break-down of the Yankees, their utter unfitness for empire forces dominion upon us of the South. *We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect.* We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it—breed them up to arms, to command—to empire. The art military should constitute a leading part of every white man's education. *The right of voting should be a high privilege to be enjoyed by those only who are worthy to exercise it. In a year, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a high toned aristocracy,* duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery; and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization.

Prince Napoleon's Visit to Manassas.

Prince NAPOLEON's visit to Manassas has provoked a great deal of comment. The French Minister and Secretary of Legation went with him, under the pass of Secretary SEWARD. They were gone forty eight hours, during which time they examined the battle field of Bull Run, and spent a night within the rebel lines at Manassas. They had an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD, who treated them with great attention.

Although every member of Prince NAPOLEON's suite was forbidden to speak of the incidents of his visit to Manassas, the Prince himself had an interview after he got back with Gen. MCCLELLAN, but with no other. The colored coachman made public what is known of the princely visit at Alexandria. Col. FRANKLIN furnished him with four United States horses. He dined that day with the Rebel Col. STEWART, at Fairfax, who gave him for a change of horses four captured at Bull Run. Reaching Manassas late that night he was received by Gen. JOHNSTON who sent to Manassas for Gen BEAUREGARD, who arrived early in the morning.

The Prince was very much fawned upon. The conversation between him and BEAUREGARD was in French, the latter interpreting remarks made by other officers. One reason to induce the Prince to go on to Richmond was, "that our Congress is now in session, and we wish you to compare our legislators with those at Washington." At Fairfax, on his return, Col STEWART said to him: "I hope your country will not interfere in this contest. With no outside interference we can take care of ourselves." The Prince did not commit himself in his reply.

The rebels profess to have 80,000 troops at Manassas and boundless reinforcements behind. The Maryland resiment is encamped three miles this side of Fairfax, and their pickets extend a mile further. This regiment is very shabbily dressed; worse than those at Manassas. A large number are barefoot. The colored driver of the Prince is well acquainted with Gen. JOHNSTON, who greeted him kindly. He was given in charge of a soldier, but allowed to walk about at pleasure. He was asked no questions by officers, but quizzed unmercifully by soldiers sent to him for that purpose.

He was asked about the force and fortifications here; what force there was at the bridges, and particularly if the northern part of the city is well defended; if there are any troops at Silver Spring, the Blair place. This driver was sent for by the President today, who simply asked him questions about our lost wagons and stores.—*Tribune.*

Address of the Rebel Generals.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 28, 1861.

SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practical skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost regal state. Their ministers, Senators, and women came to witness the immolation of this army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotion of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted earing, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring colors of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and this effort was crowned on the evening of the 21st with a victory so complete that the invaders were driven from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c, and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers, we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and before time grows much older, we will be held as deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.

Comrades, our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right; their graves are beside the tomb of WASHINGTON, their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of WASHINGTON is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers, we congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

From Louisville

Excitement at Barboursville.

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

The *National Union* newspaper of Winchester, Ky., yesterday says that they have been informed that between 200 and 300 disunion troops have come into Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barboursville, with the supposed intention to seize 50,000 pounds of bacon and rob the bank there.

It is feared that they intend to proceed thence to Richmond, Ky. The Unionists in the vicinity of Barboursville have sent to Owsley, Jackson, Estell, and other counties, where Union men are rapidly gathering with rifles and shot guns. The extra says that the above is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

Hon. Joseph Holt in Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, arrived in this city at 11 this evening, on his tour down the lake and river St. Lawrence. On making his appearance, he was welcomed to the city by the Hon. WM. DORR.

Mr. HOLT, amid deafening cheers, replied. Fellow citizens:—I beg you to be assured I am quite overwhelmed by the kindness and brilliancy of this unexpected welcome to the Empire State. I am not going to make anything like a political speech.—But I may ask you have you heard the news from the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. Cries of we have, and three cheers for Kentucky) That news has been flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, speaking a determination which nothing can shake to preserve all that Southern traitors would destroy—all that Northern patriots would save. It is a determination of the people of that old state to stand unalterably and forever for the Stars and Stripes. (Vociferous cheering.) Kentucky is determined and by the recent election she tells New York that hereafter she will stand with her side by side. Kentucky never faltered, although her politicians did; but in the depth of her soul she has been determined to stand by the Union.

Fellow citizens—I thank you again for this generous welcome, so unexpected and so undeserved.

Mr. HOLT then retired amid a perfect shower of fireworks. The demonstration was entirely impromptu, but was such a welcome as Oswego has never given "any other man."

Missouri News.

St Louis Aug. 10th—Capt. DENNISON of Kansas notoriety, arrived here today, *en route* for Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the United States service. He has 840 well mustered disciplined men on the western border.

Nothing new from Springfield.

Gen. FREMONT has ordered the number of artillery companies of this state to be increased to 24.

Springfield Aug. 8.—Much alarm has been created here in consequence of reports that the rebels were flanking the city on the South west and East. The stores were closed, and the citizens gathered together all valuables that were easily transported.

The directors of the branch Bank of the State Bank of Missouri here, placed about $250,000, nearly all in specie, in charge of Gen. LYON for safe keeping.

Franklin, Mo., Aug. 10.—Advices from Springfield are to Thursday morning.

No battle as yet has been fought, but one is hourly expected. Five hundred cavalry were ready to move on Thursday morning, and the Home Guards were in motion. The rebels were encamped on Wilson Creek, 13 miles from Springfield.

On Thursday evening a slight skirmish took place between some patrolling parties, 4 miles out on the Mt. Vernon road, in which four of the rebels were killed.

Palosi, Mo., Aug. 10.—A party of 110 rebels made a dash into this town yesterday. They were fired on by 14 Home Guards, and compelled to retire with a loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the Home Guards was mortally wounded.

It is reported that there are 1,100 rebels in camp about 30 miles below here.

The Massachusetts 14th and 15th in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Aug. 10.—The 14th and 15th Massachusetts regiments arrived here early this morning, and left for Baltimore, after being entertained by the Union Volunteers Refreshment Committee.

Arrest of a Rebel Spy in Boston.

Boston, August 10.—The United States Marshal arrested, last night, a person who had registered himself at the Parker House as "C. JORDAN, Pittsburg, Pa.," but who subsequently has confessed himself as JOHN WILLIAMS, of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel army. He was arrested as a spy, and by orders received from the Secretary of War. He will be sent to Fort Lafayette, near York Harbor.

Pony Express.

Fort Kearney Aug. 11.—The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M yesterday, with the following news for the agent of the Associated Press:

San Francisco, July 31.—Insurances on treasury shipments are 4 per cent., on account of privateers, notwithstanding which, treasure will go forward freely in tomorrow's steamer.

A fire at Da Porter, Necona Co., on the 27th, destroyed the entire business portion of the town; loss $168 000.

At Columbia, on the 27th; the theatre and a number of buildings in the same neighborhood were burned. Loss $27 000.

There has been two fires at San Francisco; the largest one on Davis street, between Clay and Commercial streets, destroyed a number of wooden buildings. Loss $10.000 to $12.000.

The overland telegraph has been extended 25 miles further eastward. The end of the wire is now 125 miles east of Carson Valley, and progressing at the rate of 25 miles per week.

From Fortress Monroe.

Highly Interesting News.

THREE TIMES CAPTURED.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 10, *via Baltimore, Aug.* 11.—The Quaker City this morning brought up the prize schooner Geo. 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. She was captured yesterday off Cape Hatteras, by the rebel privateer York, who put four of her own men on board. Meanwhile the York was seen by the United States gunboat Union, which gave chase and burnt the privateer, but not until the crew had beached her and escaped. The Union then recaptured the Baker, made prisoners of her crew, and transferred them today to the Quaker City. The United States prize crew are still in the hands of the rebels, names unknown.

FOT YET HEARD FROM.

Lieut. CROSBY's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, now absent four days has not been heard from. He sailed with an effective force and three days provisions. No apprehensions are yet felt as to his safety.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

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

THE HAMPTON OUTRAGE.

The few houses remaining in Hampton Thursday morning have not yet been destroyed by the Confederates, who are now near Great Bethel. One white woman an invalid, was burnt to death in the great conflagration.

WHAT IS SAID.

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

1,000 rations are now issued to the contrabands at Old Point. Their services are invaluable to the Quarter master, who provides for their various wants. They work with alacrity.

ALL ABOUT "GLORY."

The Captains and mates of the wrecked bark "Glory," from Rio Janeiro to Baltimore, with a large cargo of coffee came from Suffolk with the flag of truce. They sympathize strongly with the Confederacy. It is more than probate that the Glory was purposely lost, as the cargo was saved and sold at twice the ordinary price. As an encouragement for this manner of avoiding the blockade, the Confederates paid promptly, and treated the Captain with consideration.

From Washington.

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

A RECOMMENDATION.

The President has recommended FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, to reside at New York.

ABOUT FEDERAL SECURITIES.

Brokers are purchasing two years' six per centum treasury notes at from 95 to 95½. The price for $50 notes is better than for other denominations.

WHAT THE SPANISH MINISTER SAYS.

Washington, August 11.—The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State, yesterday, that the seven American vessels captured by the Confederate privateer Sumter, and carried into the port of Cienfuegos as prizes, have been discharged by orders from his Government.

AN ILLINOIS APPOINTMENT.

NINIAN W. EDWARDS, brother-in-law of President LINCOLN, has been appointed on the staff of Gen. MCCLERNAND, with the rank of Captain, to act as Commissary of the Brigade.

THE PRINCE SAYS GOOD-BYE.

Prince NAPOLEON took leave of the President yesterday, and returned direct to New York.

A LETTER TO GEN. BUTLER.

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

Washington, Aug. 1861.

GENERAL:—The important question of the proper disposition to be made of fugitives from service in the states in insurrection against the Federal Government, to which you have again directed my attention in your letter of July 20th, 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; for the preservation of all constitutional rights of states and 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 ordinary forms of judicial proceedings must be respected by military and civil authorities alike for the enforcement of legal forms. But in the states wholly or in part 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 the rights dependent upon the execution of those laws must temporarily fail—and it is equally obvious that the rights dependent on the laws of the state 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, the general rule of right to service forms an exception. The Act of Congress, approved August 6 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 authority 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 service of such fugitives can be claimed must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended. As to the remedies for the insurrection and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enforcement of such claims, must be attended by great inconvenience, embarrassments and inquiries. Under these circumstances, it seems quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives of disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organizations and such occupation as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course a record should be kept showing the name and description of the fugitives. The name, and 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 no doubt, provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only it would seem, can the duty and the safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonised.

You will therefore consider yourself instructed to govern your future action in respect to fugitives from service by the premises 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 authorize nor permit any interference by the troops under your command with the servants of peaceful citizens, in a 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 good may seem to require it, prevent the voluntary return of any fugitive to the service from which he may have escaped.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.

To Maj. Gen. BUTLER, Commanding Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite, and the members of the French Legation, returned from their second excursion into Virginia at a late hour Friday evening, amid a terrible rain storm. The party, although rather the worse for wear, were delighted with their trip.

Probable Intention to Run the Blockade.

Boston, Aug. 11.—A southern vessel, now at St. John's, N. B., and having a considerable quantity of munitions of war on board, is stated as being destined to run the blockade. The captain and owners, who are both citizens of Charleston, are cautiously purchasing further supplies.

The steamer New Brunswick carried from Boston, last Tuesday, $1 100 worth of tin plate; $1 200 worth of block tin, and $950 worth of quick silver. This being an unusual importation to St. John is considered as part of the cargo intended for said vessel.

The above vessel is the ship Alliance, of Charleston, which arrived at St. John, N. B., June 15th, and the goods above referred to were landed along side of her at the wharf there.

News from the South.

IN VIEW OF the probable scarcity of tea and coffee during the war, we see the papers are recommending the use of the leaves and twigs of the Yopon, an evergreen which grows spontaneously on our coast. The Yopon is a common drink on the banks, and is highly esteemed by many. We have heard it said that when it is well cured it is greatly improved when the milk and molasses are boiled with it. It is rather vulgar to use sugar for sweetening Yopon. Molasses is the thing. A venerable lady, who lived to a considerable age on the banks, once speaking of the healthiness of Yopon as a drink, said, "Bless the Lord, Yopon has kept me out of Heaven three twenty years."—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE HON. MR. ELY, M. C., who is now a prisoner here, represents one of the strongest Black Republican districts in western New York. A southern gentleman, now in attendance at the Bankers' Convention, informs us that he was in ELY's district last summer, and understood that he was most active in organizing Wide Awake clubs. We are informed that Mr. ELY says if he is released he will procure the liberation of all our privateersmen in New York. Probably our government will think it better for Mr. ELY to procure their liberation first, and then, but not till then, a corresponding number of prisoners, himself among the rest, may be discharged.—*Richmond Dispatch, 27th ult.*

BLOODY RIOT AMONG SOUTHERN SOLDIERS. The statements contained in the letter which we publish below, written by a gentleman who resides in Grand Junction, to a friend in this city, has been obligingly handed to us.

GRAND JUNCTION, Aug. 3, 1861.—About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived here from Camp Palaski, a regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Col. SOULAKOWSKI, on their way to Virginia. About six o'clock in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "bust head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies, which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Major YOAK and the Colonel, sided by some other officers, used every peaceable means to quell the riot, but all to no avail. It seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percey Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering-ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils, and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and everything they could lay their hands on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed, the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civilized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving unavailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot, and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left on the trains last night, that were slightly wounded. The majority of the wounds were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the clubbed muskets—the men not having any ammunition.

"The hotel looks this morning like a hospital after a hard fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering are terrible.

"After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to fire it.

"Great credit is due Colonel SOULAOWSKI Major YOAK, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction.

"I have been just informed by the surgeon, Dr. HENLY, that there are three or four that will die during the day.—*Memphis Appeal, Aug.* 4.

The Two Civilizations.

The rebel General, GARNETT, is killed in the battle of St. George, and his body, embalmed and laid in a metallic case is tenderly forwarded to Richmond, the only hesitancy on the part of our officers, in this their humane and voluntary act, being whether it should be addressed officially to Governor LETCHER.

The loyal Colonel, JAMES CAMERON, brother of a Cabinet minister, is killed in the battle at Bull Run. The friends who went with a flag of truce to ask the poor privilege of looking upon the body and giving it decent burial, are arrested and sent to Richmond. It is even not permitted to be certainly known whether the remains are yet upon the battlefield, unburied, like a hundred others, or whether a mausoleum was found in the barbarous destruction by fire of one of our hospitals.

A thousand rebel prisoners, taken in Western Virginia, are let loose by the positive order of Gen. SCOTT, upon a parole which they have not the honor to keep, and which they even violate upon the instant of their discharge by shooting four of our cavalry.

A thousand federal prisoners, taken in Eastern Virginia are working like slaves in digging entrenchments. Several of our colonels, or commissioned officers, captured in battle or by strategy, serve the state that holds them by picking tobacco leaves in Richmond.

Several of their colonels, under officers or privates captured by us, are imprisoned, and live in royal state, in the old Capitol building at Washington. Careful provision, with the consent of our authorities, is made for their comfort by the abettors of treason who are still permitted to reside under our flag—even to be paid out of our treasury! Cots and bedding are sent them, with linen sheets and counterpanes of immaculate whiteness. Instead of "pulling tobacco," they are overwhelmed with contributions of cigars and "solace;" while of money and offers of legal advice there is no end. Fair women send them delicate gifts of cakes, and jellies and flowers. The tide of sympathy and the stream of visitors, headed by such men as BRECKINRIDGE and MAY, and their lesser followers, is so strong at last, and oppressive, that for the relief of the turnkey it has been found necessary to provide a system of "special permits," in order to limit somewhat the number of applications.

These are the facts. Compare and judge.—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Honorable Enemy!

An intercepted letter from a rebel in one of the forts opposite Fort Pickens to a friend, relates the following incident:—

"We had some little excitement at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Fort Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-eights distant from here, and he swam beyond his depth.—Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the commander, Maj. GREGORY, who, we think, treated him very badly.

"He appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked who her he was a deserter he replied, 'No, Sir, I am a gentleman.' Major GREGORY tried to get some information from him as regards the state of defense in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, upon which GREGORY ordered him to be gagged—horrible—and sent to Barrancas prison.

"I admire the prisoner. He seemed to feel no fear of foes or death. When clothes were given him, he said that if he lived to get back he would return their equivalent in money.—when told that he would be shot if he did not answer the questions put to him, he told GREGORY to shoot if he chose, that one death was all a soldier could die. At one time he was highly incensed at the treatment, and even prepared to spit upon the insolent man, who dared to try to force him to betray his friends. Such men are rarely found, and when they are, should command respect even from their enemies."

LETTER FROM COLONEL CORCORAN.—The following brief letter was received on Saturday by Mrs. CORCORAN, from her husband, the Colonel of the 69th Regiment, now held a prisoner by the rebels at Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., July 29, 1861.

DEAR WIFE:—I wrote a letter to Captain KIRKER a few days since, acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Capt. MCIVOR and Lieut. CONNOLLY, with about 37 other officers and 600 non-commissioned officers and privates from various regiments, among whom are Sergeants MURPHY and DONOHUE and 35 privates of my regiment. They are all in good health. I was very ill for the first two days after my arrest, but feel quite well at present. I am deeply afflicted at the loss of Acting Lieut. Col. HAGERTY, who was among the first who fell on the battlefield, also several of my brave soldiers. It is, however, consoling that they attended their religious duties before that day. I had many hair-breadth escaps, but God in His infinite mercy has been pleased to preserve me.

I am uneasy to know the fate of many officers and members whom I had not seen in line immediately after the battle, among whom are Capts. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and CAVANAGH and Acting Adjutant (late Captain) JOHN H. NUGENT. My regiment came off the field in admirable order, and were on the road to Centreville where I halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in returning. Two regiments that had not been in line, and were returning in disorder hung on my flank and when the cavalry were seen advancing toward us, these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, and caused a general flight.

I dismounted and crossed a rail fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt, and called to the men to rally around the flag, but just at this moment a discharge of carbines from the pursuing cavalry and our own artillery drowned my voice, and destroyed all my efforts to muster the men. I had only nine men who heard me and halted and these, with the two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded, and taken to Manassas that night. We left there the following morning, and arrived here Tuesday night. Lieutenants BAGLEY and GANNON, with two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, and other officers and privates of various regiments, arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought here, but I have not yet learned their names. Give my love to your aunt, WILLIAM, Capt. RIKER and all friends. Your affectionate husband,
MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The Slave Rising in North Carolina.

Since the refusal of the Union Home Guards (who are not obliged to leave their own counties or towns) to proceed to the disaffected districts, and thereby effectually though indirectly aid a rebellion they heartily detest the acting Governor has ordered nearly the whole available force of North Carolina lately in Virginia to return at once to the state, and suppress this domestic outbreak more appalling than anything they have to fear from "Lincoln's hirelings"

THE ADMISSION of a colored girl into the Normal Department of the High School in Chicago has occasioned a small tempest in that locality, and many white patents threaten to remove their children from the institution in consequence. The colored girl will probably have to leave, as, according to the laws of Illinois, negroes are ineligible for teachers.

THE "LAFAYETTE RANGERS" is the name of a Home Guard organized lately in New Orleans. It is composed entirely of shoemakers. The "gentlemen" having all gone to the wars, the rebels have been obliged at last to put arms into the hands of its heartily despised "greasy mechanics."

A UNITED STATES ENGINEER in Virginia remarked that the work of building the trenches at Fort Ellsworth, by New Jersey soldiers, would have cost the government more money, had they been compelled to employ laborers, than will be paid to the entire force from the above state.

TOUCHING.—When Capt. MEAGHER, of the 69th, on his return from Bull Run, called upon the young widow of Lieutenant-Colonel HAGERTY, who was killed early in the engagement, her only son just old enough to dimly remember his father, in uniform, seeing an officer entering the house, ran to his mother, joyfully exclaiming, "*Papa has come home again!*"

Lawless Passion and its Fruits.

The English newspapers furnish us with the details of the recent tragedy in London, between two gentlemen of wealth and high social position, which has already been announced in our telegraphic summary of foreign news. Mr. ROBERTS, one of the parties, has since died, and Major MURRAY, though terribly wounded, is likely to recover. The revelations made before the Coroner's jury afford, not only another instance of the tendency of uncontrolled passion to involve its victims in crime, but also show us the fearful rottenness of the middle and higher classes of English society.

Mr. ROBERTS, it seems, was a man of capital and a bill broker, doing business in Northumberland street, off the Strand, London. He was 45 years old, and had a wife and grown up family living in good style; and he himself in his younger days must have been a man of culture and taste, for his rooms were filled with objects of the rarest art. But the engrossments of business, or, it might be the development of baser passions, clouded his early love for the beautiful, and the dust of a London money-changer's office was suffered to accumulate on the antique busts and vases which had once given him so much delight.

THE BEGINNING OF CRIME.

A few years ago, a Miss ANNA MARIA MOODY, a young and handsome lady, applied to him for a small loan of money, which he advanced. This transaction he sought to make the means of her destruction. But though she knew she was in his power she repulsed him. Forgetting his duty to his wife and to his God he pursued her for years with unceasing pertinacity. He ascertained that Miss MOODY lived with Major MURRAY, a wealthy retired officer of the British army, as his reputed wife and notwithstanding this fact he introduced her to his own wife and sisters, with a view of winning her to himself. But Miss MOODY, though not the wife of Major MURRAY, was faithful to him and resisted all the advances of ROBERTS, who haunted her incessantly. He watched her steps, and she could not venture out doors without being subject to his espionage. Finding all his efforts vain, ROBERTS at last conceived the plan of ridding himself of his rival, and laid his plans accordingly. It is proper to state that Major MURRAY was in entire ignorance of ROBERTS' intrigues against Miss MOODY, and was even ignorant of the existence of such a man.

Major MURRAY was a Director of the Grosvenor Hotel Company, of which he was an extensive shareholder. The company was in need of a loan of money, and at noon on the 12th of July, Major MURRAY was accosted by ROBERTS, near London Bridge, who gave an assumed name, and induced him to go to the office of the latter in Northumberland street on the plea that he had clients who wished to invest the amount of money that the company needed. Arrived at the place, Major MURRAY was introduced to a back room on the first floor and told to be seated. Here we will give Major MURRAY's testimony and his description of the fearful death struggle that ensued:

TERRIBLE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

I thought he was looking for his card, and took no particular notice. Presently I felt a slight touch in the back of my neck. There was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralyzed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender, and when he fired I believe he left the room. After some little time I felt returning life in my leg and arm, and I was just raising myself on my elbow when I heard a door open and he came in again. He immediately walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet, and the blood gushed all over my face and eyes and mouth, in a regular torrent. He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body, which was tingling to the fingers' ends. I knew if I could get on to my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he had knelt behind me for some short time he walked away, and I then opened my eyes and took a look round and saw a pair of tongs within a few inches of my hand. Feeling that my strength was returning to me and there was the whole length of the room between us, I seized the tongs and sprang to my feet. He was then at the window. Hearing me move, he turned and faced me. I at once rushed at him, and made a heavy blow with the tongs, which missed. I then seized them short by the middle and made a dash into his chest and face, which knocked him over on his back. I got my knees on his chest, and tried to smash his head with the tongs. They were too long, and he got them in both his hands firmly. I struggled hard for some time to get them away, but he was as strong as I, and I could not do it. I looked around for something else to hit him with, and close to my right hand I saw a large black bottle, which I caught in my right hand, and, shaking the tongs with my left, to keep him occupied, I hit him full, with all my force, on the middle of the forehead, and smashed it to pieces. That made him like quiver all over, but still he did not let go the tongs, so I caught hold of a metal vase and dashed it at his head with all my might, but I missed him. Then, as I saw there was nothing else at hand, I set to work desperately to get the mastery of the tongs, which he was holding all the time. During all this he was on his back, close under the window nearest the door. After a long struggle I got the tongs. As they came into my hands I lost my balance and fell back, but was up again in an instant, and by that time he was rising into a sitting position, which gave me a fair, full blow at his head with the tongs, and I gave it him with all my might and main. I repeated it three or four times. He had his head under the table to escape my blows, and I then hit him over the back of the neck; and, in order to disable his hands, I hit him hard over the wrists. I then thought he was sufficiently disabled, and tried to get out, but the door of the room was locked. I then went through the folding doors of the front room and tried that way, but that door was locked too. In coming back through the folding doors I met him again face to face, walking towards me. I took a step back in order to get a full swing, and hit him on the head again with the tongs. He fell forward on his face through the folding doors as if he was dead. I pushed his feet through the doors and shut them, and threw up the window. I saw two men in the yard, and called to them to come to my assistance. At the same time I got on the window-sill. They told me not to get out of the window, as they would come and open the door. At first I was inclined to believe them, but I thought that men who would listen to pistol shots and to such a fight as had been going on and take no notice of it might be in league with the murderer, so I did not like to trust them. As I heard them coming up into the house I looked for a way of escaping from the window. I first tried to get down a square wooden pipe but found I could not do it; so I hung on to the window sill with my hands, got my feet on the window frame below, and took my measure for a spring into two baskets in the yard below. I sprang into them, clambered over the wall to the next house, got through the passage, opened the door, and went into the street. I saw a policeman, and I called him to take charge of a man who had been murdering me. What I did was only to preserve my own life, for I knew unless I could conquer him I was a dead man. I did not know whether he had more pistols or not, but I knew my only hope was conquering him at all risks.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and that Major MURRAY slew the deceased to save his own life. The verdict was concurred with by the coroner, and received with cheers by the court.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Reported for the N. Y. Sun.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

ASHES—100 lbs
Pot.....5 25—@— —
Pearl.....— —@5 37½

BEESWAX
Am.Yellow.... 28—@30

CANDLES—lb.
Sperm..... 30—@—
Adamantine ... 16½@18

COFFEE
Java, white.....19 —@20
Laguayra.....15½@16
Maracaibo ..... 12½@10½
St. Domingo.....14—@ 4½
Rio.....12½@15

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Am.....7½@—
Rope, bolt.....19—@19½

COTTON.
N. Orleans.....13½@19½
Alabama.....16—@19½
Florida.....15—@19
Upland.....15—@18½

DOMESTIC GOODS
Shirting, bwn.....6—@ 7½
Do. bleached.....6—@ 8
Sheig.br.36x37.....5½@ 8½
Do. do.36x.....5—@ 9½
Do. bleach'd 34..8½@10
Do. do. 36..7½@15
Calico, fancy, yd. 6—@11
Satinette.....30—@60

DRUGS AND DYES.
Aloes, per lb.. 9—@ 45
Alum.....2½—@ 2½
Bal. Copaiva..40 —@ 45
Brimst'e roll.. 2½@ 3
Do. fl. sulp.. 3½@— —
Borax, ref.....11½@— —
Camphor, lb.....— —@ 12
Do. refined.....— —@ 65
Cas