

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

The mail from the east which arrived on Saturday evening, brought as usual half a dozen exchanges from New York and other eastern cities, of the 5th inst. Before that for nearly a week no papers whatever were received from that direction, for reasons best known to those engaged in war along the route from the Mississippi westward.

The steam frigate Minnesota arrived at New York on the morning of the 2d, from Cape Hatteras, having on board six hundred and seventy-four prisoners, taken at Fort Hatteras. Among the prisoners were forty-five officers, including Commodore Barron, of the S. C. Navy; Col. Andrews, of North Carolina infantry; Col. Bradford, Col. Martin, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Major Gillian, of the 7th N. C. Volunteers; Lieut. Sharp, late of the U. S. Navy; Capt. Thos. Farrall and Lieut. W. Shaw.

Commodore Stringham, on the 3d, received a telegram from Washington, stating that the frigate Brandywine, then lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, would be fitted up as a prison ship with all possible dispatch, and the Fort Hatteras captives be placed on board. The Brandywine is a large vessel, and it was thought, would prove a commodious and healthy home for the North Carolinians. It is said that Government considered the advantages of Fort Wood, Belle's Island, and Fort Independence, and Boston Harbor, as abodes for the prisoners, but concluded to reserve those places for persons arrested in the North, expecting, no doubt, from recent developments, that there will be hosts of them before the war shall have terminated.

Arrests were being made daily, and there were, on the 4th, as far as known, twenty-eight prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette; their names were as follows:

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore; C. Howard, W. Gatchell, Chas. Hinks and John Davis, Baltimore Police Commissioners; Robert Blair, bearer of dispatches from the British Consul at Charleston to Europe; Col. C. H. Tyler, C. S. A.; Louis De Bebian, a Frenchman, sent to Europe to purchase arms for the Southern Confederacy; R. S. Anderson, of Virginia; A. D. Wharton, midshipman of the gunboat Seminole; Robt. Tansill, Thomas S. Wilson, H. B. Claiborne, and H. B. Cenas, resigned officers and midshipmen of the frigate Congress; Wm. M. Fisk, a Louisianian; Daniel C. Lowber, bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis; Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia; Mayor J. G. Berret, of Washington; Samuel Aiker, foreman of armory at Richmond; George Miles, of Petersburg, and Garnett Guthrie, of Richmond; Thomas S. Serrill, who had negotiated loans in Europe for the rebel cause; Charles Kopperan, a Mississippian; Wm. J. Faulkner, late United States Minister to France; Mr. Patrick, a Wall street broker; and Messrs. Alvey, Lyon, and Smith, concerning whom no information could be obtained. James Chapin, of Vicksburg, reported to be a captain in the rebel army, was arrested at the residence of his father-in-law, in Saratoga, N. Y., on that day, by U. S. Marshal Burt, of Albany, by virtue of a warrant of the Secretary of State. Cyrus F. Sargent and Octavias F. Hill, of Yarmouth, Me., who have been doing business at the South, were arrested, on the same day, by the U. S. Marshal, by order of the Secretary of War. They also were to be confined in Fort Lafayette.

There were other prisoners at Washington; also at Fort Mifflin, and at Moyamensing, Philadelphia. Mr. Schnabel, a lawyer of Philadelphia, was arrested in Litchfield, Conn., while on a visit there for preaching secession rather too freely and taken to New York by Marshal Carr, and would soon be furnished with board and lodgings at Fort Lafayette.

The New York police had the names of seven hundred suspected secession sympathizers, who were considered candidates for imprisonment in the same stronghold. They were under surveillance night and day.

The Havre packet, William Tell, lying in the river off New York, outward bound, took fire, on the morning of the 2d, and was burned to the water's edge, cargo estimated at \$85,000.

The Tribune says: "It is understood that the New York World and Courier and Enquirer was sold out a few days ago, machinery, stock, good-will and all, to Mr. John R. Ford, one of the principal stockholders, for \$30,000. Out

of this sum, Mr. Ford is to pay all the debts incurred by the establishment since the 1st of July last, and the \$17,000 mortgages on the press, held by Mr. Hoe. As The World paid \$100,000 (in stock) for the Courier and Enquirer a few weeks since, Mr. Ford has evidently obtained a bargain. The expenses of The World are said to be \$1,500 per week in excess of the receipts, the old Courier advertisements, being by the year, and paid for in advance, proved a loss instead of a source of income to The World concern. The experiment of publishing a daily religious newspaper, has cost the proprietors \$200,000 in cash, and their journal the very slight reputation for piety which it established at the start."

A copy of the Richmond Dispatch, of the 3d, was received by a flag of truce at Old Point, on the 4th, which contained a few news items: The excitement throughout North Carolina and Eastern Virginia was intense.

It was rumored that Washington, N. C. had been destroyed by the Yankees.

No mention was made in the Dispatch of the illness of Jefferson Davis; but it contained a proclamation of the "President" calling Congress together again on the 3d inst., on account of its failure to deliver to the President for his signature the bill containing the military appointments.

The report of the death of Pres. Davis was unquestionably untrue.

A dispatch from Washington, on the 4th, says that many of the most distinguished men congregated at the capital, expressed their decided conviction that the Union arms have met their last serious repulse, and that swift and successive victories were to close the war by next April at furthest.

Time will decide as to the correctness of these convictions. Our opinion is that the war will be of more than twelve months duration, the opinion of those distinguished personages to the contrary notwithstanding.

Congressman Ely was still at Richmond and had to take his turn in cooking and carrying water for the prisoners.

Col. Corcoran was lately put in irons several hours for refusing to answer his name at the roll-call.

Gen. Albert S. Johnston had passed through Memphis on his way to Richmond.

Col. Dehna, of the Indiana Legion, had been court-martialed at St. Louis, on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The court was presided over by Gen. Pope, and the finding had been approved by Gen. Fremont.

William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Canadian rebellion in 1837, died at Toronto, Canada West, on the 28th of August.

Colonel Canby had suspended the writ of Habeas corpus in New Mexico.

The following officers have been directed to appear before the Army Retiring Board:

Col. John S. Abert, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Col. James Kearney, do; Brev. Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Lons, do; Major Campbell Graham, do; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance; Col. Benjamin L. Beall, First Cavalry; Col. John S. Simonson, Third Cavalry; Col. William Gates, Third Artillery; Lieut. Col. John S. Gardner, First Artillery; Brev. Lieut. Col. George Neuman, Third Artillery; Major Giles Porter, Fourth Artillery; Col. Wm. Whistler, Fourth Infantry; Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonnevill, Third Infantry; Col. Ritzairn Morrison, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Gouverneur Morris, First do; Lieut. Col. Electus Backus, Third Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, First do; Lieut. Col. Hannibal Lay, Second do; Brev. Lieut. Col. E. J. Steptoe, Ninth do; Brev. Lieut. Col. Jos. K. Smith, Seventh do; Major Edward S. Hawkins, Second do; Major Seth Eastman, Fifth do; Major M. C. McRae, Third do.

The Board had recommended that Colonel Abert and Major Graham, whose cases were the only ones considered, be retired.

On the 4th inst, ex-Governor Briggs, of Mass., at his residence in Pittsfield, in attempting to take down a coat hanging in a room, displaced a loaded musket, which discharged the shot, carrying away his left jaw, and inflicting a very serious if not fatal wound.

The cotton factory in Great Barrington, Mass., belonging to Olney Gaff, was consumed by fire on the afternoon of the 5th.

Arch-Bishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, had issued a circular directing the observance of the National fast day, as appointed by the President, and also the stated use of prayers

for the civil rulers, including the prayer for the President composed by Bishop Carroll some years since.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Our latest dates from San Francisco and Sacramento, are to the 14th instant. There is no very important news from the Pacific slope, things in general moving along about as usual without any change for the better.

The Unionists, so called, are yet in the ascendancy, but secessionists in California are not few in number, as the results of the late election fully prove. Stanford, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a plurality vote, over McConnell, the secession candidate. So far as heard from Stanford received 55,532, McConnell 29,744, Conness 23,476 votes.

The Legislature is also largely Republican, and in consequence of the Union triumph, loud calls are made for volunteers to fill up regiments called for by the Federal Government, for service on the plains, as it is termed. Substantial aid for carrying on the war is strongly solicited in the shape of money, that the war may be speedily terminated.

It seems that the recruiting business had progressed but slowly, and that only two regiments had obtained their full complement of men. Those two regiments were intended for service along the mail route. The officers of four other Infantry regiments had been appointed, but there had been but little done towards organizing and filling up the rank and file. The head-quarters of the second Infantry, Colonel Lippitt, had been established at San Francisco, of the third, Colonel Conner, at Stockton, of the fourth, Colonel Judah at Placerville, and of the fifth, Colonel Kellogg at Sacramento. When organized and ready for service, these regiments are to be marched forth to war under General Sumner, accompanied by the second Cavalry, Colonel Smith, and according to "General Orders No. 20," they will never "surrender to rebels."

The Northern District Fair and cattle show of the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, was opened at Marysville on the 10th, and continued till the 14th. The cash premiums offered to stock ranged from \$5.00 to \$100; for agricultural implements, from \$3 to \$15; for miscellaneous manufactures, from \$5 to \$50; for grains, seeds, vegetables and dairy products, from \$3 to \$10; for vegetable manufactures, that is, for sugars, breadstuffs, cigars, etc., \$5 to \$10; for cured meats and fish, \$10; cured fruits, wines, malt liquors, and green fruit, \$3 to \$15; for mining implements and products, \$3 to \$10; and for fast horses and equestrianism, from \$25 to \$100.

The inclosure for the stock exhibition contained twenty-one acres, purchased at a cost of \$7,000, and inclosed with a high board fence. There were three hundred and fifty-seven stalls, eight feet wide, all well fitted up and shingled. Everything is represented as being in the completest order. The opening address by the President of the Society, was delivered in the evening at the pavilion.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society's Fair, was commenced at Stockton on the 10th and continued four days. It is reported to have been a creditable exhibition.

The ship Henry Brigham, one hundred and forty-three days from Liverpool, arrived at San Francisco on the 5th, with a cargo of coal. She was seized with her freight money as a prize to the United States, the vessel and cargo being owned by persons in Savannah, Georgia, presumed to be secessionists.

L. B. & Co's Merchant Train.

The large merchant train of Messrs. Livingston, Bell & Co., of this city, arrived on Monday, consisting of fifty-seven wagons, not "Ships of the desert," but good Chicago wagons, such as are in demand in the Territory. Each wagon was freighted with thirty or thirty-five hundred pounds of merchandise, drawn by three yoke of oxen, most of which are in good condition.

The oxen and wagons, with the appurtenances unto them belonging, were purchased by Messrs. Bollwinkel & Hindley, on their arrival, who received them as soon as the merchandise was unloaded, and commenced reloading the wagons with grain for the mail stations on the Sweet Water, to which the teams will start shortly, with the expectation, on the part of the purchasers, that they will make the trip there and back before winter.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

It seems from the latest dates received from California, which are up to the 16th from Sacramento, that there is a little speck of war appearing in Southern California, and the troops intended for service along the mail route between Forts Crittenden and Churchill, have been ordered to Los Angeles.

We clip the following from the Daily Union of the 16th;

"The regiment of volunteers recruited for service on the Plains, and now in camp at San Francisco, are to be stationed at Los Angeles until the new regiments for service in New Mexico are organized. Four companies of the former, under Lieutenant Colonel West, will leave San Francisco this morning for Los Angeles, and the remainder follow as soon as means of transportation can be provided. This unexpected movement, coupled with the recent information of the sudden departure of the troops already in the South, for San Bernardino, would indicate that General Sumner has intelligence of secret designs among the secession sympathizers, which are hidden from the public at large."

Capt. Rufus Ingalls, who was here with Col. Steptoe's command in the winter of 1853-4, and who for several years past has been acting quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, W. T., has been appointed one of the aids to General McClellan.

Late from Buenos Ayres.

The latest intelligence, reported to have been received from Buenos Ayres at New York, represents the Argentine Confederation to be in full flame of civil war again. The Province of Buenos Ayres had taken up the cause of the provinces of San Juan and Cordova, and had sent an army into the field against the National Government, commanded by the provincial Secretary of War. General Bartolome Mitre Urquiza commanded the National Army, which is said to be 20,000 strong with 12,000 reserve. There had been no conflict but the National Congress had declared Buenos Ayres to be in a state of rebellion that must be put down at all hazards.

The Buenos Ayres papers are very fierce, and say that, as the champion of State rights against a central despotism, the Province has nothing to fear.

Lopez, of Paraguay, who, less than two years ago, mediated a treaty between the Province and the Confederation, and guaranteed peace, has backed out of his part of the agreement, and says that he will not have any thing to do with either of the belligerents. His interference on the former occasion, it will be recollected, was in acknowledgment of Urquiza's kindly offices in persuading Commissioner Bowlin to return to the United States without settling the claim of the American company. Having secured a favorable solution of that question for the time being, and not fearing a renewal of the demand for payment of damages while the civil war continues in the United States, Lopez has no hesitation whatever in repudiating his pledges to see that peace is preserved in the Argentine Confederation. So says an exchange.

Foreign Items.

Four tons of cotton seed has been shipped monthly of late to India from Suez. The prospect for cotton in that part of the world is said to be favorable.

The Minister of Public Instruction had acknowledged the right of Protestants to open schools in France.

The Independence Belge publishes the substance of an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Pope, intimating that if the condition of affairs be ameliorated the present status quo will be maintained.

The harvest was excellent throughout Syria. The expenses of the French Department of War for the year 1862 will be £1,200,000 more than the present year.

The Circassians have proclaimed a Republic.

It was reported that three engagements had taken place at Heizegovina, and that the Turks were victorious.

Omar Pacha issued a proclamation that the Sultan would accord with all the demands of the Montanegrins.

At latest dates the cholera was ravaging the famine districts in India. The harvest prospects were cheerful and the famine expenditures were expected to cease in October.

The journals report that five cities of Tartary have been made over to the Russians, by the Emperor of China.