

tory. The floating battery, said to have been towed to Sewall's Point, existed only in imagination.

Considerable skirmishing had transpired on the 4th, near Bailey's Cross roads. An hour before day-light, the enemy, in considerable force from Monson's Hill, drove in the pickets from the Cross roads and took possession of the point. Four companies of the 31st, commanded by Capt. Leonard, drove the Confederates back and again held the position. Union forces sustained a loss of two killed, three wounded, and five taken prisoners. They state that no intelligence had been received of the death of J. F. Davis. At 5 o'clock that p.m., the Union forces were in possession of the Cross roads.

Prof. Lowe had made another ascension near Fort Corcoran, accompanied by Generals McDowell and Porter. They ascended about eight hundred feet and had a fine view of the Confederate camp, in the vicinity.

The Confederates at Monson's Hill were practicing their artillery in throwing balls and shells into the adjacent houses, compelling the inmates, chiefly women and children, to flee to the woods for safety.

The Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hatteras Inlet on the 5th. They reported the most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates had abandoned their strongly fortified fort at Ocracoke Inlet and multitudes of North Carolinians had demonstrated their loyalty to the government by coming to Fort Hatteras to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred in one single day. The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet and the Susquehanna on the outside. The Susquehanna ran down to Ocracoke Inlet and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates had carried away their guns and a white flag was exhibited.

At the latest advices from Leesburg there were supposed to be about seventy-five thousand secession troops there. There are entrenchments at the junction of the Little Falls road with the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike and nearly all the negroes in the northern part of Fairfax county were employed on the works about Leesburg. There were no large bodies of rebels, but their pickets line the river shore and guard the fords and ferries.

An eye witness states that the affair at Conrad's ferry was as follows: a party of union scouts crossed the river and took several prisoners, arms and four horses. On reaching the river, on their return, they were attacked and compelled to let their prisoners go. The next day a battery opened opposite the Federal intrenchments and commenced shelling the troops. Having no artillery there at the time the men responded with muskets and rifles. On the arrival of a battery the Confederates beat a retreat. Three days subsequent to the above a large camp of secessionists was discovered to be in range of the Union rifled battery, near Leesburg. An active bombardment soon caused them to leave their quarters and go a mile further from the river. The artillery say they threw shells from their rifled guns over and beyond the town of Leesburg.

A gentleman who returned to Washington on the 6th, at a quarter past one o'clock, from Georgetown Heights, reported hearing a continued firing between 11 and 12 o'clock. They counted during that time over one hundred reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Monson's Hill, and others above the Chain bridge. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright Calcium light was exhibited from a high point the colors red white and blue, being distinctly visible at a distance little less than seven miles. Immediately upon the light being extinguished the firing began. The cause of the firing had not been ascertained.

A special to the New York Post says, Advices received there from Virginia leave no doubt that the Confederate leaders, both civil and military, had agreed to attempt an advance on Washington and Maryland in a few days. Government was fully prepared for any emergency. The enemy's troops at Monson's Hill were parading in front of their works that morning.

Intelligence from the Virginia shore on the 2d, was to the effect that from opposite the White House ford near the mouth of the Seneca River, down to Arlington Heights, the Confederates had heavy pickets and were daily

expecting reinforcements to extend to Conrad's ferry.

There were at least from six to seven hundred along that line. On the 30th a force of one thousand Mississippians as a guard, reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with sixty pieces of artillery. The force opposite Washington is estimated by the secessionists at one hundred and twenty-five thousand, with heavy reinforcements daily arriving. They say an attack is to be made on Washington immediately. Simultaneously with the attack on Washington, demonstrations are to be made according to the same authority, near the mouth of the Occoquan and above at Edward's, Noland's, or White House ferry.—The Confederates have plenty of provisions and whiskey. Families and stores had been entirely drained of salt, sugar and coffee. No money can purchase these necessaries. Men frequently come down to the river, it is said, and in piteous tones beg their Maryland neighbors for a pittance of these articles. Cows and cattle were suffering for salt. A scanty supply is sometimes obtained from fish brine, but this is very rare.

The rebels had arrested five men—four sons who had deserted from the rebel army—and they, together with their aged father as a hostage, were dragged back to the army.

Richmond advices state that one hundred and sixty-two Federal prisoners reached there on the 5th in the afternoon. They had been taken by Gen. Floyd, near Gauley bridge, a week before. One hundred of them belong to the 7th Ohio regiment. About two thousand Federal prisoners are now there.

The weather in the mountains was quite cold and winter clothing was absolutely needed by many of the soldiers.

A serious accident occurred on the railroad near Abingdon, in which the Aiken guards of the 14th Louisiana regiment had one killed and thirteen wounded.

A reconnoissance was made on the 6th down the whole line. The condition of the camps was excellent and the soldiers were anxious to meet the enemy. The heavy firing heard the morning of the 5th was battery practice. Pickets of the enemy are clearly in sight, each party availing itself of every chance for a shot. It is feared the Confederates intend shelling the houses of well known Unionists. One of the soldiers would be shot the following Monday, for sleeping on his post.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

The Boston banks made another specie gain of \$876,400 on the 5th, which swells the total now held to about \$700,000. The sub-treasury deposit amounts to over \$1,250,000.

The schooners Amma, Amelia Gyle and Henry Cole had been seized at Philadelphia, under the confiscation act. Also sixty-three boxes of tobacco, and nearly \$9,000 worth of property of Postmaster Daily, of Richmond, a captain in the rebel army.

At Tammany hall, there was elected a full delegation of loyalists to the Syracuse convention.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* has gone into new hands and will hereafter drop advocating the Southern rebellion.

The subscription to the national loan was opened on the 3d instant, in Philadelphia. One hundred and thirty five thousand dollars were subscribed during the day.

B. G. Calligher, paymaster of the Navy Yard, was arrested on the 3d, in New York, by the order of the Government, and is now in custody at Philadelphia. He is from Richmond. It is believed his offense is disloyalty to the government.

Flora Temple was seized at New York on the 5th, on the race course, by the the United States marshal, as the property of a Baltimore Secessionist. She had just been beaten three straight heats by Ethan Allen.

A secession flag had been found on board the U.S. transport Marion at New York. The Marion is under charter by the Government and had just been seized as the property, in part, of secessionists.

A Boston dispatch of the 5th says: General Butler paid a brief visit to the State House on that day. He would probably address the Union meeting shortly to be held at Faneuil Hall.

Secession emblems in Baltimore have been suppressed. The latest news from the South part of Maryland is to the effect that the Union men are organizing strongly for the October election.

Gov. Curtin will be instructed to commission all regiments now in the field and those

authorized to be raised, giving them the benefit of their appropriation, the United States clothing, and organize them.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The New Orleans *Crescent* says that the Military Board of Mississippi had been tendered the services of vessels fully armed and equipped, for the defense of the Mississippi Sound, but the offer was declined.

Richmond dispatches for the Southern press say President Davis had called Congress to convene for the second time.

General Grant had telegraphed to the Kentucky Legislature that the Confederate forces in considerable numbers, had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs. He received a reply that his message with one from Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to Governor Magoffin, had been referred to special committee. Harris' message says: "The troops that landed at Hickman had done so without his knowledge or consent, and he was confident without the consent of the President. He telegraphed to President Davis requesting their immediate withdrawal.

The *Wilmington Journal* says: Fort Hatteras had fallen into the hands of the enemy, not because it had not a sufficient amount of ammunition, but because the works were not sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy forces brought against them.

A Louisville dispatch of the 5th says—a report was widely circulated to-day that Mayor Barbe had received a dispatch affirming positively that the death of Jeff. Davis was entirely without foundation.

R. H. Buckner had been elected speaker of the Kentucky legislature, and W. T. Samuels, clerk and John S. Smedly, sergeant-at-arms. The senate was not organized on the 21.

The *Herald's* correspondent sends the following dispatch to Washington from Richmond, via Louisville, announcing the death of Jeff. Davis. This accounts for the display of flags at half mast from the Confederate ramparts.

The *Richmond Exquirer*, of August 28, publishes a letter from Fernandino, Florida, dated the 21st, which has been received at Savannah Georgia, saying that the crew of the Jeff Davis had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar while trying to get into St. Augustine, Florida.

The capture of Fort Hatteras and its dependencies had spread alarm through the Carolinas. The regiments from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, hurrying to the Potomac, have been stopped on the way and sent to Newbern, under the impression that an immediate attack is contemplated on the headquarters of the Confederate pirates.

Correspondence in the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 5th says Mr. Burch, the British consul at Charleston, writes to his friends in Washington that the blockade is felt with increased severity every week. The southern people were bitterly lamenting their destitute condition.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 6th has a special dispatch from Washington which says reliable information had been received by the government of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is said to have taken place on Tuesday the 3d inst.

Congress was in session about two hours on that day, and adjourned to the third Monday in November next.

The *Mobile Tribune* of the 2d states that, while some men were employed in getting the dry dock ready to be raised, they were fired upon from Fort Pickens—first with a blank cartridge, then solid shot and afterwards with shell.

On the morning of the 6th, at 11 o'clock, Gen. Grant, with two regiments of Infantry, one company of Light Artillery and two gun boats, took possession of Paducah, Ky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the arrival of a Southern army which was reported thirty-eight hundred strong, sixteen miles distant. The loyal citizens tore down the flags on the arrival of the troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and Marine hospital, and found large quantities of complete rations there for the Southern army.

The following proclamation was issued:—

"I have come among you not as an enemy but as your friend and fellow citizen, not to injure or annoy you but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our government has taken possession of and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag. Columbus and Hickman are in his hands and

he is moving on your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy and to assert and maintain the authority and sovereignty of the Government. I have nothing to do with opinions and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends and to punish only its enemies and whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, maintain the authority of your government and protect the rights of loyal citizens I shall withdraw the forces under my command.

(Signed) N. S. Grant,
Brig. Gen. Comdg."

A Louisville dispatch of the 6th says: Hon. James S. Jackson issues a spirited call, tomorrow, for a regiment of Cavalry, under the authority of the United States for three years or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wontonly invaded.

The *Mobile Register* says that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been transferred from Pensacola to the Potomac and is succeeded in command by Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina.

WESTERN ITEMS.

A Quincy, Illinois, dispatch of the 5th, says: A man just arrived from Shelby, reports there was a fight at that place on the 4th between General Hurlburt's forces and some twelve or fifteen hundred State troops under Green. Hurlburt retreated westward. Green had two cannon planted at Salt River, commanding the bridge and intended raking any train conveying soldiers that might attempt to cross it. The track was torn up in several places.

A Cairo dispatch of same date, says: As near as can be ascertained there are twenty-two thousand rebel troops in south-east Missouri. The troops at Sikeston are reported to have left that place. It was also rumored that Pillow was leaving New Madrid with his entire force. It was thought that the troops at Hickman, Kentucky, were Tennessee secessionists.

Lieutenant Burnett, late of the United States army, arrived lately at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Ex-Gov. Wright, late minister to Berlin, had an enthusiastic reception at Indianapolis city, on the night of the 5th. In response to a serenade, he made a straight Union speech, advocating war to the knife until the last vestige of the rebellion is crushed out.

Another Thief Caught.

On Monday afternoon a warrant was issued by the Probate judge of Great Salt Lake county on complaint of John Worthen, for the arrest of John Mellen, a stone mason by trade, who has been employed more or less on the public works for some time past, accused of having feloniously taken a quantity of nails from the Tabernacle where he was at work on that day. The circumstances were such that it was useless for him to deny the charge, and on being arrested and brought into court he plead guilty, and the case was set for hearing on Tuesday.

After Mellen's arrest a search was made, and more nails were found about his premises, a part of which he subsequently confessed to have stolen, as they were of the same kind as those first found in his possession, the others, he alleged, he came in possession of by purchase.

The case was investigated yesterday afternoon, and a fine of fifty dollars imposed by the court, the payment of which, with the costs, will entitle the prisoner to his liberty, which, he will not otherwise soon enjoy.

One Life Destroying Agent not Contraband of War.

An exchange says that whiskey is not considered a contraband article, and that five thousand barrels have been permitted to leave Cincinnati for the South, with an order from the Collector to pass the commodity into the lines of the seceders, as it would have the effect of thinning their ranks materially. Its efficacy as a demoralizer has been thoroughly tested by the Northern volunteers.

—Gen. McClellan has purged all the Virginia camps of women of every sort, except two hospital nurses to each regiment.

—London is extatic over the discovery of a new vegetable, which seems, from description, to be a cross between a potato and an artichoke.

—The Vicksburg *Sun* bespeaks a coat of tar and feathers for Russell, the London *Times'* correspondent, should he ever go South, again.

—The King of Wurtemberg, now over eighty years old, has lately been visited by a stroke of apoplexy.