

remittances, being at all times convertible into coin at the option of the holder at the place where made payable, and everywhere receivable for public dues, they must always be equivalent to gold. A sufficient amount of coin to redeem these notes promptly on demand will be kept with the depositories by whom they are respectively made payable, and all depositors and collecting officers will receive them and pay them to public creditors as money.

Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be Congressman elect from North Carolina, called on the President on the 11th, and tendered a full brigade of loyalists from that State.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch states that a prisoner affirms that the Confederate force within a radius of 20 miles of Manassas was 120,000. Beauregard was reported to be concentrating his forces between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

Isaac Young and another person had been arrested by Mr. Daniels for participating in a disloyal meeting at Rockville, Md. He also arrested at their residences, at Rockville, assisted by a guard, Messrs. W. V. Bowie and John Bremer on the same charge. During the latter arrests some demonstrations were made of a rescue, but the determined attitude of the guard prevented the accomplishment of such a design. They were handed over to the Provost Marshal.

A Methodist preacher was arrested in Maryland recently, for attempting to transport balls to the Confederates in Virginia.

Heavy firing was heard on the 8th in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. The Federal pickets discovered a Confederate cavalry camp about two miles from the river, and Captain Tomkins, with the Rhode Island battery, threw about twenty shells among them for their inspection, when the encampment disappeared.

Every preparation had been made for giving the Confederates a warm reception should they attempt to cross at Great Falls and Point of Rocks, with a view of marching on Baltimore simultaneously with an attack on Washington.

A large party started out early on the morning of the 11th from the vicinity of Chain Bridge under the command of Col. Stevens, of New York Highlanders. It consisted of several detached companies of infantry, a company of cavalry and Captain Griffin's battery. As the skirmishers advanced, the enemy's picket retired beyond Lewisville, about seven miles from Chain Bridge. The Union troops having accomplished the object of their errand, connected with the reconnaissance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of the Seceders, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and Col. Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, was seen approaching from the direction of Fall's Church, evidently with a view of cutting off the Federal troops and preventing their return to camp. A line of battle was formed by the Confederate forces, and their battery opened with shell, which was replied to by Griffin's battery.

Several rounds were fired on each side, when the Federal troops ceased firing for about twenty minutes in order to give the enemy an opportunity, which they would not embrace, of meeting them on the open field, the Confederates being for the greater part concealed in the woods. The Union forces on resuming operations, brought into action a 32-pounder, the shell from which soon silenced the Confederate battery. The gun was then directed towards the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the road leading to Fall's Church, and it soon sent them flying, a number reeling from their saddles and falling to the ground, the shell having exploded in their midst. The command was then given to withdraw, and the column fell back in good order to Chain Bridge, reaching there late in the afternoon.

Gen. Smith commanding the division to which these troops were attached, arrived on the ground shortly after the engagement commenced.

In this engagement one lieutenant, one sergeant and four privates were reported killed, seven wounded, and three taken prisoners.

General McClellan's report to the Secretary of War in relation to the affair is very brief. He merely says that Gen. Smith made a reconnaissance, with 2,000 men, to Lewisville, remained there several hours, and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed, and the command had

started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, by which two men were killed and three wounded.

Griffin's Battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under the fire. He concludes by remarking, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

A Mobile dispatch says the Pensacola dry dock was entirely burned on the 3d of September.

The line of the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek is reported upon good authority to be seven miles long and in good condition. One of their rifled guns recently threw a shell across the Potomac, which is about four miles wide. It was reported that there were on the 11th at least 15,000 rebel troops in that vicinity.

Col. James Wall was arrested in Burlington, New Jersey, on the 11th, and taken to Fort Lafayette. There was great excitement in consequence, and it was rumored that many others of like proclivities would soon travel the same road.

The *Trenton Gazette* reports the arrest of Col. Wall as attended by a hard fight.

The Colonel, with a fierce oath, declared that he would not be arrested, and started up stairs but was seized and brought down. He struggled and swore and struck one or two of the officers. His hired man and Joe Wright came to the Colonel's assistance, but they were soon disposed of, and Mr. Wall, without any hat, his collar open, and cravat untied, was carried to Bolden's Hotel, struggling and threatening the direst vengeance against the Marshal, the Secretary of War, and mankind in general. He threatened loudly to kill the Secretary of War on the first opportunity.

The captain and clerk of the steamer *Catiline*, burnt recently at Fortress Monroe, have been arrested in New York, charged with setting the vessel on fire.

A rebel agent named Milner was also arrested in New York on the 10th, while about consummating the purchase of a machine for rifling cannon. Thirty thousand dollars was also seized, which was to be devoted to the same enterprise.

Mr. Secretary Welles has sold his residence in Hartford, Conn., and intends as reported to reside permanently in Washington.

Special Washington dispatches say that deputations of prominent Philadelphians called on the President and Secretary of War on the 10th, asking for the better defence of Philadelphia by fortifying the Delaware river and arming the Home Guard.

The last woman arrested for treason in Washington was Mrs. Tochman, wife of Major Tochman, now an officer in the Southern army.

The city authorities of Philadelphia have ordered a sword for General McClellan, which will, it is said, be shortly finished. It will be a straight sword, set with diamonds and pearls. On the handle will be the figure of an American eagle, attacking a serpent, which is the representative of Secession.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* thinks the Secessionists of Delaware are meditating the capture of Fort Delaware. The garrison, it says, is not strong enough to offer any resistance, and the Government, therefore, is invoked to lose no time in strengthening its defences.

Henry Bennett was elected delegate from Colorado Territory by 300 majority. Five companies of infantry and cavalry have been raised in that Territory for the war, and others were forming at latest dates.

A prisoner states in Washington that since the Hatteras affair, thirteen regiments had left the Confederate army for the South.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, of the 11th, says the House had adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederate troops to evacuate Kentucky soil, by a vote of 71 against 26, and had refused to suspend the rules to allow another resolution to be presented, directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the evacuation of Kentucky soil by both the Federal and Confederate troops.

A special dispatch from Louisville to the *Herald* states that the *Louisville Journal* of the 10th calls upon Kentuckians to rise and make war to the knife on the invading Tennesseans. Gen. Anderson was awaiting the action of the Legislature before commencing operations.

The Post's special Washington dispatch

says that Howard, the nominee for Governor of Maryland, is the official reporter of the Federal Supreme Court and a rank Secessionist. It is expected that the Maryland Legislature would pass a Secession ordinance the following week.

General Reynolds had been appointed to the chief command at Fort Hatteras, which gave universal satisfaction.

The army at Fortress Monroe were obtaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops were impatient to meet the enemy.

At Old Point vigorous measures were being taken for fitting out expeditions to the Southern coast, under General Wool's command.

A dispatch from Cairo states that on the 10th the gunboats *Conestoga* and *Lexington* reconnoitered down the Mississippi River and encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two Confederate gunboats. They silenced the batteries and disabled the gunboat *Yonkee*, and would have captured her had she not been supported near Columbus. One of the men on the *Conestoga* was slightly injured.

There were no less than 15,000 Confederate troops encamped at Columbus, having been largely reinforced on that day.

#### Later from the East.

By the mail from the East on Sunday evening, we received some twenty papers, including the weekly *Journal of Commerce*, of September 12th, the *Weekly Tribune* of the 14th, the *Daily Sun* and the *Daily World*, from the 9th to the 13th, inclusive, from New York; the *Albany Journal* of the 14th, and a few Iowa papers of a later date, in which we find the following additional items:

There were reports from Missouri that General Price and Rains had taken Fort Scott, defeated Col. Montgomery, captured all his stores, arms and ammunition, and taken him, with nearly all his command prisoners. Reports had reached St. Clair county, Missouri, to the effect that a fight had taken place between General Lane's Kansas regiment and a body of Confederates, under General Rains, in which the latter were completely routed, and Rains taken prisoner.

General McCulloch was reported to be at Mount Vernon, recruiting and organizing for a bold and vigorous effort northward.

A report was in circulation that on Thursday the 12th, a band of secessionist thieves broke into the store of Torbest & Co., of Lyon Creek, Camden county, Missouri, and robbed it of \$110,000 worth of property. The band was headed by a preacher named Johnson, of Lane's Prairie.

A dispatch from Hennewell, Missouri, of the 10th, states that General Pope's command marched for the rebels under Green on Saturday night, and at daylight on Monday reached their camp, but Green, having received notice of the approach of the troops, had fled, and his forces scattered in every direction, leaving much of their baggage, provisions and forage, and the public property they had captured at Shelbyville. Green's force numbered about three thousand. General Pope's troops having made a forced march of twenty-three miles, were unable to pursue him.

At the latest accounts it was understood that the bulk of Green's command had crossed the Northern Missouri Railroad, and were making for the woods in Chariton county. General Pope followed in pursuit with the 16th Illinois and 3d Iowa regiments, after giving them a few hours rest, but, as Green's forces were mounted, there was but little prospect of overtaking him.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 11th, says:—Acting Quarter-Master-General McKinsley, had issued orders forbidding all officers, adjutants, or other employees in the Quarter-Master's department, and all contractors with said department, from dealing in any way with persons not known to be loyal to the United States Government, and all officers, agents, employees, and contractors are directed to use the utmost vigilance to prevent the disbursement of any moneys of the United States for the benefit of its enemies.

A dispatch from Rolla, Missouri, of the 9th, says: Eight prisoners were sent to St. Louis that morning. They were captured in a skirmish between the Home Guards and the rebels at Douglas Prairie, in Gasconade county. Two of the rebels were killed and thirty-two horses captured, at another place near Cuba. Two scouts were taken with Provost Marshal McKinstry's passes in their pockets.

The *World* of the 11th says: "A naval ex-

pedition will sail from New York within the coming two weeks, which will no doubt have a most important bearing upon the progress of the present war. It will comprise a large fleet of gunboats and transports, and a force of probably 30,000 men, including some which will be taken from Fortress Monroe. The destination is, of course, a secret, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, but we can assure our readers that if successful, of which there is but little doubt, it will be the most terrible and effective blow yet dealt at the rebels."

A Washington dispatch of the 11th, states a secession soldier, named A. P. Rose, who claims to be a native of Rochester, New York, was captured the night previous by the pickets of the thirteenth New York regiment, and reported that the enemy's force was 170,000 men, distributed within a radius of twenty miles from Manassas Junction.

It was certain that large numbers of the enemy's troops had been withdrawn to the extreme South. At last accounts Beauregard was concentrating his troops between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

The Government had received from Iowa the offer of a volunteer regiment of cavalry, each member of which guaranteed to provide his own horse and equipments.

Captain Atkinson, of the bark *Venus*, from Curacao, which arrived at New York on the 12th, reported that the Venezuelan Consul at Curacao had received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to August 22d, which stated that the privateer *Sumter* had gone ashore on the island of Trinidad, port of Spain, about the 20th of August, and had become a total wreck.

Six secessionists from Memphis, Missouri, some of whom were identified as having served under Green, were arrested on the 11th of September near Salem, Iowa. They had with them a drove of 180 head of cattle, which would be confiscated.

In view of the increasing importance of Fortress Monroe, as a basis of offensive operations against the Confederates, there was to be a large increase in the military and naval forces there.

Quarter-Master Tallmadge was making arrangements to quarter contraband slaves at Old Point in comfortable wooden barracks outside the fortress.

A battle was fought near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on the 10th of September, between the Federal forces under General Rosencranz, and the Confederate army under General Floyd, in which the latter were defeated. A Clarksburgh dispatch of the 12th gives the following particulars:

"A battle took place about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon near Summerville. Gen. Rosencranz, after making a reconnaissance, found Floyd's army, 5,000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, intrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain at Cann's Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible. The front was masked with heavy forests and a close jungle.

Col. Lytle's Ohio Tenth Regiment of General Benham's Brigade was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of camp this side of the position, the site of which was unknown. Shortly afterward his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely. The remainder of the Tenth and the Thirteenth Ohio were brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the Twelfth afterward by Capt. Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnaissance. The enemy played upon our force terrifically with musketry, rifles, canister and shell, causing some casualties. Col. Lytle led several companies of Irish to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. Smith's Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lowe's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Lowe fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest fire by a ball in the forehead.

McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led gallantly into the action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartsuff; but after a furious fight of three hours, ordered the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, each ready to resume the contest the next morning.

The thief Floyd fled during the night and sunk the boats in the river, and destroyed the temporary bridge which he made when he first occupied the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of the troops, made it impossible to follow him.

(Concluded on Page 184.)