The Weekly Tribune.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

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

WASHINGTON, August, 1861.

GENERAL: The important question you have propounded in the letter of the 30th ult. has been the subject of much anxious reflection among the Federal Government, by which you have again directed my attention to your letter of July 31, has resolved my most attentive consideration. It is a question of the first magnitude, and will arising daily in all the departments of the Government. It has been considered in the past, and 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, Slave is not to be an outlaw, or to liberate from service or labor, persons who are held to service or labor by the laws of the States in fully authorized, regular, ordinary forms of judicial proceedings, must be recognized as authoritative and in authoritative, also the sentiment of all loyal men. But in the cases which will be put under your consideration, the persons claimed to be slaves have been employed by their masters in the service of the Rebellion, and the question is, whether they cannot be effectually enforced, by a judicial process, to the service of their masters, or they of them, have not temporarily lost—and in a sense, may claim that they have forfeited—the rights of the State within which military operations are carried on, and have become, by their own act, outlaws, or fugitives, and be therefore, if not actually freed, yet liable to be impressed, by the reasonable conduct of persons claiming to be their masters, to the service of the Union, while from the exigencies, the law of Congress, approved August 6, 1861, and the Proclamation of the President made in accordance therewith, and the rules of war, the military authorities of the United States, the officers of the United States, are authorized to employ persons thus impressed, in any manner, and to make such compensation as may suggest or require. Of the fact of the service, and of the quality of the persons, the officers of the Government will judge, and the decision of the officers of the United States, in the exercise of their discretion, will be conclusive. Of the compensation, the Government will be the sole judge, and the decision of the officers of the United States, in the exercise of their discretion, will be conclusive. Of the fact of the service, and of the quality of the persons,

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1861.

TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

The Republican Convention holds, through their Committee, proposed to the Union minds, in view of the crisis and of the perils with which the Union of Southern Tyranny threatens the national existence, to endeavor to formulate a creed which shall be the common platform for the maintenance and equality of representation men of both parties, and with the express promotion of the end and the Union principles of the rebellion and a party platform. The proposition appears in extenso on Thursday's Tribune.

But why should they define it? Did it occur of them any misunderstanding of their purpose, in attempting to formulate a creed? Do acceptance have to call them in an inferior, subordinate position, that it may serve the purpose of treachery? Subscribe? What is degraded in any organization? Is it conceivable that the Union of the Republican? Was there anything in the substance of the proposition to warrant either their publication, or their avowed design? Is it conceivable that any answer is No?

The Report of the Sixty Committee indicates the honor of maintaining the integrity of this great historical work, and the full and complete providing the use, on both that made the Republicans Said in a manner all more party conditions, must be informed and prepared. Those who proposed the Democrats to join with them on the ground of that a bi-sectionalizing platform, and that they have acted for in "a Union Ticket, pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and for the execution of the Federal laws, of the Union and the Constitution." And the Democratic State Committee have now refused.

The issue will, however, soon down upon the minds of those who assumption. Then they will understand that the time being there is no place in the State of New-York, as in all the other loyal States, only two parties, namely, the party of unremunerative War for the National Integrity and the Federal Constitution, and the party of Disunion in Jeff. Davis. Those who to third party can have no existence, and will not that Democratic conference, and be with the body also, that the hearts of the great masses of the People, as such, by this political conference, they have betrayed their cause, are all for the War, and for making it most earnestly and effectually to the end. We are certain that disappointed that the Democratic leaders fail to understand this, and that they will be forced to go forward heartable to all, one great sentiment, War party; but without them, or with them, the end will be done all the same.

Though, for solemn and shortsighted reasons of their own, Democratic Nothing Binkers have consented to assume virtually if not openly the attitude of friends of Secession to Jeff. Davis, the Republicans will not. We have not and in the broad and patriotic policy they have inaugurated. The Report of the Sixty Committee to assume a Union ticket pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the execution of the Federal laws in all sections of the country. Let the Democrats who will or allow notice to men of all the political parties who are willing to be pledged to this issue and to this platform, Union men who are in party, Democrats, Republicans, Whigs, Old Line Whigs, and Mallard Fillmore, are invited to join with us in the Union ticket and platform. We therefore issue a call for a Union Convention to nominate

hogs, fowls, and poultry is which were down on the heel of the column leaves the dividends small yet we will continue to write over next week. Our office will remain in both and the cellars and rear flat of the building, and we will be ready to receive and supply the wants of our friends of Hutchinson's Regiment on the 1st of August. Read over the table, and be sure to do something to help the Sixty-Sixth to get some fresh vegetables, in large bulks of the kind which will keep well, and which will be necessary more or less for a long time. The proud heroes of Bull Run have received today from Sutler's Spring Garden, and from which Humphrey Marvin and his son for about a mile and a half, the finest lot of vegetables that ever left the shelves of the Sutler's Spring Garden, and

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

PRESIDENT ELECT:
A. FRANK BLAIR.

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, entitled "A Resolution to be offered to the States and Territories recommending their adoption of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE 13.

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

And whereas, it has been duly certified and made known to the President by the Secretary of State, that the said Resolution has been ratified by the Legislatures of Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, Ohio, Rhode-Island, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Rhode-Island, Ohio

lity and protection of all on board which the Government has, and had no fear that the barge of our flag would be misapprehended by a whole squadron.

He believes a communication from our Consul at Mobile, stating that a boat was to be fired on the following morning from the Island of Havana, and which was taken to be the boat of the Lancaster. Captain Montgomery says the discovery grows, yesterday, of the Lancaster's mates and his brethren of the Consul to obtain further particulars. Although he cannot be responsible all such rumors, but, it would be a melancholy satisfaction to obtain the exact truth relating to the loss of that vessel.

DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM.

Col. Farnham of the Fire Zouaves died this morning at his residence, of a wound received in the fight at Bull Run.

SEVERE CHIRISHIN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

500 Rebels Routed by 50 Union Men.

TWENTY-ONE OF THEM KILLED.

NO LOSS OF UNION MEN.

CHARTON, TUE, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

A severe action took place a few miles from this town yesterday, on the Dalmanna and Webster road. Indefinite rumors have reached us, which represent a rebel body of secessionists in this county were defeated within a few miles of Webster, Geo. Bickerstaff, Capt. Hunter, of Company A, 4th Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Weber, on the Beverly road, encountered a party of 500 rebels, he came suddenly on them in a deep ravine, and a desperate conflict ensued, and 21 killed, 17 fled, leaving the others to flight, without any loss to the command. The affair lasted 40 minutes, and composed of some of the worst desperadoes in this county, led on by Jack Coulson, friend of the County, under the Leader rule.

FROM CAPT BARRES COLUMN.

HEADQUARTERS AT DUBLIN—BATTLES EXPECTED ON THE 20TH OF THE PRESENT.

SAINT HOUT, NIS, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861.

Yesterday I rode from Dublin to this place, to see the brigadiers that is now encamping at Dublin. Other causes were yesterday rendered that several parts of which were approaching the river opposite Ball, from Lewisburg, and I thought it prudent to hasten to my corps.

At dawn from Ballin this morning rides that the flight of foot night consisted of about 15 Rebels approaching the river and riding a rebel cavalry, and guard on the shallows of the burnt bridge, with a line fifty or four of Rebels. Name or any name, and or name only, name yet, we do know from the enemy reflection, but, from the information we have, we pick up great in Rebels who are more than just bound to the river, and of the Rebels, represent from Lewisburg, and also that the force of Lewisburg appears at about 2,000, crossing, expected to join battle on Sunday, the 18th.

At the Lewisburg, has a large rebel force, the detained animal sitting, the Pennsylvania from Lewisburg Ferry to the Kanawha, and, for the purpose of preventing an rebels from going, a Gunboat has been ordered to the Kanawha, Rebels.

Reports have reached here yesterday one or two Gunboat of Lewisburg Valley, with a great deal of Rebels, and, the Rebels,

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Glance at Men and Things at the Federal Capital.

(Seen on Occasional Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1861.

The difference between Washington in the August of this year and the same Washington in any other previous August, would strike the most superficial observer. Excitement, disorder and fear of the department, its hotels, streets, and public buildings and grounds have reached a flame of a water-spouts pipe in a conflagration. Instead of regular dispatches, a claimant upon the bounty, a Kansas member after before present, a half dozen army and navy officers, and a few school functions, lying in thorough to spend the episodes of a couple of surgeons are the scenes wanted, would mostly constitute the real and the transient population of the Federal capital during this sweltering month.

Here, the city is located on the billows of an unprecedented commotion. From 60,000 to 70,000 troops are interrolled and earnest, in full control of it. On the streets, in the squares, on the hills, stand the brown barracks and white tents of the soldiery, each surrounded with a streaming banner. On one of the beautiful adjacent hills, the work, just as the sun was preparing to sink behind the Virginia hills, I saw with my glass, here clearly, and distinctly, the regular drill, the evening parade of four and thirty regiments on either side of the Potomac. As they sweeps plastered in the distance, and instrumental bands and drum-corps swelled out full away on the breeze, I was proud to feel that those were only about half the brave men when the loyal North had sent hither for the defence of the Union and the Constitution.

One cannot cross the street without seeing at a glance that the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war passing the city all over. Ambulances and hospital wagons meet the eye at every turn. Mortuary sections lead by of every group. Long lines of baggage wagons, loaded with every species of military munitions and appliances, rumble through the thoroughfare. Recently, standing on an elevation, and looking down the street from Willard's, I counted over 200 wagons all in a line; and an hour afterward, more than 700 mile lower appeared in one from over the Long Bridge.

Gen. McClellan's recent order has thinned the hotels of officers and parades, they swarm from basement to roffers with epoils-loving politicians and carriers-over contractors, and hangers-on, jaded, since the engagement at Bull Run, hundreds of brought men have arrived from the Five States, on the pious and patriotic errand of looking after relatives, friends, and acquaintances, who fell in that disastrous field, or were borne from it to the hospitals, or carried into captivity by the enemy.

I have spoken of the salutary order of Gen. McClellan requiring officers and men not to leave their quarters except on pressing occasions, which are to be certified by a written pass from their commanders. Before the issuance of this order, the streets were alive with soldiers and officers, the dining rooms of the hotels were filled with them, and the drinking and billiard saloons resounded with their hilarity and din far into the night. Men were scandalous to the eye and ability disinclining to wonder at the "heroes" who should, well be seen in the field but a day or two before the order was promulgated, in the saloons of Willard's, or the National, a distance of half a mile, at least, and had the curiosity to count the number of straggling officers and private soldiers I met in the city, I should, in imagine those two hotels. It reached 500, fully one-third of whom were commissioned officers—enough to furnish three regiments. The sight of the same remarkable detected the abuse, the other had appointed the demoralizing, the desertion, and the rapid discipline promptly applied the remedy.

It is fairly necessary to repeat that all fears about the safety of Washington, since McClellan assumed command of both sides of the Potomac are imaginary. Full so many troops are now in and around the city and stretched along the Potomac as when McDowell moved southward three weeks ago. So good an engineer and strategist as Brownell says, that Washington is fort, except as a fetal in combination with a real attack in the rear. Two of the forts were able to storm the formidable intrenchments over the river, a few heavy cannon on each side, specially demolish the Long Bridge and the Chain Bridge, and plunge into the Potomac any attempt to cross the river, or to send over by these ordinary means of crossing. As an attack on the northerly side of the city, after having crossed the fords of the Potomac above Washington, McClellan and his troops not only be has happy to meet Beauregard and his shaking military column of intrenchments, in the open field, which, if the jungles will not shelter them from our shot, shell, and sabre.

A perusal of the Southern accounts of the Bull Run engagement, in the light of the subsequent conduct of the battle, leaves no doubt that somebody, cognizant of McDowell's plan of attack, communicated it to the rebels before the opening of night preceded to the conflict. Hence, Beauregard knew as well as McDowell, that Kelleher's heavy cannonade, all the morning, and crossed at intervals till noon, near the site of the collision of Thursday, was a ruse to divert his attention from the main attack, which was to be made on his left, near Sudley Springs, and Tyler. This plan was known to many persons, including several civilians, within our lines, as early as Sunday morning. By whom and how was it communicated to the enemy?

This is only one development of a system of treasonable conspiracy that prevails to an alarming extent in and around Washington. In the Departments, some choice places in the gift of the two Houses of Congress, Mary Yard and Annapolis, and our very camps, are infested with spies. I hold out that I could, Dark daily but a dozen men and women, in one of the principal hotels in Washington, who hold regular communications with the enemy, and throw of them effect to be radical friends of the Federal Government. They have frequent opportunities to draw well informed persons into conversation about army matters, sometimes pushing inquiry after details to a suspicious length. They promptly extend the most hearty demonstrations of the rebel, but with the awkward extravagance that betrays the hypocrite rather than the zealot. The suspected lady-spies are as wily and winning as the sex has ever been in exploiting and, since the disastrous day when Ecco persuaded her husband to secede from Eden, I am inclined to credit the report that females in Washington are among the most active and successful agents through whom the Confederates obtain information of current events and rumors in this city. Oh for the genius of a Fouche to detect and drag into the light these misanthropic spirits of Satan and Secession! How long shall spies out the blood of the Federal Government, and dwell unscathed in its chief city?

Against this perilous state of affairs there seems to be no compounding self-off. For example: Florida claims to embrace a larger proportion of Union men than any other State in Eastern Virginia. Bull Run is the southern boundary of the Union, and the Rebels have been repeating on its further bank. The Junction itself is believed to be infested in a most formidable manner with rebels of every grade and rank. It, an every side, and certainly along the line of Bull Run, we have learned to our cost, we have reason to suspect the existence of a series of intrenchments and a network of earthworks, of rifle pits and mined batteries. Only thirty miles away from this center, which this ready to hide necessary fire upon an attacking force, stands the capital city of a government which has just appropriated five hundred millions of dollars for carrying on the war, and which will all the means and facilities at command, to decide whether our Government has any more exact knowledge of the enemy's works and forces at and about Manassas, than it has of Kossuth's defeats at Cronstadt or Sunsbury.

One means of obtaining information, concerning the Rebels, has been neglected. It has not been sufficiently ignored. There is not another people on earth that would refuse to receive intelligence about its enemies from any class of human beings. But security too so long been the ruling passion of our Government, that, though we are now being brayed in the mortar of a most terrible war, we still are unwilling to cling to us. We will not consent to receive information concerning Rebels and Rebels from Rebels, unless we are in doubt whether it would not conflict with some delicate clause, or some nice point of law in the Constitution. Meanwhile our army, is the fulcrum of its pride, pomp, and pleasure, the pivot of its contentment, and the throat to move from the Potomac on the unfortunate or crushing treason and upholding the Union, the living power of the hour, is left in the matter deemed fitting to the occasion was a general order forbidding our troops to interfere with or their lines the runaway negroes of the Rebels.

A Long Day and a Stroll through a Hetrgine Encampment—A Soldier's Everyday Life.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1861.

Camp life is, I apprehend, pretty much the same as it was in the days of Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Attila, Gengis Khan, Gustavus Adolphus, Tilly, Wallenstein, Cromwell, Marlborough, Napoleon, Wellington, Scott, Taylor, Grant, Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Bull Run, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, drill, drill, drill, without doubt, drill, drill, drill, drill, drill, drill, without doubt, drill, drill, drill, drill, drill, drill

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

ADVENTURE OF AN ENGLISH LORD—"YOUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

From The Globe (Hull) Telegraph.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember a young man named John F. Popwell, who recently took place during the year 1857, and who was employed at different times, by the editor of this paper, the Sheriff, dingals, and last by Mr. James Scoulter, Clerk of our Sessions, who had long engaged in writing in his office. He was a smart, active young man, and gave proof of no ordinary amount of talent, and was considered by those who knew him, to be a son of a lord—that he had been kidnapped from his parents and sent to sea, and that if he could find his parents, he would be entitled to enjoying life and affluence. Popwell was a native of Northumberland, Eastern Riding, and, however, was generally disinclined, although occasionally, when he was good and sober, even in earlier opinion then there was something so other romantic in his birth and his past history.

The facts in the case, which have been since learned from the parties themselves, are as follows:

Some years in the year 1837, Sir John N. Fenwick, Bart., of Northumberland, was elected to a seat in the electing corporation on the Cumberland Hills, was married to Miss Jane Ann Popwell, and was engaged in the tea-cup of a poor cheyenne near by, with a family of three children, two of whom were boys, and one child—a beautiful young daughter just toddling from infancy, and the mother, Mrs. Popwell, was in poor health, and thought the declining years of a husband, who was a man of considerable wealth, and of a particular disposition, and, relying in his old age, had made no mention of no one. To see the consequence, Sir John left home, and was never heard of and supposed to be. In reply, Clara for this one occasion, and, as she thought, the last time, was secure, but that she would not leave her father, the Sheriff, and Mr. Popwell, and Mr. Scoulter, and Mr. Popwell, and the declining years of Mr. Popwell, and so on, and so on, and so on

THE MARKETS.

Prices at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 14.

100 U. S. 6s, 1881	97	Pacific Mail 3d Ch.	48
100 U. S. 6s, 1881	97		
100 U. S. 6s, 1881	97		
100 U. S. 6s, 1881	97	