The Daily Picayune.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

We extract the following items from the Washington dispatches of the New York *Herald* of the 3d inst.:

THE ARMY—A QUARTER OF A MILLION SOLDIERS ABSENT FROM DUTY.

From high military authority it is learned to-day that although there are on the rolls drawing pay over 600,000 enlisted men, the number actually on duty does not exceed 363,000. The other 250,000 comprise the wounded, sick and absent on furlough.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The authorities are considering the propriety of administering the oath of allegiance to all persons in the District who have not taken it, and there is reason to believe that this plan will be adopted to drive out secession sympathizers and agents, who are doing a great deal of harm.

A REBEL GUNBOAT BUILDING ABROAD.

The Government has information that only one gunboat is being constructed abroad for the rebels, and that one has been closely watched by the Tuscarora for the last two months.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW TROOPS CALLED OUT—OFFICIAL ORDER FROM THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT.

The New York *Herald* of the 5th inst. contains the following among its Washington dispatches:

Washington, August 4, 1862.—The following order, calling for militia from the several States has just been issued:

War Department,
Washington, August 4, 1862.

Ordered, First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State will also be made by a special draft from the militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department, and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The New York *Herald* of the 6th, under the heading of "General News" from Washington, publishes the following:

EFFECT OF THE ORDER FOR DRAFTING TROOPS.

Washington, August 5, 1862.—The new order for drafting three hundred thousand militia, in addition to the three hundred thousand volunteers previously called for, is hailed as an evidence of the earnestness with which the administration has entered upon the prosecution of the war. It has begotten a greater confidence in the result than has been felt for months.

The drafting proposition has already occasioned a general search for exemptions among those who are averse or afraid to shoulder the musket. Many who have long claimed citizenship are now asserting their foreign allegiance, with a view to claim exemption as subjects of a foreign power.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosure of contemplated operations; and thus guard against the disastrous effects from that cause of either published or privately communicated statements. The wisdom of this policy is commended even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claim to be advised of the objects and purpose of the administration. It was months ago charged or believed that through rebel spies in Washington the enemy was in the constant receipt of much valuable knowledge not known to the loyal public. But only a few Government officials, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be the possessors of information, the improper disclosure of which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by the sole act of his own, announce his exact locality.

PARDONED SOLDIERS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.

About forty of the soldiers recently pardoned from the penitentiary, under the provisions of an act of Congress to that effect, were yesterday mustered into the Nineteenth Indiana regiment, and were taken to the Soldier's Retreat, near the depot, whence they were to be forwarded to the regiment to-day, but last night they made their escape. To-day a guard of the Tenth New Jersey are engaged in picking them up, and have already arrested about 20.

The *Herald* of the 7th instant publishes full particulars of a great war meeting held in Washington on the evening of the 6th, in which the President of the United States participated. The *Herald* finds in this demonstration "a cheerful evidence of the feeling of loyalty to the Government existing in the national capital."

From the New York *Herald* of the 7th we clip the following dispatches from Washington:

A MISSION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

General Wadsworth, military governor of the district, left suddenly for Harrisburg by last evening's train. He was accompanied by one aid. His mission is not definitely known, but it is regarded as of great importance, as he went at the instance of the War Department.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

A treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Empire is officially proclaimed.

The *Herald* of the 8th, under the subjoined heading, says the following:

THIRTY THOUSAND FRESH WESTERN TROOPS READY FOR THE FIELD.

From intelligence received at the War Department it is ascertained that thirty thousand Western troops, of the new levy, will be ready to go into the field this week. This report delights the President as much as it will the loyal people who are anxiously watching his efforts to hurry up the end of the rebellion.

AN ORDER TO PREVENT THE EVASION OF MILITARY DUTY AND FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DISLOYAL PRACTICES.

The New York *Times* of the 9th contains the following order:

War Department,
Washington City, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

First—By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all Marshals, Deputy-Marshals and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge-Advocate at Washington City, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained.

Second—Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft; and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ORDER AUTHORIZING THE ARREST OF PERSONS DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Ordered: First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chiefs of Police of any town, city or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th has the following:

EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDERS RELATIVE TO DRAFTING.

Washington, August 8, 1862.—The new order restricting the emigration of persons liable to draft, and forbidding them to absent themselves from the county or State to which they belong, has created an unusual stir among those who were preparing to shirk military duty. The necessity for this order had become apparent. The rush for passports has been astounding. The business of the passport bureau, which, till lately, hardly gave employment to a single clerk and an assistant, since the promulgation of the order for drafting, has required three additional clerks, and the receipts from the tax on passports averages more than three hundred dollars per day. It has been ascertained that this sudden increase of passengers for Europe was occasioned by the skedaddling of persons liable to be drafted. In the immediate vicinity numbers of the chivalry of Maryland have been making preparations for an extemporized summer tour among the Alps. Complaints have also been received that thousands of young men in Ohio have betaken themselves to Kentucky or Canada to be out of the way about the 15th of August. The new order will bring these renegades all up standing, and compel them to contribute either their personal services or their money to the prosecution of the war for the Union.

The late Northern papers, just received, publish the following:

RETALIATORY MEASURES OF THE REBELS.

General Pope and His Officers Excluded from the Immunities of Civilized Warfare.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, the 4th says: A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war. The following has been promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 51.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond*, Aug. 1, 1862.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned.

Second—Whereas, by a general order dated 22d July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands; and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy.

Third—And whereas, by General Order No. 11, issued on the 23d day of July, 1862, by Major-General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any corps, divisions, brigades and detached commanders will proceed immediately to arrest disloyal male citizens within their limits or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands, who are not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme picket-posts of the army, and if ever found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered as spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified be found to have violated it he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

Fourth—And whereas by an order issued on the 13th of July, 1862, by Brigadier General A Steinwher, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of the said Steinwher being shot by bushwackers, by which term is meant the citizens of the Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and firesides.

Fifth—And whereas it results from the above order that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now proceeded to violate the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and tillers of the soil.

Sixth—And whereas this Government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men of the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the authors of the enactments attacked, or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities

Seventh—Therefore, it is ordered, that Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwher, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered soldiers; and, therefore, not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered further, That in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope, or Brigadier-General Steinwher, or of any of the commissioned officers serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent authority of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of one of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under the pretense of such a citizen being a spy, or hostage or any other pretense, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy. By order

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

The following is the letter of Jeff. Davis to General Lee instructing him to communicate the facts in the above order to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies.

Richmond, Va., July 31, 1862.

SIR—On the 23d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was signed between Major-General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the Confederate States, and Major General John A. Dix, in behalf of the United States. By the terms of that cartel it is stipulated that all prisoners of war hereafter taken shall be discharged on parole till exchanged. Scarcely had that cartel been signed, when the military authorities of the United States commenced a practice of changing the character of the war from such as becomes civilized nations into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. The general order issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs military commanders of the United States to take the private property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies without compensation.

The general order issued by Major-General Pope on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies if found quietly tilling the farms in his rear, even outside of his lines; and one of his Brigadier-Generals (Steinwher) has seized upon unarmed and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwackers."

Under this state of facts the Government has issued the enclosed general order, recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position they have chosen for themselves; that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war. We find ourselves driven by our enemies, by steady progress, towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Some of the military authorities of the United States seem to suppose that better success will attend a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given, and no age or sex to be spared, than has hitherto been secured by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful by civilized men in modern times.

For the present we renounce our right of retaliation on the innocent, and shall continue to treat the private enlisted soldiers of Gen. Pope's army as prisoners of war; but if, after notice to the Government at Washington of our continuing repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers, who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices are continued, we shall reluctantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war chosen by our foes until the outraged voice of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of the war.

While these facts would justify *our* refusal to execute the generous cartel by which we have consented to liberate an excess of thousands of prisoners held by us beyond the number held by the enemy, a sacred regard to plighted faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of breaking a promise, prevents our resort to this extremity.

Nor do we desire to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment visited above by Gen. Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders

You are, therefore, instructed to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the enclosed general order, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from General Pope's army as prisoners of war.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JEFF. DAVIS.
Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.

The War in the Southwest.

From the *Herald* of the 6th we clip the following:

Memphis, August 2, 1862.—The enemy is reported in force eight miles below here, under Bragg. Two regiments of infantry, some cavalry and artillery have been sent out a few miles. As our advance pickets have not returned, it is expected that they engaged the enemy's pickets.

Cairo, August 5, 1862.—The steamer Victoria, from Helena, has arrived, on her way to Memphis. She was fired on several times by guerillas, receiving several cannon shots in her upper works. No one was injured.

Commodore Davis, General Curtis and part of his staff, arrived here this morning. The object of their visit is not known.

The *Herald* credits the following to Southern sources:

Tupelo, July 30, 1862.—Information received at headquarters states that General Armstrong, with the cavalry of the Army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with delight at our appearance. Our next destination is Chattanooga.

Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. General Armstrong's official report states that on the 28th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and took 153 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled. The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Our loss was one. He also captured six wagons, with horses attached, and equipments, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipments of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including five hundred bushels of corn in sacks. The depot, telegraph line, bridge and trestle work were destroyed.

General Armstrong defeated the enemy at Turn creek the same day, taking fourteen prisoners. Rosencrans's division is at Tuscumbia.

The *Herald* of the 7th contains the following dispatches:

Cairo, August 6, 1862.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 3d reports that a fight occurred seven miles from town on Sunday, between a force of four thousand Federals and the Rebels under Jeff Thompson. The latter were driven back with great loss. The paper gives no further particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

An officer from Tuscumbia says that on Saturday some rebel cavalry burned the station houses at Lexington, ten miles from Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro', fifteen miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston road.

Nashville, August 5, 1862.—General Nelson occupied McMinnville on Sunday with six thousand men. The rebel Forrest fled on his approach, leaving forty stragglers to fall into our hands. The rebel Morgan was not there.

Forrest is supposed to be at Sparta, with two thousand cavalry.

Transportation between Murfreesboro' and McMinnville is open for the Unionists. The telegraph line is being erected between the two points.

General Negley arrived at Columbia yesterday.

General Negley dispersed a large concentration of guerrillas at Williamsport, twelve miles from Columbia, on Sunday evening, capturing a number.

Captain Julian, of the Tennessee troops, put to flight a gang of guerrillas near Bigbyville, a few miles from Columbia.

Guerrillas near Columbia have been attempting to concentrate for some time. The utmost vigilance is required to prevent their concentration.

Liberty is occupied by United States troops

Cotton has been burned in considerable quantities near Columbia.

The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, from Columbia to Nashville, was never more secure.

Morgan is supposed to be at Knoxville.

ASSASSINATION OF GEN. M'COOK.

The New York *World* of the 8th instant publishes the subjoined dispatch:

Nashville, August 8.—Gen. R. McCook was shot by a party of guerrillas near Salem, Ala., yesterday, while riding towards Winchester, Tenn., sick, in an ambulance. His remains reached here this evening. Capt. Brooks was captured. Our forces burned the house of the rebel who led them into this ambuscade.

The *Herald* of the 8th publishes the following dispatches:

Cairo, August 7, 1862—The ram Mingo, from Helena, reports that on Saturday a scouting party of seventy-five Federals were surprised by five hundred of Hindman's rebels, and badly cut up, only twenty having saved themselves and escaping.

Forty of Jeff Thompson's men were captured while attempting to cross the river near the town of Austin.

The recent publication of General Pillow's letter to his brother, in regard to the slaves of the former, renders interesting the fact that General Curtis has freed all the negroes in question, 275 in number. Pillow has three plantations near Helena, on which all this movable property was confiscated.

Gen. Curtis has freed at Helena about three thousand slaves, chiefly those who worked on Forts Pillow and Donelson.

Interesting from Missouri.

The New York *Herald* of the 31 contains a telegraphic dispatch, dated Cairo, via Cincinnati, August 1st, in which it is stated that one hundred of Colonel Man's command had been surrounded at Bloomfield, Mo., by a force of some five or six hundred guerrillas, that a sharp fight was going on, and that the Federal troops could sustain themselves until reinforcements could reach them.

Reports from Bloomfield, Mo, state that Col. Daniels, with a force of about a hundred men, has been attacked by a large force of rebels. It is thought that Colonel Daniels will be able to hold his position until reinforcements arrive.

REBEL RAID ON CANTON.

Quincy, Ill., August 2, 1862.—About one hundred and fifty rebels, under the guerrilla Dunn, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen miles north of this place, last night. They shot a man named Wm. Carigg, in order to get possession of some rifles stored in his warehouse. They then took possession of the rifles and plundered all the stores in the place, first examining all they wanted they left. The amount of damage is not ascertained. Mr. Carigg is not expected to live.

We clip the following dispatches from the *Herald* of the 7th instant:

ACTIVITY OF THE GUERRILLA BANDS—SEVERE FIGHT AT NEWARK, &c.

Palmyra, Mo, August 6, 1862.—A severe fight occurred at Newark, Knox county, Missouri, on Friday evening last.

About a thousand guerrillas, under Porter, approached the town an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies of State militia, under Captain Lain, numbering seventy-five men.

The guerrillas charged on our troops and were repulsed, when they dismounted and drove Captain Lain into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who were immediately paroled by the guerrillas.

Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels acknowledge seventy-three killed and a large number wounded.

Porter's gang carried off all the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday the State forces of Colonels Guitar, Murphy, Draper and Caldwell, passed through Newark in pursuit of Porter.

Palmyra, Mo., August 6, 1862.—On Saturday evening a band of one hundred guerrillas took possession of Alexandria, Missouri. They then seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering, after which they left.

About three hundred men went down on Sunday from Keokuk and arrested some thirty rebel sympathizers, and took them to Keokuk.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

From the New York *World* of the 8th Inst., we learn the following:

St. Joseph, August 5.—A gentleman from Leavenworth reports that the guerrilla leader Quantrell seized a descending steamer on Sunday evening, and crossed 1500 men to this side of the river. The military authorities of Leavenworth hearing of the capture, and not knowing Quantrell's strength, sent one hundred men down to intercept him, all of whom he captured, and marched on, captured Liberty. Colonel Pennick had previously evacuated that place, escaping with his command.

An additional force of four companies, with a battery of artillery, was dispatched from Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning to operate against Quantrell.

RESISTANCE TO ENROLLMENT IN MISSOURI.

The *Herald* of the 8th says:

The citizens and soldiers at Point Pleasant, Missouri, had quite a riot lately, in which both sides, it is said, suffered considerably. It appears that the citizens resisted the new enrollment order and refused to be drafted. A body of troops were ordered to coerce them, and a fight ensued, in which several were killed.

The Mayor of Portland recently rendered himself obnoxious to all sensible citizens by a sensation raid on spirituous liquors held by one of the most patriotic Irishmen in the city. The affair was one of the Neal Dow kind, and was actuated, the *Argus* says, solely by the Mayor's jealousy of the prosperity and contemplated fine residence of the liquor dealer. An immense mob threatened to resist the Mayor's posse, but the dealer dispersed them by his acquiescence in the seizure, and by assuring them that he would seek legal redress.

News from Hilton Head.

ANOTHER RAM.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Hilton Head, under date of August 2d, gives some interesting intelligence from that quarter. He begins his correspondence as follows:

Suddenly the tone of affairs has changed. Instead of quiet, easy life of ease and indolence the summer through, both the land and naval forces at Port Royal are in momentary expectation of a gay and festive exchange of compliments with the new rebel ram. The note of alarm has been sounded. Unless some Monitor comes to our succor, the fair weather yachts now repose on the placid bosom of Port Royal bay have before them an excellent opportunity of learning what it is to be blown out of the water; and looking at all reports as true, the holiday soldiers who a few days since bade hearty God speed to their comrades sailing for Newport's News, are this night wondering what will become of their families if we perchance go into captivity. There is something of the nature of a joke in the reflection that we may but a short time longer occupy the handsome seaside cottages we have built, that perhaps not another week may intervene before we will be compelled to relinquish our bathing rooms, our postoffice, and our new hotel; that officers, whose wives are here, are wishing they were never married, and those who have written their wives to come are hoping their letters have been miscarried.

The *Herald* gives the following description of the ram Fingal:

The new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer of that name which ran the blockade into Savannah last spring, and, it is said, is now quite a formidable engine of destruction. She carries two one hundred-pound rifle guns, six inch columbiads, four fifty-pound rifle guns, and two twenty-four pounders for grape and canister. She is said to resemble the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. Our troops are preparing to receive her. The plan of the rebels is said to be: first, to destroy our fleet, and then to move the Fingal around to Seabrook and there cover the landing of their forces; they, meanwhile, are concentrating land forces at Bluffton, at Hardeeville, and at Grahamsville.

From Arkansas.

The New York *World* of the 4th instant has the following dispatch from Helena, Arkansas:

Helena, Ark, July 31, via *Cairo*, August 3, 1862.—General Curtis's army is reinforced, and competent for offensive operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's expedition returned from Mt. Pleasant river yesterday, having captured a large mail from Little Rock, for Jeff. Thompson, several cotton burners, rebel steamer Novelty, many horses and mules, and destroyed three rebel store boats. Hindman's letters, in the captured mail, boast he is forming thirty Arkansas and Texas regiments. He is at Little Rock, with less than 5000 effectives. Hundreds of citizens are still flying from conscription, to the interior of the lines.

The first Union Arkansas regiment is nearly full, fitted, and drilled ready for the field.

There are nearly three thousand confiscated slaves here. The cotton of their rebel runaway masters is being sold for their benefit.

From Nassau, N. P.

CHASE OF A BRITISH STEAMER RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Nassau correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from that place under date of the 26th July, says the following:

Yesterday morning all creation was alive. Outside Hog Island a Yankee man-of-war (as people call United States ships), which subsequently proved to be the United States gunboat Aroostook, was observed in hot pursuit of the British steamship Herald, which but a short time ago left this port bound for St. John, N. B., but which, by some mysterious navigation, found her way into Charleston, and out again. The story is, that the Adirondac hoisted a British ensign, and the Herald made for her, but was soon undeceived. Being thus deceived, she found she had caught a Tartar, and, being fleet, gave her opponent leg bail, and safely arrived in Nassau harbor. The Governor has permitted her to coal.

The chase of the Oreto has been gone through, and on Wednesday next come on the arguments of counsel. One of the witnesses for the Oreto gave a curious piece of testimony, viz: that the boatswain had told him he had got £100 from the American Consul, at Nassau, to go away and not give evidence against that vessel. This is a simple absurdity, for, if the American Consul was disposed to spend his own or Uncle Sam's money in bribery and corruption—an imputation from which his honest character will at once relieve him—he would naturally suppose he would spend it the other way, to give evidence to condemn her. If Mr. Bostewain did get any money—if he did get £100 from anybody, which I very much doubt—it was from some person interested in the Confederate States, and not a Union man.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The steamship Kate, (says a New York paper), which ran the blockade, arrived this morning. She left Dixie on the 23d ult.

The Steamer Golden Gate Lost.

The New York *World* of the 8th says:

The Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate was burned at sea on the 27th ult., and two hundred passengers lost. She had nearly a million and a half of specie on board, which, it is thought, would be saved, as the vessel was beached. The disaster occurred near Manzanilla, in Mexico, about fifteen hundred miles south of San Francisco. The Pacific telegraph line is down west of Salt Lake, in consequence of a severe storm, so that no particulars of the event have reached here. The vessel was in excellent order, and worth some eighty or ninety thousand dollars.

In the New York *Herald* of the 8th we find the following additional particulars

The telegraphic dispatches announcing the disaster run as follows:

The steamship Golden Gate, which left San Francisco July 21, for Panama, with two hundred and thirty passengers, $1,114,000 in treasure for New York, and $270,000 for England, was burned at sea July 27th, and one hundred and eighty passengers and all the treasure lost.

San Francisco, August 7, 1862.

Allan McLane, President—The Golden Gate burned at sea near Manzanilla. Two hundred passengers and crew perished. Ship total loss. Particulars as soon as possible.

FORBES & BARCOCK.

The above dispatch was received by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, through their President, Mr. McLane, from the agents of the company at San Francisco

The above brief particulars comprise all the intelligence that has yet directly reached the company of the loss of the ill-fated Golden Gate.

CONSPIRACY IN INDIANA.—We learn the following from the New York *Herald* of the 7th instant

Some extraordinary developments of latent treason have been made in Indiana. It appears the Grand Jury for the United States District Court of that State, at Indianapolis, have just presented a secret organization called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," whose purposes are declared to be treasonable. The Grand Jury show that there are 15,000 members of an order directly in league with the secessionists of the South. They have plans to avoid or defeat legal proceedings against them; they are sworn to resist the collection of Federal taxes, and go armed to their meetings. The Indianapolis *Journal* states, on this latter point, that during the late Copperhead Convention' no less than five hundred revolvers were sold. Sixty of these men have been indicted—sixteen of them for treason.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer Jura, which left Liverpool on Thursday, July 31st, and Londonderry on the 1st inst., passed Cape Race on the afternoon of the 6th, en route for Quebec. She was boarded by the news agent of the Associated Press, and the following news dispatch was forwarded:

The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult.

The steamer Merrimac, heavily laden with ammunition and stores for the rebels, which has been laying in Plymouth Sound since the 7th of June, hastily put to sea on the 29th of July, bound for Nassau via Madeira. On the night of the 29th the United States frigate Tuscarora suddenly quitted Southampton, and her departure excited considerable interest, under the belief that she was in chase of the Merrimac. Large amounts are insured at Lloys upon the Merrimac, and great anxiety is felt for news of the future movements of the two vessels.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from letters addressed by the Prince de Joinville to his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, giving an account of the retreat of Gen. McClellan's army to the James river, written June 27. The Prince shows the causes which compelled Gen. McClellan to undertake the movement. On the previous day it was suddenly announced that Jackson was about to act on McClelland's rear, and that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says that all that complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of operation on the James river under the protection of the gunboats. He describes the part he took in arresting the panic among the Union troops, and says, "Your Prince and his nephews were more than once under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery, and acted with distinguished bravery."

In the House of Commons on the 30th the bill providing for raising funds for the relief of the distressed in manufacturing districts, by means of a vote in aid, was again discussed. An amendment was proposed enabling the Guard of Unions to raise loans on the security of parish rates. Government opposed the motion; but it was carried—95 to 88—and the bill was recommitted.

It is semi officially notified that the Queen and the younger members of the royal family will, on the 1st of September, proceed to Belgium for a short visit to the King. Thence they will proceed to Castle Reinhardstrunn, near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Queen's brother-in-law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion, and be joined by the Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel incog. with the Duchess of Lancaster.

Gold continues to flow into the bank in large quantities, and the money market is very easy. Good bills are quoted at 1¾.

FRANCE.—It is reported that on the 15th of August, the Napoleon *fete day*, the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto in which he will allude to the great questions of the day.

The Paris Bourse, on the 30th, was heavy and lower. Rentes closed at 68f. 65c.

M. Rouher has been elected *ad interim*, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.—The accounts of Garibaldi's visit to Marsala record an extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement. Garibaldi, in the course of his speech, several times made use of the phrase, "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes, Rome or death!" He spoke in violent terms of Napoleon, and said, "We have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something more. Yes, I know he has one prince ready for Rome and another for Naples."

At the banquet at Palermo in honor of Marquis Pallavicini, Garibaldi proposed a toast, concluding with the words, "Rome or death!—but at Rome, with Victor Emmanuel at our head."

The Latest News.

Liverpool, August 1, 1862.—The United States frigate Tuscarora arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult.

Another new steamer, presumed for the rebels, left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford has recommended prayers to be read in his diocese for peace in America.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, has arrived.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Insane.—The well-known colored barber, James Rollins, who keeps a shop on Common street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, was suddenly attacked by an access of insanity. It was about half past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. He was then quite furious. It was almost impossible to hold him, and his screams were so loud and shrill that they could be heard a great distance off. He was temporarily placed in one of the cells of the Charity Hospital. The severity of the attack gradually abated, and when he had become quiet his family conveyed him to his residence.

Dangerously Hurt.—A little girl, about two years old, named Maria Joyce, fell from the gallery of a second story house into the yard on Saturday, and was dangerously injured. Her thigh was broken, and it is feared she will not recover. She was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The affair took place at the corner of Annunciation and Gulemée streets.

Fell on Board Ship.—Wm. Moore, on Saturday, fell from a great height on shipboard, and was supposed to be dangerously hurt. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where it was found he had been fortunate enough to escape with a few contusions.

Shot.—A man, whose name we could not ascertain, was accidentally shot yesterday, about half-past three o'clock, at the Customhouse. He had brought down a pistol for surrender to the Federal authorities. It was loaded, but some bystander not knowing this, taking hold of it, accidentally discharged it, and the shot passed through the fleshy part of the nipple. The wound caused his death in a very short time afterwards. The Coroner was notified.

Sick, Old and Abandoned.—Isaac, a slave belonging to M. Billot, surrendered himself at the police office in the Second District yesterday, saying that he was too old to work, and sick, and that his master refused to support him.

Disorderly.—Five men and two women were arrested on Burgundy street, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and of insulting and abusing Officer Burgen.

Run Over.—Officer A. Sperrier reports that at 7 P. M., yesterday, one of the city cars ran over a slave of Mr Mickey, at the corner of St. Ann and Rampart streets. The boy was slightly injured in the side.

Coroner Summoned.—The Coroner was notified yesterday morning that a dead child in a house on Jackson street, between Clara and Magnolia streets, awaited his disposition.

Provost Court—Lieut. Colonel Kinsman.—In the absence of Major Bell Lieut.-Col Kinsman presided in the Provost Court.

Jeff. Hogan, a Federal soldier of the First Louisiana, James Hogan and Charles Snapper were arraigned on a charge of attempting to burglariously enter the premises of J. B. Slawson, on Saturday night. It was a pretty daring attempt and quite artistically made. Opposite the house is large, and right beneath that they set to work with chisels and mallets at the lock. The officer on the beat, however, detected them, and they endeavored to make their escape. He fired a pistol at one of them, and shot him as was evident by the tracks of blood he left behind him. The accused were remanded for further examination.

James Baker was sent to the Parish Prison for ill treating his wife.

James P. Buckley and James Hogg were fined $10 each, for fighting and disturbing the peace.

Mary White and her husband were sent to the Workhouse for a month. Mary was charged with having assaulted Margaret Gorman, beating her, pulling her hair, and striking her over the eye with a chisel. In her defense, Mary alleged that while she was attending to the wounds of one of her children, another straying into Margaret's premises, was beaten by her with a scrubber; that this led to words between them, whom Margaret struck her with the scrubber which she then wrested away and retaliated with it. Margaret, however, insisted on her version being correct, and Mary's general character was described in the case against her. Her house full of children were left unprotected; and she kept as she reflected on this.

Mary Furman, a woman affected with what seemed to be *paralysis agitans*, was arraigned on charges preferred against her by her husband. He accused her of stealing three barrels of molasses and sundry other things during his absence—on the Gunter, as we understood. He also interfolded these charges with accusations of her being too fond of the other man on the gunboat Gunter. She was discharged.

The slave Louis was sent to the Parish Prison for three months, for stealing twenty barrels of corn from another negro.

A negro man Lothar, certainly and grey "in the place where the hair ought to grow," instead of the wool—with a pigment of raven hue coloring his integuments—of no diminutive stature—and in all respects a remarkable wight—was arraigned on a charge of assaulting a young belle of kindred characteristics. Her tale was that the accused had no control over her, was not married, and yet had assumed the right to chastise her because she had offended him. He, however, asserted quasi-marital privileges over her, declaring that he was living with her, and that, as she had been saucy to him, he had given her two or three slaps, as he conceived he was justified in doing. The *potois* in which he told his story was as marked as other features of the case. We could not hope to do it justice. He was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

—Murphy was fined $25 for improperly imposing a fine without authority, and receiving it. He holds the appointment of Inspector of