New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,211

THE DAILY BEE
CLASSICAL DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street,
Next Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Journals of New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1864.
The undersigned, proprietors of the various journals published in New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following tariff of terms, until further or posterior notice, the same to take effect on and after Monday, the 29th of August 1864:
Rates of Sale Publication—Daily, per annum, in advance, $20; half-yearly, $10; quarterly, $5.
Price of Sale Copies—Daily, morning paper, 10 cents; Evening or Extra, 5 cents.
Rates of Advertising—All transient Advertisements, first insertion, per square, $1 50; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
Advertisements ordered to remain on any particular page, to be charged as new each insertion.
Advertisements ordered out at no time, will be published until ordered out, or charged accordingly.
No Advertisement or Subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietor.
Editor of Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, for each insertion.
A. M. HOLBROOK, Picayune.
TRACY & FAIRFAX, Bee.
HERBERT & RAYMOND, Courrier Français.
A. LIVER, for Proprietor of Times Delta.
P. L. X. LINDEN, for Proprietor of N. O. Sun.
W. R. C. KING, for H. O. Times.

NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30.

HOURS OF THE ELECTION ON THE 5TH SEPT.—It will be seen by the Sheriff's notice of election that the polls will be open on the 5th Sept. from 7 A. M to 6 P. M, instead of from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., as heretofore specified.

JUST LANDING FROM NEW ST. LOUIS STEAMERS.—See advertisement of E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, who has just received from St. Louis 1000 barrels S. or of approved brands, and also a select shipment of hams and shoulders.

NEW YORK WEEKLY AND ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.—We have received from the well known and enterprising news agents, Cole Sanders & Co., 60 Camp street, copies of the latest New York and Boston weeklies and illustrated papers, including the *Waverly Magazine*, (Boston,) *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Gazette*, (German Text,) *New York Clippers*, *Wilke's Spirit*, and the *Courier des Etats Unis* (weekly edition.)

We are indebted to the clerk of steamer W. R Arthur for St. Louis papers to the 23rd.

Later News from the North via the River.

BY THE STEAMER W. R ARTHUR.

Important from Before Petersburg—Capture of Federal Troops on the Weldon Railroad and Reported Capture of 1,000 Prisoners with total Loss of 3,000—Gen. Hays Supposed to be taken Prisoner—The Last Ground Recovered—Rumored Reconnoissance of Gen. Lee to the Shenandoah Valley Treatening a Maryland Invasion—Negroes said to be Enrolled as Privates in the War—Iron Clads at Wilmington, N. C.—The War in Georgia—Gen. Buckner, C. S. A., Reported Dead.

Gold on the 23d in New York 256 to 2257—Cotton $1 83.

The steamer W. R. Arthur, with the Missouri *Democrat* of the 23d, arrived last night at 12 o'clock We extract the following news:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 21, 1864.

Our losses at the Weldon Railroad, on Wednesday, were greater than reported.

The number of prisoners taken by the rebels was put down at 1200.

It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being under their shelter tents at the time, trying to escape from the heavy rain which had been falling for several hours previously.

The rebels appeared about noon on the right of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, but the was evidently a faint for the purpose of feeling our lines. At about 3 o'clock P. M they charged in heavy force between the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former and capturing a large number of prisoners. The part of our line was forced back some distance, when the Ninth Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the Second Corps, came to the field and opened fire, which put a stop to advance of the rebels and taking a few prisoners. A heavy column of rebels at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad held by the Second Division, (Gen Ayres,) which they broke, and here they took 500 or 600 prisoners of the regular brigade, which was commanded by Gen. Hayes, who is reported to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found. Our whole force was thus forced back with heavy losses in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered worse than we in this particular. Their men are lying thick all over the field.

Before dark our men were reformed, and being reinforced, a desperate charge was made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night, the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon. Col Earle is rumored to be a prisoner, also Col. Hawthorne. Gen Crawford was shot through the vest and cloth, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. Clark, of the Fifth, was shot in the arm. Capt. Doolittle, of Col. Wheeler's staff, were ordered to surrender, when he became furious at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayonetted the rebel against whom it was used.

Col. Wheeler's Brigade, Fifth Division, was flanked, when they made a move to the rear, charged and drove the rebels, taking a number of prisoners. The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 200, and some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at over 3000 A battle is looked for at any moment, as the enemy is in no data rumored to regain possession of the road, while we are as desperately bent to hold it. The prisoners taken belong principally to Beauregard's and Hill's Corps.

Baltimore, August 22—The Point Lookout correspondent of the *American* sends the following intelligence: Numbers of refugees from Richmond continue to arrive here. They report a large force of infantry and cavalry, under Gen. Lee in person, all having gone up the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Early. They assert that the body of rebel troops number as many as 60,000. Their purpose being to secure the plunder that was captured by Early in Maryland, which they fear will be taken by the advance of Gen Sheridan, and also to attack Washington and invade the North.

A German mechanic, who has been employed for over two years by the Confederate Navy Department in the construction of iron clads, says there are two vessels at Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade.

They carry 24-pounders, and are covered with four inches of iron. Each vessels carries four guns

There are also two vessels at Kingston, N. C. One of these is named the Moose. She carries 24 pounders, and is to be commanded by Captain Floyd, C. S. N.

There are two vessels in the Pedee river, north of Georgetown, South Carolina, which will be ready for service in three months Both of these vessels are clad with four inch bars of iron, and each carries four guns—24 pounders

There is one iron clad at Fayetteville, N. C. Her armor is twelve inches thick, and will be ready in two months She is to carry 12-pounders.

He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond, a 4-inch iron-clad.

New York, Aug 22.—A special to the *Evening Post*, from Washington 22d, says a special to the *Daily Chronicle* says all information from the Shenandoah Valley indicates that there was a strong rebel force under Early near Martinsburg and Winchester.

Washington, 23d August 22.—Advices from Hagerstown, Maryland, represent no new movement at that place continues. Refugees are arriving there in large numbers.

The farmers living along the Potomac river are again running their stock towards Pennsylvania for safety.

The Dubuque *Union* of the 9th is received, and contains the following report About 10 Gens Vosine Indians arrived at Fort Ries on the 7th ult, bringing the intelligence that a very formidable body of Sioux were assembled in Marks river, below Fort Berthold, preparing for battle, and that Gen Sully, having heard of the location and warlike intentions, turned his force in that direction, and were then within two days march of their encampment. At Fort Randall, the reports were current that Indian messengers had just arrived among the Yanktons, bringing the rumor that Gen Sully had engaged the Indians and had met with a disastrous defeat.

New York, Aug 22.—The *Tribune's* special says Warren, entrenched with his command, has been reinforced, and intends to thoroughly destroy the Weldon Railroad.

Exactly one half of all the Virginia rebel forces are in the Shenandoah Valley, awaiting Sheridan, and five other half hold the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

The rebel force at Harrisburg is an inconsiderable raiding party, and will not interfere with Sheridan's programme, which will be something more than defensive.

New York, Aug. 23—Richmond papers of the 18 and 19th have been received

The *Wing* claims that the fight is pluckily on the defensive by the withdrawal of those troops sent to Sheridan.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The advices received at headquarters here confirm the defeat of the enemy in the fight yesterday at White's Tavern, on the north side of the James River. Our loss is not very large. Among those killed are Gen Gary and Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton killed The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent today, Gen Gary being heard of that afternoon.

An Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond papers, dated the 18th states that Federal cavalry have crossed from Auburn

The Federals are fortifying on the north side of the Chattahoochie, near Sweet Water.

It is believed that the West Atlantic road has been cut at Acworth by the rebel cavalry.

The Richmond *Whig* contains an order from the rebel Provost Marshal General, recognizing negroes as privates of war.

Its remarks as to the principal object of identification. An Atlanta dispatch, dated the 16th, to the Richmond papers, stated that a part of Sherman's cavalry on the 9th struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot on the 10th and the track in several places.

They then pushed on three miles and went into camp. The track has been replaced, but the delay was not allowed, in consequence of the destruction of the road.

Louisville, August 23.—The Nashville *Times* contains a report that Gen Thomas's forces had crossed the river above Chattanooga. Also a report that he had gone to East Tennessee to drive out Wheeler.

Gen. Steadman's wound was only a slight scratch under the eye.

His force the rebels five miles and returned to Cheraw.

A Greensboro report had prevailed at Memphis that the rebel General Beauregard had been killed in a recent battle.

Fortress Monroe, August 22.—The steamer from City Point states heavy cannonading has been heard during nights on our extreme left, in front of the Fifth Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this a. m.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the 20th in the same direction, from the front. The firing is described as of the most spirited character. It was caused by the enemy attempting to drive us from the Weldon Railroad, but up to latest accounts they had failed

The Fifth Corps had been reinforced, and no doubt is expressed that we would hold the position.

New York, August 22, P M.—Cotton rather more active and 2c. better. at 185 for Middling Uplands

Gold 156 to 159

Further About the Expedition to Gilmer, Ga.—Its Evacuation by Col Scout and Occupation by the Federals.

The following account is from a small Union paper, improvised at Clinton, La., called "*The Fourth Wisconsin Badger*," of Aug 26:

The Flag of the Free now floats over the city of Clinton, which was but yesterday in the hands of the Johnny Rebs. A cavalry force commanded by Gen. A. L. Lee, left Baton Rouge on Wednesday about noon, and marched to Redwood Bridge, on the Comite River, arriving there about daylight on Thursday morning. They found the bridge destroyed, and a force of rebs on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. A detail from the 4th Wisconsin and 6th Missouri forded the stream on logs, and flanked and drove them from their position with a loss of one killed and a dozen wounded. The rebel then burned their sole leather in the direction of Clinton

Rebel loss not known, but probably heavier than ours. After our forces crossed the advance kept up a continual running fire nearly all the way to Clinton, killing ten, wounding several and taking about twenty five prisoners, including Capt. Bradford The main body of the rebels, under Col. Scott, fled from the city in confusion and took to the woods. The gallant colonel left a note, stating that he surrendered the town to us—that he knew we wouldn't come without sufficient force to take the place, and that there was no use in making a stand. Companies B, F and M 4th Wisconsin had about fifteen wounded Capt. Guy C. Pierce, Company D, wounded slightly in the arm.

Our forces took possession about noon, occupying the court house and some private buildings. Some depredations were committed by the soldiers, by taking articles from the houses, but such were confined principally to hotels where free-rums or rebel uniforms were found

The Johnnies destroyed several barrels of whisky previous to evacuating the place. We learn that a good share of it was destroyed in the usual way—filling vacancies.

A large force came out from Port Hudson to participate in the fight, but it did not arrive until we had occupied the town. They were heavy infantry, and had a hard march. The 29th Wisconsin was among the number. Some who fell out by the way were taken prisoners.

A scouting party, under Major Grance, of the 4th Wis., went out about twelve miles today and met the rebel pickets, took five prisoners including a chaplain, and returned without loss.

Among the wounded in the 4th Wisconsin:—Capt G B Pierce, Co D, right hand, (a ball also hit Capt. Pierce's belt plate, which probably saved his arm.) Sergt. C C Coffey, Co. K, right shoulder and arm. Sergt. James Lolph, Co M, right leg. Corp N W White, Co F, right hand. Corp Sam Patterson, Co. H, right wrist. Privates Sam Anderson, Co H, right cheek. J E Smith, right arm. W Taylor, Co M, right leg, and Wm. Pontius, do right arm. Sam Mulligan, Co. O Neil, Co F, thrown from their horses.

Gen. Lee's Staff.—Capt W. R McCoome, 6th Missouri Cavalry, Sergt Thomas Negrasse, Isaak Fau kner, John A Mack, Wm Smith, John Workman, killed.

3d Louisiana Cavalry.—Jas Mason, Thomas Fanny, killed.

112th Illinois.—Thos Mix, killed. Corporal Peter Rice, wounded

Missouri in 29th Wisconsin.—Sergeant E R Hyde, Co K. Capt I Sam Roper, Co K, —— Johnson, Co K. Michael Carlin, Co E. They fell out of the ranks exhausted and were probably "tuk on in out of the wet" by the Colonels.

Supplies for Prisoners of War.

The subjoined circular appears in a Washington dispatch of the 17th August

CIRCULAR NO 3.

Office of the Commissary General of Prisons (Late Washington, D. C. Aug. 13, 1864

First—By direction of the Secretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no supplies of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by the emigrant ship on the principle of sending by way or some builde in want of hands, they are now forwarded no more than their own masters than a pig from Cork or the Head of Kinsale. Bribed with drink and fed with magnificent promises, the emigrant often sells his allegience before he lands But a few of these are needed, he has to pass a worse ordeal. Invited to dine he is soon reposing in deep slumber from the fatigues of his voyage. He awakes to find himself in the uniform of the 175th New York Regiment of Volunteers, with some greenbacks in his pocket, with comrades keeping a sharp look out on his movements, fear of the provost marshal at hand, and a burning thirst keeping up treat libations to his newly adopted cause until further day. He is made a target for many military orders, to Washington, and then to the front. Except speculation in army clothing and sutlership, the most thriving trade in the states for some time has been the procuring of substitutes recruits by any means fair or foul—more generally foul than fair. It is true that just now, for very shame, the Governors of Washington has published a promise of which we may believe as much as we please—that no more fees are to be given for the procurement of recruits, and as this is expected to check the supply of the Irish animal, it is announced at the same time that the emancipated negroes are to be enlisted in their stead, with the spree for poor Sambo! But so long as the Paddies raise cain they will be honoured off, in one way or the other, to the Delaware, or the Rappahannock, or the James River, or some of those bourne from which no Federal soldier ever returns. We see no help for it. The British Government is powerless to act upon that which Lincoln and his colleagues show a sublime indifference to the remonstrances of our statesmen. What are the lives and liberties of a few thousand Irishmen when the whole country is in Africa, Africa is in question! We are driven to publish our wrongs. It is but a feeble resource, but as a worm will turn, so we speak in behalf of the Irish-worm crushed by President Lincoln's huge boot Here is the way in which our Irish fellow-subjects are manner by the odious recruiting agents:

Arrived at Toronto on the 24th, their presence became known to Gen. Forrest, who followed them to Day's Gap, and on the 30th attacked them.

After a running fight of five days, Colonel Streight was compelled to surrender, several miles from Rome, in Georgia. The officers were paroled, and then the privates sent to Richmond.

The officers were confined in prison, first in Georgia, and afterward in Richmond, where Col Streight made his audacious transcription of several months, succeeded in making his escape. The rebels had all along refused to exchange him.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Mr. Chase and the English Bonds.

It is generally published that Mr. Chase and his family are on the point of visiting Europe. A letter from Scotland, and from a responsible source, declares that Mr. Chase has secured a large sum, "it is said above £500,000 sterling in the English funds." We do not vouch for this statement, of course, but give it as a specimen of the commendation which Englishmen are making upon the condition of our national finances.

Extracts from the Last European Mails.

The Bases of the Dano-German Peace.

[Vienna (August 9) Correspondence of the London *Times*.]

The conference met at 10 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, and in the course of the afternoon the preliminaries of peace were signed and an armistice concluded. The preliminaries of peace contain five articles, which in substance are as follows:

The King of Denmark cedes to their majesties, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Schleswig, with all the islands in the North Sea which pertain to the last mentioned duchy, including those parts of Moen, Sylten, and Fohr, which belong to the province of Jutland. The Jutish enclave of Mustelborn, in Schleswig, is incorporated with that duchy, but the enclave of Ribe or Ripen will form an integral part of the Danish province of Jutland, the southern frontier of which is to be regulated by a detail of commissaries between Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig Holstein is to extend from Ripen to Kolding The islands of Femern and Alsen, in the Baltic, are also ceded to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, but the island of Oe, on which is a quay to Fuoen, will remain in the hands of the Danes. In the first article of the preliminaries of peace it is said the great German powers shall be at liberty to dispose of the territories ceded to them as they may think fit—that is, without being obliged previously to come to an understanding with Denmark. The second article binds the kingdom, with the exception of the loan made in 1863, is to be divided between Denmark proper and the Duchies in proportion to the population of the various provinces. The Duchies are to indemnify Austria and Prussia for their extraordinary expenditure during the war. The allies are to remain in Jutland until peace has been concluded, but they are not to levy any more contributions in that province.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

[From the Vienna Official *Gazette*, August 7.]

The armistice is signed. The duchies of Lauenburg, Schleswig and Holstein have been unreservedly ceded. The ratification of frontier agreed to at the same time has been undertaken in the German interest. Germany owes the reunification of one of the most ardent desires of the nation to the union of Austria and Prussia and the victories of their allied armies. Europe is indebted to them for the removal of a cause of dangerous conflicts. The war has not been a war of conquest, nor has it had in view the triumph of imaginary pretensions of nationality, but it has been waged to enforce the justice of positive rights. The war having, conformably with the rules of international law, abolished previous treaties, the success of the Austro Prussian arms has established the possibility of separating the Elbe Duchies from Denmark.

By the care of the belligerent powers an honorable peace is now about to consolidate for ever those acquired results. The war has not been a war of conquest, nor has it had in view the triumph of imaginary pretensions of nationality, but it has been waged to enforce the justice of positive rights. The war having, conformably with the rules of international law, abolished previous treaties, the success of the Austro Prussian arms has established the possibility of separating the Elbe Duchies from Denmark.

By the care of the belligerent powers an honorable peace is now about to consolidate for ever those acquired results.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia sustain upon the 14th of January by the Germanic Diet to participate in the war. Right entail as a consequence that a German power could not check J. E Smith right arm. W. Taylor, Co M, right leg, and Wm. Pontius, do right arm. Sam Mulligan, Pat. O'Neil, Co F, thrown from their horses.

The London *Times* Richmond Correspondent on the Military Situation.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Times*, under date of July 5th, says:

The situation of affairs in front of Petersburg remains the same. I do not myself believe that Grant will maintain his present position much longer. It is the opinion of those who understand the South best that it would have been wiser for Beauregard to have, as he assumed every where, in the present campaign, a defensive attitude, and waste strong lines were held in Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, to have lured the Southerners on to some fatal step like the invasion of Maryland, or Pennsylvania, or Tennessee.

The Confederate army cannot be disposed of until it has weakened itself by some aggressive move, and after such a move, to which the well-known impatience of the Southern character would infallibly prompt, the way to Richmond would be, so far as it ever can be, unobscured. As matters now stand, with Grant baffled and arrested, I see no other course for the Federals to pursue than, by actions on the defensive, to let the weight of the Confederacy principle tell, and when any talk of negotiation arises to ask the Confederates, "What have you in exchange to give for Texas, Pensacola, Key West, Morris Island, Fort Royal, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia and the State of Tennessee to give, and how can you talk of peace unless you give us payment for each of these cities and provinces, or failing that, allow those cities and regions to remain in our hands?"

THE NEW ARKANSAS.

[From the Aga we Live In.]

The greatest mystery prevails about the new Alabama's whereabouts, though report gives full particulars of the vessel. She is said to be an iron-clad and a ram, and armed with pivot guns that can fling hollow projectiles of 170 pounds and solid shot of 250 pounds She can steam 18 knots an hour, (some say 20) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the old crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *fete* day of Napoleon, the 15th of August It is just probable that this is one of the iron vessels said to have been bought by Dennis and it appears they have only got one.

W. P. Mellen, late Treasury Agent of the Mississippi Valley, has been appointed General Agent, whose duty will be regulating commercial intercourse with the rebellious States. Headquarters at Cincinnati.

ASA HARTZ TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—A prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, in a morning journal for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:

WANTED—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be 30 years old; have a good moral character; a liberal share of powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such an one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost will be offered for an indefinite period Address me at Block 1, Room 13, Johnson's Island Military Prison, at any time for the next two years, enclosing half a dozen post stamps.

ASA HARTZ.

Posts in our day are evidently better off than those of the olden time, when even now some of them are indebted, on occasion, to "my goats" for loans. At Paris recently an autograph of Thiers was sold, written by the Poet of the "Gerontissme Libertin," in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and worded as follows:

"I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from Abraham Levi 25 livs, for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, 6 chirs, 4 sheets and 2 table-covers. March 2, 1570. "Gregoire Thiers."

The "minstrel boy" said his "father's sword" is a different manner from the one who went in the wars, with the paternal weapon "girded on" and his harp slung behind him.

Artemas Ward writes to the Boston *Post* to say that he is tired of answering the question as to how many rebels he killed. Young man! He explains that all he knows about it is that no one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes line in Bridewell's back yard, and would of feeling dizzy.

To-morrow.

"To-morrow, my mother," a little child said,
"To-morrow, my sister, I'll read."
But to-day was all lost, and to-morrow was not,
And it died in the cot of the sister.

To the tomb it was soon a mate to carry the dead,
Long time had he lain in the cold;
And his hands were so cold, and his limbs were so still,
He slowly mended one dead.

"Pray to Heaven for mercy," they breathed in his ear
"For now—now—soon 'twill be too late."
But he would not hear still more,
He'd not be recall'ed by the dead.

So it is with the child, so it is with the man,
Who puts off the thought
Which engrosses the bright prospect of many a soul,
With schemes of impossibilities fraught.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Extortion Case—Recorder Venezey yesterday knew his opinion in the case of Benjamin on charge which extorting money from Orly Carriere, when he held the official position of Deputy Street Commissioner. The Recorder cited from the evidence of numerous witnesses who in substance had testified that accused had made it a practice to collect from parties employed per City Carmen at the rate of $10 per month, under threat that they would be dismissed if they did not pay up. Accused was sent before the First District Court to answer. Bail $1,000.

Disloyalty—Mrs. Robert Anderson and her daughter, an interesting young lady, were sent to the ladies prison yesterday for a term of twelve months, by judge Wardsworth of the Provost Court. Miss Anderson had on the 19 h inst., taken a basket with provisions to the Confederate street prison for rebel prisoners. A note to one of them was found slandes lastly concealed in a loaf of bread. The note was from a prisoner who had escaped on the night of the 14th inst. He asked to have his clothes sent by the young lady as he was about to start for the Gulf coast that night. The mother had admitted that she was aware of the import of the note, but refused to tell the whereabouts of the author. The ladies will reduce the Court gave the sentence mentioned above.

Another Case—Pat. Donahue, a teamster, have in a drunken spree cheered for Jeff Davis, the Provost Court held him to be unfit for giving liberty to disperse. Mr. Donahue's supper was all as they may think fit—that is, without being obliged previously to come to an understanding with Donahue as to the amount of fees to be given for the procurement of recruits, and as this is expected to check the supply of the Irish animal, it is announced at the same time that the emancipated negroes are to be enlisted in their stead, with the spree for poor Sambo! But so long as the Paddies raise cain they will be honoured off, in one way or the other, to the Delaware, or the Rappahannock, or the James River, or some of those bourne from which no Federal soldier ever returns. We see no help for it. The British Government is powerless to act upon that which Lincoln and his colleagues show a sublime indifference to the remonstrances of our statesmen. What are the lives and liberties of a few thousand Irishmen when the whole country is in Africa, Africa is in question! We are driven to publish our wrongs. It is but a feeble resource, but as a worm will turn, so we speak in behalf of the Irish-worm crushed by President Lincoln's huge boot Here is the way in which our Irish fellow-subjects are manner by the odious recruiting agents:

Arrived at Toronto on the 24th, their presence became known to Gen. Forrest, who followed them to Day's Gap, and on the 30th attacked them.

After a running fight of five days, Colonel Streight was compelled to surrender, several miles from Rome, in Georgia. The officers were paroled, and then the privates sent to Richmond.

The officers were confined in prison, first in Georgia, and afterward in Richmond, where Col Streight made his audacious transcription of several months, succeeded in making his escape. The rebels had all along refused to exchange him.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Mr. Chase and the English Bonds.

It is generally published that Mr. Chase and his family are on the point of visiting Europe. A letter from Scotland, and from a responsible source, declares that Mr. Chase has secured a large sum, "it is said above £500,000 sterling in the English funds." We do not vouch for this statement, of course, but give it as a specimen of the commendation which Englishmen are making upon the condition of our national finances.

From Richmond via New York.

The appended extracts from Richmond papers appear in New York journals of the 26th:

The following order was issued on the 15th by Adjutant General S Cooper:

Having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners employed by artillee and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many in habitants of the United States now retained in the service against their will, who are averse to taking part in the direct war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States; and it is deemed desirable, and for the public interest and convenience of the service, that all such foreigners and persons serving with reluctance should be allowed to withdraw from the military service of the country, it is ordered that all such persons applying within the limes of the Confederate armies shall be forwarded, protected and supplied with means of subsistence until such of them as desire it will be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

THE AFFAIR AT DUTCH GAP.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th gives the other side of the story of the affair at Dutch Gap, and of the success of the Union army in ward the rebel cepiers. On Saturday says the *Sentinel*, the enemy were discovered landing troops at Dutch Gap, when our gunboats and a battery near Howlett's opened upon them, which was replied to by the Yankee gunboats, and the cannonading kept up until after night. The mortar batteries on this side of the river shelled the enemy's pontoon bridge, below the Gap, at the same time.

It is not to be established his lines on our right, but seems from the above to be but retaining our extreme left. It may be a mere feint, intended to cover another mining operation, or more likely the removal of the troops unnecessarily diverted to some other point. A day or two will disclose his intentions.

We have seen a letter from Maryland, written at the close of last week, which states the statements relative to the large number of troops passing up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with rebels.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of the Tallahassee, says she "lately sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat. Though her number papers may also be altered—Whenever there is a necessity for it. Captain Wood will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight."

The Mass Peace Convention at Syracuse, N. Y.

The New York city papers report the Mass Peace Convention held at Syracuse on the 18th August, to have been largely attended from the Northern portions of the State, but less so from New York city and the counties south of Albany. Among the prominent men Merriday for Abolitionism, went to the work some few days. Some hisseings of the peace men followed Mr. Brooks.

Sudden Death—On Sunday afternoon at half past 7 o'clock at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, a white man, named Bernard Victor Pelpel, aged about 41 years, and a resident of France, died suddenly at Miguel's Mexican saloon. He was seated at a table and was conversing with several persons when he fell from his chair and expired. The Recorder also issued from the evidence of numerous witnesses who in substance had testified that deceased had made it a practice to collect from parties employed per City Carmen at the rate of $10 per month, under threat that they would be dismissed if they did not pay up. Accused was sent before the First District Court to answer. Bail $1,000.

Disloyalty—Mrs. Robert Anderson and her daughter, an interesting young lady, were sent to the ladies prison yesterday for a term of twelve months, by judge Wardsworth of the Provost Court. Miss Anderson had on the 19 h inst., taken a basket with provisions to the Confederate street prison for rebel prisoners. A note to one of them was found slandes lastly concealed in a loaf of bread. The note was from a prisoner who had escaped on the night of the 14th inst. He asked to have his clothes sent by the young lady as he was about to start for the Gulf coast that night. The mother had admitted that she was aware of the import of the note, but refused to tell the whereabouts of the author. The ladies will reduce the Court gave the sentence mentioned above.

Another Case—Pat. Donahue, a teamster, have in a drunken spree cheered for Jeff Davis, the Provost Court held him to be unfit for giving liberty to disperse. Mr. Donahue's supper was all as they may think fit—that is, without being obliged previously to come to an understanding with Donahue as to the amount of fees to be given for the procurement of recruits, and as this is expected to check the supply of the Irish animal, it is announced at the same time that the emancipated negroes are to be enlisted in their stead, with the spree for poor Sambo! But so long as the Paddies raise cain they will be honoured off, in one way or the other, to the Delaware, or the Rappahannock, or the James River, or some of those bourne from which no Federal soldier ever returns. We see no help for it. The British Government is powerless to act upon that which Lincoln and his colleagues show a sublime indifference to the remonstrances of our statesmen. What are the lives and liberties of a few thousand Irishmen when the whole country is in Africa, Africa is in question! We are driven to publish our wrongs. It is but a feeble resource, but as a worm will turn, so we speak in behalf of the Irish-worm crushed by President Lincoln's huge boot Here is the way in which our Irish fellow-subjects are manner by the odious recruiting agents:

Arrived at Toronto on the 24th, their presence became known to Gen. Forrest, who followed them to Day's Gap, and on the 30th attacked them.

After a running fight of five days, Colonel Streight was compelled to surrender, several miles from Rome, in Georgia. The officers were paroled, and then the privates sent to Richmond.

The officers were confined in prison, first in Georgia, and afterward in Richmond, where Col Streight made his audacious transcription of several months, succeeded in making his escape. The rebels had all along refused to exchange him.

Important from Mexico

French Troops Landing at the Mouth of the Rio Grande—Sugard Occupied and Matamoros Threatened.

The N O *Era* is indebted to the Captain of the United States steamer Alabama for the following information:

Between three and four hundred marines landed from the steamer, mail of war, in the mouth of the Rio Grande, and took possession of Bagdad without opposition.

It was reported that a larger force, numbering from twelve to fifteen hundred men, had landed about twenty miles further down the coast, to operate against Matamoras. It was believed that Carbajal was busy prepared to fight them.

Captain Thompson, with seventy-five men of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and one howitzer are moving in pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue.

Dispatched from him, dated the 4th instant, say the Indians moved down the Republican River, with one thousand ponies and large herds of horses and mules.

The battalion of the Kansas militia, has also joined in pursuit of the Indians. He is now in north of Thompson's command

Both parties have exchanged mule communication has been had with points further West than fourteen miles from Little Bine.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred by the Indians, and every dwelling burned.

The families of a number of settlers have been sent off to places of safety, while the male heads of them have turned out to the Indian trail.

General Pilsen has sent orders to Forts Learned, Zerah, Ellsworth and Salina, for the fight commanders at these points to send on scouting in every direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their commands in the field on general pursuit when the trail of the Indians is discovered.

[From the St. Joseph Tribune, 16th.]

Mr. Clark, formerly an employé of this office, left this city three weeks ago with Miles's train for Denver, returned yesterday and gave an important and almost heart rending information.

Mr. Clark informs us that on the trip on to Denver he himself saw seven men and two women dead, white others were passed whom he did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark so that nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated excepting those which were scalped. The party on joining Gen. Curtis found a detachment of the Irish-worm crushed by President Lincoln's huge boot Here is the way in which our Irish fellow-subjects are manner by the odious recruiting agents:

Arrived at Toronto on the 24th, their presence became known to Gen. Forrest, who followed them to Day's Gap, and on the 30th attacked them.

After a running fight of five days, Colonel Streight was compelled to surrender, several miles from Rome, in Georgia. The officers were paroled, and then the privates sent to Richmond.

The officers were confined in prison, first in Georgia, and afterward in Richmond, where Col Streight made his audacious transcription of several months, succeeded in making his escape. The rebels had all along refused to exchange him.

The Indian War in the Northwest—Frightful Massacres—Whole Settlements Exterminated—Doom Pronounced Against the Red Race.

The following dispatch dated St. Louis, Aug 20th, gives the latest accounts of the increasing Indian troubles in the Northwest:

Information from Fort Kiney, General Blunts headquarters, say that three ranches near the Little Blue River have been burned by the Indians, the stock run off and the inhabitants killed.

The Indians left nothing behind them but the bones of their murdered victims and the ashes of the buildings destroyed by them

The citizens of Washington, Republic and Marshall counties have armed by Gen Blunt.

Four hunters were killed by the Indians, at Salina, fifty miles West of Fort Kiley.

Between seventy and seventy dead bodies of white men were seen between Milesburg and the Little Bine.

No ranches are left standing between the Big Sandy and the Little Blue.

The inhabitants of the places between Fort Kearney and Denver have all fled.

Whole trains were captured by the Indians on the Little Blue, and all the stock consisting of four hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were driven off

The Indians are well armed, and most of them are armed with long-range guns.

Captain Thompson, with seventy-five men of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and one howitzer are moving in pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue.

Dispatched from him, dated the 4th instant, say the Indians moved down the Republican River, with one thousand ponies and large herds of horses and mules.

The battalion of the Kansas militia, has also joined in pursuit of the Indians. He is now north of Thompson's command

Both parties have exchanged mule communication has been had with points further West than fourteen miles from Little Bine.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred by the Indians, and every dwelling burned.

The families of a number of settlers have been sent off to places of safety, while the male heads of them have turned out to the Indian trail.

General Pilsen has sent orders to Forts Learned, Zerah, Ellsworth and Salina, for the fight commanders at these points to send on scouting in every direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their commands in the field on general pursuit when the trail of the Indians is discovered.

[From the St. Joseph Tribune, 16th.]

Mr. Clark, formerly an employé of this office, left this city three weeks ago with Miles's train for Denver, returned yesterday and gave an important and almost heart rending information.

Mr. Clark informs us that on the trip on to himself saw seven men and two women dead, white others were passed whom he did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark so that nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated excepting those which were scalped. The party on joining Gen. Curtis found a detachment of the Irish-worm crushed by President Lincoln's huge boot Here is the way in which our Irish fellow-subjects are manner by the odious recruiting agents:

Arrived at Toronto on the 24th, their presence became known to Gen. Forrest, who followed them to Day's Gap, and on the 30th attacked them.

After a running fight of five days, Colonel Streight was compelled to surrender, several miles from Rome, in Georgia. The officers were paroled, and then the privates sent to Richmond.

The officers were confined in prison, first in Georgia, and afterward in Richmond, where Col Streight made his audacious transcription of several months, succeeded in making his escape. The rebels had all along refused to exchange him.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE
MONDAY EVENING, August 29, 1864.

The market generally has exhibited more firmness, the principal exception being our leading staple—cotton, which rose from 1½ to 2c., and is now 2c higher than last week's closing prices. The Western Produce and Provision trade has been much improved by the arrival of three steamboats from St. Louis, and the receipts have been moderate, including about 600 barrels flour, 1,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels of barley, and 1,000 bushels of rye, which have caused a decline in prices of corn and oats, and a slight advance in flour. The weather has been favorable for the harvesting of the crops, which will be unusually large. The Stock market continues to rule active, with a steady demand for the better class of securities, and prices generally are well maintained. The Gold market has been quiet, but steady, with a slight advance in the premium. Exchange on New York has been in good demand, and rates have ruled steady, with a moderate business. Freights have been in fair demand, and rates well maintained. The Cotton market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Sugar and Molasses market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Coffee market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Tobacco market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Wool market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Hide market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Leather market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Lumber market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Coal market has been quiet, but steady, with a moderate business. The Iron market has been qui