THE DAILY BEE
DEVOTED TO DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 75 Chartres street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, and the following days, on Camp street, No. 26, fine watches, silverware and jewelry; at 11 o'clock, at No. 93 Camp street, flour, pilot bread, tobacco, &c.

By McCorran & Landry, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their mart, furniture.

FLOUR.—Mr. Jerome Vashora has just received a lot of first-class flour, to which we call the special attention of bakers and of the retail trade. See Mr. Vashorn's advertisement in another column.

The sales of jewelry, groceries, flour and furniture will be made by R. T. Montgomery, this day, Thursday, the 20th inst., as follows: At 10½ o'clock, at No. 26 Camp street, there will be sold a large lot of valuable jewelry, fine watches, French clocks, and silver plated ware. All the above very desirable stock will be peremptorily sold. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 93 Camp street, flour, pilot bread, tobacco, soap, rope, twine, brandy, whisky and groceries. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a very large assortment of fine furniture, such as rosewood, mahogany, parlor, chamber and dining suits, elegant curtains, clocks, glassware, &c.

Dredge Boat L. H. Place at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at the auction mart, Masonic Hall, by McCorran & Landry.

Furniture at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, by McCorran & Landry, at their mart.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

RETALIATION.

Washington, August 4.—It is now about to be decided whether the war is to be continued and ended according to the rules and usages of civilized warfare, or whether both parties to the conflict will render it all the more bloody and horrible by a mutual resort to retaliation. Both sides have heretofore made threats of abandoning those restraints imposed upon war by civilization, and both have been compelled to pause in the execution, partly by a decent respect for the opinions of the world, and partly by circumstances more immediately influencing to a wiser and more conservative action; but now an issue is made of such radical and aggravating features, that it is not to be seen how the much to be deplored result can be avoided. It is, indeed, significant that, while all the difficulties heretofore threatening to inaugurate retaliation on one side or the other, have been adjusted, the negro question should present such an aspect as to leave the least room for hope that they, too, will end in the same way.

While we have had abundant indications that the employment of negro troops by the Government has excited a disposition on the part of the rebels to visit undue vengeance upon those troops and the white officers commanding them, and that this disposition has been followed by the preparatory action of the Confederate Government; it is plain that no finally practical action has yet been taken. No captured white officers have yet been turned over to State authorities to be tried for *inciting insurrections*, and no captured negroes have yet been sold into slavery. Jeff. Davis has not yet fully shown his hand in the matter, and his course, from the indications afforded by the talk and bluster of his subordinates, is yet open to speculation; but that he will so act in the matter as to call for retaliatory measures by the Government there can be little doubt. If, it is not certain, he will adopt any such radical programme, as that just anticipated, and which is made the foundation of the President's order of the 30th ultimo, in regard to protecting negro soldiers, and it is probable his action will only amount to returning to their former masters all fugitive slaves, when *recaptured* with arms in their hands, and recognized. Whether this justifies retaliation by our Government, is a question embracing very fine points concerning the war power and the *status* of colored troops, which present themselves for the serious consideration of abler minds than mine.

THE DRAFT.

The draft commenced here on Monday, and has been progressing three days without any incident worthy of special notice. The enrollment appears so have been fairly made, including all the employes of the Government in the civil and military departments. The drawing is conducted openly, and apparently with every precaution against fraud and mistakes. In two instances the name of one individual has been drawn twice; but this is no doubt owing to double enrollment at their residences and places of business. The drawing takes place in Odd Fellows' Hall (Court House) and a large crowd of those interested. A man draws the names from the box, and announced it aloud tone and records it as he draws them. As the names of familiar acquaintances drawn are announced the assembled crowd make such demonstrations of fun and frolic as the occasion suggests; but the order was maintained, and a general disposition manifested to take the whole proceeding in good humor. As usual, fortune played her freaks in the lottery of chances. Five out of six sons in one family were chosen, and three out of four in another. Ward Lamm, United States Marshal for the District, was called on to shoulder a musket, and three Catholic priests and an Episcopal clergyman were summoned to doff their sacerdotal robes and array themselves in Uncle Sam's uniform. Two brothers, sporting men, who have fought the tiger in Chicago and St. Louis, had a run of luck and drew prizes; and true to their calling they sat down and played a game of euchre, to see which would pay $600 to exempt the two. Many clerks in the Department were chosen, and the chances went heavily against the employes of the Quartermaster's Department. The negroes, who have been enrolled and drafted in common with the whites, suffered severely by furnishing the list of conscripts with such distinguished characters as George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte, Robert Lee, and Stonewall Jackson. The Irish, who are regarded as leaning toward Jeff. Davis, got off sadly; but the loyal Dutch were drawn on heavily. All the printing offices suffered more or less, except that of the *Chronicle*, which resolved itself into a home guard, some days ago, and was exempted by the War Department, notwithstanding the master roll contained the names of several individuals who never saw the inside of that establishment.

The conscription is already regarded as a failure by the Government. Returns from Districts where it has taken place show that the result does not average twenty-five per cent of the number called *for*. The proportion of exemptions on account of physical disability, is larger than anticipated. The three hundred dollar exemption claim is accepted by many, while others procure substitutes at cheaper rates, who run off at the first opportunity, and many persons evade the duty and penalties entirely, by absconding. These are very embarrassing features, and cause the Government to look upon the whole thing as a failure. A calculation based upon present returns, gives fifty thousand as the most that can be expected from this conscription, and the necessity of immediately drawing on the second class is being considered. It is reported that Gen. Halleck and the Union army must be increased two hundred and fifty thousand to finish the war this fall and winter, or it will require eight hundred thousand new troops next spring and summer.

[By Telegraph to the New York Herald.]

Washington, August 5, 1863.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

Guards are now stationed on all roads and rivers leading from Washington, to prevent the escape of persons seeking by flight to avoid the draft, which was completed this afternoon. Passes from the Provost Marshal are required of all drafted men before they can go beyond the limits now guarded. Numerous arrests were made to-day for attempted desertion, and the detectives are on the alert for those who take this method to escape the conscription. Among the drafted in the Fifth Ward to-day was Mr. Frank Cleary, correspondent of the *New York Times*. The name of George Washington has been drawn seven times, and to-day the names Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Patrick Henry and Martin Luther were turned out, causing much merriment.

But one instance of disorder has occurred during the four days the draft has been progressing here. On Friday the draft will be made in the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth sub districts, which completes the draft for the District of Columbia. The enrolling officer of each of the seven wards of Washington was drafted.

It is not true, as stated in the *Tribune* correspondence, that John G. Nicholay, the Private Secretary of the President, was a subject of the draft. The gentleman drafted was his nephew.

Since the draft here large numbers of young men have offered to enter the navy; but in every case the officers have refused to receive them, under orders from the Navy Department, unless they could show that evasion of the draft was not their object in wishing to enter the naval service.

The draft men in Washington will not be transferred to the regular regiments, as stated in the *Tribune's* correspondence. It is more than probable they will be used to fill up the First and Second District of Columbia regiments to the maximum number. The number of those who will be secured here will not be more than sufficient for this purpose.

PAROLED UNION PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Upon an examination of the lists, it is found that there are eighteen thousand paroled prisoners yet unexchanged. This is three thousand more than was previously supposed.

The statement of a Richmond paper, to prove that under the forms of the cartel the garrison at Vicksburg were not properly paroled, and that therefore the parole is not binding, is a fallacy. The fact that such parole was one of the terms of the capitulation brings it within the cartel, while the fact that the rebel authorities have ignored Lieutenant-General Pemberton, have dismissed and accepted the Commissioner of Exchange to designate an equivalent, although not amended to, is a recognition of the correctness of the parole. Besides this, Vicksburg was one of the places designated in accordance with the cartel for the delivery of prisoners, and many prisoners have been actually delivered there while it was in possession of the rebel authorities. The number of prisoners at Vicksburg paroled and reported by General Grant cannot be ninety-six thousand, which does not include the sick and wounded in hospitals. A good many of the prisoners refused to accept a parole, and have been sent to the various depots of prisoners in the West.

New Orleans Bee.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court Postscript—Reuben DeBare and Dr. Wallace were brought before Judge Hughes on a charge of having been fighting and disturbing the peace. Dr. Wallace exhibited a bloody shirt collar and a scratch near his jugular, said to have been inflicted by Mr. DeBare. He also appeared in his shirt sleeves, because his coat was torn from his back during the dreadful encounter. DeBare's countenance and person, which need to be quite familiar to the Judges and prosecuting attorneys of the Provost and Provisional Courts, looked none the worse from the effect of the encounter, wherein, according to a lady's evidence, he was as helpless and meek as a lamb under the hands of its slayer.

Mrs. Kirby, the principal witness in the case, stated that she rented her premises from the Doctor and DeBare boards with her The Doctor retains his office and used the dining room until Tuesday morning, when he had his furniture removed and she moved in her's, and occupied the room with a lady boarder who was sewing, when in the afternoon Dr. Wallace burst into the room, threatened her with a chair, pushed her out and threw the sewing of the young lady out of the window. Then he went into the yard, knocked DeBare down, took off his spectacles and declared his intention to put an end to his life, and continued to pummel his face. The Doctor's coat was torn off in the endeavors of the bystanders to take him from his victim. DeBare was discharged, Dr. Wallace was fined $25 and to furnish peace bonds.

Inquests—In addition to the drowned cases he inquested as follows: John Pelzold, 5 days old, died of trismus neonatium; the slave Edward, of Joe. Shannon, 21 years old, died of diarrhœa; John, slave of Duward Ducros, three years old, died of dysentery.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy named John Allen, 9 years of age, found in the river opposite Jefferson street, Second District. It appears that he was drowned, while bathing with an elder brother, and the body was taken home to his mother.

Accidental Drowning.—This verdict was also rendered by the Coroner's jury, in the case of a boy named Wm. McDonald, 7 years of age, found in the river, opposite Algiers.

A WAR ITEM.—A young married woman, whose husband has "gone to the war," heard in conversation the remark that the Government wanted more cavalry and more infantry. She replied that she knew nothing about cavalry, but added, with a high, lofty spirit, that if more infantry was needed, the Government had better send some of the volunteers home again.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Additional from the North, via the River.

News from Charleston, Mexico and Washington.

We have received by the arrival of a boat from up the river, a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 5th instant, in which we find some interesting intelligence not before received:

The steamship Eagle, Captain Adams, from Havana 1st instant, arrived at this port yesterday.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 1, 1863.

The Vera Cruz newspapers brought us by the Spanish mail steamer from Santiago de Cuba, although in the French interest, must be relied on for the only details we can get from that quarter. According to these accounts, matters are going just as one might expect—that is to say, the successful party grows stronger, while the defeated and weaker one is daily losing friends and supporters. No one will be surprised to learn, for instance, that General Dublado, Governor of the State of Guanajuato, and General Ignacio Comonfort, ex-President of the republic, begin to think their bread as buttered on the French side, and will henceforth support the "intervention," as it is called. Among many other people, perhaps, the defection of such men might cause astonishment, but the leading "patriots" of Mexico rise above vulgar scruples, and act, not with valor, but with its better part—discretion. A safe conduct has been granted to Comonfort, and, according to the news from the capital, he was hourly expected in that city. He wants to be on hand when the titles and dignities of the empire are being distributed, and will put in for a coronship at least. Juarez, it appears, is still at San Luis, having decreed within an army to enforce them, against a powerful enemy, who is upsetting his authority on all sides. By one of these orders Mexico city is to be starved, the farmers being forbidden to take their produce there, and all communication with it being prohibited. Who supposes that these idle decrees will be obeyed?

The official paper of San Luis confirms the reported attack made on Generals La Llave and Ortega by the escort which accompanied them, resulting in the death of the former. The details show that robbery was the motive, Gen Ortega having five hundred ounces in gold on his person when he made his escape. This sum, equal to eight thousand dollars, he found to be cumbersome to him in his rapid travelling, and divided it with General La Llave, who had proposed to carry a portion. In making this division some of the gold fell to the ground, and attracted the notice of the escort. A few moments afterwards La Llave received a ball in the region of the spine, and fell from his horse, crying to Ortega to save himself. The wounded General survived two days, while continuing his journey to San Luis in a litter which had been provided for him by the escort who did not desert him. It was reported that Ortega was also badly wounded, but since I find no mention made of the fact in the official paper, from which I have taken these details, it may be presumed that he escaped without injury, especially when a Vera Cruz letter of the 14th ult. speaks of him as about to resume the governorship of his State, Zacatecas. The robbers and murderers of course escaped, in a country where years of murder have made such acts so familiar as to excite no longer any horror or abhorrence among the people, and where the arm of the law has been too weak to overtake crime.

Every day proves more and more that there is no national stability in Mexico. Before the event of Juarez is organized, after a fashion, it is true; but I do not find any of the papers of his party speak of any real efforts being made to support the government of the republic. There are no spontaneous uprisings of the people against the invaders and innovators, no armies gathering at the call of the President and rallying around him at San Luis, no money offered to sustain the war; everywhere apathy, indifference, treason, desertion, forced loans, plunder, the rule of the bayonet, disgust, terror and hasty vengeance. Juarez orders a forced loan, and immediately the prisons are filled with those who refuse to comply. An attempt is made, as happened at Morelia, to make a levy of troops among the people, and the same result follows. The people are tired and want rest, no matter under what shelter. When Juarez, in such a crisis, is obliged to have recourse to forced loans and forced levies to sustain himself, it speaks volumes for the popular feeling.

On the other hand, I find from the Mexican papers that the French have patented—that the French scheme gains strength daily—preferring to leave you to your own conclusions on that score; but where is the man who will refuse or resist assistance offered when his house is on fire and his family and property in danger of perishing? If that man exists anywhere it is in some madhouse. We must preserve and defend the Monroe doctrine; we can never permit a monarchy in North America; the French and Austrians must be driven into the sea, or we must not leave Mexico to herself; for she immediately becomes an example of how a nation may, in the full light of the nineteenth century, retrograde into barbarism. We must give her the help she stands so much in need of at her feet, and insist on her accepting it from any hand that chooses to offer it.

One of the San Luis papers says that Don Juan Antonio Lafuente has been sent by Juarez to the government of the United States with full powers to make what arrangements he has been in regard to receiving assistance from that government.

The *Estafette*, which has reappeared in the the capital, announces the departure from that city on July 1st of a column, under General Berthier, of about two thousand five hundred men, which took the Tolnca road, and may be intended for an advance on San Luis de Potosi.

The stage line between Puebla and the capital was running daily, and the road between there and Vera Cruz was expected to re-open in few days.

I find nothing in the Mexican papers but accounts of robberies, skirmishes, murders, desertions, &c., which are anything but edifying or interesting.

The Archbishop of the City of Mexico was to have *left Spain, via* Cadiz, on the 13th ult., on his return to his country. He is one of the triumvirate at present sitting in the capital, his place during his absence being supplied by a brother bishop.

News from Charleston.

LATER FROM MORRIS ISLAND.

The New York *Herald* of the 6th instant, has the following dispatch from its correspondent:

Fortress Monroe, August 4—By the arrival of the steamer Adelaide, we have Charleston dates to the 2d instant:

The Adelaide left Folly Island on Sunday at half-past nine A. M., and at that time the shore and water batteries were firing quite lively on Fort Wagner. Batteries Gregg and James Island were firing at our forces. On Saturday morning at eleven o'clock a column of rebel infantry made a sortie on one of the batteries in course of erection, but was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. Our troops are in the best of spirits, and quite sanguine of success. The greatest harmony exists between the army and navy, and Admiral Dahlgren nobly seconds every plan of General Gillmore. Heavy reinforcements are pouring in to General Gillmore, and the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumter is now merely a matter of time. On Saturday the gunboat Ottawa was the only vessel engaged in shelling the batteries; but on Sunday the fleet participated.

On Saturday night a blockade runner tried to run out of Charleston, but was detected. The gunboat Sagamo New Ironsides opened her powder-scorch on the blockade runner, and succeeded in sinking her in twenty short order. It is supposed that all the crew of the rebel vessel perished and a valuable lot of cotton was destroyed.

On Friday night a stupidous draft was lighted by the steam sloop-of-war Iroquois, Captain A. Ludlow Case, and steam made immediately after her. The steamer was a long and heavy Clyde built blockade runner, and able to show a long pair of heels to the pursuing vessel. The Parrott pivot gun of the Iroquois, however, was a gentle persuader in bringing the suspected vessel to, and on surrendering she was found to be the steamer Kate, laden with cotton, which was brought from Wilmington. Captain Case placed a prize crew on board of the Kate and sent her North to be condemned.

Mr. John E. Wilson, clerk of the steamer Georgiana, from whom my information is derived, states that two more blockade runners were captured off Wilmington; but he could not ascertain their names or nature of the cargoes. The blockade off Wilmington is at present as vigorous as possible, and contrabandists stand but a poor chance to get in or out the harbor. Captain Case deserves a great deal of praise for the vigilance observed by him and the vessels on the station off the North Carolina Coast, and as soon as the captured blockade runners are condemned a good share of prize money will fall to him and the other officers.

Important from the Southwest.

REORGANIZATION OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY—OUR LOSSES AT JACKSON—EVIDENCE OF EX PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S TREASON—DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY AT NATCHEZ.

St Louis, August 5, 1863.—The *Democrat's* Vicksburg dispatch, dated the 30th, says that in the late advance on Jackson letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan. His replies to Jeff. Davis confirm Gen. Scott's accusations.

In the late operations against Jackson Gen. Sherman lost one thousand men. The army is now undergoing a complete reorganization.

General Herron's division, at Natchez, destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army, and a great number of cattle from Texas.

News from Tennessee and Georgia.

Memphis, August 3, 1863—Robinson's rebel force, having been driven from West Tennessee, has joined Chalmers in Mississippi.

Jesse Forrest, with about eight hundred cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Gen. Dodge has sent a force after him.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 24th ult. says the Government of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids into that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. Rosecrans's army was at Whiteside.

The *Appeal* also says that the War Department has resolved to stop the navigation of the Mississippi river by a well organized system of guerrilla warfare.

The editor thinks Rosecrans is moving on Selma. Every place of importance in Georgia is fortified. The mountains are full of refugees.

Some report that arrangements are being made for a dash on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at or near Grand Junction, by Chalmers, Ruggles and Richardson.

Important from Japan.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND CONSUL FROM JEDDO FOR FEAR OF ASSASSINATION.

San Francisco, August 4.—The American Minister and Consul, with their families, hastily left Jeddo, Japan, about the 18th of June, apprehending assassination. They first took refuge on the U. S. steamer Wyoming, and subsequently removed to Yokahama.

Latest News from the North and Europe.

The *True Delta* has received the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 10th instant with the latest dispatches, as follows:

Movements of Lee and Meade on the Rappahannock.

Washington, August 5—There is nothing new from the front to day from our army. Yesterday twelve prisoners and five deserters from the First Mississippi cavalry were brought in. The deserters report it is generally believed that the Third corps of Lee's army have gone down to Fredericksburg to occupy the heights there. The following from the rebel army, is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th:

Stafford is again in possession of the enemy, and the old line of the Rappahannock seems to be reasserted and will doubtless become the subject and scene of yet another bloody conflict. There seems to be, however, some hesitation on the part of the enemy in that. The passage of the river is intended by way of the upper fords, and in avoidance of the latal heights of Fredericksburg. The arrival of Fredericksburg and Central forces yesterday afternoon placed us in possession of very little information from Gen. Lee's army, beyond the general movements rendered yesterday by those of Meade and army. It was reported that the enemy had some forces at Stevensburg and Richard Hedges, and that Mary's Heights had been occupied by a portion of our forces.

Lee's army was rapidly recuperating and getting into excellent fighting trim, since the march to the new position, and preparations for a battle were being made with all speed. The weather is favorable, and all concur in the idea that the coming battle will be a fierce one.

We have information satisfying us that on Wednesday last Lee's whole army, with the exception of a brigade or so around Fredericksburg, with 5000 infantry and his cavalry, with which he is making a show of holding Culpeper county, is concentrated south of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. He is now supposed to rather a bitter controversy with Jeff. Davis on the subject of reinforcements. Davis knows to him his inability to furnish them, and Lee replies that he (Davis) must prepare to see him (Lee) give up Virginia, North and Eastern Virginia, and it will be his place on his part to risk what force he has left north of that river, as matters now stand on the Rappahannock.

J. T. Tracy, clerk in the quartermaster's department, was arrested yesterday and handed over to T. B. Wallace, United States deputy marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to answer an indictment for treasonable conspiracy against the United States Government. The treasonable acts with which he is charged, and for which he will be required to answer before the Federal Court, were committed at an early stage of the rebellion.

The city papers to day are all severe on the Republican's war with England sensation. The *Chronicle* denounces it in unmeasured terms, while the administration authoritatively denies that it was cognisant of its publication.

The Secretary of War has directed that three South Carolina prisoners of war be subjected to close confinement, and held as hostages for three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and now imprisoned at Charleston. It is understood that similar orders will be given in respect to all other prisoners, white or black, that are treated by the rebels otherwise than as prisoners of war.

The ranks of Gen. Meade's army are being filled with conscripts. Three hundred have just been sent to the Fifth corps.

The War in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., August 9.—It has been ascertained that Scott's raiders, in their flight across the Cumberland, abandoned one rifled cannon in the river. It is supposed that a few horses and mules, and a wagon load of arms, saddles and new clothing.

Col. Wolford's command, over 1200 strong, which left Somerset the middle of last week, in pursuit of Scott, across the Cumberland, after Saunders had given up pursuit, has not yet been heard from.

Refugee citizens, coming into Columbia, report a rebel force of over one thousand strong at or near Burkesville, Cumberland county, Kentucky. They do not state who is in command of them.

The War in Iowa.

[From the Davenport Gazette, August 6.]

Much excitement was created in Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and intermediate points yesterday, by the reports in relation to serious and fatal disturbances in Keokuk county. We have endeavored to obtain a correct statement of the facts and give them as near as can be ascertained at present writing, as follows:

On Saturday a Democratic meeting was held one mile southeast from South English, in Keokuk county, at which a renegade Methodist preacher named Tally, a notorious and blatant copperhead, took a very active part. At the same time a Union meeting was held in the village of South English, which meeting was still in progress when Tally and a number of his copperhead associates, returning from their meeting, came to South English, on their way home.

A Republican was, at the time, addressing the meeting in front of the village hotel. Soon after the arrival of Tally, a quarrel arose between a returned soldier and a man wearing a copperhead or butternut breast-pin. In the midst of the quarrel a pistol was accidentally fired by the discharged soldier, but nobody was hurt. Tally, the Democratic speaker and leader, who was standing in his wagon, at once called to his followers to fire, and himself fired the first three shots into the crowd—the last one striking the Wall near the Republican speaker's head. The firing then became general, and Mr. Tally was instantly killed by a ball in his head. Two or three others were wounded, one of them seriously, and is believed to have since died.

For the above statement we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Sanders, who wrote us last evening, the following in addition:

"This is a statement of the facts as I received them from several persons who were present, but in the present flight and excitement of the public pulse, it is impossible to arrive at the precise truth. A legal investigation, which will soon take place, will no doubt fasten the blame where it justly belongs, and the guilty parties will be punished.

"Since Saturday evening the excitement has been intense. Mr. Tally's friends were assembled yesterday, from the adjoining counties, according to their own estimate, to the number of 3100 to 3500 men. This number is probably much above the real figure, but I give it at their own estimate. Their avowed purpose was to 'avenge the murder of their brother,' and to burn Sigourney and South English; also to secure to themselves the 'right of free speech, and security against arbitrary arrest.' Prominent Democrats labored with them, to dissuade them from their purpose of violence, and as yet no outrage has been committed.

"It is stated by the Democrats that the only thing which prevented their from carrying out their threats of violence on Sunday night, was the accidental proximity of the Seventh cavalry, then en route for the Missouri river. In view of the excited state of feeling on both sides, it was determined by a number of the citizens to telegraph to Governor Kirkwood, to Gen. Roberts, at this place, to see if he could not be induced to order the Seventh regiment to tarry a few days, in order to still further deter the mob from acts of violence, which a single word may precipitate. Gen. Roberts received our messenger very courteously, but declined doing anything in the premises, unless called upon by the governor to do so.

"The excitement in Keokuk county is intense, but steps have been taken which cannot fail to speedily disperse the mob. This whole affair will be strictly and impartially investigated by the civil authorities, and the guilty parties will be punished as they deserve.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. H. SANDERS."

We also learn that J. H. Sanders, Esq., clerk of the Circuit Court for Keokuk county, removed the county funds, records, &c., to Washington, and at once started for this place for aid, arriving at a very early hour yesterday morning. Finding that Gen. Roberts had no intention of interfering with the business of the State authorities until requested to do so by them, Mr. Sanders took a special train to Iowa City to see the Governor, returning with him to this city in the afternoon. Last evening Governor Kirkwood, Hon. Hiram Price and Col. Trumbull, Assistant Adjutant-General, left here for Washington with Mr. Sanders by special train, intending to reach the scene of conflict as soon as possible. Forty stand of arms and a lot of ammunition were sent to Keokuk county by yesterday morning's train.

Two Days Later Foreign News.

St. Johns, N. F. August 8.—The steamship China, from Liverpool, August 1, passed Cape Race at noon, to-day, (Saturday) *en route* to New York. The dates are two days later than those by the Hibernia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times* argues to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to them.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederacy. It says the defeats of General Bragg and the fight of Gen. Johnston before Gen. Sherman's forces, shows sufficient signs of exhaustion.

It adds: "Charleston is in real danger, and if it falls Savannah follows. Still, it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may be resisted by the North, and the Confederates yet wrest victory from her grasp."

The Confederate loan was heavy at 17 to 15 discount.

FRANCE.—Marshal Forey, in an official report, says that he is occupied in forming a provisional government in Mexico, from men of moderate views.

Warsaw, August 1.—The proclamation of the National Government of Poland rejects any compromise not based on the independence of Poland, with a restoration of the boundaries of 1772.

London Markets, Friday Evening.—American stocks: Illinois Central, 21½ to 20½ discount; Erie, 69½ to 70.

LATER.—*Liverpool*, Saturday Evening, August 1.—Cotton dull and unchanged, breadstuffs very dull, corn downward, mixed, 29s. to 29s. 3d., provisions steady, bacon still advancing.

London, Saturday Evening, August 1.—Consols close at 92¾ to 93 for money.

Views of the New York Press on Reconstruction.

We give below the opinions of the three leading dailies of New York on the subject of reconstruction of the Union:

[From the New York Times.]

SECESSION OF STATES AND RESTORATION OF STATES.

It is universally admitted that the rebellion in its first stage was greatly facilitated by the existence in our civil system of State governments, each in itself a complete civil organization.

But there is to be a compensation for all this. The State organization which then worked with such calamitous effect against the Union, will now work equally effectively against the Confederacy. We shall see the States turning one after another against the latter, though at longer intervals, and the restoration of the Federal rule will in that manner be about as smoothly effected as was the origin of secession. Before this year closes we shall see Tennessee and Louisiana, and in all probability Mississippi, placed bodily back into the Union, by external organic action, and prepared to make good the movement by the action of every regular internal agency. In their organic capacity they will be ready to co-operate as completely with the General Government as any of the States that never seceded.

We do not say that there may not be those who will resist the reunion of the population still rebellious at heart. Doubtless this will be the case. It takes such fiery passions as have been aroused in this rebellion a long time to cool. But this is a matter of little practical consequence, inasmuch as all malcontents of this description, whether few or many, will be completely powerless in a civil sense as in a military. An oath of allegiance of the most stringent character will be required as a condition precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise, or any other civil right, and the severest penalties will be attached to any subsequent conduct inconsistent with this oath. There is no difficulty in framing a system that shall secure the loyal purity of the ballot-box sufficiently for all practical purposes.

The idea entertained by many that it is the Confederacy which must submit before the rebellion closes is completely wrong. Our Government has never expected any such submission, and it will not now expect it, indeed, if offered, except as a submission of individuals. It don't known the Confederacy. The thing called by that name, it has never recognized in its living days, and most assuredly it would not in its dying. All the speculation about possible negotiation with "the Confederate authorities" for peace and reconstruction is perfectly idle. Were these "authorities" ever so much disposed to treat for that end—a disposition they never had at all, and never will have—yet of course on its part it never could enter into any such negotiations.

[From the New York World.]

The *Times* sees in the return of the seceded States to the Union, by day, the practical end of the Southern Confederacy. Such is undoubtedly the machinery by which that most desirable object is to be accomplished. But we do not exactly understand the means by which the *Times* supposes that result is to be achieved. It can hardly mean that we have a military force in a state to allow a few men, under the protection of bayonets, to get up a mock election (with a stringent oath of allegiance, and return to Congress members pledged by their very tenure of office to the support of emancipation measures, they will not merely misrepresent the State, but also work injustice to loyal States, and the end will be worse than the beginning. By no process of partisan jugglery can the Union be restored. The country is thinking Republican, and will be honest and hearty, and the vote must be a majority, not a minority vote. As for any oath of allegiance, it will be as unwise as unnecessary, for it will itself be the best oath of allegiance. In addition to which, we can find nothing in the Constitution or any authority for the Federal Government to impose an oath preliminary to the exercise of suffrage. If such an oath had existed three years ago, all the Phillips and Garrison school would have been turned out of office. The poll. The *Times* is perfectly right in assuming that if this war settles anything except the simple question of physical and material power, it must be the question of "implicit submission to constitutional authority." If that implicit submission to constitutional authority had existed during the four years preceding the election of Mr. Lincoln, there would never have been any war, for the Republican party must have been dissolved and some new political combination have been formed. Even then, the war might be ended in less than the "nine days" so confidently predicted, if the Republican party would yield implicit submission to constitutional authority. Not another man need be raised nor another musket fired. The seceded States would all be represented in the next Congress, and the strife would be of mutual courtesy and even affection. But of course this cannot be expected from human nature. The minds of Republicans are like the minds of the seceders. Both extremes feel the utmost confidence in the correctness of their reasoning and the justice of their cause, and the unrepresented majority of moderate men, in both sections, will be compelled for some time longer to support and suffer under their respective Governments.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We firmly believe that peace will soon be restored to this afflicted land, if these whose duty it is *not* to treat with the rebels *will only leave that delicate matter in the hands of those whose business it is*. If we are correctly informed, the President is not the only person who desires peace. There are nothing of interest from the vicinity of Culpepper. The *Star* has the following this evening:

We have information satisfying us that on Wednesday last Lee's whole army, with the exception of a brigade or so around Fredericksburg, with 5000 infantry and his cavalry, with which he is making a show of holding Culpepper county, is concentrated south of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. He is now supposed to rather a bitter controversy with Jeff. Davis on the subject of reinforcements. Davis knows to him his inability to furnish them, and Lee replies that he (Davis) must prepare to see him (Lee) give up Virginia, North and Eastern Virginia, and it will be his place on his part to risk what force he has left north of that river, as matters now stand on the Rappahannock.

J. T. Tracy, clerk in the quartermaster's department, was arrested yesterday and handed over to T. B. Wallace, United States deputy marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to answer an indictment for treasonable conspiracy against the United States Government. The treasonable acts with which he is charged, and for which he will be required to answer before the Federal Court, were committed at an early stage of the rebellion.

The city papers to day are all severe on the Republican's war with England sensation. The *Chronicle* denounces it in unmeasured terms, while the administration authoritatively denies that it was cognisant of its publication.

The Secretary of War has directed that three South Carolina prisoners of war be subjected to close confinement, and held as hostages for three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and now imprisoned at Charleston. It is understood that similar orders will be given in respect to all other prisoners, white or black, that are treated by the rebels otherwise than as prisoners of war.

The ranks of Gen. Meade's army are being filled with conscripts. Three hundred have just been sent to the Fifth corps.

The War in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., August 9.—It has been ascertained that Scott's raiders, in their flight across the Cumberland, abandoned one rifled cannon in the river. It is supposed that a few horses and mules, and a wagon load of arms, saddles and new clothing.

Col. Wolford's command, over 1200 strong, which left Somerset the middle of last week, in pursuit of Scott, across the Cumberland, after Saunders had given up pursuit, has not yet been heard from.

Refugee citizens, coming into Columbia, report a rebel force of over one thousand strong at or near Burkesville, Cumberland county, Kentucky. They do not state who is in command of them.

The War in Iowa.

[From the Davenport Gazette, August 6.]

Much excitement was created in Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and intermediate points yesterday, by the reports in relation to serious and fatal disturbances in Keokuk county. We have endeavored to obtain a correct statement of the facts and give them as near as can be ascertained at present writing, as follows:

On Saturday a Democratic meeting was held one mile southeast from South English, in Keokuk county, at which a renegade Methodist preacher named Tally, a notorious and blatant copperhead, took a very active part. At the same time a Union meeting was held in the village of South English, which meeting was still in progress when Tally and a number of his copperhead associates, returning from their meeting, came to South English, on their way home.

A Republican was, at the time, addressing the meeting in front of the village hotel. Soon after the arrival of Tally, a quarrel arose between a returned soldier and a man wearing a copperhead or butternut breast-pin. In the midst of the quarrel a pistol was accidentally fired by the discharged soldier, but nobody was hurt. Tally, the Democratic speaker and leader, who was standing in his wagon, at once called to his followers to fire, and himself fired the first three shots into the crowd—the last one striking the Wall near the Republican speaker's head. The firing then became general, and Mr. Tally was instantly killed by a ball in his head. Two or three others were wounded, one of them seriously, and is believed to have since died.

For the above statement we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Sanders, who wrote us last evening, the following in addition:

"This is a statement of the facts as I received them from several persons who were present, but in the present flight and excitement of the public pulse, it is impossible to arrive at the precise truth. A legal investigation, which will soon take place, will no doubt fasten the blame where it justly belongs, and the guilty parties will be punished.

"Since Saturday evening the excitement has been intense. Mr. Tally's friends were assembled yesterday, from the adjoining counties, according to their own estimate, to the number of 3100 to 3500 men. This number is probably much above the real figure, but I give it at their own estimate. Their avowed purpose was to 'avenge the murder of their brother,' and to burn Sigourney and South English; also to secure to themselves the 'right of free speech, and security against arbitrary arrest.' Prominent Democrats labored with them, to dissuade them from their purpose of violence, and as yet no outrage has been committed.

"It is stated by the Democrats that the only thing which prevented them carrying out their threats of violence on Sunday night, was the accidental proximity of the Seventh cavalry, then en route for the Missouri river. In view of the excited state of feeling on both sides, it was determined by a number of the citizens to telegraph to Governor Kirkwood, to Gen. Roberts, at this place, to see if he could not be induced to order the Seventh regiment to tarry a few days, in

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes.—*Wednesday.*—Henry F. Stark, brought up as one "with mind diseased," was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Allen Hahn, who had been cab-riding and refused to pay the John, was visited with a fine of $15.

Julien Blanchard, colored, was fined $5 for striking his sweetheart, who was also copper-colored, and good-looking.

A kinky-haired fellow was accused by two dragoons with cursing them because they would not treat him, and he was fined $5.

Bridget Collis, a blowsy Gallatin street nymph was charged by an officer with being drunk, disturbing the peace, declaring she was a Confederate crazy virtued woman and would not take the oath. She had, besides, an open pocket knife in her bosom. She was fined $20.

Mary Dalsey, whose appearance was not as sweet as her name, was sent to the city Work House for 20 days, for outraging all the proprieties on the public street.

Anna Kane, on the contrary, was as much superior to her face, form and appearance as her name, as Mary Dalsey was inferior to hers; and she was charged with calling a Vermont soldier "a son of a lady dog," while he was enjoying a cup of coffee under her roof. The defense was that she was "tight," and she could not have done so. Her lips cert