THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

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In all cases subscribers must give one weekly notice in writ ng before they can be allowed to discontinue.
Any person receiving the paper through some of the carriers, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and expected to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, on Poyfarre street No. 3 secondhand and mahogany furniture.

By McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart, furniture.

By D. E. Murphy, at 11 o'clock, in the Delta warehouse, Bowl.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Field, purser of the Evening Star, for an early delivery of late New York papers.

The Queen of the Crescent steamboat Planet has our thanks for Memphis dates of the 23d inst., and for other Western papers.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The next steamers to be expected are as follows, according to advertisement: The Locust Point left New York on the 22d; the Crescle, the 26th; and the Columbia, the 29th.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—This academy, situated at the corner of Poydfarre and Foucher streets, is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and is classed among the best in our city. The terms are very moderate. We call the atten tion of parents to the advertisement in another column.

LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.—Our readers are referred to Prof. McCarthy's advertisement under this head.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, Monday, August 31st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Poydfarre street, fine rosewood and walnut furniture, bedding, mirrors, glass and crockery ware, also, one Picolo piano and one milch cow.

There will be sold on Tuesday, September 1st, at 11 o'clock, at warehouse No 113 Gravier street, by R. T. Montgomery, 28 hhds. fine leaf tobacco, just imported. All samples and weights guaranteed. Dealers should be present.

At auction to-day a general assortment of furniture, etc., etc., by McCerren & Landry, at 11 o'clock, at their mart.

We would call the attention of bakers and buyers in general to the sale of one hundred barrels flour advertised for this day, at 11 o'clock, in the Delta warehouse, by D. E. Murphy.

News from the North.

ARRIVAL OF THE EVENING STAR

Reported Capture of Fort Sumter.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW PHASE OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

General Intelligence.

The steamship Evening Star, which left New York on the 22d, crossed the bar at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and reached her wharf at about 3½ P. M. The most important of her news has been anticipated, but we find a variety of interesting intelligence in our New York files.

From Washington.

(Dispatches to New York.)

Washington, August 21, 1863.

TRADE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Treasury Department has heard nothing of the cotton reported to have been sent by General Grant, nor of any modification of his views in respect to trade.

PROTECTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, attended by Colonel Crothers, of his staff, is here to urge upon the Government the adoption of new measures to enable the loyal citizens of the new State to protect themselves against rebel marauders. His requests have been acceded to, and all the arms required have been given to him.

THE LOYAL GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Gov Pierpont is here making arrangements for putting the Government of the State of Virginia into operation, the seat of which is Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in thirty session, probably in September, when they will elect a Treasurer and Auditor, for whom no salaries can be paid, nor taxes collected in the several counties (rebel). By the creation of the State of West Virginia, and the remaining portions of the State to the expiration of the term of Governor Wm. Hampton. The new State, in January next, in the room of three traitors, the three Governors in whom was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

Letters continue to reach here from Maine stating that the election bills fair to be close, and urging the sending of absent voters with money to insure a certain victory for the Republicans. It is believed that the result will largely influence the elections in other States, which must determine whether a civilian or a military man must be run by the administration party. In the latter event Governor Bank is confidently spoken of as the probable nominee.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The late order of the Post office Department for sending to the dead letter office all mail matter not purely official are-s from the fact that claim agents and others who correspond with the different departments have assumed that their communications are official, and thus manage to evade the payment of postage. Hereafter private persons who write to Government officers upon business matters must pay postage.

MOVEMENTS OF MOSBY.

The waggish Mosby, with part of his gang, on Sunday night, encamped two and a half miles from Upton's Hill, almost within range of the guns on the Washington fortifications. On Sunday afternoon he stopped a funeral procession on its way from Lewinsville to Washington, and stole the horses attached to the hearse. He afterwards visited Falls Church, and amused himself by taking observations of our new contraband forces.

REBEL CAVALRY RAID EXPECTED.

Advices from the army to-night state that the impression prevails that the rebels are preparing for a cavalry movement in our rear to destroy the railroad. We are not asleep, they will find.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Seventy-five companies here thus far been organized and mustered into the Invalid Corps, and have been assigned to garrison and other duty not requiring too much fatigue or exposure. This corps is proving itself a valuable addition to the service.

Southern Views about Charleston.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, August 10.]

We look for the worst at Charleston. It will never be taken as it stands, however. It would be mined and blown up from its foundation first. We do not anticipate any very encouraging news from that quarter. The journals of the city may put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism, but we had as well be prepared for any emergency.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, August 12.]

We think the Chattanooga *Rebel* is unnecessarily despondent about Charleston. It is true we may, in time, succumb to superior numbers and heavy ordnance; but the numbers are not there yet, and the hopes of successful defense have grown with every day since the beginning of the siege, and so has the strength of the position. The Charlestonians don't believe that their city will be taken, and we shall not believe it until it is done.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners from Fort Warren—Their Recapture.

Portland, Me., August 21.—The revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin arrived here at four o'clock this morning with the yacht Island, escaped prisoners from Fort Warren. There were but two of the rebels, and neither of them were of the Tacony's crew. Lieutenant Alexander was commander of the ram Fingal. The prisoners stated that only two escaped from the fort.

The other prisoner proves to be Jas. Thurston, second lieutenant in the rebel marine service, from the Atlanta, *alias* Fingal, captured at Savannah. The prisoners state that they escaped by walling over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentries were on duty.

They swam, with the assistance of a target, three quarters of a mile, to the opposite island, where they seized a little fishing yacht. Lieut. Reed attempted to escape with them, but was detected in the effort to do so by the sentry stumbling upon him while he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hampton beach, and were captured at eleven o'clock yesterday, eastward of Boon island. The prisoners made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting out to sea if they had been supplied with food or clothing.

Captain Webster, of the cutter Dobbin, boarded every vessel he met, until he captured the prisoners. They had some $200 or $300 rebel money, with some greenbacks. They are now secure in the jail here. Their boat was a miserable one, and totally unfit for their contemplated trip.

The yacht Sparkle, with Deputy Collector Bird and a volunteer crew, has not yet returned. She was armed with a swivel gun and muskets from the Tacony.

The Makers of Rebel Bank Note Paper Held for Trial.

Boston, August 21—George W. Lion, Francis C. Baird and Wm. Brown, all residents of Lee, Massachusetts, were brought before United States Commissioner Hallett to-day, on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels by manufacturing bank note paper, having the water mark "C. S. A." in the centre of the bills. A *quite prompt* gun entered in the name of Baird that he might appear as witness. Lion was held in $5000 bail to appear at the October term of the District Court, and Brown, who worked for Lion, but against whom no testimony beyond that fact was introduced, was held in $1000.

Office 73 Chartres street.

Reported Capture of Fort Sumter.

The New York *Evening Commercial Advertiser* of the 22d (second edition) says:

A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia reports that "Fort Sumter is taken, and that the Government steamers have passed up beyond the fort."

Sentiments of the Kentucky Congressmen.

The republicans persist in claiming the Kentucky delegation to the next Congress as being composed of administration men. Five of them were in the last House of Representatives, and their record will show to what extent they will be likely to support a radical republican for Speaker. We gave some days since a letter from Brutus J. Clay, another of the representatives elect, in which he stated that he was "opposed to the policy of the administration." We now have the sentiments of another, General Green Clay Smith, whom the republicans have claimed as being of the "right stamp." M. Smith delivered a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 19th instant, which is reported in full in the Cincinnati republican papers, from which we make the following extract:—

"Kentucky is a slave State, and she voted against Mr. Lincoln. I do not stand here as an advocate of Mr. Lincoln or his party. I never belonged to either of the political parties that had their existence alone upon this side of the Ohio river. I have always been, and am to-day, a Douglas Democrat. I have always been, and am to-day, so far as opinion and sentiments are concerned, a pro-slavery man. I may as well say here that I am a slave owner, and have always owned slaves."

The Rebel General Holmes.

(To the Editor of the Herald.)

The death of General Holmes, of Arkansas, as reported in the *Herald* by drinking intoxicating liquors, is false. I was present at his death. His death was caused by pneumonia. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT RAINEY, of Napoleon, Arkansas.

President Lincoln to Attend a Union Mass Meeting—General Logan Denounces Judge Omeleveny.

St. Louis, August 21.—The *Democrat* of this city publishes a special dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, which says that President Lincoln has signified his purpose to attend a Union mass meeting to be held in that place on the 3d of September, but should the public business prevent him from being present he will address the people then and there. Most extensive preparations are being made to make this the largest meeting ever held in the West.

Gen. Logan addressed a large meeting at Saline, Illinois, on Tuesday. Judge Omeleveny was present, and Gen. Logan denounced him as one of the leaders of a band of traitors who are plotting to overthrow the Government.

Judge Omeleveny left the crowd without making any reply to Gen. Logan.

Mrs. Lincoln in New York.

HER VISIT TO THE FRENCH FRIGATE LA GUERRIERE.

Mrs. President Lincoln has been staying in this city for several days, but she has not made her visit of any public notoriety. On Thursday, however, she expressed her determination to pay a visit to the French frigate La Guerriere, thirty-six guns, commanded by Admiral Renaud. For this purpose the beautiful revenue cutter J. C. Winans was set apart for conveying the lady of the President of the United States and suite on board the Guerriere, now lying off the Battery, in the North river. Of it being made known to the Admiral that the distinguished personage was the wife of the President, she was received with all the becoming respect due to her rank and position, not only by the Admiral, but also by all the French officers on board. As well as by the crew. After surveying the principal compartments of the interior of the Guerriere she expressed herself highly pleased, and thanked the Admiral for the respect and kindness which had been shown. She stated further, that she was much gratified and delighted in having paid a visit to a French man-of-war. Mrs. Lincoln was then taken down the river at some length, when, after participating in a pleasant sail, she was left on shore, and conveyed in a carriage, will her suite, to her hotel.

England and Japan.

AMERICANS ACCUSED OF SUPPLYING THE JAPANESE WITH ARMS.

Hong Kong, Thursday, May 14, 1863.—The subject which just now attracts the attention of the East is the critical condition of affairs in Japan. In my last your readers were furnished with an official statement of the ultimatum presented to the Japanese Government by Col Neale, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*. The twenty days time given for a decision expired on the 26th of April, but upon application by the Japanese for an extension the period was extended fifteen days. The English seem to have formed the foreign merchants at Yokohama into a body for the purpose of carrying their demands, and their obedience to their leaders, proves military service, as well as all negatives ambition, obedience, and will restrain personal ambition.

Dispatches from Lithuania, and all Russia, will shortly be called upon for the general and decisive battle of the Fatherland. The whole country has already lost one great flame, one universal lamentation, one great grave. Now it must be one camp, in which all—old men and children—must work for the freedom of their country; some fighting with arms in their hands, others contributing the sinews of war. Such a Poland will compel and force no Power on earth! Such a Poland will crush the Russian hordes! Such a Poland must and will be master!"

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St. Petersburg, Thursday.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of to day, publishes the dispatch, addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to M. de Rudberg, replying to the views expressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, relative to the Russian reply to the French note. Prince Gortschakoff says:

"1. M. Drouyn de Lhuys seems to conclude that the Russian reply implies a refusal of the six points under the appearance of adhesion.

The Russian reply explained the greater part of the measures indicated in the six points had been granted, but that, far from pacifying the kingdom, they were the starting point of the insurrection.

The agitators made reforms a pretext for raising the country. Having conceived this hope of complete independence by the aid of foreign intervention, they could not appear satisfied with the liberal institutions the bases of which were being carried out by the Government.

If the Government did not repudiate bad faith and tortuous paths, it would, perhaps, have displayed some ability in categorically accepting the six points, but we desired to legally express our ideas. The six points could not receive a practical solution until after order had been re-established.

2. M. Drouyn de L'Huys sees an accusation against the French Government in the assertion of the existence of a permanent conspiracy in foreign territory. Such an intention could not enter our mind. We are persuaded that the French Government regrets these intrigues. But it remains a fact that they exist in its vicinity. Poles, and from Paris, one of their principal foci, they feed the moral agitation in the kingdom and furnish it with material resources."

Prince Gortschakoff then proceeded to demonstrate at length that the movement in Poland proceeds from a turbulent minority, and points out that Russia has possessed Poland for half a century.

The Prince also recapitulates the measures adopted, which departed but slightly from the basis recommended by the Three Powers, and mentions the existence of exterior influence.

"The insurgents did not take up arms for liberal institutions, and have loudly declared that their exclusive object was the reconstruction of the limits of Poland in 1772. They have also put forth intervention as the certain crowning of the enterprise.

The language of the French and English Press, continues Prince Gortschakoff, has not diminished these encouragements; and it is on this account that we stated our conviction that foreign assistance was the principal cause of the persistency of the insurrection.

3. We adhere to our observations concerning the suspension of hostilities. It is necessary that the rebels should lay down their arms or the Government abdicate all authority. It is impossible to otherwise understand the question of dignity and public order.

4. The proposal of a preliminary conference of the Three Courts was suggested to us by the principle of the treaties of 1815, which is stated as the base of the diplomatic action of the Powers.

The opinion expressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys confirms our conviction that this question has led to difficulties because it has been ill stated, and because the debates have made it a matter affecting the dignity of our Cabinet.

Our proposal was inspired by the desire of conciliation, and we expect the opinion entertained by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. We are also painfully surprised at his impression of the general sense of our reply. Our dispatch contained neither irony nor provocation; but a feeling of wounded dignity might have manifested itself in the expression of our ideas.

In presence of the insults lavished upon us, it was impossible for us to disregard the force of the energetic national sentiment. The Government endeavors to calm and enlighten, and to repress the explosion of the public spirit which has been deeply wounded. The duty of a government, and the task of diplomacy, are to separate from the conduct of affairs those passionate impulses which complicate them, and may endanger peace. We are conscious of having neglected nothing in the work of conciliation, and in endeavoring to arrive to an understanding in conformity with the relations which have long united us to the Government of the Emperor Napoleon. We take pleasure in counting on the same dispositions on his part. Our task would be difficult if France misunderstood the necessities imposed upon us by the national sentiments which stitch themselves to the traditions and vital interests of the country."

Mr. Forrester, generalissimo of the armies of the Emperor of China, has retreated to Clayton, in Jefferson county, New York, his native town, on a furlough of one year. He had been taken prisoner by the rebels and put to the torture. He was afterward manumitted, and he escaped to *for* the purpose of recruiting his health.

Only the 31st of March, 1863, the British national debt amounted in all to $799,000,000, three and a half times larger than when that of the United States on the 1st of July last.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Hibernia and Asia arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The most important intelligence we find is the following:

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the proclamation of the National Government to the Polish nation, which has already been announced by telegraph:

"*Warsaw*, July 31.—Six months ago the conspiracy, (which was the expression of the whole nation,) without any military resources, but strong in the belief of the holiness of its objects, and in the face of the fresh projects which menaced the existence of Poland, raised the banner of insurrection, and fortified it with noble zeal on the field already soaked with the blood of so many generations. The insurrection expressed the will of the nation, and carried out the principles which would lead Poland to victory. The country understood them, and, great and powerful as it is, placed itself under the banner of an individual, free, and independent Poland. A nation which began a conflict with a colossus like Russia, and placed in the circumstances which Poland was placed on the 22d of January last, had to exert itself not only to youthful ardor and energy, but also to manly endurance and patience, in order that first disasters might not discourage it, and long waiting for triumph might not throw it back into a state of lassitude and weakness.

Whatever influence many failures and defeats might have on us, it is certain that we could be victorious and carry on the contest to this day only by an unbounded confidence in our own strength, by unlimited sacrifices, by the courage and discipline of our soldiers, and the virtues of our citizens. In this confidence lies the secret of the insurrection. This confidence is security for Poland's certain triumph, and shows to the nation her relation to the Government in regard to Europe. Europe does not sufficiently understand our sufferings, and does not know our zeal and the inexhaustible means we have at our disposal.

The National Government gives Europe freedom to take part in our cause agreeably to ruling interests and political passions. But while she stands at the rudder of the insurrection, and therefore at the head of the nation, she must firmly reject all that could dishonor the holy flag of independence, she must remain deaf to all who demand the cessation of hostilities before the attainment of our object, namely, the re-establishment of Poland in the limits of 1772. To accept the independence of the Polish provinces, and leave the rest as the spoil of the enemy would be to gainsay our historical rights, to blot out from history an existence of a thousand years, and to deny our name by committing fratricide. No! Poland has not risen again to be again laid in the grave by Europe. There can be no Poland without Lithuania and all "Reussen"—no Poland without the Kingdom of Poland. Their history, their political and social conditions are one—an indivisible trinity.

To withdraw the right of existence to but one province, and to oppose it in the others, is to kill Poland. Before you, people of Poland, lies the battle! On the one side is slavery and shame. On the other, liberty and the welfare of future generations! Let you hesitate and draw back? No! you must conquer, you must purchase liberty with blood; you must sacrifice a whole generation on the altar of Poland. God and arms will decide your destiny.

Citizens, let us hold fast to the love of our country. Union and sacrifice! Let us hesitate before no sacrifice, let us be ready at any moment to give up life and property, house and family for our country. Let us remember that from the moment the insurrection broke out nothing that we possessed belonged to ourselves—all belonged to our country. We are all servants of the nation, servants of a great thought, of an all powerful sentiment. In whatever situation we may be placed, in the midst of the bloody work of the nation, let one common love guide us, one dutiful sacrifice for the common good, one universal desire to die for our country. As we now enter upon a new period of the conflict, the National Government will make every effort to arm the whole land by the means furnished by the country, and to call as many to arms as possible. Armed Poland is triumphant Poland.

The principles which have hitherto guided the insurrection, and which were expressed in the manifesto of the 22d of January, will also be the principles of the future action of the National Government. No violation of them will be allowed. The idea contained in that manifesto of equality, and of religious, political and social liberty, is maintained in all its force and purity, and will be developed by corresponding institutions immediately on the expulsion of foreign domination and the organization of the country.

In the spirit of these principles the National Government will do all in its power, so that the masses of the country people, awakened from their sleep of a hundred years, may find in it their guide to a new industrial and political existence. All violation of rights will be punished by the arm of justice. The National Government will watch over the proper course of [illegible] and over the discipline of [illegible] and their obedience to their leaders. [illegible] service, as well as all negligence, and will restrain personal ambition.

Citizens of Lithuania, and all "Reussen," you will shortly be called upon for the general and decisive battle of the Fatherland. The whole country has already lost one great flame, one universal lamentation, one great grave. Now it must be one camp, in which all—old men and children—must work for the freedom of their country; some fighting with arms in their hands, others contributing the sinews of war. Such a Poland will compel and force no Power on earth! Such a Poland will crush the Russian hordes! Such a Poland must and will be master!"

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The Gold Market.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 22d, says:

The market for gold has ruled rather steady this week, the price generally ruling at 124⅞ to 125⅛, until this afternoon, when premature reports of the capture of Fort Sumter carried the price down to 124. The sales at the board for the week ending this morning were only $294,900. The Glasgow for Saturday takes out $21,054, and the Saxonia for Hamburg $120,000. Some small sales of sterling exchange are made to-day at 128 @.

Our correspondent adds: At 3:50 P. M. gold was 124½.

Further News via the River.

From Memphis.

DEFEAT OF CHALMERS'S FORCES—GUNBOAT RECONNOISSANCE UP WHITE RIVER.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Memphis, August 19.—A fight occured between our forces and the rebels, under General Chalmers, at Panola, on Sunday, in which the rebels were defeated.

No particulars have been received.

Another report has it that Banks is going to Mobile, that Grant is reinforcing him largely for that purpose.

There was a gunboat reconnoissance up White river on the 13th, by order of General Davidson.

The gunboats Lexington, Cricket and Marmora, in command of Captain Badie, left Clarendon and steamed up White river. They returned in the evening of the same day, bringing as passengers Tom Suggs and Kaska Kigdloo (!) two miles used by the rebel army for grinding corn, and a pontoon bridge across Little Red river.

The casualties on our side were five men wounded, two of whom have since died.

Latest from Charleston.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER—THE EFFECT OF THE 200-POUNDER PARROTTS—GOV BONHAM'S PROCLAMATION.

Norfolk, Va., August 21.—The Richmond *Whig* of to day contains the following from Charleston of the 20th:

The enemy's operations during the past twenty-four hours have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter, from their Parrott guns on Morris Island. Their fire begins to tell on Fort Sumter, which replies only at long intervals. The defense of the harbor depends mainly on Sumter, and the Fort only replies at intervals. It has been determined to defend the city street by street and house by house as long as a foot of earth is left.

From Washington and New York.

NEWS FROM LEE'S ARMY—THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK—CAPTURE ON THE OCEAN.

Washington, August 20.—Information from Headquarters Army of Potomac, says there is no change or indications of a change in the position.

Advices concur that the rebel force around Culpepper has been reduced to A. P. Hill's command, while Longstreet and Ewell have moved Southward, probably to Georgia.

The *World's* dispatch says the Navy Department has advices from Charleston confirmatory of those already published.

The dispatches received are withheld from prudential motives. Gen. Gilmore complains of the pernicious effects produced by the publication of military correspondence from within his lines, and requests that no more be allowed to come there.

Washington, August 20.—The Navy Department is informed that the bark Gem of the Sea was captured in July last by the schooner Georgia, of Nassau, off the coast of Florida.

The steamship DeSoto reports the capture by her of the Lady Maria, for violation of the blockade. Her cargo consisted of 104 bales of cotton.

Lieut. Commanding McDougal, of the steamer Hendrick Hudson, says, while cruising in the vicinity of Sabine Pass, he found on and in the vicinity of the beach 138 bales of cotton, which had evidently been wrecked ashore only a short time before it was discovered.

The steamer Cuyler chased a rebel steamer some distance to the westward of Cape San Blas, and in the effort to escape the latter threw part of her cargo overboard, which is supposed to be the cotton alluded to by the commander of the Hudson.

The DeSoto chased a rebel steamer, which was obliged to throw off her cotton—117 bales—in order to effect her escape. The cotton was picked up by the DeSoto.

The steamer Fort Henry captured on the coast of Florida twenty-two bales of cotton and eight contrabands.

Washington, August 21.—Governor Pierpont is here making arrangements for putting into operation the government of the State of Western Virginia.

The seat is to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in extra session, probably in September, when they will elect a Treasurer and Auditor, for without these no salaries can be paid, nor the taxes collected, in the several counties.

By the Constitution of the State of Western Virginia, the sum of $100,000 was left to the credit of the remaining portion of the Old Dominion.

The new term of Governor Pierpont will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 28th of last May in those parts of Eastern Virginia free from rebel control. Thus there are three Governors of Virginia, one for the Old State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

The Treasury Department has been notified of the capture of the schooner Sea Bird, by the rebels, off the coast of Georgia, Capt. Grant, of New York.

New York, August 21.—It has been decided by the Second Controller that when a pensioner re-enlists, he forfeits pay in that capacity, and cannot again be put upon the pension rolls, except upon a surgical re-examination, and certificate of his disability. It has been stated that women who abandon her husband previous to his enlistment and marries another is not entitled to the bounty belonging to the first husband, if he died in service.

New York, August 21.—The draft in the Sixteenth Ward was completed, 1,181 were drawn.

The day passed off without the slightest disagreeable incident. The city swarms with troops, but their services have not been required.

New York and Cincinnati Markets.

New York, August 21.—Cotton dull, at 67 cents.

Flour.—Fresh ground in fair request, at full prices; old dull and lower: $4 65 to 4 95 for extra state.

Wool quiet. Sugar firm and in fair demand, at 11⅝ cents for New Orleans, and 10 to 11¼ cents for Muscovado.

Money easy at 5 to 6, sterling steady at 138; gold little firmer, opening at 25⅜ to 25⅛, declining to 25, and closing quiet at 25⅛.

Cincinnati, August 21.—Flour remains dull and nominal. The best grades of wheat are in fair demand at 95 to 96c for red, and $1 10 to $1 15 for white. Qualities below prime are dull at 60c to $1. Corn steady at 57 to 58c. Oats firmer, closing at 44 to 45c for new, and 45 to 46c for old in bulk. Rye scarce and higher, closing at 78c.

Whisky steady at 48c.

No important change in Provisions. Mess pork is held at $9 50 to $10 for old, $11 50 to $12 for new, with small sales. Bulk shoulders are in request at 4⅝c; sides nominal at 5 cents. Bacon quiet, but firm at 5¾ to 5¾c for shoulders and 9¾ to 9¾c.

Groceries unchanged and steady.

Gold 23¾ to 24. Silver 15 to 18. Exchange ⅛.

The Democracy of Indiana.

The war Democrats of Indiana held a mass meeting on the 20th inst., at Indianapolis, which was presided over by Gen Nathan Kimball, and addressed by Generals John A. McClernand, Dumont and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic principles heretofore avowed, to which we stand pledged, imperatively demand of us to repudiate the doctrines of secession and all sympathy with them, and to give our unqualified support of our military and constituted authorities in the great trial of war, until the last vestige of the present rebellion is suppressed and destroyed.

2. That the pride and boast of the Democracy has been to bow to the will of the majority, and we now propose to publish the last of a series of obnoxious opinions and sentiments, furnished no excuse for secession, and is now no proper or justifiable excuse for opposition to the war now waging to restore the authority of the National Constitution over the rebellious States.

3. That the conspiracy to break up the Union of Democratic States, and to establish aristocracies, was deliberately planned and executed by those who broke up and purposely defeated the Democratic party. We have no apologies to offer for the deed of the traitors who declared that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be a good cause for secession, dissolution and revolution," and we denounce all organizations that oppose, or fail with their whole strength to support the war and crush out the rebellion, as anti-Democratic, fanatic and treasonable.

4. That the causeless attack by the rebellion upon the integrity of the Union established by our Revolutionary fathers, under which we have received so many blessings, is a war upon the principles of civil liberty, and must be overthrown to preserve the institutions of freedom and our example and hope for freemen.

5. That whenever the people of any of the rebellious States, deluded into secession, lay down their arms, and return to the Union, obey the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, they should be recognized as citizens and protected in their Constitutional rights.

6. That, amid the trials of the times, the friends of organized civil liberty should show that our Government has and will use the power to put down all the public spirit which has been deeply wounded. The duty of a government, and the task of diplomacy, are to separate from the conduct of affairs those passionate impulses which complicate them, and may endanger peace. We are conscious of having neglected nothing in the work of conciliation, and in endeavoring to arrive to an understanding in conformity with the relations which have long united us to the Government of the Emperor Napoleon. We take pleasure in counting on the same dispositions on his part. Our task would be difficult if France misunderstood the necessities imposed upon us by the national sentiments which stitch themselves to the traditions and vital interests of the country."

Mr. Forrester, generalissimo of the armies of the Emperor of China, has retreated to Clayton, in Jefferson county, New York, his native town, on a furlough of one year. He had been taken prisoner by the rebels and put to the torture... He was afterward manumitted, and he escaped to *for* the purpose of recruiting his health.

Only the 31st of March, 1863, the British national debt amounted in all to $799,000,000, three and a half times larger than when that of the United States on the 1st of July last.

diers and seamen of the United States battling with heroic valor for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Union of these States, and we pledge them our warmest gratitude, affection and support.

10. That our volunteers, impelled by convictions of patriotic duty to leave their homes and families for the privations and diseases of the camp, and the perils of battle and guerilla warfare, have lost none of their rights and privileges as fellow-citizens, and every effort, under the laws, for a modification to receive their votes, should be made, and, situated as they are, in the face of the rebellion to see its overthrow, their voices should be potential upon the best mode and means for its suppression and the restoration of the peace.

11. That we denounce as treasonable and dangerous to the peace of society, all secret political societies organized to resist the laws and to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

12 That we will sustain the integrity and credit of the National and State Governments, and we denounce the State Agent, Auditor and Treasurer, for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and trample the honor and credit of the State of Indiana in the dust, by their willingness to lend themselves to partizan aggrandizement and private emolument.

13 That while we join hands with all loyal men in support of our Government in the present crisis, and have no separate or party action to embarrass our authorities, but seek to add strength to the combinations to resist the laws to raise men and means to suppress this rebellion, and duty to democratic institutions requires an unhesitating exercise of that power.

7. That upon the interference of any foreign power sympathizing with this rebellion of an aristocracy, and seeking to overthrow the institutions of democratic liberty, we appeal to our Government to meet such interference with war, and we pledge ourselves to sustain without faltering our Government in the struggle.

8. That while the people have poured forth their blood and treasure in support of the institutions and Government of freemen, our authorities, both State and national, are imperiously required to sternly rebuke all neglect to fulfil fully and promptly the duties owed and sustain the public credit, to hold all to a strict accountability, to suppress all lavish expenditures, and more than all, the spirit of speculation bleeding the Treasury and demoralizing the people, and to visit swift and condign punishment on all speculators and peculators upon the money and means of the people, now suffering innumerable privations in their devotion to the country.

9. That the Democracy of Indiana sheriah, with feelings of the highest gratification and admiration, the brave and noble bearing of the sons of Indiana who have volunteered to the trying services of their country, and of the soldiers and seamen of the United States battling with heroic valor for the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and Union of these States, and we pledge them our warmest gratitude, affection and support.

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