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

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

Rate 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 rates, until further or another notice, the same to take effect on and after Monday, the 29 inst., 1864:

Daily Bee, Picayune—Daily, cash in advance, $12 per annum; $7 half-yearly, $4 quarterly, $1.50 per month. Single copies, morning paper, 10 cents; Evening or Extra, 5 cents.

Rates of Advertising—All transient Advertisements, such as Auctions, per square, $1 for each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as each insertion.

Advertisements ordered to remain on any particular week, to be charged at same rate as transient.

Advertisements not specified as to time, will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No Advertisement or Subscription will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietors.

Rates of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, for each insertion.

H. M. HOLBROOK, Picayune.
TRACY & FAIRFAX, Bee.
HERBERT & RAYMOND, Courier Francais.
A. L. LIVIER, for Proprietor of True Delta.
PHILIP LINDT, Proprietor of N. O. Gem.
W. H. C. KING, for N. O. Times.

AS WE LAND.

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 ST LOUIS STEAMERS.—See advertisement of E. S. Keep, 62 Poydras street, who has just received from St Louis 1000 barrels fl ur 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., 69 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 Clipper*, *Wilkie'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—A Surprise of Federal Troops on the Weldon Railroad and Reported Capture of 1,000 Prisoners with total Loss of 5,000—Gen. Hays Supposed to be taken Prisoner—The Last Ground Recovered—Removal of Movements of Gen. Lee in the Shenandoah Valley Threatening a Maryland Invasion—Negroes said to be Recognized as Prisoners of War—Iron Clads at Plymouth and Wilmington, N. C.—The War in Georgia—Gen. Buckner, C. S. A., Reported Dead.

Gold on the 22d in New York 256 to 9257—Cotton 91 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 2000.

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, for this was evidently a hint 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 rear and opened fire, checking the 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. Avery,) which they broke, and here they took 500 or 600 prisoners of the regular brigade, which was commanded by Gen. Hays, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found. Our whole force was thus forced back with heavy losses in killed and wounded of 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 left from us in the afternoon.

Col. Estis is supposed to be a prisoner also. Col. Hawkesborne Gen. Crawford was shot through the toes and shins, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieut. (Capt.) Hall, of Gen. Hays's staff, shot in the arm. Capt. Doolittle, of Col. Wheeler's staff, was ordered to surrender, when he became furious at an epithet hurled at him, seized a musket and bayonetted the rebel against whom.

Col. Wheeler's Brigade, Fifth Division, was flanked, when they turned to the rear, charged and drove the rebels, taking a number of prisoners. The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 250, and some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at not over 2000. A battle is looked for at any moment, as the enemy seem determined to regain possession of the road, while we are as determined 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, as having gone up the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce Early. They assert that the body of rebel troops number as many as 40,000, 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 ironclads, says there are two vessels at Wilmington, N. C., ready to run the blockade.

They are 240 feet keel, and are covered with four inches of iron. Each vessels carries four guns.

There are also two vessels at Kingston, N. C. One of them is named the *Neuse*. 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, both of which will be ready for service in three months. Both of these vessels are clad with four inches thick, and each carries four guns—24 pounders.

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

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

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

Washington, August 22—Advices from Hagerstown, Maryland, represent that the excitement 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 Dakotah *Union* of the 9th is received, and contains the following report About 30 Gros Ventre Indians arrived at Fort Rice on the 26th ult., bringing the intelligence that a very formidable body of Sioux were assembled in Knife 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 was then within two days march of their encampment. The Indians, it is said, were correct that the Indian messengers had just arrived from 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, outreached 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 two others half hold the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

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

New York, Aug. 22—Edmund papers of the 19 and 20th have been received.

The *Mercury* claims that Grant is pushed entirely on the defensive by the withdrawal of those troops sent to Sheridan.

Petersburg, Aug. 17—The advices received at headquarters here confirm the defeat of the enemy in the fight yesterday at White's Tavern, on the west side of the James River. Our loss is not very large. A portion of Longstreet's and Gens. Ghrardy and Chalmb ss killed. The fight is supposed to have been renewed to some extent today, firing having been heard in that direction.

The Atlanta despatch to the Richmond papers, dated the 15th, states that Federal cavalry have poured from Athens.

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

It is reported that the West Atlantic road has been put in Act shape by the rebel cavalry.

The Richmond papers contain an order from General Bragg, (rebel general), recognizing negroes as prisoners of war.

He remarks in closing great dissatisfaction. An Atlanta despatch, dated the 16th, to the Richmond papers, states that a part of Sherman's cavalry on the 5th crossed the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot and destroyed the track for several miles.

They then withdrew to their main army.

The track has been repaired, but trains are not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the rebels.

Louisville, August 20—The Nashville Times contains a report that Wheeler's forces had crossed the river above Chattanooga, though the report says he had gone to East Tennessee instead.

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

He drove the rebels five miles, and returned to Chattanooga.

A dispatch of August 19th had prevailed at Meridian that the rebel General Beckner had been killed in a recent battle.

Forrest Moves. August 22—The steamer from City Point states heavy cannonading began on Saturday night on the extended left, in front of the Fifth Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this A. M.

Heavy cannonading was heard up to the hour of the mail boat's leaving at 10 o'clock this A. M. The fighting is described as of the most severe and sanguinary 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 3c. better, at 185 for Middling Uplands.

Gold 156 to 159

Further About the Expedition to Clinton, La.—Its Evacuation by Col Scott and Occupation by the Federals.

The following account is from a small Union paper, impowered to Clinton, La, called "*The Fourth Wisconsin Badger*," of Aug 20:

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 day 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 Michigan forded the stream on foot with a loss of one killed and a dozen wounded. The rebs then showed 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 skirmishing fire nearly all the way to Clinton, killing ten, wounding several and taking about twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. Bridges, of the main body of the rebs, 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. Gay 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 rebel forces, by taking articles from the houses, but such were confined principally to houses where free-arms 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 mostly 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 Graves, of the 4th Wis., went out about twelve miles to-day and met the rebel pickets, took five prisoners, including a chaplain, and returned without loss.

Names of the Wounded in the 4th Wisconsin.—Capt. G. B. Pierce, Co. D, right hand, is ball also hit Capt. Pierce's plate, prob'y bore his life. 1st Sergt. C. C Colley, Co. D, right shoulder and arm. Sergt. James Louth, Co. M, right leg. Corp. Geo. White, Co. F, right hand. Corp. Sam. Patterson, Co. F, right wrist. Private Sam Anderson, Co. B, right cheek. J. E. Smith right arm. W. Taylor, Co M, right leg, and Wm. Phillips, do. arm. Sergt. Sam Mulligan, Pat. O'Neil, Co. F, thrown from their horses.

Gen. Lee's Staff.—Capt. W. R. McCoome, 6th Missouri Cavalry, Sergt. Thomas Negraeve, Frank Faukner, John A Mack, Wm Smith, John Workman, all of Lee's staff.

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

18th Illinois.—Thos Mix, killed. Corporal Peter Rice, wounded.

Missing in 29th Wisconsin.—Sergeant E R Hyde, Co K Corp Saml Roper, Co K.

Johnson, Co. I, Michael Carlin, Co E. They fell out of the ranks exhausted and were probably taken in or out of the way by the Colonels.

Supplies for Prisoners of War.

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

CIRCULAR NO 4:

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

First—In pursuance of this Secretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no articles of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when medical stores may be permitted to accompany such articles as of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they are to be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the prison where they are confined. Underwear must be of grey or dark mixed color of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

Second—It is further ordered that suttlers at military prisons will not be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, molasses, onions, combs, soap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, scissors, knives, pocket handkerchiefs, towels and pocket looking-glasses.

Third—The clothing will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles, not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag of truce boat or by any other authorized means, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third United States infantry, Commanding General of Prisoners.

The New York Tribune on Peace Propositions and Etiquette.

In a late article urging the propriety of an immediate resort to negotiation in order to ascertain the terms on which both belligerents will agree to make peace, the N Y. *Tribune* says

We do not know, and have not meant to affirm, that an immediate settlement of our national troubles is perfectly feasible, but we feel certain that two-thirds of the American people on either side of the dividing line unanimously absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make pattern rulers, born to regenerate race, and republics, and worlds; and make the whole creation, treat every Irishman they can catch, and the government that chooses to say a word for him.

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 ground best that it would have been wiser for their opponents to have placed them everywhere, in the present campaign, on the defensive attitude, and while strong lines were held in Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, to have lured the Southerners on to open battle and keep 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 impetuosity of the Southern character would infallibly prompt, the war in Richmond would be, so far as it ever can be, uncovered. As matters now stand, with Grant baffled and arrested, I see no other course for the Federals to pursue than, by action on the defensive, to tax the weight of the six *possedents* principle tell, and when any talk of negotiations arises to ask the Confederates, "What have you to exchange for New Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia, and the State of Tennessee to give, and how can you talk of peace unless you give as payment for each of these cities and regions or, failing that, allow these cities and regions to remain in our hands."

THE NEW ALABAMA.

(From the Age 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 bolts of projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour, (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the 60 crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *first* 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 Prussia and it appears they have only got one.

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

ASA HARTZ TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—A prisoner of war advertises from Johnson's Island, in a morning journal for a son there

WANTED—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be 30 years old; have a good moral character; *A 1* digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such none of the advantages of a strict retirement, early rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent escape, will be denied. Terms moderate for the period Address me at Block 1, Room 19, Johnson's Island Military Prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen post stamps. ASA HARTZ.

Posts in our day are evidently better off than those of the olden time, though even now some of them are indebted, on occasion, to "my uncle" for loans. At Paris recently an autograph of Tasso was sold, written by the Poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and equally characteristic. It did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark and nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated, excepting those which were scalped. The arrows were found sticking in the wounds from which they died. No ranches are left standing between Big Sandy and Little Bine. The Indians were all armed with Enfield rifles, and could fire with effect at long range, while those with the trains had nothing but their revolvers.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 20th.]

The troubles on the Plains increase, and nothing but a thorough and final crushing out of the red race will restore peace and safety to the pioneer dwellers in the heart of the country. Until this struggle over, the history of the aboriginal tenants of the United States is a theme completed and ready to be written up. From all the evidences it will be a desperate struggle that will see many braves. Gen. Blunt is taking native measures to meet the emergency.

[From the N. Y. Express, 20th.]

"HORRORS OF HORSONS' HEAD ACCOUNTS"—The dispatches from the West to day, showing the commencement of an Indian war of extermination against the whites, are of the most distressing and alarming character. We have had horrors enough, in the way of war, during the past three years, but these pitiless slaughterings of men, women and children by the Red Skins, show the difference between war, as waged by civilized races, and by savages.

Extracts from the Last European Mails.

The Peace of the Dane-German Powers.

[Vienna (August 2) Correspondent 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 Rum, Sylt, and Fohr, which belong to the province of Jutland. The *enclave* of Meusellunden, in Schleswig, is in Rebe River, arriving there about daylight on Tuesday morning. They found the city in confusion, and a force of rebs on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. A detail from the 4th Wisconsin and 6th Michigan forded the stream on foot with a loss of one killed and a dozen wounded. The rebs then showed 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 skirmishing fire nearly all the way to Clinton, killing ten, wounding several and taking about twenty-five prisoners, including Capt. Bridges, of the main body of the rebs, 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. Gay 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 rebel forces, by taking articles from the houses, but such were confined principally to houses where free-arms 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 mostly 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 Graves, of the 4th Wis., went out about twelve miles to-day and met the rebel pickets, took five prisoners, including a chaplain, and returned without loss.

Names of the Wounded in the 4th Wisconsin.—Capt. G. B. Pierce, Co. D, right hand, is ball also hit Capt. Pierce's plate, prob'y bore his life. 1st Sergt. C. C Colley, Co. D, right shoulder and arm. Sergt. James Louth, Co. M, right leg. Corp. Geo. White, Co. F, right hand. Corp. Sam. Patterson, Co. F, right wrist. Private Sam Anderson, Co. B, right cheek. J. E. Smith right arm. W. Taylor, Co M, right leg, and Wm. Phillips, do. arm. Sergt. Sam Mulligan, Pat. O'Neil, Co. F, thrown from their horses.

Gen. Lee's Staff.—Capt. W. R. McCoome, 6th Missouri Cavalry, Sergt. Thomas Negraeve, Frank Faukner, John A Mack, Wm Smith, John Workman, all of Lee's staff.

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

18th Illinois.—Thos Mix, killed. Corporal Peter Rice, wounded.

Missing in 29th Wisconsin.—Sergeant E R Hyde, Co K Corp l Saml Roper, Co K.

Johnson, Co. I, Michael Carlin, Co E. They fell out of the ranks exhausted and were probably taken in or out of the way by the Colonels.

Supplies for Prisoners of War.

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

CIRCULAR NO 4:

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

First—In pursuance of this Secretary of War it is ordered that hereafter no articles of any kind will be furnished to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when medical stores may be permitted to accompany such articles as of food as may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the hospital, to whose care they are to be addressed. Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near relatives to destitute prisoners, subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the prison where they are confined. Underwear must be of grey or dark mixed color of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

Second—It is further ordered that suttlers at military prisons will not be permitted to sell to prisoners only the following articles, viz: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, cigars, pipes, molasses, onions, combs, soap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, scissors, knives, pocket handkerchiefs, towels and pocket looking-glasses.

Third—The clothing will not be understood as prohibiting prisoners of war from receiving clothing or other articles, not contraband, from their relatives or friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag of truce boat or by any other authorized means, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other Southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from their relatives and friends in the loyal States.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third United States infantry, Commanding General of Prisoners.

The New York Tribune on Peace Propositions and Etiquette.

In a late article urging the propriety of an immediate resort to negotiation in order to ascertain the terms on which both belligerents will agree to make peace, the N Y. *Tribune* says

We do not know, and have not meant to affirm, that an immediate settlement of our national troubles is perfectly feasible, but we feel certain that two-thirds of the American people on either side of the dividing line unanimously absorbingly desire peace, and are ready to make pattern rulers, born to regenerate race, and republics, and worlds; and make the whole creation, treat every Irishman they can catch, and the government that chooses to say a word for him.

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 ground best that it would have been wiser for their opponents to have placed them everywhere, in the present campaign, on the defensive attitude, and while strong lines were held in Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, to have lured the Southerners on to open battle and keep 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 impetuosity of the Southern character would infallibly prompt, the war in Richmond would be, so far as it ever can be, uncovered. As matters now stand, with Grant baffled and arrested, I see no other course for the Federals to pursue than, by action on the defensive, to tax the weight of the six *possedents* principle tell, and when any talk of negotiations arises to ask the Confederates, "What have you to exchange for New Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia, and the State of Tennessee to give, and how can you talk of peace unless you give as payment for each of these cities and regions or, failing that, allow these cities and regions to remain in our hands."

THE NEW ALABAMA.

(From the Age 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 bolts of projectiles of 170 pounds and solid projectiles of 220 pounds. She can steam 18 knots an hour, (some say 20,) and will have 172 sailors, picked men, including the 60 crew, who will reserve their pay till wanted, which will be the *first* 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 Prussia and it appears they have only got one.

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

ASA HARTZ TIRED OF HIS BOARDING HOUSE.—A prisoner of war advertises from Johnson's Island, in a morning journal for a son there

WANTED—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be 30 years old; have a good moral character; *A 1* digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such none of the advantages of a strict retirement, early rations and unmitigated watchfulness to prevent escape, will be denied. Terms moderate for the period Address me at Block 1, Room 19, Johnson's Island Military Prison, at any time for the next three years, enclosing half a dozen post stamps. ASA HARTZ.

Posts in our day are evidently better off than those of the olden time, though even now some of them are indebted, on occasion, to "my uncle" for loans. At Paris recently an autograph of Tasso was sold, written by the Poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and equally characteristic. It did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark and nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated, excepting those which were scalped. The arrows were found sticking in the wounds from which they died. No ranches are left standing between Big Sandy and Little Bine. The Indians were all armed with Enfield rifles, and could fire with effect at long range, while those with the trains had nothing but their revolvers.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 20th.]

The troubles on the Plains increase, and nothing but a thorough and final crushing out of the red race will restore peace and safety to the pioneer dwellers in the heart of the country. Until this struggle over, the history of the aboriginal tenants of the United States is a theme completed and ready to be written up. From all the evidences it will be a desperate struggle that will see many braves. Gen. Blunt is taking native measures to meet the emergency.

[From the N. Y. Express, 20th.]

"HORRORS OF HORSONS' HEAD ACCOUNTS"—The dispatches from the West to day, showing the commencement of an Indian war of extermination against the whites, are of the most distressing and alarming character. We have had horrors enough, in the way of war, during the past three years, but these pitiless slaughterings of men, women and children by the Red Skins, show the difference between war, as waged by civilized races, and by savages.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fabrication Case—Recorder Venner yesterday gave his opinion in the case of Benjamin on charge with extorting money from Otty Garrison 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 all persons employed per City Carmens at the rate of $10 per month, under threat that they would be dismissed if they did not pay it. Accused was cast before the First District Court to await trial. Bail $1,000.

Disloyalty—Mrs. Robert Anderson and her daughter, an interesting young lady, were sent on the Indian prison yesterday for a term of twelve months, by order Warrington of the Provost Court. Miss Anderson had on the 19 h last, taken a basket with provisions to the Carondelet street prison for rebel prisoners. A note from one of them was found shortly after concealed in a loaf of bread. The note was from a prisoner who had escaped on the night of the 16th inst. He asked to have his clothes sent by the young lady as he was about to start for the Confederacy that night. The mother had admitted that she was aware of the import of the note, but refused to tell the whereabouts of others. When the explosion took place they were examining a torpedo that had just been brought in from the lake shore, and hushing it rather carelessly, it exploded with the sad result above stated.

A TRIP TO PASCAGOULA.

The Tribune has a little bonnet time on this trip in consequence of the ravages of the mosquitoes under a flag of truce to land some passengers, destitute of that place. The affair is but a worm in this, as we speak in behalf of the Irish-worm crushed to death by the heels of the rebel officers stationed there, who expressed a wish that the war might soon be over. A pleasant time was furnished with some little delicacies from the South, and a good time had in Pascagoula. This with other friendly acts was passed between the parties was the cause of much good feeling evinced.

BLOWING UP THE REBEL RAM NASHVILLE

Captain Jones, of the United States gunboat Metacomet, manned a launch one day last week, and went up to where the rebel ram Nashville was moored under the channel, above Dog River bar, and with a torpedo that had been picked up and placed in the hands of the officer, succeeded in blowing her up and scattering her timbers considerably. It is supposed that one or two more torpedoes will be sent to work, effectually clearing out the obstructions that were placed there to prevent our gunboats from getting up to Mobile.

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 Kearney, General Blants headquarters, say that three ranches near the Little Blue River have been burned by the Indians, and 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 Clay counties have been armed by Gen. Blunt.

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

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

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

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

Two trains were captured by the Indians on the Little Blue, one of which was consisting of four hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were driven off.

The Indians had their families with them, and most of them are armed with long-range guns.

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

Dispatches from him, dated the 4th instant, say the Indians are moving towards Republican River, with one thousand oxen and large herds of horses and mules.

General Blunt, of the Kansas militia, has also joined in pursuit of the Indians. He is moving north of Thompson's command.

Eight days have elapsed since communication has been cut off, and the soldiers further West than fourteen miles from Little Blue.

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 find the Indian trail.

General Pleasonton has sent orders to Forts Leavenworth, Ellsworth and Salina, for the commanders at these posts to send escorts in the direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their forces ready to join in the general pursuit when the trail of the Indians is discovered.

[From the St. Joseph Tribune, 19th.]

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

Mr. Clark informs us that on the trip out he had with seven men and two women dead, while others were passed which he did not go to look at. The retreat was made in the dark and nothing was seen. The bodies were not much mutilated, excepting those which were scalped. The arrows were found sticking in the wounds from which they died. No ranches are left standing between Big Sandy and Little Bine. The Indians were all armed with Enfield rifles, and could fire with effect at long range, while those with the trains had nothing but their revolvers.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 20th.]

The troubles on the Plains increase, and nothing but a thorough and final crushing out of the red race will restore peace and safety to the pioneer dwellers in the heart of the country. Until this struggle over, the history of the aboriginal tenants of the United States is a theme completed and ready to be written up. From all the evidences it will be a desperate struggle that will see many braves. Gen. Blunt is taking native measures to meet the emergency.

[From the N. Y. Express, 20th.]

"HORRORS OF HORSONS' HEAD ACCOUNTS"—The dispatches from the West to day, showing the commencement of an Indian war of extermination against the whites, are of the most distressing and alarming character. We have had horrors enough, in the way of war, during the past three years, but these pitiless slaughterings of men, women and children by the Red Skins, show the difference between war, as waged by civilized races, and by savages.

From Richmond via New York.

The suppressed extracts from Richmond papers appear in New York journals of the 20th:

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

It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners who have been impressed into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the struggle were means vouchsafed them, and that there are many in the ranks of the United States now retained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the subject war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States; and it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom, it is ordered that all such persons applying within the lines of the Confederate armies shall be received, 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 following particulars of the affair at Dutch Gap, and the advance of the Union army within the rebel capital. On Saturday, says the *Sentinel*, the enemy were discovered landing troops at Dutch Gap, where our gunboats and a battery near Howlett's opened upon them, which was replied to by the Yankee Monitors, and a sharp cannonading kept up until after night. Our mortar batteries on this side of the river shelled the enemy's pontoon bridge, below the mouth of Bermuda creek.

Grant has established his lines on our right, but seems from the above to be threatening our extreme left. It may be a mere feint, intended to prevent another shifting operation, or else likely to secure the removal of his troops undisturbed to some other point. A day or two will disclose his intention.

We have seen a letter from Maryland, written at the close of last week, confirming the previous relatives to the large number of transports arriving up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with troops.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of the Tallahassee, says she was "lately raised from a Southern harbor, and is the swiftest vessels afloat. Though the Norther appears to be at present blowing over, it is confidently expected that the Tallahassee will be ready to run the blockade in a few days."

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 central and western portions of the State, but less so from New York city and the southern portion of Albany. Among the prominent men present were C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Ex Gov. Weller, of California, and Mayor Wood and Vallandigham made characteristic speeches. The political complexion and character of the assemblage may be inferred from the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the country has been paying the high price of three fearful political conventions, so frequent in history, when violence of temper led to and then the worst of sages and patriots, and those by resort to the brute power of physical compulsion, subvert the fundamental principles of free government, created by divine inspiration, and acting through the genius of man.

Resolved, That it is with deep and heartfelt gratitude to God that we now behold a vision of peace, which, if realized, will bring to a close the most sanguinary and fratricidal war that has ever desolated a country. Our supplications have been done to Omnipotence Exclusively for the restoration of peace, and for the arrest of the devastating effects has about exhausted the land, and that a season of returning calm and love of country is about to replace it, in which it will be the duty of every patriot to labor that the wounds and fabric which such fearful causes have attempted to destroy.

Resolved, That with these feelings and in the spirit we will open the American people, irrespective of party or complicity in the dreadful war, to the use of the ballot to take advantage of the lull in the storm of battle, to confer in regard to the restoration of peace, prosperity and fraternity.

Resolved, That we hail with deep satisfaction the many thousands assembled, gathered from every county of the State of New York, as evidence that it is the duty of the coming convention to be held at Buffalo on the 24th of August, to give expression to this benefficent object of peace, and to decree as the purpose of the Democratic party, that it shall forever power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention in which all the States are represented in their sovereign capacity, and in which the people of the States of which they are the delegates, shall be declared of sufficient dignity to have votes and the people a ample time and opportunity to express their wishes and finally establish a form of Union.

Resolved, That if in the platform and candidates of the Chicago Convention the now prevailing peace sentiment of the country should be disregarded, and that body shall place candidates and a platform before the people, pledged to the prosecution of the present unhappy war, we will not support them, but will organize a third party, and platform before the people, to canvass for the Presidency, there will be time to decide at that election. Even party and candidates may be sacrificed and principles will be taken on the fundamental question of the day, viz: shall it be peace or shall it be war? Therefore let it