# New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,212

THE DAILY BEE:
PRINCIPAL AGENT (COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

New Tariff of Rates Adopted by the Journals of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 23, 1864.

The undersigned, proprietors of the various journals published in New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following specified terms, until further as mentioned, the same to take effect on and after Monday, 5th of September, 1864:

Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18 00; Triweekly, $8; Weekly, $4.

Prices of the Paper—Single copies, Morning paper, 10 cents; Evening or Extra, 5 cents.

Rates of Advertising—All transient Advertisements, first insertion, per square, $3 50; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Advertisements ordered to remain on any particular page, to be charged as new each insertion.

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

No Advertisements or Subscription will be stopped until all Arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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

J. M. HOLBROOK, Picayune.
TRACY & FAIRFAX, Bee.
HERBERT & RAYMOND, Courrier Francais.
E. OLIVER, for Proprietors of True Delta.
PETER LIMBY, Proprietor of N. O. Bee.
W. M. C KING, for N. O. Times.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31.


## Auction Sales this Day.

By Montgomery & Bro., at 5 o'clock, opposite Sompora market, the propeller Bellanca. By the same, at 10 o'clock, opp. the Bompart market, staves and lumber.

By J. E. Crouzat, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchant's and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, lots of ground.

HOURS OF ELECTION ON THE 5TH PROXIMO. An order from the Headquarters of Major Gen. Banks, which appears on the French side of the *Bee* this morning, requires that the polls shall be kept open at the approaching election on the 5th September, from the hour of six in the morning till six in the evening.

The U. S. transport steamship Empire City, Lieutenant E. Baxter Commanding, from New York 20th inst., arrived late evening having towed the brig Hanly, from New York to Sand Key. She spoke on the 25th inst., off Carnaval Shoals the steamship Melville, from New York for this port.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by river steamers arrived yesterday, were Brig. General Totten, Capt. Walker and Lieut. Higley, from St. Louis, on the W. K. Arthur, and Major Gen. Hurlbut and a portion of his staff, from Memphis, on the White Cloud.

THE PRESENT ENGLISH TEMPER.—By the last European news the London *Times* is reported to favor a withdrawal of British troops from Canada, their presence being considered an element of danger, provoking invasion whenever Americans have grievance against England." It is hardly credible that the *Times* can have made an admonition so damaging to the dignity and prestige of England as a great power. Yet it is not improbable that the remarks of this leading organ of English opinion were of such an order as to admit of being construed, with some degree of plausibility, into an extreme a policy of conciliation as exhibited in the words above quoted. Take sure the *Times* itself, with all its remarkable powers of sarcasm and disparagement, could not paint England in an aspect more ludicrous and humiliating, than would seem to have been unconsciously done through its columns in this instance. Yet to this position and completion has British foreign policy been rapidly coming under the singular counsels which now direct it. Thanks to the masterly manner in which Lord John Russell, after justifiedly playing the scold and bully to Europe as well as America, subsequently illustrated the spirit of conciliation and wind cated the interests of peace, the attitude which England is now beginning to present to the world is that of universal deference and apology. Her lofty defiance of foreign animosity, her scornful indifference to the feelings and interests of other powers, when not in accord with her own, her haughty brow, her "stony British stare," her heavy, firm, positive step, are gone glimmering on the way of Babylonian glories

She now walks carefully, her foot fall is velvety, she would not, for the world, tread on anybody's toes, or get in anybody's way. she tries to look small and harmless, so that no one can think it worth while to insult her in order to make her still more insignificant and diminutive, her look seems to be searching for some lower place, some darker corner of humility than she has yet found So which can a skillful, cunning, sophistical, unscrupulous and spiritless set of rulers do for a once proud and powerful people.

No longer dreaded as an enemy, England is in no case desired as a friend. Her friendship, which only helped to complete the doom of Poland, has just proved fatal to Denmark. It is no marvel, therefore, that she is frequently called to the bar of the press of Continental Europe as a nation which is without friends and has not even that respect which is implied in fear on the part of enemies.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The *Era* contains the following nominations made by the Free State nominating Convention held in this city on the 29th inst.:

FOR CONGRESS
*First District*—M F Bonzano
*Second District*—Col. A E Field
*Third District*—W. D. Mann

FOR STATE SENATOR.
*First Senatorial District*—John Purcell, Alfred C Hills, J. T. Barrett, John Sullivan, Robert B. Bell.
*Second Senatorial District*—J. P. Montamat, Louis Gastinel, E. Hart, M. D. Kavanagh.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES.
*First District*—B. Robinson, T U Lester, S D Lemon.
*Second District*—L. C. Westerfield, R. S. Clark, Michael Egan, John McCan, T. Cook
*Third District*—W. H. Watson, P. Creigh, George Mercer, S. Gadson, B. Collins, John Foley, P. Hynan.
*Fourth District*—W D Miller, Jr., George Howes, Ernest B ulieny.
*Fifth District*—James Buckley, Thomas J. Lester, Thos F Kavanagh, Jacob Hoberlin
*Sixth District*—J Y Bell, R M Miller.
*Seventh District*—Louis Briaar, Joseph G Baum. Wm H Meeks
*Eighth District*—O H P Voss, Randell McDonnell, John A Spelley.
*Ninth District*—H G Fenton, H Maas, Jacob King, H Brown.
*Tenth District*—H Bethel, F G Chamberlain, James B Badger, Daniel Dauzat, Daniel Carlisle, Edward Gallagher, T F McGuire, J Snilling.
*Algiers Right Bank*—C J Care, G H Flagg, James McHenry.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE ARMISTICE.—A Boston dispatch of the 20th August states that Senator Wilson, in a published note, denies all the reports in relation to his complicity with any proposition or prospect for an armistice with the rebels.

He says no public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice, and he positively knows that President Lincoln and all of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies, and the complete triumph of our cause, and with this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money an men to carry on the war.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER FIRED ON. The steamer Gertrude, arrived yesterday from Hudson Scoggs, reports that the Henry Chouteau was fired into at half past 10 A. M. yesterday, by a rebel battery, about three quarters of a mile above Bayou Sara. About twenty shots were fired, two-thirds of which took effect. The gunboat Lafayette opposed on the battery, but received no response.

The White Cloud was also fired into at the same time at Bayou Sara Island. Several shots were fired, one of which took effect cutting the steam pipe. The gunboat Kiowood went to her assistance and towed her out of the way. We could obtain no further particulars.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th, in its river intelligence, says: Guerillas are reported firing on boats on the Tennessee, and below Eastport on the Mississippi. The Courier was burned at Mound City, Monday night, and will prove a total loss.

### Affairs on the Arkansas and White Rivers—Steamer Burned, Crew and Passengers Captured, &c.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 26th says:

We learn from officers from Duval's Bluff that the government transport J. E. Miller, with about thirty soldiers and 40 negroes on board, was fired upon by a force of guerrillas, with one piece of artillery, and brought to whilst going up the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, on Thursday last, plundered, and all on board taken prisoners. The boat was then fired, and in a short time burned to the water's edge.

The Annie Jacobs, coming up behind, on turning a bend below, and seeing the fate of the Miller, turned about and escaped.

The guerrillas were under the command of Jones, (our informant could not recollect the last name,) and were only a small force.

The foregoing we received at the Bluff by telegraph, only a few minutes before our informant left, and details are consequently meager. Further accounts may be expected by the next arrival.

The White river was quiet, with the exception of pass and then a solitary guerrilla appearing on the banks, and firing a harmless shot at a boat.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th says:

We have no later news from the Arkansas, and cannot say anything in regard to Pine Bluff. Forces sufficient to repel any attacking party.

The War in Northern Mexico.—Reported Defeat of Mejia by General Cortinas.

(From last evening's Picayune.)

From Mr. E. Morgan, who arrived on the schooner Helena, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, we learn that General Cortinas has defeated the army of Mejia at Victoria, and after an obstinate battle, of five hours duration, routed him with heavy loss.

No particulars were given, but the affair is said to have been one of the most brilliant and decisive victories achieved by the Liberal forces during the war.

On receipt of the intelligence in Matamoras Lieut. Col Cortinas (Gen. Cortinas' brother) caused a salute of thirty guns to be fired in honor of the achievement, and bells and bonnets were ascending from every house top.

It is rumored that the gallant Cortinas with the victorious army is now marching forced marches upon Monterey, because the retreat of the French up the Rio Grande, Colonel Cortinas is a distinguished figure in the operations of Gen. Cortinas, and we suppose expect to hear some stormy news from the States of Tamaulipas in a few days.

### The St. Louis Democrat on "Democratic Treason" in Indiana.

The telegraph has given us another interesting chapter in the history of O. A. K.—ism in Indiana. It seems that Governor Morton, of that State, was informed of shipments of arms from the East to Indianapolis, and concluded to investigate the matter. The result was the discovery of a large assortment of revolvers and ammunition, which had been clandestinely introduced into that city—making quite a respectable arsenal—which was in charge of one Pasquin, a partner in business with H. H. Dodd, shown by General Carrington's recent report to be the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in the State of Indiana. Of course the meaning of the arms was revolution against the Government, in aid of the Southern rebellion.

But this is not the whole story. The most interesting and startling feature of the affair is presented in an address recently issued by the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana, which, in connection with these arms and other discoveries recently made, proves its complicity in the revolutionary plot. In this address the recommendation is made for the people to arm themselves, and prepare for resistance, upon the pretext that the National Administration contemplates using force to control the approaching election, and that it will be necessary for Democrats to be prepared to maintain their rights with arms.

In addition to this, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 20th, a statement, based upon what is claimed to be good authority, that a regular rising of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana had been arranged, the object being to seize Governor Morton and other officers of State, and to inaugurate a revolutionary provisional government, of which the Attorney was to be the head The developments just made would seem to confirm these statements and more than confirm the publications which have been made concerning the O. A. K's elsewhere.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR.—About twenty years ago, an anonymous writer published an essay in the London *Spectator* on the subject of war, which attracted much attention on account of its ability at the time, and from which a Northern journal has recently reproduced the following reflections:

War is a continuance of battle—an epidemic striding from place to place, more terrible than the typhus pestilence, which does not unfrequently follow in its train. The siege is an aggravation of the battle, and a battle is one of those joints men do without daring to look upon. At one time, one spike of cotton, there is murder committing—wholesale, continuous, reciprocal murder.

In war time, between destruction and the wasteful consumption of the soldiery, poverty pervades the land. The natural channels of industry are dammed up, and artificial ones are created. New forms and methods of business are introduced, and merchants speculations rest totally upon new combinations. Classes are called into existence who have an interest in perpetuating the war. Now, as always, the object for which the war began, from a principal, sinks into a secondary, or is altogether forgotten.

As interest, temper or intrigue breaks up old alliances and forms new combinations, new objects keep still energies Men forget what they are fighting for, but fight on merely to conquer a peace. Civilians, overburdened with taxes, become restless, clamorous for peace. Soldiers, sick and wounded, butchery, long for peace. The gladness which peace brings is likely to subside in a sense of exhaustion. The demand for the industry artificially created by war ceases with war. Other branches of industry revive slowly and an accumulated debt saps the life of the nation

Men's habitations have been unsettled, and they cannot at once settle down into the new order of things resulting from peace, and the first years of peace are invariably years of bankruptcy and ruin. Self-interest, self-seeking and rancor among the poorer classes, all fretful and political greed among the richer classes, are the characteristics of the society, poverty pervades the land. The natural channels of industry are dammed up, and artificial ones are created. New forms and methods of business are introduced, and merchants speculations rest totally upon new combinations. Classes are called into existence who have an interest in perpetuating the war. Now, as always, the object for which the war began, from a principal, sinks into a secondary, or is altogether forgotten.

(From the New York Ordnance.)

### The Salt Question.

Your very valuable articles in the Agricultural Department are of great use, and I venture a contribution as salt for cattle, from my own personal observation.

During Francisco Decatorship of Paraguay no salt was used in the army as it was not wanted.

In the year 1-3-, I met at Pedro Alagre, the capital of Rio Grande, Southern Brazil, a cattle dealer Frenchman, Mons Ingrez, who was purchasing cattle for Dr Francia, Dictator of Paraguay, and on looking over his list I found he had two pounds of salt, which he explained by saying that there were some coal beds in the country who would give a dollar an ounce for it, but that the natives did not use it. I met the late Major Boopland in or about 1811, and mentioned to him the fact, and he fully corroborated it—adding that generally in South America salt was an acquired luxury.

In the immense cattle estates of South Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, no salt is fed to cattle, horses, or sheep. In round numbers, there are 15,000,000 cattle, 3,000,000 horses, and 14,000,000 sheep. The exports of hide and cow hides from Buenos Ayres is over 1 500,000 annually, and as many from other ports

The inhabitants of the interior use very little salt. I have been on an estate of 10 miles head, and saw or tasted no salt for three months, many families do not use it at all, and after living on the banks of the river La Plata for thirteen years, on my return to New York I found that I had to learn to use salt.

The beef of this region should be salted in barrels, but salt is rubbed on it, and it is then dried in the open air perfect. This process applies to buffalo beef also.

Some of the jerked beef of Buenos Ayres becomes very brackish in the dry season, but this does not apply to the north side of the river La Plata. Gregory, of Hyde.

Thirty years ob-ervation has convinced me that salt is a luxury, and that animals acquire a greater fondness for molasses and sugar than they do for salt.

### Work and Wages in Europe.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture collected, during a recent visit to Europe, some interesting particulars in regard to the wages of farm laborers and others in England, Ireland, and on the continent. Thirty-seven cents per day he reports as the largest sum paid, the laborer boarding himself. In most parts of Ireland the farm laborer gets but twenty-five cents per day, and boards and lodges himself—and at that rate he cannot get work half the time. The wages in Belgium, moreover, is from daylight till dark, no ten hour system or act protecting the workman on the land.

In Ghent, Belgium, the aggregate price is about a franc and a half, or about 30 cents a day. the workmen finding themselves. In the neighborhood of Honn, on the Rome, it is ten silver groschen, or about 22 cents, per day.

In Wiesbaden, it is from 12 to 18 kreutzers a day for workmen on farms and on roads, or from 10 to 15 cents. At the farm of the Agricultural Institute at Hohenheim, the price paid is 36 kreutzers a day, or 24 cents, the men finding all cases boarding themselves. In and about Heidelberg, in Grand Duchy of Baden, it varies from 42 to 48 kreutzers. In and around Cassel the daily wages amount to 15 silver groschen, or 37 cents. At the Agricultural College at Wannenstepan, the pay for day laborers in the field is 24 kreutzers, or about 18 cents a day, finding themselves. This is in harvest time, when the price is higher than at other seasons.

Three prices everywhere seemed small for hard, earnest labor, and I could not help thinking how glad our own farmers would be to give double and board their workmen at that. Now it is true that the item of living is not general ly quite as high in the countries I have named as with us, yet the difference is nowhere a serious comparison, as the prices paid in labor are when we are all in our people of the same class do, the cost would be very nearly the same. The price of potatoes, for instance, in the neighborhood of Dublin, is seven pence a stone of 14 pounds. This is a cent a pound, or 56 cents a bushel. Parsnips are 4 for about $20 a ton. The price of good butter throughout Ireland is on an average a shilling a pound, so that a man has to work hard 12 or 14 hours to earn a pound of butter. This is the price in town and country. In Dublin, farm-ale, Guinness got 18 pence, or 36 cents a pound in January of this year, 1864, and the lowest price of any time in a shilling or 24 pence—that is, 48 and 36 cents. I made similar inquiries as to the price of common articles as a means of comparison everywhere I went, and I know about how the cost stands for I made it a practice to record such items on the spot. The price of flour is about as high on the continent as with us, and I think the same quality of meats about as high.

### The Philosophy of Economy.

SAVE YOUR OLD NEWSPAPERS.

The fact has frequently been recognized, says a New York contemporary, that there are no people so wasteful as the American people in their domestic life and general habits of expense. They waste annually as much food as would serve to support another nation half as large as themselves, and are equally as extravagant in dress and general luxury.

A sensible liberality by those who have means is not to be deplored, but mere wastefulness, which sometimes verges into recklessness, such as the throwing away of food, is a crime—first, against the most vital interest of mankind, and next against the common interests of mankind.

There is nothing that illustrates the wanton ness of our people in the above respects more strikingly than the manner in which they constantly waste the valuable material on which newspapers are printed. Indeed, no one seems to think of preserving this costly fabric for the purposes of trade. Nine-tenths of subscribers, and purchasers throw their newspapers away as soon as they have read them, and the householder or female which gathers up the cotton stock on which the production of paper is based, having been nearly exhausted for such purpose for over three years, the material for the production of which is limited and greatly diminished in the war confines, it will soon disappear almost altogether.

We have, in that a large number of newspapers have been obliged either to reduce their size, or to cease publication; while others, which were sold at one and two cents the copy, have necessarily been put up to five. The public, therefore, in the end, has to pay for its own extravagance, and we warn it, that unless it economizes in waste disregard of the value of this material, it will ere long have to pay as high as ten cents for the dailies, and treble that sum for those expended weekly.

Tradesmen, manufacturers, librarians, who are among the most reckless in the destruction of waste printed paper, will also find the necessity of more closely taking, reappraising upon the price of advertisements, and it is their interest, as it is ours only, keep them cheap others, to save their newspapers, that they may be turned back into the common stock. In Europe, a hotel or housekeeper never think of destroying a newspaper, or of using it for kindling purposes. All over the continent and in England, cheap little bundles of sticks (two or three for a penny), with the ends dipped in resin, supply all the purposes in the way of kindling, which could be performed by five times the value of waste printing paper; while all the other uses for paper are met by an inferior brown material, which inflicts no waste upon the printing stock.

By this means, the major part of the original stock is preserved for reproduction, and the supply of white constantly kept down. By this simple system of saving old newspapers and handing them over to the dealers, who will be glad to call at private houses for them, nearly the whole market stock will be preserved, turned into the mill, and reproduced with the loss, certainly of not more than ten or fifteen per cent. Under the present wasteful habits of the public, nearly the whole current edition is now utterly destroyed, while the demand constantly arises against the source.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*A Racing Bet.*—Recorder Vennard was called on to examine a case wherein a party was charged with breach of trust. Mr. Madison Day represented the prosecution, and demanded that the depositor of the amount of $300 bet on a race should pay over the whole amount to the winner, or be punished for a breach of trust. The defense claimed an offset against claimant for the sum of $75, and had been offering to pay the balance, $150 to claimant. Counsel on both sides cited decisions and law. The case was settled on defendant paying the full deposit to the winning party.

*Fined.*—Recorder Vennard inflicted a fine of $15 on Augusta Howel who was arrested about 11 o'clock at night on St. Charles street for a violation of city ordinances.—Mich. McQuaide had to pay a fine of $5 for an assault on the colored Jessie Polk. The prosecutor alleged that he was struck with a large piece of rock on the back.—P. Ryan and David Corcoran who were drunk got off by paying $5 each and the colored Lewis Bowman charged as a vagrant, by paying $2 50.

*Giving Security.*—Mr. Schneider was before the Provost Court as surety for a defaulting principal. He has to pay the amount of the bond to day. The Court explained that it was impossible on this occasion, for the sake of example, The security however has a privilege to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the property of his principal.

*Probably Drowned.*—A colored boy named Jonny is reported to have been kicked overboard from the steamer Mittie Stephens. The boy had out lines to catch fish as it would appear and Tic. Doyle, an employee of the boat was arrested on account of the mishap. The boy has not been seen since he fell overboard.

*Stealing Peaches.*—J. Clopping was sent to the Parish Prison for five days, by Recorder F. A. Woolley, because the accused stole peaches out of the garden of S. Guitreau, in the Third District.

*Resting Suspicious Characters.*—Officer Long brought a man named E. Hill before the Provost Court yesterday. The policeman said the prisoner were that he had been a tour of the handsome man Crump, who was sent as an irredeemable rogue to Tortugas during the remainder of the war. Some evidence was given about the accused appearing in borrowed feathers when he was seen by military men in the streets of an U S Lieutenant and attempted to make purchases of medicines and ammunition Sundry other affairs rather suspicious were coming up Accused was ordered from the court to leave the city or to expect to be sent to Tortugas.

*A Shooting Case Dismissed.*—Ch. Roper was arrested and held for trial on the charge of shooting at Stephen O'Donnell with intent to kill, on the 12th of August. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor withdrawing the charge, an order to Recorder Vennard.

*A Horse Case.*—The colored man Edward Boch was found in possession of a sick horse Accused claims that he bought the property in good faith and was permitted to go and find the man who he says he got the horse from.

*Workhouse.*—Jane Hancock was charged with obscenity and assault and battery with murderous intent, on a fellow prisoner named Jane Seward The accused was sentenced to Recorder Vennard's black book, and had to go to the Work house for 6 months Mary Foley, Duncan Furlough and Lotie Sterling charged with indecent exposure, and Mary Holmes as lewd and abandoned persons, were sent to the Workhouse for 10 days each.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Emily B Souther, from New Orleans the 18th August, arrived at New York on the 29th.

The officers of the steamer W K Arthur will accept our acknowledgment of highly acceptable newspaper favor.

U S Mail Steamship California, Bradt, master, from New York August 15th, with merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton Esq., was boarded off Mosquito Inlet by boat from blockading schooner George Morgan.

Mr. Ferguson, A B Frost, A N Gardner, Mrs A N Gardner, Miss Hudson, Jennie Hazen, D. Kenny, S F Montgomery, Mrs C Mainhot, P W Robeson, Henry Jerald.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.—The steamship California arrived this morning with New York dates of the 18th, which have been anticipated by other arrivals. We are indebted to her officers for courteous attentions

The steamer R. W Arthur left St. Louis on the 18th inst, and was three days reaching Cairo, left Cairo 21st, laid at Memphis 24 hours for the Forsyth to arrive with freight left by her, left Memphis on the 25th inst., found the river very low as far down as Vicksburg, she not molested on the way. The steamer Ida Handy arrived at Cairo on the 22d inst., met on the 21st Mollie Abel below Hickman on one wheel Top M. S. Mepham, James White and Continental arrived at Memphis on the 24th instant.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKY INSTALLED.—Bishop McClosky was installed in to the Archbishopric at New York on the 21st August, with the usual ceremonies of impressive solemnity, as successor to the late Archbishop Hughes.

## Later and Additional via River.

### Further About the Battle on the Weldon Railroad—Severe Loss on Both Sides—2000 Prisoners Claimed by the Rebels—Gen. A. P. Hill Reported Mortally Wounded and General Hagood Killed—Gen. Hancock Recrosses from North Side of James River.

*Affairs on the Upper Potomac—Rebels Reported crossing opposed by Gen. Averill—The War in Tennessee and Georgia—Political and other News.*

*Later from Europe*

Gold on the 25th in New York 257 3/4 Cotton 186.

By the arrival of the W. R. Arthur Western dates have come to hand up to the 24th August, with a variety of later and additional intelligence.

*Headquarters Army of the Potomac*, August 21.—Enemy this morning made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps on the left of the Weldon railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday, but to-day they met with a different reception. Our line was formed about the same time as it was that day, the First Division being on the extreme left, connecting with cavalry which covered the railroad toward Hoom's Station. This division was next to Cutler's. The Fourth Division was across the railroad, and the Third Division (Crawford's) on the right joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right with the left near the Jerusalem plank road.

During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works farther to the west of Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, rather party, however, doing particular damage.

About 7 A. M. a force of the enemy were being moved as if to attack the Ninth Corps but a few well directed shell sent them out of sight.

Shortly after, a column of rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and forming in line, charged on what they thought our left flank, but what proved to be the left of Gen. Gregg's division. The rebels advanced in fine style, and with confidence, evidently thinking the work before them easy, but what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind, and four tending to the left and from which a row of bayonets glistened with a battery on the left and one on the right, pouring a fire into their rear, every discharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed long the lines and breastworks, but as soon as they discovered this, a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering. Our batteries sent several shells after the remaining party, many of whom fell.

The troops who made the charge consisted of the rebel division of Hoke and Bushrod Johnson, of Gen Hill's corps, and are principally South Carolinians. Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, 139 captains and lieutenants. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on skirmish lines. The rebel loss is believed to be at least 500 or 600 killed and wounded. The number of rebel prisoners taken is about 375, and about 25 wounded, who are in the hands. Gen Hagood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Capt. Daly, of Gen Cutler's staff. Gen Hagood was soon to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His body was between the lines, and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession. Our prisoners also report him killed.

We took five stands of colors and some say more. The 3d Delaware took two and 79th New York one. Some of the colors are entirely new, while others are much dilapidated.

In the fight of yesterday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than at first reported.

The 56th Pennsylvania was one of the first taken, across the race, in fact with all the regiments of the brigade.

The 10th New York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty. Had these troops had their position or changed their front, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a good beating; but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. Wheelock, with the Second Brigade of the Third Division charged his front toward rear, and forming in line of battle with stragglers threw out, advanced down to where the fight was and reached our second line without losing a man who were commanded by him, while all who left and ran were captured. This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners, a stand of colors, besides taking many of our own who were being taken away.

August 22, A. M.—No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard At this hour (5 o'clock in the morning) all is quiet within the edition is now utterly destroyed, while the demand constantly arises against the source.

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*A Racing Bet.*—Recorder Vennard was called on to examine a case wherein a party was charged with breach of trust. Mr. Madison Day represented the prosecution, and demanded that the depositor of the amount of $300 bet on a race should pay over the whole amount to the winner, or be punished for a breach of trust. The defense claimed an offset against claimant for the sum of $75, and had been offering to pay the balance, $150 to claimant. Counsel on both sides cited decisions and law. The case was settled on defendant paying the full deposit to the winning party.

*Fined.*—Recorder Vennard inflicted a fine of $15 on Augusta Howel who was arrested about 11 o'clock at night on St. Charles street for a violation of city ordinances.—Mich. McQuaide had to pay a fine of $5 for an assault on the colored Jessie Polk. The prosecutor alleged that he was struck with a large piece of rock on the back.—P. Ryan and David Corcoran who were drunk got off by paying $5 each and the colored Lewis Bowman charged as a vagrant, by paying $2 50.

*Giving Security.*—Mr. Schneider was before the Provost Court as surety for a defaulting principal. He has to pay the amount of the bond to day. The Court explained that it was impossible on this occasion, for the sake of example, The security however has a privilege to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the property of his principal.

*Probably Drowned.*—A colored boy named Jonny is reported to have been kicked overboard from the steamer Mittie Stephens. The boy had out lines to catch fish as it would appear and Tic. Doyle, an employee of the boat was arrested on account of the mishap. The boy has not been seen since he fell overboard.

*Stealing Peaches.*—J. Clopping was sent to the Parish Prison for five days, by Recorder F. A. Woolley, because the accused stole peaches out of the garden of S. Guitreau, in the Third District.

*Resting Suspicious Characters.*—Officer Long brought a man named E. Hill before the Provost Court yesterday. The policeman said the prisoner were that he had been a tour of the handsome man Crump, who was sent as an irredeemable rogue to Tortugas during the remainder of the war. Some evidence was given about the accused appearing in borrowed feathers when he was seen by military men in the streets of an U S Lieutenant and attempted to make purchases of medicines and ammunition Sundry other affairs rather suspicious were coming up Accused was ordered from the court to leave the city or to expect to be sent to Tortugas.

*A Shooting Case Dismissed.*—Ch. Roper was arrested and held for trial on the charge of shooting at Stephen O'Donnell with intent to kill, on the 12th of August. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor withdrawing the charge, an order to Recorder Vennard.

*A Horse Case.*—The colored man Edward Boch was found in possession of a sick horse Accused claims that he bought the property in good faith and was permitted to go and find the man who he says he got the horse from.

*Workhouse.*—Jane Hancock was charged with obscenity and assault and battery with murderous intent, on a fellow prisoner named Jane Seward The accused was sentenced to Recorder Vennard's black book, and had to go to the Work house for 6 months Mary Foley, Duncan Furlough and Lotie Sterling charged with indecent exposure, and Mary Holmes as lewd and abandoned persons, were sent to the Workhouse for 10 days each.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Emily B Souther, from New Orleans the 18th August, arrived at New York on the 29th.

The officers of the steamer W K Arthur will accept our acknowledgment of highly acceptable newspaper favor.

U S Mail Steamship California, Bradt, master, from New York August 15th, with merchandise and passengers to Alfred Moulton Esq., was boarded off Mosquito Inlet by boat from blockading schooner George Morgan.

Mr. Ferguson, A B Frost, A N Gardner, Mrs A N Gardner, Miss Hudson, Jennie Hazen, D. Kenny, S F Montgomery, Mrs C Mainhot, P W Robeson, Henry Jerald.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.—The steamship California arrived this morning with New York dates of the 18th, which have been anticipated by other arrivals. We are indebted to her officers for courteous attentions

The steamer R. W Arthur left St. Louis on the 18th inst, and was three days reaching Cairo, left Cairo 21st, laid at Memphis 24 hours for the Forsyth to arrive with freight left by her, left Memphis on the 25th inst., found the river very low as far down as Vicksburg, she not molested on the way. The steamer Ida Handy arrived at Cairo on the 22d inst., met on the 21st Mollie Abel below Hickman on one wheel Top M. S. Mepham, James White and Continental arrived at Memphis on the 24th instant.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKY INSTALLED.—Bishop McClosky was installed in to the Archbishopric at New York on the 21st August, with the usual ceremonies of impressive solemnity, as successor to the late Archbishop Hughes.

## Later and Additional via River.

### Further About the Battle on the Weldon Railroad—Severe Loss on Both Sides—2000 Prisoners Claimed by the Rebels—Gen. A. P. Hill Reported Mortally Wounded and General Hagood Killed—Gen. Hancock Recrosses from North Side of James River.

*Affairs on the Upper Potomac—Rebels Reported crossing opposed by Gen. Averill—The War in Tennessee and Georgia—Political and other News.*

*Later from Europe*

Gold on the 25th in New York 257 3/4 Cotton 186.

By the arrival of the W. R. Arthur Western dates have come to hand up to the 24th August, with a variety of later and additional intelligence.

*Headquarters Army of the Potomac*, August 21.—Enemy this morning made a vigorous attack on the Fifth Corps on the left of the Weldon railroad, at the same place where they were partially successful on Friday, but to-day they met with a different reception. Our line was formed about the same time as it was that day, the First Division being on the extreme left, connecting with cavalry which covered the railroad toward Hoom's Station. This division was next to Cutler's. The Fourth Division was across the railroad, and the Third Division (Crawford's) on the right joining with the Ninth Corps, which connected the right with the left near the Jerusalem plank road.

During Saturday our men had strengthened the breastworks which they had temporarily erected, besides throwing up others.

Early this morning very heavy cannonading was opened by the enemy from their works farther to the west of Petersburg, and our guns replied very briskly, rather party, however, doing particular damage.

About 7 A. M. a force of the enemy were being moved as if to attack the Ninth Corps but a few well directed shell sent them out of sight.

Shortly after, a column of rebels emerged from the woods on the left of the railroad, and forming in line, charged on what they thought our left flank, but what proved to be the left of Gen. Gregg's division. The rebels advanced in fine style, and with confidence, evidently thinking the work before them easy, but what was their surprise on discovering a second line behind, and four tending to the left and from which a row of bayonets glistened with a battery on the left and one on the right, pouring a fire into their rear, every discharge causing large vacancies in their line.

As soon as they discovered the critical position in which they were placed, the entire command made signs to indicate their willingness to surrender, and the order to cease firing passed long the lines and breastworks, but as soon as they discovered this, a large portion of them broke and started for the woods, the remainder coming in and surrendering. Our batteries sent several shells after the remaining party, many of whom fell.

The troops who made the charge consisted of the rebel division of Hoke and Bushrod Johnson, of Gen Hill's corps, and are principally South Carolinians. Among the prisoners are one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, 139 captains and lieutenants. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150, while nearly 100 were taken prisoners on skirmish lines. The rebel loss is believed to be at least 500 or 600 killed and wounded. The number of rebel prisoners taken is about 375, and about 25 wounded, who are in the hands. Gen Hagood commanded the assaulting column, and shot Capt. Daly, of Gen Cutler's staff. Gen Hagood was soon to fall from his horse, and is believed to be killed. His body was between the lines, and is covered by sharpshooters from both sides, so that neither can get possession. Our prisoners also report him killed.

We took five stands of colors and some say more. The 3d Delaware took two and 79th New York one. Some of the colors are entirely new, while others are much dilapidated.

In the fight of yesterday our loss in prisoners is believed to be larger than at first reported.

The 56th Pennsylvania was one of the first taken, across the race, in fact with all the regiments of the brigade.

The 10th New York lost every officer on the field, and can muster but comparatively few men for duty. Had these troops had their position or changed their front, as some did, they could nearly all have saved themselves and given the enemy a good beating; but being told they were flanked, they started for the rear and fell into the arms of the rebels.

Col. Wheelock, with the Second Brigade of the Third Division charged his front toward rear, and forming in line of battle with stragglers threw out, advanced down to where the fight was and reached our second line without losing a man who were commanded by him, while all who left and ran were captured. This brigade brought in with them over sixty prisoners, a stand of colors, besides taking many of our own who were being taken away.

August 22, A. M.—No further fighting has taken place since yesterday morning. Skirmishing has been very brisk, and during last night a good deal of artillery was heard At this hour (5 o'clock in the morning) all is quiet within the lines. Reports from Petersburg, last night, are to the effect that the rebels have commenced evacuating their works in front of Petersburg, and that the enemy are falling back. Deserters who have come in report that Lee has ordered the evacuation, and that the movement commenced yesterday afternoon. Deserters say that the rebels have massed all their forces on the left, and that they intend to attack us in force. Deserters also report that Hill's corps has been withdrawn from the right, and that Lee has ordered the evacuation, and that the movement commenced yesterday afternoon. Deserters say that the rebels have massed all their forces on the left, and that they intend to attack us in force. Deserters also report that Hill's corps has been withdrawn from the right, and that Lee has ordered the evacuation, and that the movement commenced yesterday afternoon.

### From the Valley.

*New York*, August —. *The Herald* has the following:

*Headquarters Army of the Valley*, August 22.—Nothing of importance occurred yesterday on a portion of the line, which lasted all day. We now have between fifty and sixty rounds. Hunting is done at long range. The enemy's cavalry is massing on the Berryville and Smithfield Pike The cavalry is massing on the Berryville and Smithfield pike. The enemy's cavalry is massing on the Berryville and Smithfield pike. The enemy's cavalry is massing on the Berryville and Smithfield pike.

*Winchester*.—Jane Hancock was charged with obscenity and assault and battery with murderous intent, on a fellow prisoner named Jane Seward The accused was sentenced to Recorder Vennard's black book, and had to go to the Work house for 6 months Mary Foley, Duncan Furlough and Lotie Sterling charged with indecent exposure, and Mary Holmes as lewd and abandoned persons, were sent to the Workhouse for 10 days each.

### Dates to the 24th August.

*Liverpool*, August 20.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool the 11th and Londonderry the 12th, passed this afternoon. She has dates to the 13th, having left Liverpool the 13th, arrived at New York on the 29th.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and closed dull. Uplands and Orleans were steadily Provisions dull Consols were at 90 1/4 for money.

There was but little trade in Liverpool for the week ending on the 12th. Short time operatives were full employed. Their wages had been reduced from 10 per cent. Many mills were standing still, and others were running short time. Many operatives were out of employment altogether. The