# Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.


### THE SONG OF THE TRAMP.

BY CALEB LIGHTFOOT.

I.

Oh, my home is a roomy one, very,
Extending all over the town;
Palatial, capacious, and airy,
And yet it is hardly my own;
For the birds build their nests all about me,
And squirrels hop freely around—
The rich and the haughty may flout me,
But a grander one never was found.
Then a fig for the "bag"
Of the "boss" or the rag
That hangs like a flag
From my sleeve;
For you see, I'm as free
As a chip on the sea—
Should it otherwise be
I should grieve.

II.

Oh, its roof is the archway of glory;
Its curtains, the lace of the moon;
Its pictures, the gorgeous old story
Of Earth in the brightness of June.
Its carpets were wove by the fingers
Of deftliest maidens—the Hours;
The breath of the damsels still lingers
All around me, enriching the flowers.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

III.

When the sunlight is leaving the meadow,
And birdlings are seeking their nest,
I tuck myself under the shadow,
And slumber as sweet as the best:
The down of the moss is my pillow,
The croon of the streamlet so bright,
And the soft, gentle sough of the willow,
Are the last ones to bid me good-night.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

IV.

When the bosom of morning is heaving
With rosy pulsations of love,
And darkness is tiptoeing leaving
To music from valley and grove;
With a crust and a kiss from the dimple
That's gemming the cheek of the stream,
All cheery, contented, and simple,
I pass on my way like a dream.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

WYOMING, N. Y.

### POMPEII.

The discoveries which are made in the uncovering of the ruins of Pompeii increase in interest from year to year. The present system of excavation is more scientific, and the objects which are revealed to the eyes of the modern world are more carefully preserved than formerly. The excavations at Pompeii commenced as long ago as the year 1748, when a Colonel Alcubierre, who had been sent to inspect a new canal or watercourse, observed that it was constructed through ancient ruins. He obtained permission from Charles III to make some excavations, and in a few days he opened a house in Pompeii. The ruined city was then supposed to be *Stabiæ*, and it was not till nearly eight years after the discovery that it was identified as Pompeii. The continuous labors of the Neapolitan Government, from that time forward, have uncovered an extensive city, with the streets and lower stories of houses, the temples and baths, the furniture and decorations, and in many instances with the skeletons of the ancient inhabitants. Readers are familiar with the details of these strange and interesting discoveries. The more recent excavations have added greatly to the interest of Pompeii, and Mr. Giuseppi Fiorelli has achieved very important success, surpassing, in some respects, all that had been done before his appointment to the superintendence. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* lately gave a remarkable sketch of the life and career of this very learned and accomplished Italian. He was a man of great ability, a scholar, at twenty-three years of age Vice-President of the Italian convention of *savans* at Genoa, the subject of persecution by the Neapolitan Government, imprisoned his manuscripts destroyed, and himself finally reduced to earn his living by laying pavement in the streets of Naples. He was appointed Inspector of the Pompeiian excavations after the establishment of the Italian kingdom, and he has justified the appointment. By a more careful system, he has succeeded in uncovering the second story and projecting balconies of houses—a feature hitherto unknown in Pompeii. This latter portion is built of brick, supported by timbers, and the evidence thus gained shows that the narrow streets of the city were shaded from the sunshine much as oriental cities now are. This gives us a new idea of a Roman city. Pompeii was heretofore little more than a lane; street with ruin of wall of houses on each side. Now we can see the city as it was. The careful preservation of fragments, noting positions in which found, and observing minutest particulars enables Signor Fiorelli to restore the entire house, instead of leaving it a dilapidated ruin as heretofore. But the most remarkable discovery of Signor Fiorelli is to be mentioned. In the eruption which destroyed the city the ashes fell in some places with considerable quantities of water, forming, in fact, a mud or paste which hardened over many objects. This fact had been noticed in one or two instances, and the great show article of the museum had been the impression of a female breast in the hardened mould.

But Fiorelli has gone further, and obtained casts of the entire body in several instances. He has found the moulds where the mud formed around the bodies of the dying Pompeiians, and pouring plaster into the hollow, he obtains a *fac simile* statue of the man or woman, just as he or she yielded to the terrible catastrophe. The eloquence of these statues surpasses all description. There were four bodies found in one street. Among them were evidently a mother and daughter. The mother died calmly, lying on her side, perhaps suffocated. The daughter yielded not so easily. She was not sixteen years old. Her limbs, restored on the plaster cast, are in an attitude of pain, her small fingers clenched in the agony of the death struggle. She had thrown a veil over her face, and bowed her head in her arms to shield her face from the blast of the fiery storm. The very fashion of her dress is perfectly shown in the cast, and there is a startling peculiarity in the exhibition of the smooth skin and rounded flesh where there are rents in her garments. There can be no criticism of such statues as these. They are the reproduction out of the distant past of the very agony of death coming on the Roman mother and her child. There is no failure in the copy. There it is—as the storm of ashes both caused and preserved it—in solid mould, the human anguish that the casting now reveals. Looking at it, one hears the very moan of the young girl as she buries her face in her arms, and yields to the terror of that awful night on Pompeii.

The other two of the four above mentioned are thus described by a writer in the Edinburgh *Review*.

"At some distance from this group lay a third woman. She appears to have been about twenty-five years of age, and to have belonged to a better class than the other two. On one of her fingers were two silver rings, and her garment's were of a finer texture. Her linen head-dress, falling over her shoulders like that of a matron in a Roman statue, can still be distinguished. She had fallen on her side, overcome by the heat and gases; but a terrible struggle seems to have preceded her last agony. One arm is raised in despair; the hands are clenched convulsively. Her garments are gathered up on one side, leaving exposed a limb of beautiful shape. So perfect a mould of it has been formed by the soft and yielding mud, that the cast would seem to be taken from an exquisite work of Greek art. She had fled with her little treasure, which lay scattered around her—two silver cups, a few jewels, and some dozen silver coins. Nor had she, like a good housewife, forgotten her keys, after having probably locked up her stores before seeking to escape. They were found by her side.

"The fourth cast is that of a man of the people, perhaps a common soldier. He is almost of colossal size. He lies on his back, his arms extended by his side, and his feet stretched out, as if, finding escape impossible, he had lain himself down to meet death like a brave man. His dress consisted of a short coat or jerkin and tight-fitting breeches, of some coarse stuff, perhaps leather. Heavy sandals, with soles studded with nails, are laced tightly round his ankles. On one finger is seen his iron ring. His features are strongly marked; the mouth open as in death. Some of the teeth still remain, and even part of the moustache adheres to the plaster."

—Vienna is to have a full supply of pure and wholesome water, which it has much wanted. The following gives us some idea of the plan:—An aqueduct is to start from the foot of the Semmering, and not to fall short of the stupendous aqueducts of the Romans. Three springs which rise at the foot of the pass, and furnish the coolest and purest water, are to be chosen for the purpose. Their water has been proved by chemical analysis, equal to the best drinking water, and the amount they give will suffice amply for the wants of Vienna. The aqueduct is to run at a height of two hundred and fifty feet, and to have a length of twelve or thirteen geographical miles, while the network of pipes intersecting the town, without counting the pipes of the houses themselves, is to attain a length of thirty four geographical miles. It is calculated that the whole work will take four or five years to complete, and that the cost will be sixteen million florins—one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

## REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

### Affairs in Texas.

*From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.*

We have Houston papers of the 29th of June and 1st of July, from which we make up a summary:—

In Galveston Brigadier-General Hawes is in command. The butchers there are selling beef to the families of soldiers at twenty-five cents a pound. The blockading squadron consists of twelve vessels.

A sudden rise in the Rio Grande caused by heavy rains, carried away five hundred bales of cotton.

Confederate money in Houston is rising in value, and the people are selling their specie for Confederate notes, wherewith to pay taxes.

General Kirby Smith, on the 1st day of July, was in Houston, on his way back to Shreveport from Hempstead.

Governor Murrah, of Texas, is hard at work for the army. He has organized a field battery, and got it ready for service. He has contracted for a large number of pistols (six shooters) for the rangers. He has furnished 140,000 musket caps, and proposes to manufacture all that the army on his side of the river may need. The State has also furnished a quantity of transportation and camp equipage, and about $10,000 worth (in specie) of clothing. The State troops for the protection of the frontier, not turned over to the Confederate Government, number from six to eight thousand.

The *News* says:—"It seems to be generally understood that General Buckner is to take the place of General Taylor in East Louisiana, and a movement towards Missouri is also reported to be in preparation."

In the fight at Eagle Pass some Mexicans, it seems, came over and helped the Confederates. Whereupon the Yankee Consul at Piedras Negras—one McManus—waxed wroth, and instituted suit against the Mexicans for crossing the lines for our assistance, contrary to international law."

From orders issued by General Magruder, it appears that Brigadier-General Dayton commands the country west of the Colorado river. The sub-commanders are Colonels Pyron, Ford, and Bankhead. General Slaughter is General Magruder's chief of staff.

There seems to be some sort of an exchange arrangement made on the other side of the river. The same correspondent (from Cheneyville) says:—

Since the agreement for the exchange of prisoners, which was effected a few days ago, I am informed by Colonel Hardiman, now commanding the 2d Cavalry Division, that the enemy reported nine hundred for exchange, which included those who were captured on Mustang Island and other points in Texas last fall and winter. I have not, as yet, been able to learn any of the particulars of the exchange.

From the general tone of the papers I infer that the people of the trans-Mississippi are in a sound and healthy military, political, and financial condition, and are chiefly solicitous about events occurring on this side of the great river.

### The Situation at Mobile.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE—THE CITY NOT TO BE A SECOND NEW ORLEANS—THE PROSPECT, ETC.

*From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.*

The mail brought us yesterday Mobile papers of the 10th, the first that have been received for some time. They give us some news of the fight on the 5th, and the state of feeling and excitement in the city. The *Register* says:—

On receipt of the news that the enemy had passed Fort Morgan, the General ordered the bell rung, according to previous notice, as a signal to the citizens that the time for completing their organizations was at hand, and that this work could no longer be delayed. It is unnecessary to say that this summons caused great excitement; but if it partook of the nature of panic we were not able to discover it. Several new organizations were set on foot among the citizens, while those of the military who are here absent from their commands showed a commendable alacrity in their preparations for bearing a share in the work before them.

Among the earliest acts of the day was that of the Mayor and municipal boards, pledging the resources of the city to the commanding general, and requesting him to defend Mobile to the last extremity. These are strong words, and we doubt not the city authorities used them with a full understanding of their great import. We understand them to mean that Mobile is not to be made a second New Orleans, but that when enough shall have been done for safety, and in vain (if it must be so), the honor of the city will still remain in his hands, and that the wish of the people is that it be made a pile of ruins, an altar of sacrifice, rather than become the theatre for such disgraceful scenes as have been enacted in our sister city. If there are any who dissent from this view, who would consent to live under Yankee rule, we warn them to look to their goods and chattels—their household gods, and the only ones which their craven spirits acknowledge—for we have sounded the hearts of the real people of Mobile in vain for the last three years if it falls into the hands of the enemy otherwise than as a desolate, fire-blackened waste.

But we are persuaded better things, though we thus speak; and we do not believe it is written in the book of fate that the enemy are to tread even the ashes of Mobile, and they themselves do not expect it this time. Where is their co-operating land force? and without it, what impression can they make upon our inner line of defenses? Indeed, if the forts but hold out, an opportunity presents itself for a splendid triumph, even over their naval force, with whom it is a problem, for the solution of which we shall look with some curiosity to see how they are to run back past Fort Morgan after they have burned all their coal.

Even, however, if the forts fall the powerful batteries which gird the front of our city remain to give the enemy another Fort McAllister lesson, and with this difference, that at Fort McAllister they had deep water to fight in, while here its shallowness permits only the access of their weaker craft, many of which, if they have the folly to engage the batteries seriously, will be sent to keep the *Tecumseh* company.

On that side we are safe; on the other it behooves us all, young men and old, to put our hands to the work and give our services to the commanding general, who will keep "watch against Yankee force or guile."

In conclusion, to the people of the city we can only speak in the terms of General Maury's order. It means that the city should strip for the fight and send off the non-combatants. The steamboats and railroads will carry off all non-combatants who apply, and without charge to those who cannot pay. The object is to save life and limb when the city is shelled. There is no thought of surrendering the city, nor any belief that it can be taken.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MOBILE.

The following appeal appears in the papers of Mobile:—

AN APPEAL TO ALL MEN IN THIS COMMUNITY TO TAKE UP ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR HOMES.—General Dabney H. Maury, commanding the District of the Gulf, has made an appeal to all men in this community to take up arms and organize themselves at once to repel the enemy, who has come again to possess himself of this harbor and city, and has assigned to Colonel A. S. Herron the duty of organizing and commanding the Louisianians and the battalion of employees; and to Colonel T. J. Judge the duty of organizing and commanding all other troops which may be organized under his call.

The undersigned accept the respective positions assigned them by this order, and urgently appeal to all men in the respective classes designated to organize at once and report with their respective organizations to the Military Court Rooms in this city. Organize into companies, and organize speedily, and report immediately.

Men of Mobile and vicinity, do not "hang fire" on this appeal.

A. S. HERRON,
THOMAS J. JUDGE,
Colonels and Judges of Military Court, Mobile.

THE PROSPECT—WILL MOBILE FALL?

So far as we can judge from the tone of the Mobile press, there seems to be no fear or despondency on the part of her citizens. The opinion there seems to be that the city yet is safe, and will be able to hold out against any attack that may be attempted. The Georgia press seem to be equally confident. A paper familiar with the defenses of Mobile, says of the situation:—

The situation looks bad enough to the superficial observer; but to one acquainted with the powerful defenses of Mobile between Fort Morgan and the city, all of which have yet to be overcome, the picture is not so dark and sombre. Immediately guarding the city, and just below its lower suburbs, we have several strong forts, constructed both upon artificial islands and along the shore. In addition to these, obstructions are driven down in the water immediately under our heaviest guns, which would be obliged to be removed before a vessel of any class could go by and appear in front of the city. We think there are many other works down the bay, of great and small proportions, which are capable of powerful resistance. If Admiral Farragut has no infantry to co-operate with his fleet the city is not in much danger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mobile *Register* says that Admiral Franklin Buchanan lost a leg by amputation, and is a prisoner.

Captain Johnson, of the *Tennessee*, is a prisoner, and unhurt.

Captain Pat Murphy, before surrendering the *Selma*, laid her alongside of Farragut's flagship and poured in her broadsides until he was captured. The iron-clad double-ender engaged her, and in the first exchange of shot the machinery of both was disabled.

The *Morgan* is safe, and there is a hope that she will reach the city.

Just before the fight began the *Red Gauntlet* steamer ran the blockade and came safely into port.

# FOURTH EDITION.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

More About the "Tallahassee."

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CAIRO.

Doings of the Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, August 20.—The large four-story carriage manufactory of Dunham & Booth was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock is $40,000. Insurance, $15,000. M. & T. Soult, machinists, also sustained a heavy loss of stock.

### RAVAGES OF THE "TALLAHASSEE."

HALIFAX, August 22.—The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the pirate *Tallahassee*:

Ships "Atlantic," "Adriatic," and "James Littlefield."

Barques "Bay State," "Glenalvon," and "P C. Alexander."

Brig "Billow."

Schooners "Sarah A. Boyce," "Carrie Estell," "A. Richards," "Spokane," "Lamont," "Dupont," "Henry Horne," "Howard," "Flora," "Restless," "Caroline," "North America," "Pearl," "Sarah Louisa," "Magenta," and "Josiah Osborne."

Pilot-boats "James Funk," and "William Bell."

The following vessels were bonded:—Barque "Sulliote," brig "Neri," schooners "Carroll," "R E. Tucker," "S. B. Harris," and "Leopard."

### THE PIRATE'S TENDER.

PORTLAND, Me., August 20.—The British brig *James Crow*, from Liverpool, reports that on the night of the 18th she spoke a yacht, or pilot-boat, the persons in which made earnest inquiries if we had seen a steamer with one mast, giving a full description of the *Tallahassee*. The boat was no doubt the New York pilot-boat *James Funk*, before reported as captured by the pirate *Tallahassee*.

### FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 19.—The meeting held here last night for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized, and others are forming.

Receipts of cotton for two days, 44 bales; tobacco, 41 hogsheads, from Paducah for New York. There are 1000 hogsheads of tobacco at Paducah awaiting shipment.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 20.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Clymer called up the resolution offered by himself, yesterday, relative to the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Johnson called up the act regulating elections by soldiers in actual service. Passed by Committee of the Whole.

The supplement to the General Bounty bill passed a second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock, and was engaged during the session in the consideration of numerous local bounty bills.

Adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

## FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Sixth Corps Reported Attacked.

OUR TROOPS FORAGE IN THE VALLEY.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—I have just arrived from Harper's Ferry. There were reports this afternoon that a portion of the 6th Corps was attacked last night; but up to the time when I left, nothing confirmatory had been received. The Rebels are said to be engaged in destroying the railroad near Winchester.

On the retreat of our army, orders were issued for the appropriation and destruction of all hay and live stock on the route; which order our cavalry saw thoroughly executed. No news from Martinsburg.

### Harper's Ferry Despatch.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 19.—About three hundred prisoners arrived from the front to-day, some of them belonging to Longstreet's Corps. Several hundred head of cattle and horses, captured in the valley, have also reached this point.

The enemy do not seem inclined to accept General Sheridan's invitation to battle on ground of the latter's choosing. Meanwhile our army is so disposed as to cover the fords of the Upper Potomac and the approaches to Harper's Ferry, Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas Gaps, and prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Captain Mann was killed and Captain Schneider wounded at Front Royal, both of the 4th New York Cavalry.

### Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The reported movement of General Sheridan in the valley is not regarded here as a retreat, but a manœuvre for an advantageous position, commanding all the avenues of approach to the Potomac river.

The topography of that part of the country is so peculiar that if Sheridan had continued his march to Strasburg the enemy might have been afforded an opportunity to get in his rear; and until the truth of the reports of large reinforcements to Early's army was ascertained prudence required that General Sheridan should take a position which would enable him to meet the enemy wherever they should appear, without allowing them to get in his rear.

The reconnoissance now being made will immediately develop the position and strength of the Rebels, and enable Sheridan to move against them with entire confidence.

### Winchester Despatch

WINCHESTER, Va., August 17.—Two hundred of four hundred captured prisoners arrived here to-day. They were taken by the cavalry.

A general hospital for wounded has been established at this place. All quiet in this neighborhood this morning.

## FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

Further Details of the Victory.

THE NEW MOVEMENTS.

Fort Powell Blown Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GENERAL CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 9, 1864.—Reports have just been received that the old flag floats over Fort Gaines, the entire garrison having surrendered to the combined forces of the army and navy, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

By this surrender, we have captured eight hundred and eighteen prisoners of war, including forty-six commissioned officers, twenty-six guns, a large amount of ordnance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of eight hundred men for twelve months.

The surrender was unconditional and complete.

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night of the 5th instant, the garrison escaping to Cedar Point; but leaving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent condition for immediate service.

The Rebel steamer *Morgan* has not gone to sea, as reported, but has gone up the bay in the direction of the city.

The other Rebel gunboat (*Gaines*) has been destroyed by the Rebels themselves.

The *Tennessee* will be in complete order in a few days, and fit for duty on the right side.

A national salute will be fired on the levee at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 148 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1864.—Fort Gaines surrendered yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock to the naval and military authorities. Eight hundred prisoners on their way here.

Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up on the night of the 5th, as before stated. Grant's Pass is now open, as well as Pelican Pass. Transports are now going in and out at the bar.

Fort Morgan was invested this morning.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN'S CONDITION.

FORT GAINES, August 8, P. M.—The vessel that carried the wounded to Pensacola has returned. The fleet surgeon reports Buchanan's wound not so serious as at first supposed. His leg will probably be saved.

GENERAL GRANGER LOSES BUT ONE MAN.

The total loss thus far in General Granger's command is one man killed. Fort Gaines lost eight or ten killed by our picket firing and shelling.

CASUALTIES OF OFFICERS IN FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

The following are among the casualties in Farragut's fleet in the fight of Friday:—

Commander Melahoy, of the *Oneida*, arm shot away.

Lieutenant Prentiss, of the *Manangahela*, killed.

Master's Mate Cook, of the *Brooklyn*, killed.

Third Assistant Engineer McEwan, of the *Hartford*, arm shot off.

Roslyn Higginbotham, of the *Hartford*, leg off, since died.

Lieutenant Adams, of the *Hartford*, side, splinter, slight.

Master's Mate Herrick, of the *Hartford*, leg, splinter.

Boatswain Dixon, of the *Hartford*, head, splinter.

There, in addition to those who went down in the *Tecumseh*, are the only officers injured in the fleet.

THE CRACKLING OF THE TORPEDOES—THEIR GREAT NUMBERS.

All the vessels report that they constantly heard the cracking of the caps on the torpedoes as they passed; but the one that blew up the *Tecumseh* was the only one that exploded. I have information that that one and several others in its vicinity were sunk but a day or two before the fleet entered the harbor. It is also reported, on Rebel authority, that upwards of two hundred of these infernal machines have been sunk in the channel off Fort Morgan. The result proves their worthlessness after being a few days in the water.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES—ITS GARRISON AND GUNS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Fort Gaines surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with eight hundred and seventy-six prisoners and fifty-five guns.

The Rebels, finding it impossible to save the gunboat *Gaines*, have destroyed her.

By some strategy the Rebel gunboat *Morgan* managed to elude the vigilance of our fleet, and has gone up to the city.

FORT MORGAN MUST SURRENDER.

Two thousand Union troops, from Pensacola, are in the rear of Fort Morgan, and it must speedily surrender.

THE PRISONERS SENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

The prisoners captured at Fort Gaines have left for New Orleans on the *Genesee*, *Sebago*, and *Bienville*. The *Genesee* and *Sebago* have arrived at Pass a l'Outre—the former with one hundred and fifty, the latter with two hundred and fifty prisoners. The *Bienville* has arrived at Southwest Pass, with the remainder of the prisoners—nearly five hundred in number.

## LATE REBEL NEWS.

Encouraging Desertions from the Union Armies.

SUDDEN ADMIRATION OF FOREIGNERS

Late Despatches from Atlanta.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th instant contains the following order, issued by the Rebel War Department, encouraging desertions from the Union army:—

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Virginia, August 16, 1864.—General Orders No. 65.—It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now retained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States; and it is 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 coming within the lines of the Confederate armies shall be received, protected, and supplied with the means of subsistence until such of them as desire can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

(By order) S. COOPER, A. A. General.

The following extracts are from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th:—

On Monday the enemy advanced a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the Central or Darbytown road, and also on the Charles City road.

Their advance was impeded by our cavalry, and heavy skirmishing occurred through the day. On Tuesday, the enemy assaulted our works near White's Tavern, about six miles from this city on the Charles City road, and were repulsed with severe loss to them.

Our loss was very slight, as the men were protected by earthworks. Among our losses was General Chambliss, who was killed. Whether Grant contemplates a serious attack on Richmond from the north side of the James, or is simply endeavoring by a show of activity to prevent troops from being sent to the Valley, we do not know; but whatever his intention may be, he will meet with no better success than when on previous occasions he has measured his strength with Lee.

An official despatch received on Tuesday night, states that the enemy yesterday (Monday, the 15th) made a determined attack on our line, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and at one time broke through, but were repulsed, and our original positions occupied.

An official despatch, received at the War Department yesterday morning, says:—"Colonel Mosby reports that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Berryville, on the 13th instant, captured and destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons, and secured over two hundred prisoners, including several officers, between five hundred and six hundred horses and mules; upwards of two hundred beef cattle, and many valuable stores.

"A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. His loss, two killed and three wounded. There are reports also at that Fitz Lee's Cavalry had defeated the enemy near Front Royal."

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of the *Tallahassee*, says she clearly sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat, though the Northern papers say she is slow. Whenever there is a necessity for it, Captain Wood will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight."

On Thursday last (the 16th) a duel came off between John M. Daniel, the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, and E. C. Elmore, an official in the Rebel Treasury Department. Daniel was shot through the leg. Elmore was uninjured.

THE WAR.

*From the Richmond Sentinel, August 15.*

Yesterday was so very warm that those who usually get up sensation rumors on Sunday kept unusually quiet.

On Thursday evening last some of our field batteries shelled, with effect, a negro camp near Deep Bottom.

On Saturday the enemy were discovered landing troops at Dutch Gap, when our gunboats and a battery near Howlett's opened upon them, which was was replied to by the Yankee monitors, and the cannonading kept up until after night. Our mortar batteries on this side of the river shelled the enemy's pontoon bridge below the Gap, at the same time.

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 cover another mining operation, or more 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, concerning the statements relative to the large number of transports passing up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with troops.

Heavy columns of smoke were seen ascending in Chesterfield from an early hour in the morning yesterday until night.

The battery at Howlett's house lost six or seven killed or wounded, and the troops supporting the mortar battery lost in killed and wounded nine or ten. The enemy's loss is unknown.

We have official information that the enemy were advancing upon New Market hill, about thirteen miles below the city, yesterday morning; but from the fact that nothing has been heard from that quarter, at 8 o'clock last evening, it is presumed that the movement was not of a serious character.

The booming of cannon could be distinctly heard last evening in the direction of Dutch Gap, which was thought to be from our rams and the Yankee iron-clads firing across the neck.

It is said that Grant is attempting to cut a canal through the bend at Dutch Gap, which is not more than three hundred yards across. The cut off, if made, would shorten the distance several miles.

ATLANTA, August 12.—There is brisk skirmishing on the entire left. The batteries of Mattina street and the East State road opened on the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and have continued to fire up to the present, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties reported.

The enemy are still massing on the left, but are making no efforts to extend their right.

ATLANTA, August 13.—The enemy, yesterday, advanced his right about one mile, at the same time extending his left a short distance; but hurriedly withdrew both this morning, from some cause as yet unknown, to the original position.

Their line officers attempted frequently, at different points along the line to-day, communication with ours. In several instances they proposed a cessation of picket firing, which was not entertained in consequence of its not coming through a proper channel.

No shells were thrown into the city during the night or to-day, with the exception of slight artillery firing in front of Bates.

Brigadier-General John C. Bowen, of Tennessee, has been temporarily promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kennard, C. S. Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Tennessee.

ATLANTA, August 15.—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our picket.

After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was a desultory firing along the lines throughout the night and to-day. Not a few shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry is reported at Decatur.

Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening.

Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, August 20.—To the President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway—Sir:—Complaints having been made at this office that your Company, through its conductors upon your cars, have, in violation of the second section of the Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, circulated and paid as change, and in lieu of money of the United States to the passengers upon your cars, certain *tokens* in the form of small cards, it becomes my duty to inform you that the penalty attached to the offense against the law is a fine of $500, and an imprisonment of six months. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. THAYER,
per C. GILPIN, U. S. Atty.

The law upon the subject reads as follows:—

"From and after the 1st day of August, 1862, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or to be received in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the Court."

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following important decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

"Manufacturers of clothing, engaged in making both custom work and ready-made clothing, are subject to five per cent. tax, as other manufacturers under Section 93. The exemption Section 94, page 56, applies only to those who are engaged *exclusively* in manufacturing custom work to order."

This decision applies particularly to tailors, boot and shoe makers, hatters, and parties making articles of dress, &c.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The surviving veterans of this regiment will return home on the 23d of this month, when they will meet with a handsome ovation at the hands of the Philadelphia Fire Department, similar to that given to Baxter's Fire Zouaves. The 23d Regiment was the first to leave Philadelphia for the three months service, and the first to leave under the first call of the President for three years men. They are one of the few Pennsylvania regiments that have their original number.

THE CASE OF MARGARET CLARK—DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.—A continued hearing was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant this morning, in the case of Mrs. Margaret Clark, charged with the murder, on the high seas, of Mrs. Ward. But one other witness was examined, when no testimony being elicited to show that the accused had in any manner intended to inflict personal violence upon the deceased, she was discharged.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TOKENS.—The following notice was issued this morning by the United States District Attorney. It explains itself:—

### PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 20.—There is very little Cotton have, and it is held firmly at $1·80.

Quercitron Bark is in demand at $51 ⅌ ton, at which figure 15 hhds. were sold.

The Provision Market is firm, with sales of Mess Pork at $42, Hams at 20@25c., and Lard at 22½c.

The receipts of Flour still continue light, but the market is firm, with very little doing. The sales have been limited to 800 bbls. for extras at $12 ⅌ bbl. for extra family, and $12·50@12·75 for fancy; the sales to the trade are making at from $9·75 for superfine up to $12·75. There is very little Rye Flour or Corn Meal here, and no sales of special note have been reported.

Wheat is in good demand, and the receipts are light, and the stock almost exhausted. The sales comprise 3000 bushels old Pennsylvania red, in lots, at $2·55 ⅌ bushel; $2·65@2·68 for new do.; and $2·70 for new Southern do. We quote white at $2·80@3. Rye sells from the wharf at $1·85. There is very little Corn here, and yellow is in demand at $1·70; a sale to the extent of 8000 bushels mixed Western was effected at $1·65. New Oats are in demand at 90@93c., and old at 95@97c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky has advanced 100 bbls. resilled at $1·80; 80 bbls. Ohio at $1·82; and hhds. at $1·80.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Flour has advanced 5@10 cents; 16,000 bbls. sold: State at $10·20@10·25; Ohio, $11·00@12·25; Southern, $12·00@14; Wheat firmer; sales unimportant. Corn firmer; 80,000 bushels sold at $1·64@1·65. Beef dull. Pork firm; 1,000 bbls. Mess sold at $46·87. Lard firm at 22@23c. Whisky firm.

Receipts of Flour, 10,000 barrels; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Cumberland preferred, 60½; Illinois Central Scrip, 143; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 136½; Reading, 116; Hudson River, 111; Canton, 57; Erie, 112½; One Year Certificates, 97½; Treasury Notes, 110; Five-twenty Coupons, 110; Registered 108½; Coupon 6s, 108½; Registered, 108½; Gold, 237.


UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps:

No. 104 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
au19

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " " "
" " 500, four " " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. 177-tf

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 6 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *greater*—HEAVEN!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all free.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. ad-tf

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

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BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.