## FROM HAVANA.

**The Insurrection in Santo Domingo—Successes of the Insurgents—Proclamation of the Captain-General—The Steamer Mexico Probably Burned.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sept. 26, 1863.

Santo Domingo still furnishes the principal topic of conversation, and is still the most important news item. The accounts, official and otherwise, are so contradictory as to leave us in the dark, or to cause us to suspect affairs to be more prosperous against the Spaniards than they are willing to admit. The merchant steamer Maisi brought, on the 24th, our latest news. By her we have Santo Domingo city papers to the 14th, and from Santiago de Cuba to the 20th. On the 13th inst. Gen. Buceta, who was sent from this island to command the expeditionary forces, was appointed chief of the Reserves. Don Miguel Lavastida has been appointed Governor of the Province, in place of Gen. Santana, who has gone to the war with 2,000 men. We are told that "Gen. Mansueta, Lieutenant-Governor of Llamasa, occupied a pass in the Cibao mountains, called La Zambrana, and the rebels had not yet dared to attack him." I translate an article from the *Diario de Santiago de Cuba*:

"There is one circumstance which makes it impossible today to state the true point of commencement of the rebellion, which is, that Brig.-Gen. Manuel Buceta, being in the midst of the theater of events from their beginning, and where with provision he had gone to prevent them, the authorities who remained in Santiago only knew of the affair by stray and disconnected news, as the interception of communications was the first care of the rebels. Therefore we cannot state which was the first blow inflicted by them; whether it was the attack upon the small column under the command of the Brigadier-General, or whether it was the burning of the City of Guaybin, upon all of which they still speak vaguely. * *

"A column of infantry and cavalry, under the command of the gallant Commandant of the squadron de Africa, left Santiago on the 18th of August, in the direction of the places supposed to be occupied by the rebels, and with the object of reestablishing the communications with the forces of Brigadier Buceta. Beyond the Esperanza Plain they encountered a force of the enemy therefore called "poor, factious, deluded Rebels"), and after a small skirmish they were routed and fled, scattering to the neighboring mountains. This triumph unfortunately cost the life of the valiant chief of the column and four wounded—effect of the astonishing bravery with which they fell upon the position of the enemy. Be it on account of this combat, or from any other cause, Brig.-Gen. Buceta succeeded (*logro*) in returning safe and sound to Santiago, after having passed through serious perils. [I wrote you in my last that he had arrived with only a few orderlies.] He saw himself at one time surrounded by rebels, and beheld the death at his side of several of his brave companions, his salvation appearing a true miracle. The column which fought at Esperanza also returned to Santiago on the 23d, to supply themselves with food and ammunition, and to again take up the line of march against the Rebels. * *

On the 3d arrived at Santo Domingo City, H. C. M. steamer Hernan Cortés from Puerto Plata. She brought several of our soldiers wounded in the fight at that place on the 27th August. On the 11th also arrived H. C. M. steamer Pizarro. She brought the battalion No. 3 of infantry from Puerto Rico, Commandant Villalonga. On the same day, arrived also at Santo Domingo the Pajaro del Oceano, which should have arrived on the 8th. The detention was caused by her having taken a battalion of riflemen (?) from Havana to Puerto Plata. The *Reion* (Santo Domingo City) of the 12th says, today arrived some companies of the battalion of San Marcial, which were at San Cristobal. The ecclesiastical authorities have ordered the Host to be exposed in the ex-convent of St. Domingo for 40 hours on the 8th and 10th inst., "with the object of imparting the Divine pity that peace may be restored to the country."

A letter from Puerto Plata dated the 13th instant, received by the Maisi, gives an account of the burning of the city of Santiago de los Caballeros. The column which left for that city, commanded by Gen. Primo de Rivera, had a battle with the rebels. (The General's brother, I am told, has not heard from him; it is reported that he was killed, and from the fact that in almost all, if not in every, one of the battles the commander of the Spanish forces has been killed, leads us to presume that Gen. Gandara has been sent to replace Gen. Primo de Rivera.)

Among the prisoners captured by the Spaniards is a priest, sixty years of age, taken fighting, called Father Dorado. He has been sent to Havana with other prisoners and wounded Spanish soldiers, in the war steamer Isabel la Catolica.

Col. Cappa with his column, who I wrote you in my last had been reported to have raised the siege of Santiago, had a fight with the rebels before arriving there. Buceta is now said to have made a sally to cut off their retreat, and thus taking them (the rebels) between two fires. They were completely routed (elsewhere we are told "they retired toward Guayabin").

I have been much amused at the following paragraph in the Santo Domingo papers of the 15th; it reminds me of Beauregard's protest against the "Greek fire": "The insurgents, who are better named Carlistos, carry on the war with blood and fire (meaning that no quarter is given), and make war in ambuscades like vandals." This is the first protest against ambuscades I have ever seen—what shall be said of masked batteries or in fact war in general?

The following proclamation was issued on the 16th:

INHABITANTS OF SANTO DOMINGO. According to official dispatches received last night, a triumph has come to crown the efforts of our valiant troops. On the 6th of the present month the column of Col. Cappa joined the forces of Santiago, and a bloody battle took place in which the enemies of order and of her Majesty's throne were completely defeated, with great loss, by the determined valor and bravery of our soldiers—they (the enemy) taking precipitate flight along the road to Guaybin. All of which I place within the knowledge of the public for the satisfaction of the good and loyal inhabitants of this province.

Your Captain-General, FELIPE RIVERO.

*Santo Domingo, Sept. 16, 1863.*

*The Diario* of this city publishes a letter from its correspondent, dated Santo Domingo, Sept. 14, from which I collate—"The insurrection can be said to maintain itself in the same state as when I last wrote you, it neither advances nor decreases. There have been some important engagements on the road between Puerto Plata and Santiago, and though the rebels lack discipline, they have in their advantage the roughness of the country, which protects to a very great extent their guerrilla warfare. On the 3d a body of 1,500 men left the former place for Santiago, under the command of Cappa (we are told, officially, that he had two fights with the rebels in one day, &c., and had arrived at Santiago, having been in a different direction, yet still was in Puerto Plata on the 3d, this account says). He fought the rebels twice the same day, once at the mountain pass called Hojancha, and the other on the plain called El Llano de Pepey; in each the rebels dispersed in a disorderly manner ("like vandals"), the loss among our troops being slight. (!)

"On the 3d more reinforcements for Santiago left Puerto Plata, and of these troops it is not known that they had any encounter with the rebels (of course, nothing has been heard of them since their departure). To-morrow more troops are to leave. It is said that the rebels have only made themselves strong (fortified themselves, after taking the city and driving out the Military Governor and his troops) in La Vega. If this be so, their obtuseness borders on stupidity, as the points in which they could have offered resistance will the same probability of success, are the passes of the Cibaenian Mountains, and particularly those called Sillon de la Vinda and Loma de los Pelos—rough peaks which, like the above referred to Puerto Plata Road, lend themselves to the kind of warfare which these factious ones can make.

"His Excellency Gen. Santana leaves to-morrow, and will direct in person all the operations of the campaign which is going to be begun, and which, to all appearances, will be a vigorous one, and will soon end the pacification of that portion of the territory (the writer probably intended to say, will end in the pacification, &c.). His Excellency is accompanied by Gen. Esteban Roca, Military Governor of La Vega."

On the 25th the merchant steamer Aquila was taken by the Government there in Havana, and left the same afternoon for Sagua la Grande, where she will take on board the battalion of the regiment called De Tarragona to carry it to the northern coast of Santo Domingo.

Three of our Captain-General's aides-de-camp, Messrs. Elola Bargés and Santaliz, left by the same steamer. A battalion of the regiment Zaragoza is also to go in her; they are already at Sagua. That of Tarragona received marching orders on the 22d, from Villa Clara, of which city they formed the garrison.

The country about Villa Clara has for some time been overrun by a gang of bandits. It was said the Government officially favored them, and an order was issued that all Lieutenant-Governors who did not use their utmost endeavors to capture them should lose their positions. The result has been that the chief of the band was killed by Gonzalez, the Lieutenant-Governor, who in turn was killed by one of the band called "El Grillo" (The Grasshopper). The chief of the gang was called "El Isleño," his real name being "Merino Rodriguez." The rest of them escaped to the woods.

As I wrote you in my last, considerable anxiety has been felt for the fate of the steamer Mexico, and it now seems probable that she was burned when within a day's sail of Havana. The war-steamer Venadito was sent out to try and find her, or information in regard to her fate. She returned on the 24th with no tidings, and it is probable that the passengers per English schooner Zoila, of which I wrote you in my last, were correct in their conjectures, that they saw her burning on the evening of the 13th, only a short time after having received provisions and water from her.

The steamer Union, flying English colors, came into Matanzas yesterday morning, ostensibly to get coal to proceed to Havana. It was generally supposed that she had tried to run the blockade, and was driven off. She had no anchor, and was obliged to moor to a lighter at anchor. She came in this morning, and reports from St. John, N. B., via Nassau. She is about 300 tuns, beam engines, high side-wheels, painted white, the hull painted lead color, one smoke stack black, and is altogether a very suspicious looking affair. It is said she is to be sold here (if a purchaser can be found)—blockade stock is down just now.

SEVERELY BURNED.—Bridget Mullen, aged 16, and her brother Thomas, residing at No. 23 Roosevelt street, were severely burned on Thursday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which they were in the act of filling. They were taken to the City Hospital.

## FROM VICKSBURG.

**The Army Quiescent—Bloodhounds Muzzled—New Order Concerning Trade—New Provost-Marshal-General—Gen. Grant still Confined to his Bed—Important Movement on Foot.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 22, 1863.

BLOODHOUNDS MUZZLED.

Our army here rests on the Big Black, and our pickets hold the ground for but a few miles east of that sluggish, tortuous stream. Beyond is a war-stricken country, inhabited by three-legged mules, war widows, who come into our lines semi-occasionally for something to eat, driving the said mules, and here and there a forlorn deserter from the Rebel army, or a hiding conscript, and which country is here facetiously styled the Confederacy. Small parties of Rebel cavalry now and then race around there, punishing the people for relenting in their hostility to their true Government, grabbing up deserters, and destroying the shabby remnant of property yet saved from destruction by the exertions of its owners. Parties of our cavalry sometimes race out after these rovers, who thereupon exercise the great point of Confederate soldiering, to wit: retreating rapidly—generally with the loss of one or two of their number.

For some time past a fellow over there, who happened to be the possessor of a pack of bloodhounds, has been doing a large business in his line, which is, hunting and running down deserters and conscripts. Probably he is experienced in the business, and has hunted human prey of a different color in the palmy days of the Slavery oligarchy. It is certain, at least, that his hounds would follow the poor miserable deserters into the inmost recesses of the swamps and lagoons, when they retreated, and these disclose their hiding-places to the rapacious followers. To-day we hear the pleasant intelligence that the owner and trainer of these hounds has himself been captured. I have just had a sight of his villainous face. He looks as though he had consorted with dogs all his life. Unfortunately, the more innocent quadrupeds are still at large, but their occupation is gone, and they are as good as muzzled.

The capture occurred in this wise: From various reports received in camp it was surmised that rather too large a body of Rebel cavalry was gathering in the neighborhood of Edwards's Station. Gen. Osterhaus went out to reconnoiter, with a good force, and scoured the country between the Big Black and the Station. It was ascertained that the only Rebel force in this part of the country consisted of two regiments of cavalry, in all 400 strong, hovering about Crystal Spring—a point east of Raymond, the county seat of Hinds County. On the return of the expedition, as a portion of Gen. Osterhaus's force was passing through the Cayuga neighborhood, information given by negroes led to the capture of a Rebel captain who has been an efficient conscript-hunter; a Lieutenant, the blood-hound man, and several others who were visiting their families in that vicinity. The characters of the Captain and his dog-keeping comrade make their capture an important event.

NEW ORDER CONCERNING TRADE.

The following order has just been issued from headquarters. It is supposed to be in conformity to the recommendations of the Treasury Department:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—All actual residents within this Department, well disposed to the Government of the United States, will hereafter be permitted to bring into any Military Post or station on the Mississippi River, Cotton or other Southern products of which they are the bona fide owners, and on the permits of the Military Commander of such Posts or stations, or the local Provost-Marshals thereof, ship the same to Memphis, Tenn., or New-Orleans, La., for sale on their own account.

All Cotton belonging to the States in Rebellion to the Confederate States, or to persons in arms against the United States, will be seized for the benefit of Government, and disposed of under existing orders.

No person or persons speculating in Cotton will be permitted to remain in this Department south of Helena, Arkansas, and all persons south of the latter place against whom there is, or may be, reasonable grounds of suspicion, that they are engaged, either directly or indirectly, will be regarded as unauthorized persons, and sent beyond the lines of the Department. By order of Major-General U. S. GRANT.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Brig.-Gen. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The latter clause of this order, banishing cotton speculators, will fall like a thunderbolt on many persons who have been lying around here idly waiting for "trade to open" ever since the capitulation of this place. Their long-cherished visions of immense profits in operations styled "speculation" by courtesy, but which would be more appropriately styled thievery, will fade away before this order, but unlike other dreams, will leave a wreck behind; for in many cases they have incurred large expenses to be ready for the moment when the doors of trade were thrown open.

If the Treasury Department would now remove restrictions upon the shipment of merchandise and provisions to points on the Mississippi, a fruitful source of dissatisfaction with the Government, now existing among the people of the West, would be removed; and it is hard to see how any Government interest would be thereby injuriously affected. Our enemies would possibly be enabled to procure limited quantities of articles of luxury, but they would, in every case, pay for them. Their facilities for carrying on the war would not be enhanced by such a trade, while ours would. They can do without these luxuries. They will have them, however, if they can get them, and to afford them opportunity to disclose hidden stores of cotton, and to make them disgorge hoarded gold, certainly would not hurt us. Jeff. Davis laid the first embargo on the trade of the Mississippi Valley. Why should it be perpetuated by Mr. Chase?

NEW PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. Kent, having served for a long time as Department Provost-Marshal-General, has requested to be relieved, and the following order has therefore been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 18, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96.—Major W. Hawley, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby announced as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Tennessee, and will relieve Lieut.-Col. R. Kent, 7th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, from such duty, that he may assume command of his regiment.

The General Commanding takes pleasure in publicly expressing his appreciation of the fidelity of character, prompt business qualifications, and the able and efficient manner in which Lieut.-Col. Kent has discharged the duties of the difficult position from which this order relieves him.

By order of Major-Gen. U. S. Grant.

JNO. A. RAWLINS, Brig.-Gen. and A. A. A. G.

The compliment paid Lieut.-Col. Kent in the above order is well merited, as every well-informed officer in the Department can attest. He has done more work than perhaps any Provost-Marshal in the service. More than 50,000 prisoners of war have been paroled by him during his term, and his reports and returns have been models of official accuracy.

GEN. GRANT

is still confined to his bed by the injuries received in New-Orleans. He seems a little chagrined and worried by his enforced inactivity. Notwithstanding his disabled condition, he continues to give his prompt personal attention to all matters of business connected with his Department. To-day he has issued orders for a very important movement—one that will be reviewed over in the North—but details are contraband.

VOCATIVE.

**Return of Gen. Grant—His Continued Illness—The Big Black—Its Poisonous Exhalations—The Mississippi—Cool Weather.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 24, 1863.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

I have not written since the return of Gen. Grant from his New-Orleans trip, which occurred on Thursday last, the 17th inst. That indeed has been the only event occurring here for some time past which is adapted to the purposes of a news-gatherer. The General has not yet recovered from the injuries accidentally received during his stay in New-Orleans. When the vessel that brought him here arrived, he had to be carried to his headquarters on a litter. He refuses any medical treatment, saying that he does not need it. But his recovery is not as rapid as could be desired or expected. Meanwhile, inactivity still characterizes the large force in and around this place. Everything is in a state of preparedness for something or anything, but those outside the select coterie to whom official secrets may be communicated are lost in the fogs of conjecture the moment we ask questions touching the future. Will Vicksburg be a base of operations for a Fall campaign? What is the work before the army here? Will Mobile be our next point of attack? Shall we operate on the east or west side of the Mississippi River? Isn't the time for remaining in Summer quarters almost ended? Those who ply us with these and other similar questions are referred to the War Department at Washington for answers, because answers will not travel North from this vicinity, a special embargo intervening.

THE BIG BLACK.

The sluggish stream which bears this name, and which, judging from present appearances, would be more appropriately called the Small Black, has become a historic little river. To say nothing of the brilliant engagement on its banks in May last, or of the prominent figure cut by the field fortifications in its vicinity during the siege of Vicksburg, the fact that so many of our troops have been quartered on its bluffs and in its gullys and valleys ever since the return of the Jackson expedition under Gen. Sherman, in July last, is enough to render it famous in history. The banks of no water-course in the country have been dotted with a larger number of soldiers' graves. Its insidious malaria has proved a more malignant foe than were the gray-clad men who last Spring guarded its fords and bridges with cannon, gun, and saber. Indeed, we are only now beginning to find out how sadly implacable is the miasma exhaled from these Mississippi lagoons, bayous and swamps. Our furloughed men find upon visiting the North that the change in climate precipitates a development of the latent disease with which their bodies have become surcharged "on the Big Black." Those who linger on postpone the evil day by judicious dieting and medication; but we have found out that all must sooner or later succumb for a while, at least, to the disturbing influences which the miasma brings to bear upon the liver and blood. Too many, alas! have succumbed for all time, and now fill lonely, desolate-looking graves.

I have been astonished, and sometimes deceived, as to the general health of the army, on witnessing the stouthearted manner in which the troops generally meet attacks of fever and ague, diarrhea, and other ailments unavoidable in their present location. They will not go into the hospitals until ordered into them peremptorily. A tertian, or chill and fever which comes and goes every third day with an undesirable punctuality, is treated as a good joke, and the soldier speaks of it very cavalierly until it has become some more malignant form of disease. Nevertheless, his cheeks go on bleaching more every day, his eyes have dark blue lines under them, his step loses its elasticity, he will yawn even on dress parade, and he is, if he would only confess it, a very sick man.

Yesterday I was "on the Big Black," as we say here of a trip to the main encampment of our army, that phrase having taken the place of "out to the front"—an expression much used during the siege. The pallor I saw in the faces there suggested the foregoing observations. There is a talk of evacuating that line and a removal to the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg. No objection will be made by the troops to such a movement.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The transition from the tributary to the main stream is easy enough, and, in the dearth of other matter, I have a word to say about the Father of Waters. We have it in our possession now completely and indisputably, from the Falls to the Balize. What shall we do with it? In our theorizing about the future of the war, while Pemberton and Gardner were still holding out stubbornly at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, we assumed it as self-evident almost that the reopening of the Mississippi to the unobstructed navigation of our gunboats and transports, would cut the Rebellion in two, and starve out the eastern moiety. What was Virginia to do without Texas cattle and corn? How could Bragg and Lee subsist their armies when cut off from trans-Mississippi sources of supply? Now it cannot fail to strike any observer that the predictions and assumptions of that time are rather slow of realization, and as the reopening of the great river is not an opening to commerce, we cannot help the feeling of being somewhat in the predicament of the man who won the elephant in the raffle. What shall we do with it? How are we to make it subserve our great purpose of putting down the Rebellion speedily—at a blow—if possible? It is evident that this problem is the one, a solution of which we are waiting to come from Washington, or wherever else the brain work is to be done. The taking of Vicksburg was looked forward to too much as an end and not enough as a means. Our calculations did not, possibly, extend far enough beyond the destruction of the blockade of the river at this point and at Port Hudson. A period of inactivity has supervened, and been protracted beyond the time allowed for resting in Summer quarters. There is no formidable enemy within reach of this army, if it uses Vicksburg as a base of supplies, and it is evident that a new series of movements must be planned and executed before the fighting qualities of these Western troops are made available. Are these movements already planned and agreed upon? This is the question that we ask ourselves, but which we cannot answer. When we can see events shaping themselves into an answer our future will be cleared of the heavy mists which shroud it at present, and we shall probably enter upon the realization of our expectations touching the effect of the reopening of the Mississippi River.

COOL WEATHER.

The "melancholy days" have come upon us here very much as they come at the same season in northern latitudes. We now have had quite cool nights and not warm days for a week past, with every prospect of continuance. Three mornings since a slight frost was detected lingering in the shady valleys. There is a hazy, Autumn-like haze in the atmosphere, and the yellow hues invade the green in the dense foliage which meets the eye at every turn. It is as dry as a powder-horn at noon, and the dust is intolerable as ever. The weather-wise natives all tell us that Fall has come unmistakably, and we are glad to believe them. When it brings us a good soaking rain it will be the more welcome.

NEWS.

Our whole stock of news is derived from Northern papers, and from reports received from Arkansas and New Orleans. Of course it is useless to repeat it from this point. We must wait till we get some of our own to forward.

VOCATIVE.

## LATE FROM RICHMOND.

**The Re-enforcements sent to Bragg—Longstreet Passes Through Richmond with 28,000 Men—Position of Confederate Troops in and about Richmond.**

From The Washington Star of Thursday evening.

Last evening some sixty sailors arrived here from Richmond, Va., having been held there as prisoners for some time, and who were paroled and forwarded from Belle Island on Monday afternoon, coming down on the flag-of-truce boat. Among them are the seamen from the Satellite and Reliance, and some from other boats. The following are from the Wabash, having been captured off Charleston: John Hammond, R. Armstrong, A. Norting, L. L. Bailey, J. Daniels, C. Salisbury, H. Hoalin, H. G. Bordays, A. A. Koon, C. Folir.

The following belong to the Niphon, and were captured at New Inlet, N. C., where the steamer Hebe was destroyed on the 19th of August: C. Rogers, W. Ashton, T. Norton, R. Hughes, J. Randall, P. Highland, W. A. Cooper, T. Hansell, T. Driscoll, J. Lenarge, and Engineer W. Mason. When the boats crew of the Niphon was captured, Master's Mate J. Page of Gloucester, Mass., and a seaman named Carr were drowned. G. Hunter of the cutter Agassiz, is also with the party. Paymaster Stewart, H. L. Margom of the Reliance, Engineer Jenks of the Satellite, Engineer W. R. Northrop came through with the party. Ensign W. W. Crowninshield of the Niphon, came up, but was left at Annapolis, sick.

They all bear the signs of rough treatment, and many of them are sick. They have suffered much from want of food, and also from want of attention during sickness. At Belle Island participants they were treated roughly; indeed, the rebels allowed them daily not making a single meal. None of the Satellite's or Reliance's men, however, died during their imprisonment; but several are here now sick. On their arrival at Libby Prison they were searched and all their money taken, which money was not returned, and at Belle Island the same course was pursued in regard to valuables. The guards sometimes were very rough over them, and for the most trifling causes would shoot at them. At Belle Island about two weeks since, P. O. Mahony of Company D, 19th Massachusetts, while on his way to the sink, was fired at by two guards and instantly killed. F. R. Clark of the Wabash died at Belle Island on the 14th ult., of typhoid pneumonia.

Some of the men of the Satellite say that after their capture they saw two men among the crew of the Morrison which captured them, who a few nights previous to the capture were taken on board their boat as prisoners, but were released the following morning, and they think these men were spies.

They were marched on foot to Richmond, and on entering the city the women derided them, calling them "Hopphead-lick pirates," and sneeringly said they were the rascally men who had raised the prices of molasses, &c. They were taken first to Libby Prison, then to Castle Thunder, and latterly to Belle Island. The officers were kept in Libby, where it is said that Capt. Robinson of the Satellite, and his brother, are still kept in irons.

One of the guards at Belle Island belonging to the City Battalion cloth Virginia came off with the sailors, having procured a discharge as a seaman. His name is Charles Hotchkiss, and he hails from Brooklyn, N. Y. He left was at Richmond when the Fall-Blade commenced, and was pressed into the service.

We learn the following concerning affairs in Dixie: The only troops in the City of Richmond now are the City Battalion, numbering about 1,500 men, under the command of Col. Robinson, and they are doing guard duty at the various prisons and performing the duty. A. P. Hill's division, numbering about 8,000 men, are about six miles south of the city. Lee is said to be at Orange Court-House, but his strength is considerably reduced by sending troops to Bragg. Longstreet passed through Richmond on his way to Bragg about a week previous to the battles near Chattanooga, with about 20,000 men, who were passing through the city for three days' time.

The sailors at Jones's Bluff and from the gunboats have gone to Charleston, leaving but about forty men, under Lieut. Hogue (who was wounded in the attack on the Reliance), on the New Merrimac. They number about 200, and are accompanied by Capt. Pegram and Lieuts. Lyle and Murdock, of the Merrimac. The Merrimac has four guns on board, one of which is a 11-pounder, and lies at Jones's Bluff, a short distance below the city. Another iron-clad of the same size of the Merrimac, called the Lady Davis, has been launched, and has her iron plating on, and will soon be ready. There is still another iron-clad on the stocks, but she will not be ready for launching for some time. At Jones's Bluff there are five small boats, carrying three guns each, of small caliber.

The poorer classes are represented to be sick and tired of the war, and there is a strong Union feeling among them. The prices of every article of food are exorbitant, and many families are suffering. Meats are selling at $2 ℔ lb., butter $3, and eggs $4 ℔ dozen.

## THE DRAFT.

**Examinations and Exemptions.**

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Board of the Fourth District met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. There were nearly 100 persons assembled at the headquarters. Most of them were men who were held to duty and required an extension of time, so that they might be able to procure substitutes. They were granted from three to five days. Nothing of unusual interest transpired during the day. Most of the substitutes who have been accepted in this district during the past few days have received the full amount of $300 each. 27 cases were adjudicated upon yesterday, which resulted in furnishing 10 soldiers, 4 of whom were held to duty, and 6 were substitutes. One man paid $300 commutation. The remainder were exempted, mostly on account of being non-residents.

The Board will meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

But little business was transacted by the Enrolling Board of this District on Friday, only 41 candidates having presented themselves for examination, including substitutes. Capt. Duffy wishes it understood that all persons drafted in this District who do not present themselves before the close of this week will be considered deserters and treated at such. The cases passed upon on Friday are classified as follows:

Held for service, 7; aliens, 11; furnished substitutes, 10; over age, 1; physical disability, 7; non-residents, 1; paid commutation, 2; support of motherless children, 1; in United States service March 3, 1. Total, 41.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrollment in this district is now holding sessions from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 1 p. m. Yesterday there were 21 applications for exemption; five were held for service and two furnished substitutes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Upward of 70 cases were heard in this district yesterday by the Board of Enrollment. Ten men were held for service and eight furnished substitutes.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The result of the labors of the Board of Enrollment in the Ninth District yesterday is as follows; total number reported, 40; substitutes accepted, 10; sent to general rendezvous, 11; held for service, 5.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN KINGS COUNTY.—The following is a statement of the value of taxable property in Kings County for the year 1863, as returned by the assessors. The increase and decrease over the former year is also shown:

| Wards. | 1862. | 1863. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | $6,313,749 | $6,569,254 | $256,150 |
| II. | 4,770,636 | 4,479,747 | 291,061 |
| III. | 12,695,564 | 12,505,035 | 190,531 |
| IV. | 5,514,952 | 5,839,165 | 324,213 |
| V. | 2,814,779 | 2,887,954 | 73,225 |
| VI. | 11,260,594 | 11,656,069 | ..... |
| VII. | 4,416,000 | 4,410,660 | 571,060 |
| VIII. | 3,975,498 | 5,219,717 | 1,244,219 |
| IX. | 7,236,308 | 8,028,032 | 791,774 |
| X. | 9,610,464 | 9,897,023 | 186,560 |
| XI. | 10,864,848 | 11,675,298 | 810,450 |
| XII. | 4,402,561 | 4,464,021 | 61,520 |
| XIII. | 7,456,969 | 7,909,972 | 451,483 |
| XIV. | 3,470,801 | 3,623,649 | 148,848 |
| XV. | 1,468,735 | 1,805,473 | 336,747 |
| XVI. | 1,650,625 | 2,560,140 | 910,115 |
| XVII. | 2,233,397 | 2,493,324 | 259,927 |
| XVIII. | 1,689,301 | 1,798,867 | 110,546 |
| XIX. | 3,682,678 | 4,092,788 | 369,114 |
| Total City | $105,175,551 | $112,240,803 | 13,678 |
| New Utrecht | $1,903,660 | 2,006,736 | 32,161 |
| Flatbush | 1,800,813 | 1,838,974 | 43,635 |
| New Lots | 1,070,346 | 114,121 | 17,404 |
| Gravesend | 696,691 | 711,095 | 5,457 |
| Flatlands | 730,834 | 736,271 | |
| Total Towns | $6,203,334 | $6,407,194 | |
| Total Counties | $111,369,435 | $118,648,000 | $7,405,070 |

The only Ward in which there is a decrease in the valuation of property is the Sixth. The amount of decrease, as compared with 1862, is $224,505.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of the Board held yesterday afternoon the Committee on Court-House reported in favor of canceling the contract with the carpenters on the new Court-House, and making a new one for $18,874. The contract for furnishing the Supervisors' Room in the new building was awarded to J. Wolf at $2,625. A communication from the State Controller was received, stating that the amount of State tax to be raised the current year in the County of Kings would be $640,738 02, being five mills on the dollar.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of the Board was held last evening for the purpose of fixing the polling places for the next election. A number of places were designated, but several were omitted in consequence of the absence of some of the Aldermen.

THE THIRD DISTRICT EXAMINING BOARD.—The Third district Examining Board continued their investigations yesterday, and disposed of the following: Substitutes, 7; held, 11; paid commutation, 4; disability, 31; only sons, 2; non-residents, 3; over age, 4; under age, 7; aliens, 17; in the service, 1; total, 91.

Numbers under 2,851 will be called to-day.

RELIEVED FROM THE DRAFT.—The Common Council of Brooklyn relieved the following persons from the draft, yesterday: 5th ward, Patrick Oaks; 6th ward, R. G. Valentine; 7th ward, R. Robb, Dennis Slattery, C. Joost, C. Sullivan; 10th ward, Wm. T. Hatch, W. G. Brown, (colored); 14th ward, Patrick Redmond, Chas. Brown, M. Wesman, John Brown, J. Harding; 15th ward, Samuel Echern.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.—The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward have nominated John K. Bulmer for Alderman, Wm. M. Little for Supervisor, and John Brown for Constable.

The Democratic primaries have been fixed for Monday evening, Oct. 12. The City Convention will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst.; the County Convention on Wednesday, the 14th; the Assembly Conventions on Thursday, the 15th, and the Senatorial Convention on the same day. Ward officers are to be nominated on the same evening the primaries are held.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 2.—Before Justice CLERKE.

DECISIONS.

Christopher Rautenhaus agt. Mary Rautenhaus.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Frederick Fischer agt. Rebecca Fischer.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Custody of child awarded to Wife.

William Poole et al. agt. James Hamilton.—Motion granted without costs.

George McCliffey agt. Mary Roome, &c.—Judgment on report of Referee granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 2.—Before Justice LACOMBE.

DECISIONS.

Francis Schlunzet agt. Frederick Zochocke.—Order discharging injunction, so far as Controller is concerned, granted.

William H. Newnham agt. Elizabeth Landers, &c. Motion denied, with $10 costs. See Memorandum with clerk, 4th street.

Gerard Street Ferry R. R. Co. agt. Amelia O'Grady. The motion to dissolve an injunction granted, with $10 costs of motion. See memorandum with clerk.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Oct. 2.—Before Surrogate VICKER.

WILLS PROVEN.

Last wills and testaments of the following named persons have been duly admitted to probate during the past week: Anna Maria Samuel Hurley, George Burton, Rebecca D. Jeffrey, Magdalen Hudon, William G. Sewell, Betsey Phelps and Ann Bailey. The last named person bequeaths $50 to the New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Nothing else of public interest is contained in any of them.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Oct. 2.—Before Commissioner SHIELDS.

ATTEMPT TO ENTICE A SOLDIER TO DESERT.

Louis Wolseman was brought before the Commissioner charged with attempting to induce a soldier in the 5th N. Y. Volunteers to desert and go on a steamboat to Fort Lafayette. He examined for before the Commissioner and he was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The following sums have been received at the office of the Women's Loyal National League since Sept. 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. M. E. Bailey | $0 25 | Mrs. E. Beck | $0 25 |
| Mrs. Lansdale | 2 00 | Sarah A. Bailey | 50 |
| Mrs. Gunning | 5 00 | Mrs. A. Watson | 25 |
| Miss E. J. Wolf | 50 | Mrs. Neville | 50 |
| Alfred Mans | 50 | Miss Jane Rice, Hillsboro | 50 |
| Reuben Wilmot | 25 | Mrs. E. P. Kendrick | 50 |
| South Walpole, Mass. | 50 | Mrs. P. L. Coolidge | 1 00 |
| H. P. Pettibone | 50 | Mrs. Sally Bolly | 50 |
| Ellen Hale | 50 | Mrs. Cornelius Cole | 1 00 |
| Mary Pennington | 50 | Mrs. Henry Ely, Ill. | 50 |
| Allison, Mich. | 2 00 | Mrs. H. W. Ely | 50 |
| E. J. Ferdinand | 50 | Oliver Phelps | 5 00 |
| A. E. Lewis | 1 00 | Helen J. Grove | 50 |
| Mrs. S. T. Sallie | 50 | Reading Leagues, Mich. | 50 |
| Philadelphia A. S. Soc. | 5 00 | Miss Shepard | 50 |
| Conn. Centennial | 10 00 | Richland Center | 50 |
| L. Mary Hunter | 1 00 | Mary E. Bowen | 50 |
| Mrs. J. W. Pease | 1 00 | | |

Inside several small sums for postage.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

PAID FORFEIT.—The fight for $1,000 a side, which has been advertised for some time past, as about to come off between J. Con Orem and Jim Elliott is broken off. Elliott's friends failing to make the fourth deposit within the specified time agreed upon in the articles drawn up by the representatives of the two men. Three deposits of $500 each had been made, and on Saturday, Harry Hill, on behalf of Orem, appeared with his money to make the fourth deposit, but the friends of Elliott were not to be seen. After waiting a sufficient length of time the money deposited on behalf of Elliott was declared forfeited, and handed over to Orme, who takes his departure for the West in a few days.

FATALLY INJURED ON SHIPBOARD.—Frederick Hanson, a stevedore, residing in Albany street, fell down the hatchway of the steamer Bavaria, lying at the foot of Fulton street, N. R., and was fatally injured. He was taken to his residence.

## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 2.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co., Cl. | 107 | 3500 Reading Railroad | 123 |
| 1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. | | 600 do | s10.12½ |
| Oct. and April | 106⅝ | 900 do | 122 |
| 5,000 do., Feb. & Aug. | 106⅝ | 1000 do | 122 |
| 18,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr Cer., N. | 99 | 4000 do | 122 |
| 5,000 Missouri State 6s | 68 | 1000 do | b30.122½ |
| 7,000 do | 68⅝ | 500 do | b60.122½ |
| 10,000 Cal. State 7s | 123 | 500 do | b30.122½ |
| 1,000 Har. R. R. | 101 | 200 do | s30.122 |
| 5,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. | 113 | 550 Mich. Central RR. | 121⅛ |
| 30,000 Alt. & T. H. 3d M. Bd. | 92 | 300 do | 121½ |
| 1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 90 | 300 do | 121 |
| 3,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d | 68 | 10 do | 120½ |
| 5,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. | 85 | 100 Marietta & Cin. 1st Pf. | 57 |
| 10,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th | 93 | 10 Miss. & Missouri RR. | 34 |
| 18 Bank of Commerce | 108⅝ | 300 Mich. So. & N. I. RR. | 83 |
| 21,000 American Gold | 143 | 300 do | 83⅝ |
| 20,000 do | 143¼ | 1700 do | 84 |
| 100 Canton Co. | 32½ | 75 do | b50 84½ |
| 100 do | b30. 32½ | 500 do | 84 |
| 300 Cumberland Coal Pref. | 31 | 50 do | b30 84 |
| 100 do | 31 | 700 do | 84½ |
| 500 do | b15 31½ | 300 do | 84½ |
| 1300 do | 31 | 200 do | s30 83 |
| 300 do | b30