From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

DISMISSALS.

Major Frank Backof, Second Missouri Artillery, has been dismissed the service.

General Butler has dismissed from the service First Lieutenants Wm. B. Chapman, Geo. W. Street, J. W. Hoes, Emmet C. Tuthill and J. Henry Curtiss of the Third N. Y. Volunteers, for tendering their resignations, on the ground of incompetency to comply with a certain order of their Brigade Commander, thereby attempting to coerce him into abandoning a system of instruction, judged by him necessary for his brigade. Gen. Butler concludes the order dismissing them as follows:

It is to be regretted that there is no power to reduce these officers to the ranks until they should learn their duties, as they have been evidently for months past, on their own confession, taking the pay and emoluments of officers, without having the capacity to fill them. Therefore, it is ordered:

1st. That 1st Lieuts. Wm. B. Chapman, George W. Street, J. W. Hoes, Emmett C. Tuthill, and J. Henry Curtiss, all of the 3d N. Y. Vols., be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and that they cease to be officers from the promulgation of the 1st section of this Order.

2d. Citizens William B. Chapman, George W. Street, J. W. Hoes, Emmet C. Tuthill and J. Henry Curtiss, being found within the military lines of this Department without employment, will be set to work upon some labor that will relieve a soldier of the United States, until further orders, under the charge of the Provost Marshal of the 10th Army Corps.

CREDITS FOR MEN.

Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend directs chief mustering-officers and commissioners of musters to furnish to the Adjutant-General's office, on the 10th, 20th, and last day of every month, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a *consolidated report of credits*, according to the prescribed form, of the number (not giving the names of men) of enlisted men mustered in under their supervision during the ten days, showing the State, enrollment district, and sub-district, (county *and* town and ward,) to which the men are credited. Where there is a chief-commissary of musters for a Department, the reports from commissaries of musters will be forwarded through him. The chief commissary will be required to satisfy himself of the completeness and correctness of such reports, and that all musters made in the Department for which he is chief-commissary are included. The weekly reports of credits heretofore required are discontinued.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.

There is a female here appealing for five months' back pay due her as a soldier in the army. Her name is Mary E. Wise. She is an orphan, without a blood relative in the world, and was a resident of Jefferson Township, Huntington County, Indiana, where she enlisted in the 34th Indiana Volunteers under the name of William Wise. She served two years and eighteen days as a private, participating in six of the heaviest engagements in the West, was wounded at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, at the latter place, severely in the side. Upon the discovery of her sex, through her last wound, she was sent to her home in Indiana. When she arrived there, her step-mother refused her shelter, or to assist her in any way. Having five months' pay due from the Government, she started for Washington, in the hope of collecting it, arriving in this city on the 4th instant. Here her troubles have only increased. She cannot get her pay. Her colonel probably, under the circumstances, not deeming it necessary, failed to give her a proper or formal discharge, with the necessary papers. In her difficulties she has, repeatedly, endeavored to refer her case to the President, but, not having influential friends to back her, she has been disappointed in all her efforts to see him, and the Department can pay her only upon proper or formal discharge papers, &c. So she is here, without friends or means, wholly dependent upon the bounty of the Sanitary Commission.

A REBEL BANK LOAN.

Mobile papers state that the Mobile Bank has loaned a Confederate paymaster one hundred thousand dollars, with which to partially pay off the soldiers in and around that city. It appears they had not been paid for several months, and there was much complaint and suffering.

NO FIELD OFFICERS.

The Third N. H. Volunteers having been left by the death of Lieut. Col. Plimpton without a field officer present, Major James F. Randlett of that Regiment has been relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of the Tenth Army Corps, and ordered to the command of the regiment. Capt. J. E. Sweet, 20th Indiana Volunteers, succeeds Major Randlett as Provost Marshal at headquarters.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners captured by Gen. Grant since the crossing of the Rapidan in May last, is stated at the War Department to be upward of fifteen thousand.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A GUERRILLA.

George E. Shearer, a Virginia guerrilla, has been convicted and sentenced by court martial "to be confined at hard labor for the period of fifteen years." The sentence has been approved by the President, and Fort Delaware designated as the place of confinement.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

The Rebel prisoners of war confined in the Old Capitol Prison here—about three hundred and fifty in number—will be sent to Elmira, New-York, on next Tuesday. One hundred and fourteen Rebel officers confined in the Old Capitol Prison, are to be sent to Fort Delaware as soon as possible.

GEN. HUNTER'S VISIT.

Gen. Hunter arrived here to-day, on a flying visit. He had interviews with the President and Secretary of War.

PRIZE CASES.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and are now ready for payment: Osage; Brooklyn; Harriet Lane; Minnesota; Wabash; Cumberland; Susquehanna; Monticello; Pawnee.

SOLDIERS AS SERVANTS.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury gives the following as his views of the proviso to the 1st Section of the Act of Congress, approved June 15th, 1864, relative to the employment of soldiers as servants:

"The intention of Congress was, in my opinion, to discourage the employment of soldiers as servants, or first refusing to allow an officer who employed one the usual commutation for his servant or servants; and secondly, in imposing, as penalty, a charge upon the officers' pay proper equal to the "full amount paid to, or expended by, the Government per month on account of said soldier." Officers, therefore, who employ soldiers as servants, cannot be allowed any compensation therefor, or for any other servants they may employ; and, in addition, there must be deducted from their pay proper the pay, subsistence, and clothing of the soldier or soldiers they employed."

NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

New Granada and the Government of the United States of America on the 12th day of June, 1848, entered into a treaty by which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama. Peru, a friendly country, now asks the United States of Columbia, heretofore known as New Grenada, to prevent Spain from transporting her troops across the Isthmus for the purpose of making war upon Peru. Columbia calls upon the Government of the United States to fulfil her guaranty, and prevent Spain from transporting her troops as before mentioned. Our Government find no difficulty in determining that it is our plain duty to perform the obligations set forth in the treaty wherever a demand shall be made by the proper party; and in the solution of the latter part of this proposition, was found the only doubt or cause for hesitancy. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who, upon consideration and examination of the facts, finds that New-Granada and the United States of Colombia are one and the same government. So that we must send troops and vessels of war, if need be, to maintain the stipulation of the treaty and prevent Spain from transporting troops across the Isthmus. It appears the treaty also guarantees the absolute sovereignty of New-Granada over the territory named.

INSPECTING PRISONERS.

Col. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, left here to-day to inspect the Prisons and Parole Camps in the West Southwest. During his absence, Major G. Blaydon, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, will act in his stead.

PENSION AGENCIES.

With a view of facilitating the payment of pensions, the Pension Office has established an agency at Columbus, Ohio, Joseph W. Dwyer, Agent, consisting of the following Counties: Athens, Champaigne, Clark, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Harden, Hocking, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingdom, Perry, Pickaway, Richland, Tuscarawas, Union, and Washington.

An Agency for paying pensions has also been established at Canandaigua, New-York, L. M. Drury, Agent, consisting of the following Counties: Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chatauqua, Cortland, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Onondaga, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.

The patriotic example of furnishing representative recruits for the army is still followed. Among the later contributors is John W. Forney, the proprietor of *The Philadelphia Press* and *Washington Chronicle*. Being over the prescribed age, he is not subject to the draft.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The following notice to holders of three-years seven-thirty notes dated October 1, 1864, has just been issued:

Holders of seven-thirty notes dated October 1, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for six per cent. bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the seven-thirty notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the six per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the seven-thirty notes up to October 1st, the interest accrued on the six per cent. bonds from July 1st to October 1st; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement. The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed and signed by them "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption*," and bonds will issue in their name. Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption*."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption*," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

Where notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established since our last report:

Munson Bank of Massachusetts. Capital $150,000. John Wiles, President; E. F. Morris, Cashier. First National Bank of Hatfield, New-York. Capital $100,000. J. B. Brewer, President; S. A. Skinner, Cashier. The Market National Bank of Boston. Capital $500,000. Charles O. Whitmore, President; Jonathan Brown, Cashier.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE P. M. S. S. CO.'S STEAMER SACRAMENTO.

An extract from a private letter of Purser O'Leary, of the new Pacific mail steamer Sacramento, gives the following particulars of the voyage of the vessel:

"On leaving the Straits of Magellan and entering the Pacific Ocean, we encountered a severe storm, which compelled us to return and sail up between the western coast of Patagonia and a group of Pacific Isles. Though the weather experienced in the North and South Atlantic was of the severest description, it failed to approach in severity the fearful storm we met with in the South Pacific. One huge sea came on board, and tore the immense 100 pounder Parrott gun from its lashings. During our voyage along the Patagonian coast, we anchored every night for eight days, before reentering the Pacific.

While in the Straits of Magellan the Doctor and myself paid frequent visits to the Chilian settlement in Patagonia, while the Governor of the place escorted us, explaining all that would interest. The novelty of going ashore was such that, regardless of Hallor Snow, we used to make excursions among the islands every afternoon, taking great interest in the grotesque appearance and barbarous habits of the natives. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Patagonian savages wore but one article of clothing, of which they would strip themselves on seeing us, and would wave it frantically in the air. While straying through the woods I came across a Patagonian's hat, in which I found some new Peter Dorney clay pipes.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day rendered the following important decision concerning payments to persons in the employ of the United States:

The one hundred and seventeenth section of the Act of June 30th, 1864, provides that in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States, shall not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount, or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid. The instructions heretofore issued to paymasters and disbursing officers must therefore be so far modified as to conform to the change in the law, and the ruling that the tax should be withheld from all payments to persons employed by the day when the compensation exceeded two dollars per day, is annulled.

Hereafter no tax will be withheld from persons who are employed by the day and paid by the day, no matter what may be the rate of compensation, and no tax will be withheld from persons employed by the day and paid at the end of the month, unless the amount earned during the month exceeds the sum of fifty dollars. When the amount earned during the month does exceed the sum of fifty dollars the tax of five per cent. must be withheld from the amount in excess.

When a person is employed by the month at a rate of compensation exceeding fifty dollars, the tax must be withheld from the amount in excess of that rate, even though the payment is for such a portion of a month that the amount due is less than fifty dollars. Thus if a person whose salary is one hundred dollars per month is employed but one-quarter of a given month, the tax must be withheld upon the sum of twelve dollars and a half. All amounts received by any person in the service or employment of the United States which are exempt from salary tax under the above provision must be returned to the Assessor of the District in which such person resides, in the same manner as income from other sources. A special exception to the rule above established is made in the one hundred and twenty-third section of the act, which provides that payments of prize money shall be regarded as income from salaries, and the duty thereon shall be adjusted and collected in like manner. The tax must therefore be withheld from all payments of prize money as heretofore, and such payments may be deducted from income as provided in section 117.

INVALID PENSIONERS.

By the Act of July 4, 1864, biennial examinations of invalid pensioners will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, provided he has been appointed an examining surgeon by the Commissioners of Pensions, or is a surgeon of the Army or Navy. The fees for the service, or for any other examination by appointed surgeons that may be required by the Pension-Office, will no longer be paid by the Pensioners.

The same Act increases the Invalid pensions of those who have lost both hands or both eyes, to twenty-five dollars per month, and those who have lost both feet to twenty dollars per month. It also provides for disabled unenlisted men, or those temporarily serving with the regularly organized Military or Naval force, as well as for their widows and other dependant relatives, and for cases where there is no evidence of muster-in.

The Commissioner of Pensions has published the Act in pamphlet form, with the necessary instructions.

William Helmick, esq., the Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, is acting as Commissioner of Pensions in the absence of Mr. Barrett.

PENSION BUSINESS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued the following instructions, and especially directs attention to the following particulars, in which previous legislation and official practice have been modified under the provisions of the supplemental Pension Act of July 4, 1864:

BIENNIAL EXAMINATION.—The biennial examinations of invalid pensioners, required by the Act of March 3, 1859, will hereafter be made by one Surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or holds a Surgeon's commission in the army. In no case will an examination by unappointed civil Surgeons be accepted, unless it is satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of one or more disinterested and credible witnesses, giving the reasons for such asseveration, that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed Surgeon is impracticable. On such proof, the certificate of two unappointed civil Surgeons will be accepted in the same manner as heretofore. Fees paid to unappointed Surgeons will not be refunded. Fees of appointed Surgeons will be paid directly by Pension Agents, under prescribed regulations, and not by the pensioner (to be afterwards refunded), as under the Act of 1862.

II. DECLARATIONS.—All declarations of claimants residing within twenty miles of any Court of Record, must, without exception, be made before such court, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal. For the convenience of persons residing more than twenty-five miles distant from any Court of Record officers qualified by law to administer oaths may be designated by the Commissioners of Pensions, before whom such declaration shall be executed.

III. INCREASED PENSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.—A pension of twenty-five dollars per month is granted to those having lost both hands or both eyes in the military service of the United States, in the line of duty, and twenty dollars per month to those who, under the same conditions, shall have lost both feet, if such parties were entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. The higher pension will date only from the fourth day of July, 1864, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or applicants discharged prior to that date.

IV. COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS WHEN APPLICATIONS ARE DELAYED MORE THAN THREE YEARS.—In all cases in which the application is filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the person on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of the filing the last paper in support of such claim. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue within five years from the date of filing, or they will thereafter be rejected, in the absence of satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to support such claim.

V. WIDOW'S PENSION NOT RENEWABLE AFTER MARRIAGE.—The re-marriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension from the date of such re-marriage, although she may again become a widow.

VI. SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF PENSIONERS.—Special examinations of pensioners will be ordered at such times as the interests of the Government may require; and such examinations, subject to an appeal to a board of three appointed surgeons, will take precedence of all previous examinations.

VII. PENSIONS TO UNENLISTED MEN, OR TO THEIR DEPENDENTS IN CERTAIN CASES.—Persons disabled by wounds received in battle while temporarily serving with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States since March 4, 1861, but not regularly enlisted, and the widows, dependent mothers or sisters or minor children under sixteen years of age, of those who, serving in like manner, have been or may be killed, or entitled on satisfactory proof to the benefits of the Act of July 14, 1862, on the conditions therein prescribed.

Proof of service in cases arising under the ninth section of the Act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer under, or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period, and circumstances of such service. Proof as to the disability or death of a person so serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers, or privates, in the same service, with evidence that proof by a commissioned officer is impracticable. If the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time, in the service, his certificate must be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

VIII. COMMENCEMENT OF WIDOW'S PENSION IN CERTAIN CASES.—When an applicant entitled to an invalid pension dies during the pendency of his claim, leaving a widow or dependant relative entitled to receive a pension by reason of his service and death, such pension will commence from the date at which the invalid pension would have commenced if admitted while the claimant was living.

IX. EVIDENCE OF MUSTER.—In accordance with the eleventh section of the Act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the muster-in of the soldier will not be required in any case, but there must be positive record evidence of service, except in such cases as are embraced within the provisions of the ninth section of the said act. The eleventh section applies only to enlisted soldiers. Evidence of muster-in in the case of commissioned officers is still required.

X. FEES OF CLAIM AGENTS.—Claim agents are prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving more than ten dollars in all for their services in prosecuting any pension claim, or from receiving any part of such fee in advance, or any per centage of any claim, or of any portion thereof, for pension or bounty.

XI. PROOF OF MARRIAGE OF COLORED SOLDIER'S WIDOWS.—To establish the marriage of the alleged widow of any colored soldier, evidence of habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties, for two years next preceding the soldier's enlistment, must be furnished by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses; provided, however, if such parties resided in any State in which their marriage may have been legally solemnized, the usual evidence shall be required. The widows of children, however, claiming the benefits of this provision, must be free persons.

XII. FORMS.—The forms heretofore published for applications, under the Act of July 14, 1862, may be used, with slight and obvious modifications, by applicants for the special benefits of this supplementary act.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:

J. Neal, unattached, 12th Massachusetts H. A. — Augustus Cady, A, 123d N. Y.
Bruno Brenner, M, 3d New Jersey Cavalry. — Chas. H. Denoff, G, 142d Ohio
Chas. P. Wardell, E, 56th Massachusetts. — Wm. Wood, H, 24th Veteran Reserve Corps.
Dexter Grainey, Corporal, I, 31st Maine. — Alonzo Wilson, A, 29th Maine.
John Summerville, A, 3d Maryland. — Chas. Scarman, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
Erastus Bennett, Sergeant, B, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. — Wm. Dunmore, H, 93d New York.
John Hazell, A, 16 N.Y. Art. — Michael Corcoran, —, Vet. Res. Corps.
Andrew Fisher, G, 2 Bat. U. R. C. — John A. Stafford, L, 50 N. Y. Eng.
Sergt. Henry Hainington, B, 109 N. Y. — Wm. Fitch, B, 2 U. S.
Nelson Trute, J, 188 Pa. — Joseph Beney, A, 59 N. Y.
Wm. J. Perry, B, 149 Pa. — Z. Sleich, G, 76 N. Y. U.
Sergt. John C. Sessions, J, 2d Mich. — Geo. Hadley, K, 142 Ohio, N. G.
Joseph C. Balton, H, 24 U. S. — Michael Riley, Unassigned Dep. U. E. C.
Charles S. Post, B, 6 Mich. Cav. — Israel Simmons, C, 50 Regt. N. Y. Engineers.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—While proceeding to the fire in Delancey street, on Sunday evening, Engine Companies Nos. 19 and 40 met in Attorney-street, near Broome, and became engaged in a fight. Pistols, stones and wrenches were freely used, and several of the combatants were severely hurt. Captain Steers of the Thirteenth Precinct, with a detachment of police, was soon on the spot and broke up the fight after arresting some of the ringleaders.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

By the Louisiana.

The National Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Louisiana, which left Liverpool at 4 p. m. on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th August, arrived here on Monday.

The Cunard Steamers "Europa," from Boston, and "Marathon" from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th August.

The U. S. frigate "Niagara" left Lisbon on the 15th August. Destination unknown.

By the Brazil mail we learn that on the 28th of July news was received at Bahia that the rebel cruiser Florida, in company with the Electric Spark, had just captured the Federal merchantman Imfican, Nicholas Deills, bound from California to New-York, having $70,000 in specie on board and an extremely valuable cargo. The Florida took out the treasure and portions of the cargo and her crew. The vessel and cargo, valued at £20,000, were then set fire to, and destroyed.

The Florida was spoken on the 17th of July, in lat. 36:18 north, lon. 31:53. W., by a vessel arrived at Liverpool.

The Dover *Express* says:—"The Federal cruiser Kearsarge which has been stationed in this neighborhood for some time, hastily quitted the Roads on Thursday evening last for New-York. The Kearsarge is relieved by the Iroquois, a war vessel of about the same tonnage, which arrived on Wednesday evening. On entering the bay, she ran up the English ensign and saluted—a compliment which was returned by a salute of artillery from the Castle batteries. The Commander of the Iroquois afterwards paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Ellice."

The *Morning Star* says, that at Petersburg the Federals have again suffered one of those disastrous repulses which would be sufficient to disgust with the war most nations, except those of Anglo-saxon blood.

A great fire had occurred at Hull. The premises of several large railway carriers, &c., were destroyed together with their contents, and the loss is estimated at from £50,000 to £70,000 sterling.

The riots in Belfast still continued, and the violence of the mob was on the increase. *The Northern Whig*, of the evening of the 15th, says: "The riots this day were totally unparalleled in the dreadful excess to which they reached. The whole town was almost in a state of siege during the day. The houses of business were closed. In many cases the workers did not go to their employments. Riots went on all day. The military were called out. About 20 people have received gunshot wounds from the mobs, but as yet the military has not taken extreme measures. The whole riots of this day were caused by the marching of navvies through the streets at early morning. The town is in a state of unexampled commotion.

A Belfast dispatch of the 16th, says:—"The town continues in a very excited state. One of the persons who received a gunshot wound during the riots yesterday, died this morning. Mr. Sullivan, the sub-editor of the Ulster *Observer*, the Roman Catholic organ, was brutally maltreated while professionally engaged at a fire last night, and is in a dangerous condition. It is said that five or six others out of the 20 or 30 wounded yesterday, died during last night and this morning, but up to the present such has not been confirmed. It is rumored that the navvies of the Roman Catholic party, to the number of 400 or 500, have challenged the ship carpenters, who all belong to the Orange side, to-day, and a terrible battle is therefore expected.

"The ship carpenters have just marched through the town to the number of 500 or 600, armed with every kind of weapons. Business is nearly entirely suspended. All houses of business, public houses, &c., were closed at an early hour yesterday. The military were reinforced by a further supply from Dublin last night, and it ought to be hoped, with the large military and police force at present under the command of the magistrates, further bloodshed will be prevented; but it is very doubtful, as at this moment (10 a. m.), active preparations are being made in all the disturbed districts, for a great battle. Knives, hatchets, pitchforks, pistols, sticks, bludgeons, &c., are plentifully scattered among the rioters."

Another dispatch, dated noon of the 16th, says: "The rioting has assumed a most formidable aspect. The ship carpenters have broken into a gunmaker's on High-street, and have taken all guns, pistols, pitchforks, and every other available weapon, and have gone through the town. Firing and stone-throwing is going on in all directions. About an hour ago the police were ordered to fire in Sandy-row, and several men were shot; three reported killed. The windows of hundreds of houses have been totally smashed, and several completely ransacked. All houses closed in every street. Business is entirely suspended. A battle is hourly expected."

France.

Politics wholly unimportant.

The Emperor's fete was observed as usual on the 15th, and the Bourse was closed. The Emperor was warmly cheered. Sundry officials are appointed grand officers and commanders of the Legion of Honor.

India, China and Australia.

The mails from Calcutta to July 8th, Hong Kong, June 29th, and Melbourne, June 25th, had reached England. The commercial news has been anticipated, and politically it is unimportant.

The Brazils.

By the French mail steamer at Lisbon we receive the following:

RIO, July 23.

Coffee is quoted at 6,850 and 6,900 for good firsts. Stock 40,000 bags. Sterling Exchange 27 @ 27½.

ARIA, July 29.

Sugar 2,800 and 3,200 reis. Cotton 26,000 reis. Exchange 27½.

PERNAMBUCO, August 1.

White sugar 3,600. Brown 2,300 and 2,700. Cotton 28,000 and 29,000 reis. Exchange 27½.

By the Edinburgh.

The Inman Steamer "Edinburgh," which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th August, arrived here on Monday.

The Canadian steamer Belgian arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 16th August.

The U. S. War Steamer Sacramento put into Plymouth on the 16th August, having run down off the start the Norwegian brig Ceres. The Sacramento was not damaged, and the brig's crew were saved.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* continues to represent that the demand for peace is on the increase in the North. He says: "The next month promises to be an eventful one, both in politics and war, and possibly also in finance. The Star of Peace is in the ascendant. The war is an admitted failure. The North has undertaken what it cannot accomplish. It has already paid more than it likes in men, money, character and the substantial blessings of liberty and prosperity, and hesitates to make further sacrifices. Were McClellan to come bravely out and declare emphatically that he was for peace and compromise, no other candidate could stand before him. The issue would be between him and Fremont, and the triumph of either would in all probability bring compromise if it did not bring Union."

Dispatches from Belfast to midnight of the 16th August, represent that the riots still continued without the slightest chance of abating. The greatest excitement prevailed—business was suspended and all houses closed.

Several dreadful conflicts had taken place between the police and the mobs. The police had fired and wounded about thirty persons—two mortally, and killed three. There were nearly sixty persons in all wounded by gun-shots.

There were one thousand nine hundred infantry, two troops of cavalry, and eight hundred and forty constables on duty.

Soldiers had taken possession of the gunpowder stores to prevent them falling into the hands of the mob. The "Sandy Row" mob assaulted the Roman Catholic mill girls going to their work, and the "Pound Street" mob did the same with the Protestant girls. The Catholics held a meeting and appointed a deputation to Dublin to require Government to appoint Commissioners to govern the town, as they had no confidence in the magistrates. A subscription for the purchase of firearms was also set on foot.

The Roman Catholic Bishop had issued an address calling on the Catholics not to participate in the riots, but to exercise the greatest forbearance.

Additional forces were being sent to Belfast, and it was expected the rioting would soon be put down.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P. for Sunderland, had been addressing his constituents, and spoke at length upon American affairs. He strongly advocated peace, and emphatically denied that in his advocacy of the cause of the South he had any personal interests to serve.

Mrs. Yelverton had brought an action in the Scotch Courts against the *Saturday Review* for libel in the comments which that journal had made upon her. She lays her damages at £3,000.

The general continental news is devoid of interest.

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER FLORIDA.—On Monday, August 15, a telegraphic message was received at Lloyd's, dated Lisbon, August 15, announcing that intelligence had been received at that port, dated Bahia, July 28, that the Confederate war-steamer Florida, in company with the steam cruiser Electric Spark, had just captured the Federal merchant ship Imfican, Captain Delille, bound from California to New York, having $70,000 in specie on board, and an extremely valuable cargo. The Florida took out the treasure and portions of her cargo and her crew. The vessel and her cargo, valued at £20,000, were then set fire to and destroyed. Captain Wakeham, of the ship Preston, arrived in the Mersey from Bombay, reports having spoken the Confederate steamer Florida on the 17th ult., in lat. 36.18 N. lon. 31.5 W. a few miles Southeast of the Azores or Western Islands. The commander of the Florida inquired if they were in want of anything, and, getting a reply in the negative, threw on board a bundle of newspapers, and wishing them a good voyage, steered to the Eastward.

The Dano-German Question.

The *Weemaische Zeitung* states that Austria and Prussia propose that the Duchies should be administered by a temporary Government composed of three members, one of whom will represent the Federal Diet—and the Federal troops to remain in Holstein.

A number of Prussian war vessels were expected to arrive at Kiel shortly, and the Prussian Minister of Marine had been officially inspecting the port.

France.

The Paris Bourse on the 16th was rather firmer. Rentes closed at 66.45.

Mexico.

Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress Charlotte regent of the empire. It is thus couched:

"Considering that nothing is so urgent as to provide for the maintenance of the legitimate government of the nation which has elected us for its sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise, we have decreed, that in the case of death or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire. Our present minister of state, or the respective minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of Miramar on the 10th of April, 1864. MAXIMILIAN."

Very Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17, 1864.

The Steamship Belgian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th.

The riot at Belfast, Ireland, continued last night. Many persons were shot and several of them killed. A strong military force is now on the spot.

LIVERPOOL, August 18, 1864.

The Belfast riots continued fiercely yesterday, with much injury to person and property. To-day they have apparently subsided, the rioters being overawed by the strong military force in the city. There is no other news.

Cotton dull, and quotations barely maintained; sales of two days, 13,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs dull and tending downward.
Provisions quiet and steady.
Petroleum firm.

LONDON, Aug. 18, 1864.

Consols closed at 89½ @ 89¾; Illinois Central shares 46 @ 45 discount; Erie shares 49 @ 22.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs flat. Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum firmer.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 1864.

Consols for money 89¼ @ 89¾. American securities nominal; no sales reported.

Local Military Matters.

HOW A CAPTAIN GOT A BOUNTY AND PAID IT BACK AGAIN.

Gallantry is a word with two meanings, and in its double significance has often been exhibited by some of our officers both in the field and on the carpet, and the following story of an act of gallantry, though it comes from no army correspondent, may be vouched for as strictly true, on the testimony of a cloud of witnesses, among whom are persons of no less consideration than Supervisor Blunt, the Judge-Advocate-General, and even the President himself.

A gallant officer in the Union Volunteer Army way down at Fort Jackson, in Louisiana, and who had proved his gallantry on many a hard-fought field, finding the time hanging somewhat heavy on his hands in performance of garrison duty, let loose his gallantry among the ladies, white and colored, of the neighborhood, and was so unfortunate as to be seen in certain company and under rather dubious circumstances by a Cavalry Captain of the Regulars, and several of his companions. The matter of course did not end here, but soon became the subject of many a joke throughout the camp, much to the annoyance of the gallant officer in question. At length a brilliant strategic idea entered his head for measuring the gallantry of his tormentors by his own, and judging that if they had been and seen him in a certain place, they must have been there for the same reasons as himself, he turned their flank by reporting them to his superior, Gen. Sickles, we believe, as having been unduly familiar with the ladies of the neighborhood. A Court martial was held, and the six men, with the Captain, were ordered to be dismissed the service for an offense that somebody else had committed, and sent under arrest to Washington.

At Washington, the matter was laid before the President, who at once saw how the land lay, and after consultation with the Judge-Advocate-General, who with the papers before him, reported that there was not sufficient evidence even to warrant an investigation, much less conviction, the men were ordered to repair to their regiments, the Captain being fully reinstated and his commission declared never to have been forfeited. Unfortunately, the Captain, who was a Massachusetts man, despairing of any redress, had come North, and on arriving at New-York, being out of money, enlisted at the County Volunteer office, securing as bounty $300, and $10 as hand money. This was in February last, and he immediately joins his new regiment, and with it was with Sheridan on his famous raid. Meanwhile, the order reinstating him in his former command was going from post to post in search of him, and, at length, by some happy chance, found him at White Plains. Of course it was gladly obeyed, and the regiment, which had come North was at once rejoined by its old captain.

At length a furlough was obtained, but on going to draw his captain's pay, the arrears of which had by this time accumulated to near $1,200, our friend was checkmated by an absolute refusal to pay anything until the bounty which he had illegally received from the County of New-York had been returned to the Supervisor's Committee. The $310 so received had, of course, long since disappeared, and as the captain was without funds, what was to be done? At last a compromise was effected, and the Captain attended on Monday before Mr. Blunt to obtain a certificate of his indebtedness to the Committee, enabling him to draw the balance of his pay, while the Government retains the $310, which it will return to the County Volunteer Committee. Who can say *now that New-York does not get justice from the Central Government?*

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

Recruiting both of substitutes and of volunteers has been very dull for some days, and will no doubt continue so until it is certainly known whether or not we are to have a draft. Great efforts are being made by the committee appointed to confer on this matter with the authorities at Washington, but how far they will be successful does not at present appear, and we must wait for the next few days to develop.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Monday by Coroner Wildey on the body of an unknown man, supposed to be James Dunn, late a laborer at a lumber-yard, and who resided in James-street. Deceased was about six feet in height, aged about 45 years, had sandy hair mixed with grey, and was dressed in brown vest and pants, blue striped shirt, and leather belt around waist. The body had been in the water about ten days.

Naval Movements.

THE NEW GENERAL INSPECTOR OF NAVAL MACHINERY.

The Navy Department has recently conferred the office of General Inspector of Steam Machinery for the Navy upon Chief Engineer Wm. W. W. Wood, in the place of Chief Engineer Stimers, who has been detached upon other service. The new incumbent is everywhere greeted with the kindest wishes for success in the performance of the onerous duties of his office. His predecessor is well and favorably known, and was recently ordered from this post to Philadelphia to see about the engines of the light-draft iron-clad Tunxis. Mr. Wood is using all the dispatch possible, and employing all the mechanical resources of the country in hurrying forward our new iron-clad and wooden fleets, consisting of over one hundred vessels.

THE IRON DOUBLE-ENDERS.

We have appended an official list of the double-enders with iron hulls. The Suwanee, Muscoota, Mohongo and Winnepee have been launched, and the rest will soon be finished, as Mr. Fox is favorable to them, and wants them finished as soon as possible. The following is the list, with names of builders, &c.:

Names.	Where Built.	Builders.	Supt.-Eng.
Suwanee	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston.
Shamokin	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald	Houston.
Muscoota	New-York	T. F. Rowland	Kimball.
Mohongo	Jersey City	Tene Secor	Brooks.
Winnepee	Boston	H. Loring	Baker.
Ashuelot	Boston	D. McKay	Hoyt.
Monocacy	Baltimore	Dennead & Son	Pelts.

The builders are also the machinists. The cylinders of this class of vessels are fifty-eight inches, and stroke of piston eight feet nine inches. It is confidently entertained that they will sail very fast, about fifteen knots an hour. They are similar to the celebrated Kutaw, whose fast speed is well known, but they have sharper lines and longer hulls. Their draft of water is seven feet six inches, exclusive of keel. They were originally intended for light service in bays and harbors, but are perfectly seaworthy, as the Waterce, a vessel of the same class, proves; for the latter vessel weathered successfully a very dangerous passage through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean and she arrived some time ago at Chiloe Island. The famous Metacomet, of this class, recently captured a Rebel gunboat in Mobile Bay.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE DRAFT—WARDS AND TOWNS TO BE ALLOWED TO FILL THEIR OWN QUOTAS.—For some two or three weeks past considerable difference of opinion has existed among the members of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, in regard to the propriety of paying county bounty to recruits and substitutes enlisted to the credit of any particular ward or town, and at a meeting of the Board a resolution was passed and subsequently rescinded, not to pay bounty to any substitutes or recruits, unless they were credited to the county at large, so as to leave whatever deficiency might exist when the draft was ordered to be apportioned among the several wards.

The following correspondence between General Crooke and the Provost-Marshal-General, however, settles the matter:

BROOKLYN, KINGS CO., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1864.

Col. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General—Will Sub-Districts, Towns, or Wards, of this County of Kings be allowed to clear themselves of the draft, by filling their qu