THE SOUTHWEST.

Mr. E. L. Maynard's Despatch.

HELENA, Ark., July 25, 1863.

THE REBELS AT JACKSONPORT.

A gentleman direct from Little Rock, with whom I had a conversation this morning, informs me that the enemy is again concentrating his forces at Jacksonport, and is making preparations to fight on the defensive; that after the attack on Helena, on the 4th inst., which resulted in a most disastrous defeat, the entire forces of Generals Price, Holmes and Marmaduke were completely demoralized, and grave fears were entertained by these generals that they would not be able to rally their men again to make a successful campaign at any point. I informed you of this fact in a late communication. I also stated that General Price would remain at Jacksonport, Holmes go on to Little Rock, and what remained of the forces would cross the White river; and at the time my informant gave me this information undoubtedly it was the programme.

THE REBELS REINFORCED, AND BY WHOM.

But we have later news from these points, to the effect that when the troops arrived at White river they there met General Kirby Smith with reinforcements for Holmes' and Price's army. He, having heard of their disastrous defeat at Helena, had resolved to join them and attack the place again; but fortunately he was prevented in carrying out this programme; for when he arrived at White river he found neither bridge nor ford by which he could get over, nor could he procure anything in the shape of boats to transport his men across the river. Consequently he had to remain where he was. But he insisted that Price and Holmes should rally their forces and make the second attack without him, arguing that if the officers and men would but do their duty Helena could be taken with their forces. This apparently gave them nerve; for a second plan of attack was submitted, and General Price was to carry it out. The troops were rallied, and all took up their line of march towards Helena. After the first day's march the troops moved no further towards Helena. Price's heart failed him. He dared not move further, but ordered his command "about face," and marched back to his beloved Jacksonport. How long he is to remain in silence I know not. I imagine not long, however. If I mistake not it is the intention of the military authorities in this department to pay him a visit, thereby reciprocating the favor of the 4th. This is as it should be. The idea, with the surplus of fighting men that we now have on hand, that this force should be allowed to remain in this State, particularly in this immediate vicinity, laying waste the whole country, plundering and robbing the citizens, without even attempting to dispute their right of territory, is certainly beyond conjecture.

SOUTHERN RECORDS.

There arrived at this place last evening, from Northern Texas, three ladies who were on their way from the long dreaded Southern confederacy to their respective homes in the North, having been in Texas since the commencement of the rebellion, and this being the first opportunity that has ever presented itself to make a successful escape. Mrs. Kinnen resides in Ohio, Mrs. Farnsworth in Illinois, and Miss Constant in New York. Mrs. Kinnen's husband, ever since he has resided in Texas, has always been a strong Union man, and advocated the doctrine before the rebellion broke out, and still continued after the troubles began to talk Unionism until he made himself so obnoxious to the hot headed secessionists that he was obliged to flee the country for his life. He made his escape through Mexico, and finally, after a most perilous journey, on several occasions barely escaping with his life, succeeded in reaching our blockading squadron in safety, from which place Mrs. Kinnen heard from him. This was a year and a half ago. Since that time she has not heard a word from him, nor does she know anything of his whereabouts. Mrs. Farnsworth's husband was also a strong Union man, and at all times, on all occasions, tried to instil into the minds of men Union principles and the fallacy of secession. In pursuing this course he subjected himself and family to the greatest insults from his enemies. Finding it dangerous to remain in the country longer, he endeavored to make his escape. As Mrs. Farnsworth has not heard from him since, she supposes that he must have been killed in the attempt. Miss Constant, I am informed, has been residing with Mrs. Farnsworth since the rebellion commenced.

Mrs. Kinnen brought with her a beautiful American flag, nine feet by thirteen feet, which she has had in her possession since the war commenced, although many times the rebels have endeavored to get possession of the "Stars and Stripes," knowing that she had them in her possession. Yet she managed, by skilful manœuvring, to keep the "old flag" in her possession. When she was about to leave the rebels made another attempt to get the flag; but she succeeded in evading the rebel detective by secreting it between the folds of a "Balmoral." The ladies have the same story to tell of the trials and hardships that all Union people have undergone since those fiends incarnate have had possession of the country. Thank God that the Southern confederacy is on its last legs. Soon it must fall, and beneath its ruins will be buried that yoke of oppression which thousands have been obliged to wear since the commencement of this rebellion.

COLONEL DE COSTA—CAPTURE OF A NEGRO PRAYER MEETING.

Lieutenant Colonel De Costa, of the Second Arkansas (black) regiment, has just returned to Helena from one of the most successful and daring raids which have been made into Mississippi. A short time ago the Colonel left Helena, in command of the steamer Lady Pike, to reconnoitre in the State of Mississippi, and to look after certain parties of guerillas who had infested the river banks for a long time. He was also instructed to take all blacks, horses, mules and subsistence stores he should come across, and he obeyed them with all the fidelity which marks the career of the true Northern soldier. He made eight raids into the State, and in many instances penetrated the interior a distance of twenty miles on foot.

The Lady Pike was loaded down with "spoils of war." On Sunday, while reconnoitering the country, he came upon a negro prayer meeting in the woods, where a large number of blacks were assembled for worship. With his small party he lingered in the outskirts for a while, and listened to the prayers of the black preacher. He was praying for the deliverance of his brethren from the chains of slavery with all the earnestness of the negro minister—for God to hasten the coming of the Yankees and the annihilation of their white enslavers. The Colonel then suddenly made his appearance in their midst with his small party, and informed them that their prayers were answered, and that he had come to deliver them. They hailed them with shouts of joy, and, raising their hands to Heaven, called on God to bless their deliverer. Colonel De Costa instructed them to form in line, when immediately, and bring with them all the horses, mules and cotton they could lay their hands on. Shortly the entire assembly of worshippers was transformed into one vast caravan, pursuing its way to the river bank. The scene was novel and grotesque in the extreme—men and women on foot and mounted on mules and horses; children, cotton, household goods and subsistence stores in carts. The old and young, the lame, the halt and the blind were also there. It was a motley assemblage, and all seemed animated by the same desire—the desire for liberty—all singing "The Year of Jubilee Has Come." Wherever the boat landed, and the blacks were informed of her arrival, they came rushing to the levee in hundreds and begged to be taken on board.

The Colonel was attacked by guerillas several times at different points on the river, but succeeded in dispersing them, while he pursued the legitimate object of his expedition. He captured four hundred blacks, two hundred mules and horses, and made for the government the snug sum of $25,000.

The success of this expedition is greatly due to the military energy of Colonel De Costa, who has labored constantly for its success ever since the plan was submitted to him to carry out.

THE FIFTH KANSAS CAVALRY, COLONEL POWELL CLAYTON,

which has done such glorious service, since the commencement of the rebellion, for the restoration of the Union, had the following complimentary letter read to them this evening at dress parade:—

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH KANSAS CAVALRY—Deputed alike by the civil and military authorities of my State, I have spent a fortnight in familiarizing myself with your wants, your conditions, your capabilities and your service. When history tells how the republic was saved, and writes out the muster roll of its heroic defenders, your regiment will occupy no mean or obscure page. Rank is as nothing in the roll of patriotism. Who does his duty is the patriot and the man, be he officer or soldier. Kansas shall know more fully of your active service. Your deeds shall be understood as it must be. I am proud of your regiment, and trust it will ever maintain its high standard of excellence. Relax nothing of its discipline. Officers and men should emulate each other in the cheerful discharge of their duty, and if some feel slighted or overlooked let their future acts show the injustice and establish their merits. Have done with grumbling. It befits no soldier. It is not an attribute of the brave. The term for which your regiment was mustered is rapidly expiring. Never let the high banners of its honor trail. As you saw the beginning I hope you will see the close of the present struggle. The Fifth Kansas should never take up its homeward march while a rebel bayonet remains to dispute the authority of the Star Spangled Banner. But, come back when you may, your welcome will ever be most cordial, for in the hearts and affections of the people of Kansas no regiment stands higher than the Fifth Kansas cavalry. CHAMPION VAUGHAN,

Commissioner from the State of Kansas, and Major and Aid-de-Camp United States Army.

GEN. SEN. PRENTISS

and staff are at present home on a short furlough, recuperating, no doubt, preparatory to an active fall campaign. They are expected back this week.

NEW PROVOST MARSHAL.

Capt. John Pullen, who has been our Provost Marshal for a number of months past, has been relieved from his office. Capt. Townsend, of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, is his successor in office.

PAYING OFF THE SOLDIERS.

Messrs. Witherell and Armstrong, paymasters in the United States Army, are here, paying off the troops. They re eive two months' pay, which will pay them up to the 1st of August.

EX-GOVERNOR KUNCH, OF IOWA,

who has so ably conducted the Quartermaster's Department at this post, has been obliged to be relieved from the arduous duties of his office and ask for a furlough to go home to recuperate his health, which has become much impaired. He is succeeded by Capt. Colton, a faithful and energetic officer.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1863.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and little offering. Corn steady at 75c. a 78c. Oats unchanged. Whiskey steady at 47c. Bark steady.

BALTIMORE, August 8, 1863.

Flour dull; sales of Howard street and superfine at $6 87½ a $6. Wheat firm; sales of Southern white at $1 80 a $1 85. Corn quiet.

BUFFALO, August 8—1 P. M.

Flour quiet. Grain and wheat quiet; sales 9,000 bushels of rejected Chicago spring at 80c. Corn quiet; sales 42,000 bushels, at 55c for ordinary, 55½c. for fair and 60c. for choice yellow. Oats, barley and rye are quiet. Whiskey—Sales 300 bbls. at 43c. Canal freights steady—12c. on corn and 14c. on wheat to New York. Imports—2,000 bbls flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 24,000 bushels oats. Exports—3,000 bbls. flour, 46,000 bushels wheat, 98,000 bushels corn.

NEW YORK LOSSES AT PORT HUDSON.

Official Reports.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, 133D REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS., July 8, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed and wounded in the regiment under my command during the attack on Port Hudson, La., from May 27 to date.

Your obedient servant, JOHN H. ALLCOTT,

Major Commanding One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

KILLED.

Michael Dunn, Co. E.
Stephen Nolan, Co. I.
Terrence Gillespie, Co. D.
David Hutchinson, Co. D.
Corporal Timothy Smith, Co. E.
Joseph Smullen, Co. B.
John Lafferty, Co. E.
Fred. Pittabuker, Co. G.
Sergeant Geo. Decklyn, Co. H.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant A. V. Fountain, Co. A, slightly.
Charles Conklin, Co. A, severely.
Samuel Wilson, Co. B, severely.
Thomas McAndre, Co. B, severely.
John J. Deane, Co. C, slightly.
John D. Garra, Co. C, severely.
James Hart, Co. C, severely.
Corporal John Carson, Co. D, slightly.
Timothy Galvin, Co. D, slightly.
John Dalton, Co. D, slightly.
James O'Neil, Co. D, slightly.
Patrick McKarin, Co. E, slightly.
Frank Flecker, Co. E, slightly.
George H. Cutler, Co. E, slightly.
Captain Mathew B. Moore, Co. F, slightly.
Sergeant Hugh Moore, Co. F, slightly.
Owen McCue, Co. F, severely.
Edward Hanly, Co. F, slightly.
Second Lieutenant Thompson P. Ogden, Co. G, slightly.
Sergeant G. W. La Rosa, Co. G, slightly.
Thomas H. Williams, Co. G, severely.
William Doyle, Co. G, slightly.
John Dolan, Co. G, slightly.
Jacob Suhrman, Co. G, slightly.
Adjutant Henry J. Foster, slightly.
Richard Deegan, Co. H, slightly.
Andrew Schilling, Co. H, slightly.
William Waters, Co. I, slightly.
William Hunt, Co. I, slightly.
Corporal Rufus Wood, Co. I, severely.
Samuel McGregor, Co. I, slightly.
John S. Berger, Co. K, severely.
Christian Swartz, Co. K, slightly.
Michael Lannegan, Co. K, slightly.
Thomas McDonald, Co. K, slightly.
Francois Despajae, Co. K, severely.
John McCawley, Co. D, slightly.
Joseph R. Lane, Co. A, mortally.

The following casualties occurred on the 14th June, 1863:—

Colonel L. D. H. Currie, wounded in the arm.
First Lieut. Benj. F. Denton, Co. A, killed.
John Armstrong, Co. A, killed.
John Reed, Co. A, killed.
Martin McGovern, Co. A, killed.
Jeremiah Murphy, Co. A, killed.
Corporal Martin Fogle, Co. A, wounded.
Corporal N. J. Blanchard, Co. A, wounded.
Corporal D. C. Austin, Co. A, wounded.
Patrick Cohen, Co. A, wounded.
Patrick Moore, Co. A, wounded.
John Hughes, Co. A, wounded.
Thomas F. Mulray, Co. A, wounded.
Michael Rafferty, Co. A, wounded.
John Reynolds, Co. A, wounded.
Fred. Van Amburgh, Co. A, wounded.
Storm Vanderveer, Co. A, wounded.
Sergeant Robert Jones, Co. B, killed.
Patrick Quinn, Co. B, killed.
Aaron Henrique, Co. B, wounded.
James Dougherty, Co. B, wounded.
Isaac W. Richards, Co. B, wounded.
Nelson Palmer, Co. B, wounded.
Robert Patterson, Co. B, wounded.
Louis Gowaal, Co. B, wounded.
Corporal Charles Humphrey, Co. B, wounded.
James Easton, Co. C, wounded.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Co. C, wounded.
Captain Robert King, Co. D, wounded.
Charles M. Taylor, Co. D, killed.
Samuel Tascaur, Co. D, killed.
Corporal John Schriber, Co. D, wounded.
Corporal James V. Byrne, Co. D, wounded.
George L. Currie, Co. D, wounded.
Edward Houston, Co. D, wounded.
John McGuire, Co. D, wounded.
Michael Kealey, Co. D, wounded.
John J. Harley, Co. D, wounded
Thomas Dougherty, Co. D, wounded.
Alexander Stewart, Co. D, wounded.
Second Lieutenant Johnson C. Hull, Co. E, wounded.
Jeremiah Donahoe, Co. E, wounded.
Joseph Perry, Co. E, wounded.
Matthew Carroll, Co. F, wounded.
George Rusher, Co. F, wounded.
John Coggin, Co. F, wounded.
Charles Rushbrook, Co. F, wounded.
Thomas Donahoe, Co. F, wounded.
Wm. Dunn, Co. G, killed.
Armenius Dwyre, Co. G, killed.
J. N. Campbell, Co. G, wounded.
Henry J. Froscher, Co. G, wounded.
Jacob Wirsching, Co. G, wounded.
Henry Flood, Co. G, wounded.
Martin Sotsick, Co. G, wounded.
Charles Gavin, Co. H, wounded.
Wm. Reanell, Co. H, wounded.
Sergeant C. W. Townsend, Co. I, killed.
Lewis Peck, Co. I, killed.
Corporal James Merrick, Co. I, wounded.
Corporal B. F. Kelsey, Co. I, wounded.
H. P. Hughs, Co. I, wounded.
John Dobbins, Co. I, wounded.
E. W. Goodwin, Co. I, wounded.
Joaquin Joseph, Co. I, wounded.
John Moore, Co. I, wounded.
Daniel Van Wart, Co. I, wounded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS 162D NEW YORK INFANTRY, NEAR PORT HUDSON, July 25, 1863.

SIR—For the purpose of relieving the anxiety of the many friends of the regiment and answering at once all inquiries about the fate of officers and soldiers in it, I herewith send an accurate list of killed and wounded before Port Hudson. There are many of our soldiers sick at hospitals in Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and at other points; but I am not aware that any are likely to die. Our regiment has been suffering from fevers; but we are now located in a healthy camp, and the men are steadily improving in health and strength. There will probably be no further movements until September, so that our friends may count upon our safety with some confidence up to that time. Truly yours,

SEW. BENEDICT, Colonel.

KILLED.

June 14—Major James H. Bogart, by shell in left hip, passing through body.
May 27—First Lieutenant Stephen C. Oakley, Co. F, right lumbar region, liver, &c.; lived ten hours.
July 17—Second Lieutenant John Neville, Co. I, ball in chest; wounded June 14.
May 27—First Sergeant Andrew L. Cooke, Co. F, ball in stomach.
May 27—Corporal Fred. Grunnel, Co. F, ball in chest.
May 27—Martin F. Collie, ball in head.
May 30—Patrick McNamara, Co. G, ball in both kidneys.
June 13—James Dunn, Co. E, right hip into abdomen.
June 14—Sergeant Frederick H. Mitchell, Co. G, shell in head.
June 14—Sergeant James Lord, Co. G, shell in stomach.
June 14—Corporal Francis G. Newman, Co. G, shell in stomach.
June 14—Sergeant Ernest Luttick, Co. F, minie ball in chest.
June 14—Thomas Irwin, Co. A, musket ball in heart.
June 16—Samuel Sutro, Co. F, shot in abdomen.

WOUNDED.

May 27—Morris Murphy, Co. A, pistol ball in left shoulder.
June 14—Daniel Sullivan, Co. A, abrasion of left thigh by shell.
June 14—Bryan McGowan, Co. A, left forearm; flesh wound.
June 14—John Heffernan, Co. A, abrasion of left shoulder; slight.
June 14—David Pymer, Co. A, both thighs; in lower part a flesh wound.
June 14—Isaac Horner, Co. A, flesh wound.
May 24—Corporal Alexander Kehl, Co. B, left leg; fracture of femur at middle and lower third.
May 27—Anthony Daley, Co. B, left arm amputated.
May 29—Corporal Williams, Co. B, left shoulder; abrasion by grape.
May 27—Ed. Mathiessen, Co. C, bullet in left temporal muscle.
June 14—Andrew Flegner, Co. C, left forearm; flesh wound.
June 14—Joseph Seios, Co. C, left arm; flesh wound.
June 14—Sergeant John Loebner, Co. C, left hand by shell; flesh wound.
June 2—Patrick Kennedy, Co. D, flesh wound in right thigh.
June 14—Corporal Alfred Kretzler, Co. D, right hand shot off, right knee torn to pieces, flesh wound in left thigh; leg and arm amputated.
May 27—Sergeant Major Harry P. Fitch, flesh wound inside right leg.
June 14—Color Sergeant David Closey, shell in face and right side; bad, but not dangerous.
May 29—Maurice O'Sullivan, Co. E, right hand.
June 14—John Lawler, Co. E, flesh wound by grape.
June 14—Thomas Moran, Co. E, left thigh; flesh wound.
June 14—John Miller, Co. E, right thigh.
June 14— —— McLaughlin, Co. E, abrasion of right shoulder.
May 27—Fred. Hecker, Co. F, through face, cutting tongue; also in left leg, fracturing fibula.
May 27—Gustave Berringer, Co. F, flesh wound inside right leg.
May 27—Edward Kuhman, Co. F, flesh wound, left thigh.
June 14—Engelbert Trauber, Co. F, inside of thigh.
June 14—Michael Snyder, Co. G, ball in right foot; flesh.
May 27—James Oakes, Co. G, foot, by ball.
May 28—James Reed, Co. G, flesh wound in right chest, slight; was wounded again July 2, compound comminuted fracture of right thigh.
June 13—James Conner, Co. G, right elbow; exsected.
June 14—Jacob Williams, Co. G, right forearm fractured by a spent cannon ball.
June 14—John Argo, Co. G, fracture of right shoulder.
June 14—Erasmus Doyle, Co. G, right shoulder; shell, passing into lung.
June 14—John Dale, Co. G, right leg by buckshot; slightly.
June 1—First Sergeant Thos. Sanford, Co. I, carelessly shot off two fingers of his own hand.
June 14—John W. Welch, Co. I, left shoulder.
May 27—John Davis, Co. K, buckshot behind right ear, passing out under right eye.
May 30—Robert Irwin, Co. K, ball on left collar bone; came out lower angle of shoulder blade.
June 14—Robert McNabb, Co. G, end of forefinger torn off by splinter.
May 30—James Murray, Co. E, left forearm, flesh wound.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, August 5, 1863.

Affairs in Missouri—Sterling Price Still a Rebel—Enrolling Officer Captured—Guerilla Outrages, &c.

An occasional skirmish with guerillas reminds us that the rebels still agitate the interior; beyond that fact the rebellion is essentially dead, so far as this State is concerned. The occupation of Arkansas, and more particularly an advance on Little Rock, is necessary to ensure permanent peace here, as it is only by threads from Arkansas that any mischief is apprehended.

The humbug about the repentance of Sterling Price and the partial assurance of his desire to return to Missouri and take the oath of allegiance has turned out just as might have been expected. There is no foundation for it whatever. His son, a former rebel general, now under parole, denies having had any communication from his father, nor had he any connection with the reported movement to procure him a pardon. Fearing that the uncontradicted stories to the contrary printed in the papers might prejudice him in the eyes of General Halleck, the son of the great Missouri rebel hastened to refute the charges. Whatever may have been the original opinions of Sterling Price when he first rebelled against his government he is now as thoroughly rebellious and as much a rebel at heart as Benjamin or Toombs.

The Deputy Provost Marshal in the Third Congressional district in this State, who has been engaged for several weeks in completing the enrolment in Wayne county, was made a prisoner, and all his papers captured, on Monday last, near Patterson. His papers were burned and the Deputy carried off to Arkansas. The perpetrators were bushwhackers. The enrolment is complete in the First and Second districts.

An election for member of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John W. Noell took place on Monday, and has probably resulted in the election of Hon. John G. Scott, the former contestant. The radicals put forward Colonel James Lindsay, an old Benton democrat who gravitated to freesoilism long ago. The conservatives nominated Joseph Pogy, a member of the State Convention, who was hindermost in the race. Scott is anti-administration—a gain of one for the opposition, as Noell, the deceased member, was a republican. The returns have not been received from all the counties; but there is no doubt of Scott's election.

Major General Frank P. Blair, Jr., returned here on Monday, after an absence of eight months in the field. He was met by a few friends forty miles below the city, on a steamboat chartered for the purpose, and greeted by a large concourse of citizens on reaching the levee. In a brief speech he took sides with the gradual emancipation party of the State. Last night the General was serenaded at his residence, and spoke at more length. He favored the Union as it was, with equal liberties to all men, but said that slavery was a used up institution. Like Major General John A. Logan, recently in Illinois, he favored the enforcement of the draft, and said whoever opposed the Conscription law is a traitor. He had heard Governor Gamble was trying to have the draft staved off in this State; and if this was true he was opposed to Governor Gamble. The General leaves to-morrow for the East.

A bitter personal card was published here on Tuesday morning by Lieutenant Colonel James O. Broadhead, Provost Marshal General, denouncing as liars the individual proprietors of the *Democrat*. It was expected pistols and coffee or a street fight would grow out of this publication, but in this all hands were happily disappointed. The *Democrat* charged the Provost Marshal General with conniving at the return of negroes to their masters who had received free papers by authority of General Curtis. The *Democrat* reiterates the charge and promises to make it good hereafter. Colonel Broadhead is an old resident of the State, and was taken from civil life at the accession of General Schofield to be made Provost Marshal General.

The guerilla business is not quite over along the Missouri river. A gang of bushwhackers hauled down the flag in the town of Miami, and after robbing several stores told the inhabitants if the Stars and Stripes were hoisted again their town should be burned. The military telegraph lines west of Sedalia are interrupted daily by guerillas, and the mail stage from Lexington to Sedalia has been attacked frequently within the last fortnight for the sake of plunder.

State politics are highly excited, but the question does not relate to the choice of men, but to the endorsement of the Emancipation ordinance of the State Convention. The radical party continue to hold meeting in various quarters to denounce the Convention, while the friends of that measure meet them on even ground by holding as many meetings in favor of the same measure. Should the people vote their honest sentiments on the subject it is claimed a large majority would probably be recorded in favor of the ordinance passed by the Convention.

General Davidson's command, recently reported on the St. Francis river, has made its way to Helena, and en route captured five hundred rebel cavalry hovering in the rear of the latter place. The troops in General Davidson's command belong to this department, and it is believed they will co-operate in recently ordered movements in Arkansas.

The inevitable contraband is still a source of trouble to the military. They are being raked up by their owners or owners' agents, through justices of the peace, and frequently refuse to go on a constable's warrant. Yesterday a rough and tumble fight between a negro and a constable took place on Fourth street, our principal thoroughfare, and the officer had to procure assistance before he could get the darkey to jail where he was committed. It is reported that several contrabands have been reclaimed who have held free papers under General Curtis.

The steamer Ruth recently burned near Cairo, by which several lives and upwards of two and a half millions of greenbacks destined for General Grant's army were lost. She was a bran new boat, built last winter, and a favorite with the travelling public between this port and Memphis. It has been stated that her owners made enough out of the boat in six trips to build a duplicate at New Albany, where they have a new boat now progressing.

Large shipments of flour and provisions have been made from this port within a few days to New Orleans. Steamers are advertised daily for the Crescent City, and a walk along the levee, amid the rush of freights, looks like a revival of old times.

The weather for the last week has been intolerably hot, and the nights equally as oppressive as the days. The tide of travel is still towards the Atlantic sea breeze.

Redemption of the Five-Twenties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1863.

As some doubt seems still to exist as to the policy of the government in reference to the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in gold, leading to numerous inquiries on this point, we take the liberty of handing you herewith a copy of a letter which we have received from the Treasury Department satisfactorily answering these inquiries. The extended distribution of this loan among the people renders the subject one of so much public interest that the publication of the letter may be deemed advisable. Very respectfully yours, FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 3d instant, relative to the redemption of five twenty bonds of the loan of February 25, 1862, has been received. The following is the decision of the Secretary in regard to the redemption of the public debt:—All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent debt of the United States will be redeemed in gold. The five twenty sixes, being redeemable at any time within twenty years, after the lapse of five years, belong to the permanent loan; and so also do the twenty years sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three years seven-thirties are convertible. All obligations and notes forming part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed. The seven thirty three years bonds or notes form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into twenty years sixes, in sums not less than five hundred dollars. They will therefore be paid, if holders prefer payment to conversion, in United States notes. Very respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. FISK & HATCH, New York.

Arrival of the Gunboat Aries.

The United States gunboat Aries, E. T. Devens, from Port Royal 2d, Charleston 3d, and Hampton Roads 6th inst., arrived here yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding—Edward F. Devens.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—J. W. Balch.
Acting First Assistant Engineer—J. A. Hill.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—C. A. Downes.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—A. D. Fowler.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer—F. A. Hutchinson.
Acting Third Assistant Engineers—Simeon Smith and Thomas Dobbs.
Captain's Clerk—J. E. Parkman.
Paymaster's Clerk—C. J. Taylor.
Midshipmen—J. S. B. Sullivan.
Acting Master's Mates—D. McCool and J. G. Farrar.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 8, 1863.

The Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis Railroad was sold on Thursday under a decree of the Franklin County Court, to the trustees and bondholders of the road, for reorganization.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. W. B. S. Moore, of Maine; Hon. O. R. Matteson, of Utica; Major L. C. Tucker, of Washington; A. G. Angell, of Providence; A. D. Jessup, A. Gettey and C. L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia; C. H. Howard, J. W. Edmonds, of Boston; R. S. Park and lady, of Ohio; Major General O. O. Howard, United States Army; Mason Howard, Aid-de-Camp; Major General Doubleday and daughter, United States Army; Col. T. Chickering, United States Army, New Orleans; Captain J. L. Swift, United States Army; Captain B. Manton, United States Navy; Col. C. A. Johnson, New York State Volunteers, and Hon. C. Sedgwick, United States Army, are stopping at the Astor House.

Major General F. P. Blair and staff, Vicksburg; Major F. H. Higginbottom, United States Army; Lieutenant Commanding Ed. Tenv, United States Navy; D. F. Beckett, of Rochester, and Col. Geo. Starkweather, of Wisconsin, have arrived in town, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Upton, who has conducted the numerous prize cases as special counsel for the Navy Department of the United States and the captors before the Prize Court of this district is seriously ill. After the conclusion of the Peterhoff case, in which Mr. Upton made the closing argument, he was seized with paralysis on reaching his residence, and his life was despaired of by his medical advisers.

[illegible] &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, August 8, 1863.

One hundred and twenty-three of John Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburg, to be confined in the penitentiary there.

Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached Camp Chase yesterday.

Obituary.

COLONEL GEORGE LAMB WILLARD, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The subject of this sketch fell at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, while gallantly leading a charge as Acting Brigadier General of the Third brigade, Third division, Second army corps. He was Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers and Major of the Nineteenth regular infantry, United States Army. He was the grandson of our late venerable citizen, Gen. Anthony Lamb, of Albion place. He was born August 15, 1827, in the city of New York. Reared among its excitements, he early evinced a preference for the military profession. While yet a youth he urged upon his friends to obtain for him a midshipman's warrant or an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point; but they thought that he should become a business man, and sent him to a relative in Ohio.

But the martial spirit in him could not be subdued; and when the tocsin of war sounded to arms he was one of the first to respond, and enlisted for the Mexican war in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel Geo. Morgan. Although a mere youth he was at once made sergeant of his company, and marched under General Scott to the city of Mexico. In the attack on that city his company was one of the first to scale the walls of Chapultepec Castle, and for his gallantry on that occasion he was, on recommendation of General Scott, appointed a brevet second lieutenant of the Eighth infantry, June 28, 1848; was promoted second lieutenant August 2, 1848; first lieutenant, December 31, 1853; captain, September 27, 1861; major, Nineteenth infantry, February 19, 1862. On the breaking out of the present rebellion he organized the Second regiment New York Volunteers, at Troy, N. Y., and was appointed its colonel, but the War Department declining to allow him to retain that command he returned to Washington as commanding officer of the Eighth infantry, served with it during the peninsula campaign of 1862, when, getting permission from the Secretary of War, he raised at Troy, N. Y., the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, and was commissioned as its colonel August 15, 1862. The regiment was stationed at Harper's Ferry when it was surrendered to General Stonewall Jackson, and was by him paroled. But notwithstanding the disorganizement and demoralization incident to a new regiment under those circumstances, they became, after their exchange and return to active duty, one of the very best regiments in the Army of the Potomac, both in discipline and drill, the effects of which were plainly visible at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., where they captured three battle flags marked "Harper's Ferry," and where Col. Willard fell while leading a brigade on the 2d of July, 1863, struck in the face by a piece of shell. His remains were taken from the battle field by his faithful attendant, Joshua Wiseman, an old soldier of the Eighth infantry, and forwarded to Troy, N. Y., the residence of his wife, a daughter of Hon. Elias Plum, of that city. As an officer he held a high reputation; as a citizen he was universally esteemed and beloved. He died as a true soldier and a martyr to this cruel rebellion. Members of the Common Councils of Albany, Troy and Lansingburg, a large military escort and an immense concourse of citizens attested by their presence at the funeral their estimation of one who was a gallant and brave soldier, a true and upright citizen.

Brooklyn City News.

THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN—MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS AND THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the different bank presidents of Brooklyn, the special committee of the Common Council and the Board of Contracts, was held in the Mayor's Office yesterday morning. The object was to consult with the presidents and ascertain if the money voted by the Common Council for relieving the rigors of the draft could be procured, and upon what terms. The banks were represented by Messrs. Pruyn, of the Central; Studwell, of the City; Brush, of the Mechanics'; Frothingham, of the Nassau; Embury, of the Atlantic; Fields, of the Williamsburg City, and Beach, of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank, E. D.

Mayor Kalbfleisch stated that the conference had been invited by the committee for the purpose of ascertaining if the banks would loan the amount required—one million of dollars. The Legislature, he said, would be applied to at the next session to legalize the action of the Banks.

Alderman Ternan explained the object of the committee to be to have the quota of volunteers reduced to the lowest figure, and to procure thirty days' time, if possible, to enable the city to enlist the number of men required without resorting to a draft. He thought every man could be raised by offering a bounty of $250.

The subject was discussed in a conversational manner between the committee and the bank presidents; and it was generally agreed by the latter that the money could be procured if the object was to fill the army, and not to release every one from the draft. The government, it was contended, wanted men. They had money enough, or could procure it legitimately. It was also suggested that the money should be paid to the families of volunteers, instead of to the government.

The Mayor explained the resolutions of the Common Council as confining the committee to no specific policy. The money might all be expended in procuring volunteers, and his own impression was that a sufficient number could be obtained without difficulty by offering sufficient bounties.

After some further conversation it was stated, on the part of the banks, that they were not yet prepared to make any definite proposition, as it would be necessary to lay the matter before the board of directors of the different moneyed institutions.

It was finally agreed that the Mayor should send a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Common Council to each of the banks, so as to enable the directors to act upon the matter and transmit their reply to the committee on Wednesday morning.

The committee then adjourned.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN AND ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR.—An atrocious and apparently unprovoked murder was perpetrated in Prospect street, near Green lane, between eight and nine o'clock last evening. The name of the victim is John Connolly, aged twenty-one years, whose parents reside at 178 Prospect street. The man who committed the murder is a sailor on board the United States supply ship Connecticut, named Thomas McCloud, otherwise known as Thomas McCuen, his real name, aged about nineteen years. So far as the circumstances have transpired it appears that McCloud and two other sailors, named Sidney Adams and John Calahan, deserted from the Connecticut, lying at the Navy Yard, in the officers' dinkey, shortly after seven o'clock P. M. They landed near the foot of Hudson avenue, and stopped to get some liquor. They became quite jolly, and waltzed to Prospect street. Shortly after turning the corner the accused met the deceased; an altercation ensued, and McCloud, taking out his knife (such as used by sailors), stabbed Connolly in the left breast, the blade penetrating the heart. The wounded man fell and expired in five minutes thereafter.

The perpetrator immediately took to his heels, and running through the basement of No. 170 Prospect street broke through a rear fence and secreted himself behind a tree in the yard of a house fronting on Sands street. Captain Jacobs and officer Bourne, of the Forty-second precinct police, pursued him and took him into custody. He made no resistance. In answer to some questions he stated that Connolly attacked him in the street, and that he used the knife in self-defence. He was taken to the station house and locked up.

The knife, with the blood yet fresh upon it, was picked up in the privy of the yard he had entered.

The deceased was conveyed to his parents' residence, where the body was viewed by Coroner Norris, who will examine into the circumstances to-day.

As soon as the accused and companions were missed from the Connecticut an officer went to the Forty-second precinct station house to lodge a complaint against them as deserters. McCloud had already been arrested and locked up, but his companions are still at large. As far as known, they had nothing to do with the killing. They made their escape as soon as they saw what had been done.

McCloud's relatives live in the neighborhood where the murder was committed.

Coroner's Inquest.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY—ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER.

Coroner Wilde was notified to hold an ante mortem examination yesterday in the case of Mrs. Amelia Deimel of No. 166 Rivington street, who was shot by her husband, Henry Deimel, at a late hour on Friday night, under the following circumstances:—The parties lived very unhappily together, owing to the interference of a sister of Mr. Deimel, who was opposed to the marriage and had sworn to separate them. On Friday night a war of words ensued between Deimel and his wife, when finally the husband precipitated matters by chasing his better half all over the house with a pistol, and firing two shots at her. The first shot proved harmless, but the second one, which was fired after the woman had got into the street, took effect in Mrs Deimel's back and brought her to the sidewalk. The wound inflicted is said to be highly dangerous, and will probably terminate fatally. The following is a copy of Mrs. Deimel's dying declaration, as taken before the Coroner:—

Amelia Deimel, being duly sworn, deposed and said:—I live here, and believe myself to be in a dying condition; my husband has a sister here; she has sworn that we shall have no rest until she separates us; when we were first married we lived very happily together; but recently the sister has made trouble between us; my husband has been very abusive and is constantly getting drunk. I have been in the country for several days, and returned yesterday forenoon; I went to Beekman street, and there saw my husband, but did not speak to him; I passed by him; he came home about two o'clock in the afternoon, but we did not speak until half past eleven o'clock at night; at the time last named I went down stairs into the basement to lie down on the sofa; I there found my husband walking up and down; after a while I went up stairs again, and soon met him in the entry; he came towards me, and I ran out into the street; he followed me until I got to the corner of Rivington and Clinton streets; he was a short distance behind me when he fired the pistol and shot me in the back; he fired the pistol at me once before I went out of the house, and I became so frightened that I ran out into the street. I felt immediately on being