

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXIX.....No. 236

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—EAST LANE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—EVERETT.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EVERETT'S FRIENDS—ROUGH DIAMOND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CALDERONI—PAT'S BURLESQUE—IRON MASK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE GARDENERS—MORNING NEWS—NEW YORK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO CLASSES, TWO PRIZES, ALIENISTS, SURGEONS, &c. AT 49 BOWERY. THE MAGIC CURE—DYSMORPHIA IN INFANCY, AT 11 A. M. 3 AND 7 1/2 P. M.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCS, &c.—MILK AND HONEY.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 139 and 141 Bowery.—VARIETY AND EXCITING MELANGE OF ORIGINAL GIDDIES.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—FOREST AND BIRCHLAND.

NEW YORK MUSICAL OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—CROQUETS AND LETTERS, FROM 9 A. M. till 12 P. M.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCS, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Thursday, August 25, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The latest accounts from General Grant's army represent the rebels retreating from the Weldon Railroad upon which they made so desperate an attack on Sunday. The Union forces now hold the road, and it is not improbable that General Warren will make an attack on the Danville road without delay, if the rebels should not make another dash on the Weldon road, as it was thought they would. Our troops, however, are confident that they can hold it.

The news from General Sheridan does not indicate an important advance of the enemy. Averill's cavalry held Martinsburg on Tuesday evening. Rumors that the enemy had crossed the Potomac were refuted yesterday, but they have not been confirmed.

We have news from Atlanta by way of Nashville up to yesterday. Matters there were unchanged. Major General Dodge, who was wounded while looking after the picket lines on the 19th, is reported to have died. Our troops were erecting parapets and strengthening the works generally. General Kilpatrick returned on Monday to General Sherman's lines from his expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners, as we have before reported. It is denied that either General Steedman or Colonel Straight was wounded at the Dalton fight.

Our news from the Mississippi is highly interesting. A despatch from Memphis yesterday states that the rebel General Forrest captured that city on Sunday morning at three o'clock, but was not able to hold it for more than two hours. In the interval his forces, who numbered three thousand, cleared out a good deal of plunder from the principal hotels and boarding houses, but they failed in what appeared to be the main object of the attack—the capture of Gen. Washburn. They succeeded, however, in taking a portion of his staff and that of Gen. Burbot, together with some two hundred and fifty men. Both of these generals, as well as Gen. Buckland, escaped narrowly.

The United States steam frigate Sigsbee, Commander S. W. Gordon, returned to this port yesterday from a cruise around the island of Bermuda in search of the pirate Tallahassee.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the United States steamer Blaine from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer Comet, which is one of the number now in Wilmington receiving their armament, is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if she is not already out.

The ship Victoria, Captain Champion, from London, arrived at this port last evening. She brought to this country the man Muller, who, it is alleged, murdered a Mr. Briggs at a London railway carriage about two months ago, and for whose arrest the London authorities sent out several detectives. One of the London officers and other tipsman, of the New York, detective force, boarded her at Quarantine, and will probably bring Muller to the city this morning.

The baggage of Signor Brignoli, the tenor, was seized on Tuesday by the Sheriff, on a warrant of attachment, issued at the instance of a lawyer named John A. Godfrey, to whom it is alleged the Signor is indebted in the sum of \$1,600 for legal services. Brignoli was about to depart for Europe at the time, and the attachment was got up for the purpose of protecting his real estate.

The case of the United States against Mr. John Mulhally, editor of the Metropolitan Record, for the publication of certain articles described in the affidavit of the United States District Attorney as calculated to incite "one Seymour and others to resist the draft," came up yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. The District Attorney opened the case for the government, and was followed by Mr. Charles O'Connor for the defense. Mr. Osborn reserved his decision till tomorrow at twelve o'clock.

In the Third District Court yesterday a suit was brought against a well known Broadway hatter for damaging a valuable Panama hat in cleaning. The plaintiff claimed that the hat, which cost him \$40 in gold, was ruined during the cleaning process, a hole appearing in the crown of the article unnecessarily large for ventilation. The defense set up was that the hat was an old, greasy thing, and that the crown was so rotten that it broke through, notwithstanding every care was used to preserve it intact. Judgment for the defendant.

The number of emigrants landed here last week was 9,068, making a total of 123,275 since the 1st of January. The number landed in the corresponding period of last year was 102,171. The commutation balance now in bank amounts to \$73,050 53.

The fall in gold yesterday rendered the general market black and holders did not evince their wonted firmness. Merchandise, nevertheless, sold at about the same prices, except in a few instances. Cotton was firm. Petroleum was dull, and lower for grades refined was unchanged. On "Change four opened 106, higher, with a fair demand, but closed dull and dropping. Wheat firm. Corn was 2 1/2 higher, and oats were dropping. Pork was lower. Beef quiet, but the Lord was active, but higher. Whiskey quiet. Foreign gold and silver.

Grant's Position—The Great Struggle.

Reputedly terrible in their attempt of Sunday to drive the Fifth corps from the Weldon road, the rebels are still determined not to give the business up. So vitally important is it to the rebels that Grant should be driven from this position that they cannot relinquish the attempt to drive him away while they have a man left to make it. Rumor has already attributed to General Lee the expression that Beauregard must drive us from that position if it took every man he had; and though this phrase may be a mere invention, and may never have originated with General Lee, it still might very well have done so; for it is the simple expression of what must have been in his mind when he heard where Grant was. He is giving practical expression to the same idea with the spade. He has fallen back from Warren's immediate front, and is intrenching, and his intrenchments mean that the hard battle of Sunday is not to be the last of the attempt to drive us from our new position. Into those intrenchments that Lee is making will file every man that he can gather in Virginia before the struggle is done with. Great preparations are to be made under the cover of those lines, and from them many a heavy column will yet be hurled against Warren's important position.

Grant's strategy has forced this immense campaign in Virginia to a focus. That focus, that central definite point at which the final issue of the campaign is in all probability to be decided, is Warren's position on the Weldon road. All the danger of the confederacy in the East Grant has concentrated in that position, and all the strength that the confederacy can gather for a final attempt for salvation, and that it would not utterly waste, it must gather there. It must win a great battle at that point or it dies. It has been said that for Grant to be south of Richmond and on Lee's great lines of supply was for him to be on the carotid artery of the rebellion. But the figure is hardly strong enough; for a feeble circulation will go on through other channels, though that through the carotid cease. Grant's position is more analogous in its effects to the pressure of a foreign body against the spinal marrow. To relieve from that pressure is the only chance for life, and if the surgeons cannot get rid of the foreign body the case is hopeless. Lee's desperate surgery has failed thus far, and is likely to fail.

All other struggles and interests in Virginia are inconsiderable by comparison with this struggle; for all will merge into it. Lee must not only hurl Beauregard against those lines; he must also empty Richmond to hurl Longstreet and Hill to the same purpose; and if these fall Early must hurry from the Shenandoah valley, and lend such assistance as he may to drive us from the place. Every man that Lee can gather must go into that fight, as every drop of water in the Norway Sea must go within a given time to the centre of the maelstrom. Warren's fight on Sunday did more to empty the Shenandoah valley than did Sheridan's fight on the same day, though Sheridan's fight was a good one. But Grant will thus once more have concentrated on his front the whole of Lee's army, and will have it launched against him, urged by a more than commonly desperate necessity. Can he stand it? That is a question for the administration and the country to consider and act upon soon. If he is driven, it is another great chance lost. If he is maintained and holds his position as it has been held hitherto, we have put down the rebellion. He must have more men, and have them soon. He must imperatively be reinforced for the great struggle that is in preparation. It is child's play for us to leave him in such a position that the result of the struggle may be doubtful when we have the means to render absolute triumph certain at a single blow.

The Peace Question at Washington—Why So Much Mystery?

Notwithstanding the denial of Senator Wilson, pointed and positive as it is, we are assured from an intelligent source that peace negotiations have been going on for some time at Washington, and that in this connection Major Hay's return to Niagara Falls is not without significance. We are further assured that in Washington, among the knowing ones, Senator Wilson's late card is laughed at, which we can readily believe; for his memory is so bad that he will positively and flatly deny to-day, as an injured innocent, his public declarations of yesterday, as heretofore we have had occasion to show.

Setting aside, then, the protestations of Senator Wilson as of no account, we accept those more reliable assurances that the Cabinet has very recently been, and probably still is, engaged in the consideration of some peace movement, and that the President's confidential secretary, Major Hay, in his return to Niagara Falls, has gone there, in a quiet way, to glean some further information upon the subject, if possible, from other men's conversations with Holcombe, Clay, Thompson and Sanders, the rebel peace emissaries in that quarter. But it appears that the administration has been particularly anxious to keep this business in the dark, so that if the peace movement in question shall turn out another failure, like that of Greeley and Colorado Jewett, it may be hushed up without exciting any public sensation or troublesome curiosity.

But why all this mystery? Can it be that President Lincoln is seeking for the ways and means of peace in the highways and byways of rebel emissaries, and through secret channels of which he is half ashamed? Can it be that Horace Greeley, an advocate of the right of secession and a preacher of the folly of coercion before the war began, has succeeded in persuading the administration that Holcombe, Clay, Sanders and Company are peace agents with whom it would be well to renew diplomatic relations? We do not know; but if Honest Old Abe, or simple Old Abe, or cunning Old Abe, as the case may be, is not aware of the fact, we can tell him that the sooner he dispenses with Greeley as his confidential peace ambassador, and with those rebel emissaries in Canada as the accredited peace agents of the so-called "Confederate States," the better it will be for the peace of his administration and his party.

There is a very short method by which all these Northern peace agitators and disorganizers may be effectually silenced and rendered powerless for any further mischief. A peace commission to Richmond of three intelligent, experienced and eminent public men, with overtures for an armistice and a convention of all the States, in view of the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the federal constitution and a magnanimous repudiation, will settle the business. We

know that Jeff. Davis, only the other day, politely dismissed Messrs. Kirke and Jaques with the declaration that he should always be happy to welcome them or any other doves of peace, but that they need not come unless they came with the olive branch of a Southern confederacy. We are aware of all this; but we know, too, that these men were peace ambassadors upon their own responsibility, without official authority, and that, therefore, their talk with Jeff. Davis has only the value of a private conversation, which usually binds neither despots, diplomats nor politicians. An official commission to Richmond from Washington will bring Davis to the mark; for, assuming that he will meet with his ultimatum of Southern independence, the result will still be a decisive victory for the Union cause and the administration. It will reunite the North and divide the South, and thus the implacable despot of the rebellious States will inevitably soon find his confederacy and his occupation gone.

The Last Operatic Imbroglio—The Troubles of a Tenor.

We publish in another column a letter from Signor Brignoli, the famous tenor, in regard to his legal controversy with the Myneher Grau. We know how deeply Brignoli's epistle will harrow up the tender souls of the sweetest young ladies of New York; but still a stern sense of justice compels us to print it. Tenors, like birds of paradise, are popularly supposed to feast on flowers and sleep on beds of roses, undisturbed by mortal cares, unvexed by mortal annoyances, their only labor being to look handsome, and sing charmingly, and die gracefully on opera nights. But here we have the sad reverse of the picture. We see the delicious singer coming into court to collect his salary. How surprised the young ladies will be to learn that he has a salary. We are officially informed of the exact amount of that stipend. Oh, horrible and practical realism! We behold the Myneher Grau, in a state of mind, refusing to pay the money and defending the action. We perceive a quail of a lawyer buzzing about with a counter claim and asking impertinent questions of the unhappy Signor. The bird of paradise has his plumage ruffled, and his tail feathers erect, and shows his beak and talons, and strikes out manfully at his irritating enemies. The illusion is lost. The tenor has become a mortal, like the rest of us. The grievous spectacle wounds us to the heart.

Signor Brignoli tells his story so clearly in his card, and his statements are so well authenticated by the records of Judge Barraud's court, that we need only hint at the main features of the case. About ten years ago Brignoli came to these shores, and here he has issued his most melodious and harmonious notes. Many managers have had the honor of engaging him, and among these the Myneher Grau now figures conspicuously. It seems that, in the spring of 1853, Grau engaged Brignoli for eight months, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per month. Taking into consideration the depreciation of the currency, that was not a high price for such a favorite singer as Signor Brignoli; but Grau went off to Europe, and did not fulfil his contract. Upon Grau's return from the scenes of his childhood and the ruined castles of his ancestors he offered the Signor eight hundred dollars to compromise the matter; but, as eight hundred dollars can scarcely be considered an equivalent for eight times sixteen hundred dollars, the compromise was very naturally declined. The Myneher Grau's position, if we understand it, is that Brignoli did not sing for him, and that he is rather generous and magnanimous than otherwise to offer the Signor eight hundred dollars for doing nothing. To this Signor Brignoli replies that he was ready to sing for Grau; that he refused many more advantageous offers in order to sing for Grau, and that if he did not sing for Grau it was Grau's own fault. In other words, the Signor falls back upon his contract and demands his money; and if he can prove the contract to the satisfaction of the court we really cannot see how the Myneher Grau can avoid paying him.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Godfrey, a lawyer, steps forward and attempts a flank movement. He brings a suit against Signor Brignoli for fifteen hundred dollars' worth of professional services, and attempts to levy upon the Signor's diamonds, jewelry and souvenirs. Of this person Brignoli's card disposes in a couple of lines. But we can tell the popular tenor how to dispose of him more effectually. Let the Signor bring a counter suit against Godfrey. Let him charge Godfrey with the diamonds he has eaten and the wines he has imbibed at Brignoli's house and expense, taking Delmonico's charges as a basis. Let him debit Godfrey with all the drives he has taken in the Park behind Brignoli's mares, at the regular livery stable price. Let him figure up the cost of all the free opera tickets with which he has supplied the ungrateful Godfrey. Let the sears which he has given Godfrey be put in the account. Let not a pair of glove buttons and other presents which he has bestowed upon Godfrey be omitted. If the Signor has ever sung for Godfrey in private let Godfrey be brought in debt therefor at the current rate. Let the professional opinions which Brignoli has expressed to Godfrey in regard to opera be an item of the bill. Surely, if Godfrey's professional services are valued at fifteen hundred dollars, the opinions of Signor Brignoli, who knows much more about music than Godfrey knows about law, would be cheap at twice that amount. If Brignoli has ever given Godfrey good advice, artistic or convivial—and we do not doubt that Godfrey needed it—let it be put in the bill. If Godfrey has ever begged the loan of Brignoli's watch-chain, to make a show with, or of Brignoli's kid gloves, to wear at the opera, let Godfrey be made to pay roundly for this privilege. What amateur would not gladly offer one hundred dollars to hear Brignoli rehearse in private? If Godfrey has ever enjoyed that musical treat let him be forced to remunerate the tenor accordingly. In this way a debt could be collected that would fairly overwhelm Godfrey and his little bill, and we doubt not that all Godfrey's capital would be required, even at the present price of brass, to settle the balance against him.

In the last paragraph of Brignoli's letter he confirms the sorrowful news that he is going abroad, and bids us a soft and touching adieu. The Grand Opera at Paris can do without him no longer. Mario's voice is now a vox prætorum in Rome, and Europe has sent for Brignoli's high and tuneful organ instead. 'Tis ever

thus. Our public has his favorite tenor for ten or more years. It has fondled and petted him, honored his every whim, and submitted to his delightful caprices. Truth to say, he has served us very faithfully. No tenor has taken better care of his precious health, presented the public with fewer apologies, or been less troubled by the inevitable operatic indispositions. A favorite in all parts of the country, his departure will be everywhere regretted. If our bellies do not go into mourning next season on account of his loss it will be because black is not fashionable.

It were selfish in us to detain him here when the Old World is all ready to be conquered by him; and so his many friends refrain from expressing the depth of their grief and the poignancy of their pain at parting with him. But the thought that his last moments with us should be embittered by lawsuits, and that he should go worried by Godfrey and unpaid by Grau, cannot but intensify that grief and transform it into terrible indignation against his persecutors. For this reason we return to our suggestion, which will enable him to crush his enemies with their own weapons, and depart from us in serene triumph. Let him sue Godfrey for the sundries he has indicated above, and Godfrey will be heard from no more. Then let him turn upon Grau and add to his present bill charges for extra notes, grace notes, notes of friendly advice, words of kindly counsel and little suppers after the opera, and the Myneher Grau will soon be willing to pay his salary promptly. If Brignoli has a sensible lawyer on his side he will take our advice, fight fire with fire, whip Grau and Godfrey round the stump; and give his client the victory.

Our Commercial Transactions—The Yankee Tyranny in a New Phase.

Our article in last Thursday's issue, showing how completely the twelve Senators from the six New England States, forming the "black republican," or "Black Bay State Squadron," have usurped the role formerly filled by the fourteen Senators from the seven cotton States, known to history as the "Black Gulf Squadron," has attracted, and yet continues to attract, very widespread and deep attention. This only illustrates that "truth is mighty and will prevail." We have merely to call public attention to some great but neglected fact, and the fact will assert its own importance. Hundreds of thousands of men in the Central and Western States, who never thought of the matter before, have now their eyes opened to the system of chicanery and organized fraud by which the twelve New England Senators have imposed the whims and interests, the passions and bigotries of their section, in the form of laws, upon the entire remainder of the Union. It only needs a voice in the theatre to cry "fire" when the fire is at its devastating work, and all will perceive the burning odor; while, without such warning, some such scene may be re-enacted as recently made a Golgotha of that Hispano-American cathedral in St. Jago, Chile.

Our twelve New England Senators, not content with imposing a very heavy portion of the revenue burthens of the country upon our whiskey and tobacco, in which the New England States have but the slightest interest, and not content with creating importation duties so heavy as to drive the trade heretofore transacted legitimately in New York to be hereafter carried on by smugglers along the Canadian frontier, have also had the audacity to impose the main balance of the weight of our taxation upon the commercial transactions which their chief centre in this city. All checks, bills, bonds, gold and stock operations, invoices and other articles essential to commerce have to pay heavily to the national government—these items, in Wall street alone, amounting to more in a single week than throughout the whole balance of the loyal States in any average month. The candle is to be burned at both ends, the people of the centre and West having chiefly to bear the costs of this war for the ascendancy of Yankee ideas; while their commerce is ruined by the imposition of prohibitory duties in favor of New England manufactures, and their commercial marine is swept from the seas, solely owing to the imbecility and supineness of the New England Secretary who is maintained—a gross laughing stock to the world—at the head of our national navy.

Our country is under the domination of Yankee ideas and bigotries. All the interests of the Central and Western States are sacrificed to swell the profits of the Yankee manufacturing aristocracy. We are condemned to bear the chief burthens of taxation produced by the war, while also submitting to the prohibitory duties devised by Yankee greed. Our Senate is presided over by a Yankee, and has all its most important committees controlled by members of the "Black Bay State Squadron." Our navy is deplorably mismanaged by a Rip Van Winkle Yankee, who only grunts and moans while the greatest harbors of our country are being blockaded by one or two contemptible privateers. We are in a war, of extent unparalleled, for the supremacy of a "Yankee notion." We have had two Yankees at work in the task of depreciating our public credit by their mismanagement of our Treasury; and, as if to cap the climax of all our other sufferings and ignominies, we find that our able-bodied population is assessed at twenty-six per cent, under the draft, while a quota of but twelve and a half per cent is demanded from the more favored sons of Massachusetts and the remainder of the Yankee empire. "How long, O Lord! how long shall thy servants suffer?"

The Draft—How to Raise a Hundred Thousand Fighting Men.

We have not much faith in the statement that the draft will not be enforced in New York because of the excess of seamen enlisted here in the naval service. Some of these men may be claimed by other counties, and other measures may be taken to deprive the city and county of New York of the benefit of the patriotism of our citizens in encouraging naval enlistments. The best way to secure the city against a draft is for the government to offer a bounty of one thousand dollars each to every man who shall immediately enlist. This, with the local and State bounties, will sweep the boys to be paid the soldier as to comprise a snug little property, which will afford him a competency for life after the war is over. By this means one hundred thousand fighting men can be put in the field in a very short time. These are just the men Grant now wants; for, having expelled Lee from his works at Petersburg to protect his railroad communications, he has now

got the rebel general, there he wants him—in the open field, where Grant is sure to conquer. Let the government, we repeat, offer this bounty of one thousand dollars to each man, and one hundred thousand fighting men will briskly respond to the munificent appeal, and New York get honorably out of the draft.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1864. THE PEACE MOVEMENT. There is very little news stirring here at present, outside of military movements. The politicians are either absent, or awaiting the action of the Chicago Convention. The attention of the public is principally absorbed by the peace rumors; and there are many who were confident that some action is about to be taken by the administration looking to a speedy suspension of hostilities, though nothing is officially known in regard to it.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK CITY. It is stated to-day that New York City is to receive credit on its quota for enlistments heretofore made into the navy not previously credited. Those, with the number of volunteers under the last call, will, it is said, more than fill the city's quota, and thus a draft in New York will be avoided.

FORTHCOMING MANIFESTO OF THE MISSOURI SENATORS.

It is understood in political circles here that Senators Brown and Henderson, of Missouri, are preparing a manifesto, similar in spirit to that of Messrs. Wade and Davis, reviewing the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration and strongly antagonistic to his re-election.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE ST. LOUIS LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Knox, of St. Louis, who successfully contested with Frank Blair, Jr., for the seat in the House of Representatives, from the First district of Missouri, and who subsequently gave in his admission to Mr. Lincoln, at the Baltimore Convention, has been thrown overboard by his constituents, and Mr. Johnson has been nominated by the radicals to succeed him.

HOW AND WHY WE FAILED TO TAKE PETERSBURG.

There is a rumor that the following statement—Some brief time before the recent attack by mice and assault, which, it was hoped, would result in the capture of Petersburg, Major General B. F. Butler was relieved from command of his troops in the field by order of the Secretary of War, and was directed to re-establish his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. This having been done, a promise was given by General Grant to General "Baldy" Smith, who was about returning home very sick on a twenty days' furlough, that on his getting back from such leave of absence, the independent command of the Eighteenth army corps certainly, and probably that of the Tenth army corps, formed by the bulk of the field troops recently discharged from the service, should be given to him. General Smith came North, but did not remain his allotted time. He grew better sooner than he expected, and, hearing that his presence was much needed before Petersburg, returned at about the end of his twenty days' absence. Calling upon General Grant, General "Baldy" reported for duty with his own corps, the Eighteenth, and for such other assignment of troops as General Grant might see fit to make. Upon this General Grant produced an order, or letter of instructions, from the President for the reinstatement of General Butler in the full field command from which he had been relieved by order of the Secretary of War, Mr. Lincoln, adding to it a statement General Butler in his former command, as it was stated before the Secretary of War's late order, you will oblige me personally by exerting yourself to avoid all cause of difference or irritation with Major General Butler, of local affairs under his direction." It was in this manner we were deprived of the tried military skill and experience of General "Baldy" Smith; and the failure of an attack upon Petersburg may, therefore, be looked upon as but a fitting sequel to this last example of Mr. Lincoln's "electrotoning and engineering strategy." General Smith's only mistake in the matter was that he grew impatiently, allowing his temper to get the better of him, and had an indecorous scene with General Grant for the latter's obedience to the President's instructions.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday shows it to be \$1,850,274,000, or \$9,661,000 more than the previous week's statement. The unpaid requisitions are nearly \$50,000,000, and the amount in the Treasury over \$18,000,000. The debt bearing no interest has been decreased \$9,432,000, while the debt bearing interest is lawful money has been increased \$17,000,000, and the debt bearing interest in coin \$2,000,000. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to \$608,000, and those to the ten forty loan to \$213,000.

ATTACK ON ANNANDALE BY MOBY'S BAND.

Moby's men appeared in the vicinity of Fall's church last night, and in the morning at five o'clock the garrison of the stockade at Annandale, consisting of two hundred and seventy-five men of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, was attacked by the enemy. The attacking force, which was headed by Moby, had with him two pieces of artillery and from two to three hundred men. On taking his position Moby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting three-quarters of an hour. The "Hibernian" held out till Moby withdrew. Annandale is about ten miles from Alexandria.

APPOINTMENT.

Alexander S. Johnson, of New York, has been appointed commissioner, under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson, deceased.

ANOTHER OHIO REGIMENT GOING HOME.

The One Hundred and Forty seventh Ohio regiment, one hundred days men, passed through the city yesterday, en route for home, in time of service having expired. Previous to leaving the regiment visited the White House, and was addressed by the President.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

Sergeant W. H. Cook, Company F, Eighty fourth New York National Guard, was drowned last night, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, while in the discharge of his duty.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

The following was recently issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1864. Sir:—In answer to your inquiry, the following instructions I have to state that telegraph companies should make the return required by section 107 of the act of June 26, 1864, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which their principal offices is located. Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner. To AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 145 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

The mail steamer to-day brought up about sixty rebel officers, including a colonel, a major and captain, and a lieutenant, captured on Sunday.

The Indian Outrages in the Northwest.

Major General Curtis arrived here to-day to straighten up Indian affairs. The Government of these Counties have removed all the agents, stock and coaches to the post protection. There are no white inhabitants between here and Denver. All have fled to the forts for protection. The road around Denver is reported as swarming with hostile Indians. The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the whites, except at two fortified posts—Columbus and Fort Curtis.

General Curtis has had a conference with the chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who agreed to assist him in fighting the hostile Indians.

There has been no exaggeration in the telegraphic news from this country about the fighting.

Coroners' Inquiries.

SHOT HIMSELF ACCIDENTALLY.—An inquest was held yesterday by CORONER NEUMANN, at the New York Hospital, on the body of a soldier, named Theodore Gaupe, who died from a gunshot wound received by the accidental discharge of his gun, while the same was in his own hands, on the 18th inst., at No. 62 Broome street. Deceased was connected with the regular army service, and belonged to Company I of the Third Infantry regiment. He had been discharged from the service on the 18th inst., and was on his way to his home at the time he was shot. The rifle was loaded, and at the instant the last blow was struck the weapon was discharged. The ball entered deceased's leg, fracturing the bone of the body, and penetrating the artery of the hip, which was severed. He died on the 19th inst. He was twenty-six years of age and a native of Germany.

A SOLDIER FATALLY SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO DRESS—CORONER NEUMANN'S INQUIRY.

Coroner Neumann was yesterday present at an inquest on the body of a soldier named Grant Grant, a deserter from the Fifty-seventh regiment, New York volunteers, who was shot on Tuesday night with a pistol in the hands of William Tomlin, a United States detective. It appears that this officer had arrested Grant as a deserter, and was on his way with him to the New York Hospital, when he was shot. The rifle was loaded, and at the instant the last blow was struck the weapon was discharged. The ball entered deceased's leg, fracturing the bone of the body, and penetrating the artery of the hip, which was severed. He died on the 19th inst. He was twenty-six years of age and a native of Germany.

Brooklyn City News.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A carriage, owned by Robert Totten, who resides on the corner of Thirty-first street and Tenth avenue, in the city, while driving a truck down Atlantic street yesterday afternoon fell off. Another truck, owned by a man named Fraser, was coming in, on opposite direction, and before Totten could extricate himself it passed over his body, mangled him in a frightful manner and killed him instantly. Deceased was fifty-eight years of age and a native of Germany.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1864.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT. There is very little news stirring here at present, outside of military movements. The politicians are either absent, or awaiting the action of the Chicago Convention. The attention of the public is principally absorbed by the peace rumors; and there are many who were confident that some action is about to be taken by the administration looking to a speedy suspension of hostilities, though nothing is officially known in regard to it.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK CITY. It is stated to-day that New York City is to receive credit on its quota for enlistments heretofore made into the navy not previously credited. Those, with the number of volunteers under the last call, will, it is said, more than fill the city's quota, and thus a draft in New York will be avoided.

FORTHCOMING MANIFESTO OF THE MISSOURI SENATORS.

It is understood in political circles here that Senators Brown and Henderson, of Missouri, are preparing a manifesto, similar in spirit to that of Messrs. Wade and Davis, reviewing the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration and strongly antagonistic to his re-election.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE ST. LOUIS LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Knox, of St. Louis, who successfully contested with Frank Blair, Jr., for the seat in the House of Representatives, from the First district of Missouri, and who subsequently gave in his admission to Mr. Lincoln, at the Baltimore Convention, has been thrown overboard by his constituents, and Mr. Johnson has been nominated by the radicals to succeed him.

HOW AND WHY WE FAILED TO TAKE PETERSBURG.

There is a rumor that the following statement—Some brief time before the recent attack by mice and assault, which, it was hoped, would result in the capture of Petersburg, Major General B. F. Butler was relieved from command of his troops in the field by order of the Secretary of War, and was directed to re-establish his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. This having been done, a promise was given by General Grant to General "Baldy" Smith, who was about returning home very sick on a twenty days' furlough, that on his getting back from such leave of absence, the independent command of the Eighteenth army corps certainly, and probably that of the Tenth army corps, formed by the bulk of the field troops recently discharged from the service, should be given to him. General Smith came North, but did not remain his allotted time. He grew better sooner than he expected, and, hearing that his presence was much needed before Petersburg, returned at about the end of his twenty days' absence. Calling upon General Grant, General "Baldy" reported for duty with his own corps, the Eighteenth, and for such other assignment of troops as General Grant might see fit to make. Upon this General Grant produced an order, or letter of instructions, from the President for the reinstatement of General Butler in the full field command from which he had been relieved by