DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

THE DISPATCH is published daily, (Sundays excepted), at FORTY DOLLARS for twelve months; TWENTY DOLLARS for six months; TEN DOLLARS for three months; or FOUR DOLLARS for one month—in advance.

All remittances by mail are at the risk of those who make them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Richmond, August 8, 1864.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST AND FREE FROM TAXATION.—By the fourteenth section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought; and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required. [Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

au 22—1m

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS, UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.—Deposits on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure, if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect. G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. au 22—1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.—In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same certificates of loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

au 22—1m

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, August 12, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD having refused to enter into the usual contract for carrying the mail on that road, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Bureau of this Department until 3 P. M. of September 13th, 1864, for conveying the mails of the Confederate States from the 1st day of October, 1864, to June 30th, 1867, in the State of Virginia, on the following routes, connecting this city with Staunton:

ROUTE No. 2,705.—From Junction, by Noel's, Beaver Dam, Frederick's Hall, Tolersville, Louisa Court-House, Trevilian's and Melton's, to Gordonsville—fifty miles and back, three times a week.

ROUTE No. 2,705 (A).—From Gordonsville, by Cobham, Keswick and Shadwell, to Charlottesville, Virginia—twenty-one miles and back, three times a week.

ROUTE No. 2,705 (B).—From Charlottesville, by the University of Virginia, Ivy, Mechum's river, Greenwood, Waynesborough and Fishersville, to Staunton—thirty-nine miles and back, three times a week.

Bidders for Route No. 2,705 will propose schedules of arrivals and departures, making close connection with the arrival of the mail train on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad at the Junction, with a rate of speed of travel not less than four miles an hour. The accepted bidders on the other routes will be required to conform to the schedules, making close connection with the routes forming the line, and at the same rate of speed in the transmission of the mails. JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

au 11—d1w

MAILS ON THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—An advertisement of the Postmaster-General, in the *Sentinel* and *Dispatch*, is calculated to produce the impression that this company has refused to carry the mails. So far from this being the fact, *he has refused to allow the company to carry them.* The company has carried the mails for more than twelve months without complaint from him or any one else as far as I know. He has refused to pay anything for this service; nevertheless, he has been informed that the company would still continue to carry them, being willing to take the risk of having justice done them at some future time.

To alleviate as far as practicable the serious public inconvenience from this unreasonable and extraordinary course of the Postmaster-General, notice is hereby given that the company will receive letters and papers at their office in this city, and have them delivered, without charge, at any post-office on the line of their road. Letters will be received in the country at the different stations on the road. All those directed to Richmond, or points beyond, will be put in the Richmond office. A box for receiving letters will be kept in the Superintendent's office, which is open generally from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.—Newspapers may be sent without postage, but letters must be pre-paid.

au 19—6t E. FONTAINE, President.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, RICHMOND, August 19, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—All FREIGHT for points beyond Greensboro' must be marked and consigned to the care of some commission house in Greensboro', otherwise it will not be received at this office. T. J. SAMPSON, General Freight Agent

au 19—10t Richmond and Danville Railroad.

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS.—This WATERING PLACE will be open to visitors on and after the 25th July, 1864.

The Central cars now run through to Staunton, from which point a daily line of stages (Sundays excepted) will leave Staunton, arriving at the Baths to dinner.

Passengers by canal, Salem, and the Natural Bridge line, in connection with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, connect with the stage line at Staunton for the Baths.

Terms: Board, per day, $20.

WILLIAM JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

jy 27—1m*

ENGLISH MUSTARD.

Genuine English Mustard,
Very fine Pearl Starch,
Powdered Cantharides,
Tincture Chloride of Iron,
Solution Chloride of Soda,
Solution Chloride of Zinc,
Extract of Logwood, &c., at

MEADE & BAKER'S Drug Store.

au 22—3t*

LARD OIL, SPERM OIL, KEROSINE OIL, NEATSFOOT OIL. A few barrels for sale at SPOTTS & HARVEY'S, No. 29 Fourteenth street.

au 22—3t

SUNDRIES.

2000 packages Tobacco, all grades,
200 bags Dry Salt,
10 bales Raw Cotton,
20 boxes Cotton Yarn,
10 bags Coffee,
20 barrels Crushed Sugar,
50 barrels and boxes Brown Sugar,
10 barrels very fine Whiskey,
5 ¼ casks superior French Brandy,
10 barrels superior Jamaica Rum,
10 ½ barrels superior Rum and Whiskey,
100 bushels Yellow Peas, for sale by

au 22—6t W. B. JONES & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE ROSIN OIL WORKS.—We are manufacturing ROSIN OIL more extensively than it is made at any other point in the Confederacy. We can make one hundred and twenty-five barrels per week, and have now on hand several hundred barrels ready for sale and shipment.

The attention of Government officers, and the public generally, is invited to this Oil, as it is very superior for lubricating army wagons and all kinds of machinery. It is a good Oil for mixing paints, if used with spirits of turpentine as a dryer; the best Tanner's Oil now in use, and is being used largely by the Cotton Factories, Steamboats, Tanners and Railroads in North Carolina.

It gives general satisfaction. Further information may be obtained from B. FULLER, Esq., Post-office Department, Richmond.

MOORE, CASHWELL & CO., Fayetteville, N. C.

au 20—10t*

TO THE POTOMAC.—Parties wishing to go through the lines to the POTOMAC RIVER can be accommodated with conveyance, on reasonable terms, at my Stables, on Eighteenth street, between Franklin and Grace. Parties must be provided with proper passports.

au 22—3t* THOMAS DUKE.

Richmond Dispatch.

The DAILY DISPATCH is sold to News Dealers at TWENTY CENTS per copy. CITY CARRIERS are authorized to charge ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per week to regular subscribers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 24, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is not much news this morning from the various points threatened by the enemy. Yesterday passed off quietly, without even a rumor of magnificent victories or disastrous defeats. The people, having been furnished with full accounts of Sunday's battle on the Weldon railroad, became satisfied that it was not so bad as they had supposed, and one and all took a more cheerful view of the situation. In short, events settled down into their usual current, and each individual citizen, undisturbed by "war's alarms," pursued his customary avocation with the most perfect confidence as to the result of present military movements.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Nothing of importance has occurred since the battle of Sunday last. The enemy still maintains his entire lines on and across the Weldon railroad, no further attempt having been made at his dislodgment. He is still engaged in fortifying, his works having already assumed formidable proportions. The Yankees show no disposition to depart, but are rather endeavoring to advance their lines and approach as near Petersburg as possible. The occupation of this road, it cannot be denied, is an unfortunate event, chiefly on account of the inconvenience to which it subjects the Government and the people; but it is believed that matters will shortly assume a more promising aspect.

In the three recent battles, (Thursday, Friday and Sunday), the enemy's loss, including prisoners, could not have been less than eight thousand; probably more. Our loss has not yet been stated officially, but we are assured that it is much less than that of the enemy.

The Petersburg *Express* relates an incident of General Hagood, in Sunday's fight, which adds another to the laurels previously won by that gallant officer. During the thickest of the fight on the Vaughan road a Yankee colonel captured one of the colors of his command. General Hagood, witnessing the act, and not wishing to lose even one of the flags which had been borne so nobly and gallantly on many bloody fields, confronted the Yankee officer and demanded its restoration. A refusal was given, and the two officers became engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, the result of which was that General Hagood slew his opponent and bore off the flag in triumph.

A son of General Finnegan, of Florida, was wounded in this engagement.

The following is a list of casualties in the Sixth regiment Virginia infantry in the engagement of Friday, the 19th instant: Wounded—First Sergeant William Bass, company I, slightly in arm; privates Richard Fuqua and R. J. Sadler, of the same company; the first severely in head and the latter slightly. Missing—Privates A. Ashbury, company B; L. Fredericks, company C; E. H. Bradley and William Pass, company D; Josiah Joyner, company E; A. Eisell, company F. Wounded 3, missing 6; total 9.

The regular train from Petersburg had not arrived up to a late hour last night; but passengers by the ambulance train, which got in at 3 o'clock reported all quiet at the time they left.

THE REPORTED RAID.

Nothing more has been heard from the raiding party said to have started out from Grant's army on Monday. The report that they had struck the Danville railroad, so freely circulated yesterday morning, was without foundation.

GRANT REFUSES A PASS TO THE FRENCH VICE-CONSUL.

We are reliably informed that Grant has refused a passage down the James to the representative of the Consul of France at Richmond, with dispatches for the French Minister at Washington. It appears that on Sunday the Vice-Consul proceeded to Varina, and in accordance with a privilege heretofore freely accorded, secured his passage by the flag-of-truce boat, was assigned a state-room, and made every arrangement for the journey. At night the boat was visited by Grant in person, who, without the knowledge of the Vice-Consul, had an interview with Major Mulford, and instructed him to refuse a passage in the boat to that official or any one else. The consequence was that the Vice-Consul had to return to Richmond with his dispatches. We are utterly unable to comprehend this proceeding on the part of the Yankee Lieutenant-General. He might be carrying on some operations down the river that he wished to conceal, it is true; but that does not excuse an act of discourtesy towards a representative of the French Government, and we can only account for it by the supposition that Grant had indulged rather too freely in old Bourbon on Sunday and became vindictive under its effects.

FROM GEORGIA.

The news from Atlanta relates chiefly to the operations of a raiding party, under Kilpatrick, sent out by Sherman to destroy our railway communications. There is a wide discrepancy between the two dispatches, the first estimating the raiding force at twenty-five to thirty thousand, and the second at two thousand five hundred. The latter is, doubtless, nearest the mark. Fairburn, the point at which they met with some success, is on the Atlanta and West Point railroad, nineteen miles from the former place. Lovejoy's, on the Macon railroad, is twenty-nine miles, and Jonesboro' twenty-two miles from Atlanta. Between these two points the raiders seem to have been routed and driven off, though from the small number of killed and wounded on either side, we infer that the fighting was not very desperate. Late Northern papers inform us that Sherman considers it of the highest importance to gain a foothold on the Macon railroad, as by that means, it is added, the investment of Atlanta would be complete. Failing in that, he undertakes, as the next best thing he can do, to destroy the road, and has made a miserable failure.

Wheeler is undoubtedly operating successfully in the enemy's rear, though the accounts of his movements are vague and uncertain; as the Yankee papers say, they are "all in a muddle." We hope, however, soon to have a clear and concise statement of his doings, such as will make Sherman wish he had never sat himself down in front of Atlanta.

WE ARE under obligations to Captain Lowry, of the Petersburg railroad, and to Mr. P. Jaccheri, for copies of Petersburg papers of yesterday.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.—All persons in this district who have not yet paid their gross sales tax for the past quarter are hereby notified that I have obtained from the proper authority a short extension of the period for so doing. In all cases of failure to comply with this last notice the law will be rigidly enforced.

Real estate owners are also required to call at my office and enter their lists with one of the Assessors, who can always be found there during office hours.

The Assessors are also now ready to make assessments for the thirty per cent. profit tax, to which the most prompt attention is required.

CHARLES J. SINTON, Tenth District Collector, Office, 71 Main street.

au 23—3taw2w

CHOCOLATE.

Baker's CHOCOLATE,
SARDINES, quarter and half boxes,
English MUSTARD,
Belmont's CANDLES,
Alsop's ALE,
Old Martel BRANDY,
Madeira, Sherry and Port WINE, &c.

Just received and for sale at L. YERBY'S, No. 5 Twelfth street, south of Main.

au 23—eod1w*

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AND GUITAR.—A young lady of experience in teaching desires to give INSTRUCTION on the PIANO or GUITAR. Would attend scholars at their own homes if preferred; or she would like a situation as Music Teacher in a school in the city. References given. Apply at

MR. J. W. RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, au 23—eod4t* 121 Main street.

FOR SALE, a COPPER STILL, with WORM, &c.; capacity twelve gallons. Can be seen at No. 14 Main street. au 22—3t*

ADDITIONAL NORTHERN NEWS.

We are indebted to the courteous officers of the Exchange Bureau for files of Northern papers of the 20th instant. We gave a summary of the news of that date yesterday, and to-day add a few items of interest:

THE MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S ARMY.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated last Wednesday, says:

The Second corps, having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James river on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined on and carried successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners who fell into our hands.

The Second corps also captured a few heavy guns which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms. Our loss was quite severe. Our troops still hold the position they gained.

The cavalry under General Gregg had an engagement with the rebels, and drove them from some works near the New Market road, but they rallied from the different points in the vicinity and finally forced the cavalry back upon the infantry supports. Colonel Gregg, commanding the Second brigade, Second division cavalry corps, was severely wounded in the engagement.

The Washington *Republican* has the following about the movements prior to the seizure of the Weldon road:

By this strategic movement across the James river, General Grant compelled Lee to extend his lines to that degree that there must be some weak points in it, which Grant will probably find.

The line held by our forces is already entrenched so strongly that they cannot be driven from them by the rebels. There is a good deal of marching and countermarching of divisions, and it is evident that some important movement is on foot near the Capital of Dixie.

Early yesterday morning the rebels in front of the Ninth corps made a desperate assault on our works, probably under the impression that the movement up James river had obliged Grant to materially weaken his lines in front of Petersburg. The positions of the other corps were also assaulted, and for several hours a fierce battle raged, the cannonading being terrific, interspersed with musketry on either side.

The enemy did not catch us napping, and they were finally repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, between the two lines. The rebels are represented as having lost heavily.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

A New York letter, dated the 19th, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

The city delegates to the Syracuse State Convention have returned with sore heads. They say Fernando Wood and his gang were completely out-generaled by the peace men from the rural districts.—Fernando's programme was to have an advisory committee authorized to go to the Chicago Convention, there to dictate terms. Fernando expected to lead this delegation, and, by virtue of his position, to be able to procure, if not a place on the ticket at Chicago, then his renomination for Congress in New York. But, as I have said, the expectation was cruelly disappointed by the voting down of the resolution appointing the committee; and so Fernando comes home, feeling, for the first time, that there are smarter men even than he in the bucolic regions.

The "sensation" Washington telegrams to some of the morning papers about a proposition for an armistice soon to be made by the Government to the rebels, are attracting some attention, but it is presumed that nobody but the very green place any faith in them. Indeed, there is a strong suspicion that these "telegrams" never came over the wires at all, but were manufactured in this city by certain parties to promote schemes of their own. As the "postponement of the draft" is coupled with the "armistice," the substitute brokers say that prices for recruits have fallen from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Perhaps it was to accomplish this very thing that the "special telegrams" were concocted.

United States Commissioner Osborne this morning issued a warrant, at the instance of the United States District Attorney, for the arrest of Mr. John Mullaby, editor and proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record*, for incendiary and seditious articles in that journal, counseling riot and resistance to the draft. Up to four o'clock this afternoon, however, Mr. Mullaby could not be found. The process against him is a civil, not a military one, as in the case of certain New Jersey editors arrested recently for like offences.

The grave-diggers at Calvary and Greenwood Cemeteries have struck for higher wages! Ugh!

Secretary Fessenden is in town. He will leave for Washington to-morrow. During the day he has been in free consultation with the bankers, but the result of their conference has not been divulged as yet.

THE OPENING ON FORT MORGAN.

The steamer Kate Dale, from Fort Gaines, Mobile harbor, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant. Admiral Farragut had prepared his fleet for action and issued orders to attack Fort Morgan at eight o'clock A. M. the next day. It was to receive an enfilading fire from the fleet; and the land force in its rear have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels have destroyed all the out-buildings of the fort, and also burned their only vessel, lying under its guns. Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle till the last. The channel to Dog river was unobstructed. The naval iron-clad force was confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that Admiral Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort. Admiral Farragut's demand for its surrender, made on Tuesday, was refused, the commander of the fort saying that he had six months' provisions and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment. Before this, General Granger's force in the rear had cut the communications of the fort. The ram Tennessee was in the attack on the fort. Admiral Farragut was confident of reducing the fort. The flag-ship Hartford was badly injured. We held all the channels to the bay.

The Tecumseh settled almost immediately after the explosion of the torpedo. There was no evidence of the torpedo from shock or noise, but the vessel sunk so rapidly that the berth deck was soon submerged, and two acting masters, who escaped from the top of the turret, stepped directly off into the water. They were fired upon by musketry shots from Fort Morgan while struggling in the water.

The pilot had a very narrow escape, Captain Craven having caught him by the legs as he came out of the top of the turret into the water, and the two struggled some time together, when the pilot finally extricated himself from the Captain and saved himself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are twenty thousand wounded at the Washington hospitals.

Suits for libel, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, are pending against the Chicago *Times*.

The New York *Tribune* expresses the opinion that not one-third of the journals of that city are paying current expenses, and adds: "It is notoriously true that the capital invested here in newspapers is paying no profit whatever."

A Paris correspondent of a New York journal refers to the prevailing mania among the fashionable ladies of Paris for coloring the hair *red*.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ex-Governor J. Brown Francis, of Rhode Island, died on the 10th instant.

The Mississippi river has become a dry and hard road to travel on account of the drought. Several steamers are aground above Cairo.

Some of the Rhode Island mills have recently begun working "erolin," or flax wool, with good success. They say it is a great deal better than shoddy.

Many French literary men derive munificent incomes from their labors: Ulbach, the novelist and play-writer, has an annual income of $11,000.—This, however, is nothing compared to the revenue of successful dramatists, who make their $30,000 and $40,000 a year.

Brigadier-General Clinton B. Fisk, commanding Department of the Missouri, telegraphs Major-General Rosecrans that recruiting in that region is moving along finely. Buchanan county appropriated $120,000, and other counties will respond liberally.

Our cotemporaries (says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*) in the Cumberland Valley have suffered more or less by the raids of the enemy. Those establishments which have not been entirely destroyed by fire are depopulated by the demand for men in the army; and now most of the journals come to us printed on half sheets.

The New Zealand *Times* of May 18, just received, gives a full and interesting account of the disastrous engagement of the British troops with the rebel natives, and furnishes evidence that several of the British soldiers were tomahawked and decapitated by the savages, and their bodies eaten by the cannibals.

The Pacific railroad will be opened to Lawrence, Kansas, on the 18th of the present month. Grand preparations are being made to celebrate the event. The committee of arrangements have called for contributions of all kinds—fish, flesh and fowl, fruits and flowers, vegetables and breadstuffs, from the surrounding country.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a singular statistical article, showing that Massachusetts has ordinarily more than her share of women, and that now, through the withdrawal of men into the army, there must be in that State one hundred thousand more women than men. This remarkable surplus is regarded as unfavorable to the morals of the community.

One of the editors of the Missouri *Republican* recently made a tour through the central portion of that State, including the counties of Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain, Callaway, Monroe, Montgomery and St. Charles. The harvest, as a general thing, is short, owing to the excessive drought. The cultivation of cotton and sorghum is rapidly increasing in these counties. It is also observed, as an effect of the present high prices, that the *ancient regime* of home industry, the loom and spinning wheel, were heard in almost every house.

Quite an excitement prevails at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, in regard to the question whether white or black waiters shall be employed. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"We understand that the proprietors of the Lindell Hotel have discharged most of their white waiters and employed black ones. This change created a sensation among the chambermaids, who talk strongly of striking and demanding the return of the white boys. As St. Louis is a Southern city, we can see no objection to the employment of colored waiters in the hotels here."

The people of Maine are suffering terribly from the fires raging in that State. A correspondent says:—"The State seems shrouded in a heavy pall of smoke. We are cut off from the light of the sun. We hear that in our towns and cities the people are really preparing to flee before this worse than rebel foe. Many homes have already been destroyed, many fruitful fields swept over by the flames. In one instance, where a member of the family had just died, the fire came so swiftly that there was not time to remove the dead to a place of safety, and the wretched family were forced to leave it to be burned."

The Boston *Gazette* has just completed the fiftieth year of its existence.

The Late Campaign on the North Side of the James.

IN CAMP, NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES, August 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

Preparations have been actively made for the last few days to open a mortar battery upon the enemy's pontoon bridge near Deep Bottom, and it was announced everything would be in readiness by 10 A. M. Our four guns (Third Richmond Howitzers) were posted on New Market Heights, where we have been on picket for the past week. Two ten-inch mortars were sunk a short distance in front of our battery and at the base of the hill on which we were posted, whilst to our left, and about eight hundred yards in our front, four eight-inch sea-coast howitzers were placed, to be used as mortars. Near the village of New Market, and several hundred yards to the left and front of the sea-coast howitzers, a section of Major Starke's Local Defence Artillery (Parrots) were posted as a protection to the front and left of the mortar howitzers. Our main line of entrenchments were only a short distance in front of our company, but a strong line of rifle-pits have been thrown up on a line with the mortar howitzers. We opened with the mortars at 3 P. M., and the great, huge shells were sent whirling over towards the enemy's line, causing no little confusion in their camps. The mortar howitzers and Starke's Parrot guns joined in the fracas.

Pretty soon a gunboat came steaming down the river, and leisurely "heaving to," commenced an accurate fire upon our lines. A slow fire was kept up during the day, but nothing of importance was accomplished.

Sunday, August 14th.—Fighting at and near New Market Heights.

Major-General Field is in command of our line, composed of ——— brigades. The morning dawned with never a cloud upon the horizon, and for a time an unusual quietude prevailed; though during the night the tramp of Federal soldiery crossing the pontoon bridges was distinctly heard. The enemy have a pontoon bridge above, and one below, Deep Bottom; therefore, to appear on our right, they are compelled to cross the upper pontoon, not being able to move to our left without re-crossing the James or passing immediately in front of our batteries on New Market Hill.

A splendid brass band on our right strikes up that holy hymn of ancient days, "*Old Hundred.*" Clearly through the calm Sabbath morning's air comes the soft melody of that Heaven-born hymn; and as those notes rise higher and higher yet upon the morning breeze, they seem carrying an invocation upward to the Throne of Grace to aid us in the coming struggle. Hark! the scene changes; a short distance to our right, the sharp, ringing notes of the skirmisher's rifle warns us of danger ahead—and men hurry to gather up their implements of death.

The skirmishing on our right increases, and loud cheers are heard in the woods; in breathless suspense we await the issue; presently our men come running across the field; and now it is evident that our skirmish line (a very strong one, protected by rifle-pits,) has been driven from its position and forced back to the main line. This so exposed the right flank of the line protecting the mortar howitzer battery that it was compelled to fall back to the entrenchments running across New Market Heights.

There being no horses to the battery, it was impossible to save it, and for a time we thought Starke's Parrots would "go up;" but finally succeeded in getting them on the hill.

Far away in our front we could plainly see the enemy moving heavy columns of infantry to our left, and in the woods we could distinguish the gleaming of muskets innumerable.

Skirmishing on our left commences; the situation becomes interesting and precarious; a *faux pas* and the day will be lost. General Field rapidly massES his troops to meet the enemy, and our whole line is in commotion. On our right and front the enemy's skirmishers press close to our lines, and our infantry have all moved to the left. We are without protection, and we must fight hard or else the hill is lost. We open a rapid fire upon the enemy, and, in the meantime, withdraw our "right section," under the command of Lieutenant H. C. Carter, and send it off at a "double-quick" to the left. Not one moment too soon did it arrive on the left, for the enemy were pressing us closely. Going into position at the Fussel House, near where the Darbytown road crosses Bailey's run, this section opened a destructive fire upon a column of the advancing enemy, and broke them at the first round. Five Yankee batteries replied, but our boys held their ground, and the enemy were effectually checked.

I herewith make a few extracts from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 18th:

"The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the Second division, Second corps, was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. (This would bring the Yankee line just where the Darbytown road crosses Bailey's run, near Fussel's mill.) Here the First brigade, under Colonel Marcy, took the lead and charged across a corn-field, over a hill and down into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream (Bailey's run) on the other side; the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margin.

"During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a great deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn. Colonel Marcy had his horse shot under him, and mounting General Barlow's horse, the animal became unmanageable and fell on the Colonel, badly bruising him.

"The division lost at least three hundred men in the engagement. The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty men from the effects of the rebel artillery."

In referring to the shelling on Saturday, the 13th, the *Inquirer* says:

"The Agawam, (gunboat), while engaging a rebel battery, received a shell, which exploded, killing three men and wounding eight others."

This "rebel battery" was a "section" of Hurt's battery, McIntosh's battalion, Lieutenant Ferrell commanding.

Towards night the enemy charged our skirmish line on the right with a heavy line of battle, but were held in check.

Our loss to-day was one man: private E. N. Mahoney, wounded in the arm. Several others were struck; but not disabled, among whom was Corporal S———. His "suspender" was cut in two by a shell. After dark our right section returned to the "heights," we having been reinforced by the remaing companies of our battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Hardaway commanding.

August 15th.—All quiet to-day save occasional picket skirmishing.

August 16th.—The enemy charged on our left, in front of Wright's brigade, and for a time held possession of our works; but they were finally driven out with great slaughter, the poor deluded black being the chief sufferer. In our front the fighting amounted to nothing more than very heavy skirmishing and an extremely unpleasant shelling from land batteries, gunboats, &c. At one time during the day it became necessary to move one of our guns some distance "by hand" and in the very teeth of the enemy. This was done under a terrible musketry fire, during which privates M. H. Gardner and William M. Mann fell, both painfully wounded.

August 17th.—All quiet to-day.

August 18th.—Our troops on the left made a reconnoissance in force, the which amounted to finding the enemy still in force and strongly entrenched.—Shelling and skirmishing passed up and down the lines, but none of our company were hurt.

August 19th and 20th.—Our skirmishers have become quite amicable with the enemy's sharpshooters, and everything is quiet.

Sunday, August 21st.—The enemy have all returned to the south side after having accomplished—what?—the capture of four iron howitzers and the loss of fully *one thousand* men for each gun in killed, wounded and missing. W. S. W.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTHERN PRISONERS.—A fair for the benefit of Confederate prisoners of war at the North is to be held in London, England, in October, under the patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Murat, the Marchionesses of Bath, Lothian and Ailesbury, Countess of Chesterfield, and other distinguished ladies. It is suggested that the ladies of the South may send to this fair specimens of their handiwork for sale. Such contributions may be sent to the *Mercury* office, Charleston, South Carolina, and they will be forwarded to London.

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—Occasional sales of tobacco in the warehouses here are made, and at prices which the generations who come after us will regard as perfectly fabulous. Rucker & Hanner, on Tuesday and yesterday, sold several hogsheads for Edward Irvine, of Campbell county, for the following handsome prices: Lugs, $50 per hundred weight; leaf, one hogshead, at $115; one at $160; one at $280; and one at $285, per hundred weight. They also sold two hogsheads for W. A. Trent, of Appomattox; one at $69, and one at $130; and for other persons, various hogsheads at $67, $75, $80 and $120. These figures show that the weed is "no drug" in the Lynchburg market, and should admonish those of our country friends who have their crops on hand to send them in at once. It is hardly possible that prices will get better, and it does appear they should be amply satisfied with those we have given above.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.*

THE WAR IN ALABAMA.—Governor Watts has issued a proclamation expelling from Alabama all foreigners who refuse to take up arms in defence of the State. From a flag-of-truce received at Mobile, it is learned that not an officer, and only five or six men in Fort Gaines, had been killed or hurt before the surrender of that post. The following occurrences, which may be called the commencement of the siege, took place on the 15th instant. The *Tribune* says:

"From the movements of the Yankee vessels in the bay, we have been expecting every moment that they would commence operations on our defences below the city. Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, seven of them, namely: two double-turretted iron-clads, two monitors, one propeller, the captured Confederate gunboat Selma, and a side-wheel steamer, made their way over Dog River bar, and came up to within three or four miles of the place where our little iron-clads Tuscaloosa and Huntsville are anchored. One of the double-enders "opened" on them and the Selma followed suit. After they had sent in this direction a few shots, our gunboat Morgan, which was lying near the city, put on steam and went out to take a part in the affray. As soon as she made her appearance, one of the Yankee iron-clads and the Selma directed their attention to her, which was responded to by a shot from her after gun. The firing was kept up by the enemy for some four hours, the Morgan alone, it is understood, responding. Our iron-clads and fixed shore batteries kept quiet. The firing was very slow, only some thirty shots having been thrown by the enemy.—The Morgan, we learn, returned seven or eight.—What harm was done on the other side is not known. There was no damage on this.

"Towards night the Yankee vessels sheered off and fell six or seven miles below the city. We think it quite probable that they will recommence the experiment this morning."

THE PEACE MEETING AT SYRACUSE.—The peace meeting at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th, was a very large affair. The resolutions adopted call for peace, and present, in strong colors, the outrages of Lincoln upon the liberties of the people of the United States. The following resolution contains the action of the body:

"*Resolved*, That, speaking for the many thousands here assembled, gathered together from every county of the State of New York, we believe that it is the duty of the coming convention, to meet at Chicago on the 29th of August, to give expression to this beneficent spirit of peace, and to declare as the purpose of the Democratic party, if it shall recover power, to cause this desolating war to cease by the calling of a national convention, in which all the States shall be represented in their sovereign capacity; and that to this end an immediate armistice shall be declared, of sufficient duration to give the States and the people ample time and opportunity to deliberate upon, and finally conclude, a form of Union."

Vallandigham, Fernando Wood and others made strong speeches for peace.

A STRANGE EXCHANGE.—Admiral Dahlgren, off Charleston, has written to General Sam Jones, commanding in that city, offering to exchange twenty-five citizens that he captured at a court-house in Georgia for twenty-five naval officers now confined in Charleston. General Jones replied, refusing the exchange, of course. In his letter he says:

"You might, perhaps, without going as far as the coast of Georgia, have captured men whom you could, with propriety, have offered in exchange for your officers; but you would have found them armed, and would have been obliged to fight and overcome before capturing them. You need not trouble the Navy Department with the question, as I do not 'feel disposed' to aid you to profit by your own wrong by exchanging officers captured in battle for private 'citizens' captured so wantonly and at so little risk to the captors."

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, August 15, 1864.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, August 16, 1864, the EVENING TRAIN on this road, leaving Richmond at 4 P. M., will be devoted exclusively to the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, and no other persons will be allowed on the train until all the soldiers are comfortably accommodated. CHARLES G. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

au 24—ts

GENERAL ORDERS FOR 1864, &c.—J. W. RANDOLPH has for sale General Orders from January to June 30, 1864, $3. General Orders for 1862 and 1863, $6. General Orders, 1862, $5. Army Regulations for 1864, the only correct edition, $2 50, $3 and $5. Quartermaster's Regulations, $2. Cavalry; its History and Tactics. By Captain Nolan. $3 50. Chisholm's Military Surgery, plates, $12. Carey's Infantry Tactics, $6. Golden Daggers; a Romance of California, $3. Map of the Battle-Grounds of the Chickahominy, $3. Burrowes's Piano-Forte Primer, $2. au 24—1t*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, August 22, 1864.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION LOAN NON-TAXABLE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that sales of the above Bonds at the present Treasury price of $155 and accrued interest will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next, or when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price; and due notice will be given of their resumption and of the price fixed upon the Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice.

This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices.

And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the Bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

au 23—12t

FOR SALE, privately, a BUREAU, SAFE, WARDROBE, and some more Furniture. Also, a large lot of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE. Also, a fat HOG. Apply to GILL L. KAUFELT, Rocketts old field, near Fulton's Hill.

au 22—3t*

DANVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, (GEORGE LA MONTE, A. M., President.) Danville, Virginia.

The next session will open September 1st, 1864, with a full and experienced corps of teachers. The location is safe and healthy. Terms moderate.—Apply early. The number of pupils is limited.

jy 22—eod1tSep

DANIEL K. WEISIGER, Auction and Commission Merchant, Odd Fellows' Hall, Richmond, Va., Will make sales of Real Estate or Personal Property in town or country. Also, Merchandise, Provisions, Flour, Grain, &c., in store, and solicits consignments from his friends and the public generally. au 10—10ttws&w10t

FOR THE LADIES.—I will open, on MONDAY MORNING, a splendid lot of DRESS GOODS, dark colors, just suited for the present season, to be run off at only SEVEN DOLLARS the yard. Call soon and select the handsome colors and patterns at

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