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.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVII. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864. NO. 59.

Richmond Dispatch.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square for each insertion—eight lines (or less) constitute a square.

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published till forbid will be charged $1.50 per square for every insertion.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Richmond, Va, August 26, 1864.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 13, 1864, AUTHORIZING OWNERS OF REGISTERED EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT APPROVED MAY 16, 1864, "TO EXCHANGE THE SAME FOR COUPON BONDS."

Parties owning registered eight per cent. bonds under the act of May 16, 1864, desiring to exchange them for coupon bonds, will assign them, in the manner printed out in the printed endorsement on the back of the certificate, to the "Confederate States of America, in exchange for coupon bonds," and cause them to be presented to the Register of the Treasury Department, who will thereupon, in compliance with the provisions of the act of June 13, 1864, issue coupon bonds for the amount specified in the registered bonds so assigned.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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 amount of those 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, will commend it to the favorable consideration of all who are in the habit of using money, and secure their prompt co-operation in giving it immediate effect. G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. au 22—ts

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 ordinary exchange.

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,
au 22—ts Secretary of Treasury.

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

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.—In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early exchange by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except those issued at 65 per centum, on deposit, issue for them 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,
au 22—ts Secretary of the Treasury.

LOST, STRAYED, ETC.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Taylorsville Depot, in Hanover county, on the 31st of August, a dark brown HORSE, with three white legs and a small blaze in the face, and a very noted white spot on his side. Any information that may lead to the recovery of said horse will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. Address

ABS. P. ROWE,
se 6—3t* Glen Allen Post-office, Henrico.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, 4th instant, on Fifth street, between Main and Cary, a CHILD'S BRACELET OF STRUNG CORAL, with enameled clasp. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Colonel P. T. Moore's, Fifth street, near to Cary.

se 6—2t* J. ADAIR PLEASANTS.

LOST, on Franklin, Mayo or Bank streets, a Lady's small WATCH KEY and BLOOD-STONE SEAL; of special value to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with SLAUGHTER & CO.,
se 6—2t* 159 Main street.

LOST, between Chimborazo Hospital and Twenty-fifth street, a pocket-case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, (Mott's patent.) The instruments were set in ivory handles and marked "Truman." I will pay a liberal reward for them if left at this office. E. W. GORDON,
se 6—3t* Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.

LOST, a large-sized, flat, WATCH KEY, oblong shape, with the initials F. L. S. cut on one side. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder if left at this office. se 6—2t*

LOST, a GOLD CHAIN, with LOCKET and PENCIL attached. The locket contained the hair of a deceased friend, and is highly valued on that account. A liberal reward will be paid if left at this office. They were lost between Fairfield Race Course and Mrs. Picot's farm.

se 6—3t*

STRAYED from my house, on Ninth street, near the river, on Sunday, the 4th instant, a WHITE PIG, about six months old, marked with two slits in the right ear and a hole in the left. I will pay a liberal reward for its recovery.

se 6—3t* ELIZABETH FOWLER.

LOST, A GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON, with initials W. J. B. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

se 6—2t*

STRAY HORSE.—Was left at my shop to be shod, by a negro man, unknown to me, a small DARK BROWN HORSE, in low order. The man has never returned for him. The owner must come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. [se 6—3t*] JOSEPH A. ANGLE.

STRAY MARE.—Came to my house, on the 22 instant, a dark brown MARE, with one of her hind legs badly swollen. No other marks noticed. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

W. T. FORD,
Near William Allen's farm, in Sidney.
se 5—3t*

STRAY.—Came to my farm, on the Darbytown Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the 29th of August, a red-striped COW. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

se 3—3t* RICHARD SCHUTTE.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Henrico county, near James M. Taylor's farm, on Monday night last, a black horse MULE, seven years old next spring. On his left shoulder is a small scar, and another in the right hind hock, cut by a rope. I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for his recovery.

se 1—3t* BENJAMIN KNIGHT.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from my pasture, near Mr. Valentine's mill and Mr. John B. Smith's shop, Louisa county, Virginia, on the night of the 16th instant, my large bay HORSE. He is about seven years old, has a star cut on the right side of his neck, which can be seen by raising his mane, and some white hair on his right hind foot; also, collar marks on his neck and shoulders. I will give the above reward for his safe delivery to me, (I live near the above-named places,) or I will pay three hundred dollars for any information which will secure me his recovery. Address J. H. KNIGHTON,
Trevillian's Post-office, Louisa county, Va.
au 17—1m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following CERTIFICATES and BONDS, which were stolen from me on the 8th instant: Certificates No. 8,354, issued to Katharina Klein, for $200, dated July 1st, and No. 7,555, for $100, issued to Henry Klein, dated June 16th; two North Carolina coupon bonds, for $500 each, Nos. 199 and 200, bearing six per cent. interest. All persons are warned not to trade for the same. H. KLEIN,
Twenty-third street,
au 16—4aw6w Between Main and Franklin streets.

LOST, at Ashland, on the 23d instant, a FOUR-PER-CENT. CERTIFICATE for Confederate bond of $200, payable to James Loving, Hanover county. There has been no transfer made on it. The finder, by leaving it at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

au 26—1aw6w* F. W. JOHNSON.

DIED,

On the 4th instant, of diptheria, HESTER LOWE, daughter of J. V. and Marion F. Hopkins, aged two years, eleven months and twenty-two days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, on Twenty-seventh, between M and N streets, TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

On the 5th instant, ALBERT SIDNEY, infant child of A. W. and Mary Ann Johnson, aged eight months and fourteen days.

Dearest babe, thou art now in the land of bliss,
From the cares of this world thou art free;
An angel now—with the blessed ones.
Shall we weep? Oh no, not for thee.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Departed this life on the 29th day of April, 1864, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, JAMES W. TOWNSEND, son of Martha and Daniel Townsend, deceased.

☞ New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

FOR RENT AND SALE.

ROOMS FOR RENT, VERY LOW.—A comfortable and commodious BASEMENT, with two large ROOMS and a PANTRY, in the highest and driest location on Main street, five doors above Third street, right-hand side. Inquire at the Comptroller's Office, Arlington House. se 6—1t*

FOR RENT, several HOUSES and several ROOMS, on the main street in Manchester. FOR SALE, an intelligent and likely GIRL, about thirteen years old, and a fine TOP-BUGGY and HARNESS. Apply from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. at 139 BROOKS.

FOR RENT, a large, well-furnished CHAMBER, on the parlor floor, with gas, also, a front BASEMENT ROOM, in one of the most pleasant localities on Franklin street, within five minutes' walk of the Capitol. WANTED TO HIRE, a competent CHAMBERMAID. Address "Box 731," Post-office, with full name. se 6—1t*

FOR RENT, THREE ROOMS, with use of kitchen, second door from the corner of Broad and Mayo streets. LUCY KING.
se 6—5t*

ROOMS FOR RENT.—In the building known as the "Edgemont House," on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, four UNFURNISHED ROOMS—two in the third story and two in the basement. For terms, apply at the Edgemont House. se 6—5t*

FOR RENT, a large and airy ROOM, furnished—gas, water and attendance—on first floor. Apply to EDWARD DORAN,
Cupper and Leecher, Franklin street,
Second door below the Exchange Hotel.
se 6—1t*

FOR RENT.—I will rent my HOUSE AND LOT in Sidney for one year. Possession given 1st of October next. The house is a fine dwelling with seven rooms, kitchen, stables, carriage-house, and all necessary houses, with a fine garden—all well enclosed. A No. 1 well of water. Apply to me, at D. K. Weisiger's office, or G. R. PACE, at the Telegraph office.
se 6—2t* GEORGE D. PACE.

FOR RENT, a suite of three comfortably-furnished ROOMS, on second floor, together with a large pantry and the use of kitchen, &c., on Broad street, second door from Twenty-third street, north side. Also, the services of a good COOK. References required. se 6—2t*

FOR RENT, until the 1st of January next, the eligible STORE and BASEMENT, corner of Cary and Virginia streets, underneath the office of the *Illustrated News*. Apply at the office of R. H. Dibrell. CHARLES CAMMAN.
se 5—5t

FOR RENT, a very pleasant FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or more gentlemen.—Apply to Mrs. WRIGHT,
Corner of Eighteenth and Clay streets.
se 5—3t*

FOR RENT, the STORE and DWELLING now occupied by T. French, Governor street. Possession given on the 7th of October next. Inquire of [se 5—3t*] JOHN A. BELVIN.

FOR RENT, SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, with privilege of kitchen and stable. Address Mrs. S. A. TIFFEY,
se 3—6t* Ashland.

FOR RENT.—The whole of the First Floor of the house on Grace street one door from Foushee, opposite the Baptist Church, comprising two elegant Parlors, three Small Rooms, with Kitchen, Servants' Rooms and Storeroom, besides Stable and Carriage House, if desired. To a respectable tenant, who can give good references, the rent will be moderate. Apply as above, or to room No 13, Postoffice Department, third floor. se 5—2t*

FOR LEASE OR RENT, the EXCHANGE HOTEL, situated at Orange Courthouse, Virginia. This house is large and conveniently-arranged, and there is no house of entertainment kept in the town at this time, it being the only hotel in the town. For terms apply to

G. J. BROWNING, or
au 25—eod13t* DR. THOMAS C. RIVELY.

FOR RENT, A FURNISHED ROOM, with gas. Also, wanted, a few DAY BOARDERS. Apply on Seventh street, two doors from Clay, west side. se 3—4t*

FOR SALE OR RENT, a NEW FRAME TENEMENT, on Nicholson street, in the town of Fulton, near Rocketts, containing two rooms and a kitchen. A good, large garden is attached. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. SHURMAN,
Corner of Main street and Old Market.
se 2—6t*

TO LET, a SUITE of first-class ROOMS, furnished, with gas and water, on second floor, suitable for private or public service, situated on Franklin, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; entrance front and rear. Price, $200 per month. [se 2—6t*] J. E. LIPSCOMB.

ROOMS FOR RENT at the Exchange Hotel, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Also, by the night, the EXCHANGE CONCERT OR LECTURE-ROOM, neatly and conveniently fitted up with seats, gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or to J. H. ACKENZIE,
se 2—6t* At the Louisiana Depot.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, suitable for single gentlemen, on the western suburbs of the city. For terms address "Box 899." au 31—6t*

FAMILY FLOUR, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, SALT, &c.—Just received,

20 barrels Family FLOUR,
10 barrels Extra FLOUR,
5 rolls Sole and Upper LEATHER,
50 sacks SALT,
4 chests Green and Gunpowder TEA,

and numerous other goods—cheap, of course.

Also, on consignment, a new light BUGGY and HARNESS. [se 6—1t*] ROBERT HILL.

SORGHUM BARRELS, &c.—Sorghum Barrels, Wooden Buckets, &c., always on hand. In store and for sale,

10 barrels COFFEE.

Can furnish ample storage, dry and airy, for MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FLOUR, &c.

THOMAS E. SIMS,
Successor to Sims & Brother,
se 6—3t No. 166 Cary street.

FOR SALE, a large and elegant assortment of CARRIAGES, &c., consisting of close CARRIAGES, one and two-horse ROCKAWAYS, SLIDING-SEAT and TOP-BUGGIES, and SULKEYS. Also, a lot of SPRING STEEL, at the office of the Tredegar Iron Works. se 6—1t*

FOR SALE,
1 No. 1 STOVE,
1 MAHOGANY CRIB,
1 good BUGGY POLE, complete.
E. R. MEANLEY,
se 6—2t* 109 Main street.

SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 159 MAIN STREET, have at private sale

5,000 pounds Cotton Yarns, No. 10,
5 bales Osnaburgs, 2⁸-inch,
3 bales 4-4 Sheetings.
se 6—6t

RICE, MOLASSES, &c.

20 tierces fresh beat Rice,
4 barrels and kegs Molasses,
3 barrels fine Whiskey,
20 barrels Crushed Sugar,

in store and for sale by
se 6—3t KENT, PAINE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All letters and small packages for Ladies connected with the Treasury Note Bureau, Columbia, South Carolina, will be delivered if left at the Register's Office, Treasury Department, before 2 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, 7th of September.

se 6—2t* THOMAS O. KEESEE.

A GOOD-FITTING SHIRT IS DESIRABLE, and can be obtained by having the subscriber make them for you. His Patterns and arrangements are perfect. The Shirts are well made, and are certain to fit. Call on Fourth street, between Clay and Leigh. W. S. TUPMAN.
se 6—3t*

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.

TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

Later accounts from Georgia represent that our army is in line of battle, confronting Sherman's advance, at Lovejoy's station, on the Macon and Western railroad, twenty-nine miles from Atlanta. We have good authority for stating that every effort was made by General Hood to hold Atlanta to the last. In abandoning the place the Army of Tennessee was saved intact, and all the trains were brought off safely. The surplus ordnance and commissary stores were blown up or burned, and the enemy gained nothing but a city in ruins. The Yankees entered Atlanta in a quiet and orderly manner on Friday morning last at nine o'clock and took possession. A garrison and post commandant were left in the city, and the troops passed through to join the main army. It is stated that the citizens who remained were not molested, but that sort of Yankee forbearance probably did not last long. We have witnessed too many instances of the cruel treatment to which the people of conquered cities were subjected to anticipate any better treatment from Sherman. The mayor, with a committee of citizens, was imprisoned on the mere suspicion of disloyalty to the Yankee Government, and forced to take the oath of allegiance, is at least among the probabilities attaching to the event. Sherman is too much of a military tyrant to exercise any humanity towards those who are so unfortunate as to be thrown into his clutches, and the people of Atlanta "who remained" will form no exception to the general rule.

There are rumors of a change in the command of the Army of Tennessee, but until they assume some definite shape we shall make no further allusion to them.

Everything was comparatively quiet on the line, at last accounts.

An official dispatch from General Hood, dated Lovejoy's, September 4th, states that the officers and men of the Army of Tennessee feel that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last; and that the army is not discouraged.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Nothing of interest is occurring on the lines in front of Petersburg. It is reported that there was some heavy cannonading yesterday morning, commencing about one o'clock; but that is an event of so common occurrence as to attract but little notice. On our extreme right, where the most exciting incidents are generally looked for, nothing of importance has transpired since the cavalry dash of Friday. In their retreat on that occasion the Yankees strewed the ground with guns, blankets, canteens and haversacks, (the latter containing four days' rations;) bags of oats, which each man carried with him; and other plunder; all of which fell into the hands of our men. They also left behind them some letters, dated September 1st, from which it was ascertained that this force was composed of the Second and Eighth Pennsylvania, Eighth Maine, and a New York regiment. The whole were variously estimated at from eight to twelve hundred men. The *Express* says it was no doubt intended as a reconnoissance in force, but was brought to a speedy termination by the prompt and energetic action of Colonel J. B. Griffin, of the Eighth Georgia cavalry, who, aided by some artillery, caused a very hasty stampede among them. They managed to carry off Mr. William Peebles as a prisoner, and secured a few horses which they stole from citizens.

According to information received from within the enemy's lines, the Yankees continue to fortify on their left, but their works are not so extensive as has been previously represented. They embrace the Yellow Tavern on the north, run down nearly to Wyatt's crossing, two miles this side of Reams's, in a southerly direction, and on the east include the residence of Dr. Gurley. On the west, they approach as near Vaughan's road as it is deemed prudent to carry them. The enemy has largely increased the number of his pickets at the point last named.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN.

Authentic information was received in this city last night that the enemy surprised Greenville, Tennessee, on Sunday, killing General John H. Morgan and capturing all of his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not now hold Greenville.

Greenville is fifty miles southwest of Bristol, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and about seventy miles from Knoxville.

"BALDY" SMITH RELIEVED.

The Petersburg *Express* states that General Baldy Smith has been relieved from the command of the Eighteenth army corps, and that Lincoln has approved the order. Grant has assigned Major-General E. O. C. Ord to the command of Smith's corps, and Major-General D. B. Birney to the command of the Tenth corps. According to reports of deserters, Smith had indulged in a free criticism of Grant's campaign, saying, among other disparaging remarks, that it was a lamentable failure. This got to Grant's ears, and the consequence was that Smith was relieved.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.

We have no later news from General Early's command than that furnished by Northern papers. A dispatch, dated August 30, says that on the previous day General Custar crossed the Opequan in the direction of Bunker Hill; but on encountering two divisions of Breckinridge's corps, retired, as it was not intended he should bring on a general engagement. The Northern papers also give accounts of cavalry fights, in which several Yankee officers were killed, among them Dr. W. H. Rulison, Medical Director of Torbert's cavalry corps.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has a statement of a disaster to the Fifty-first Virginia regiment, Wharton's brigade, on the 25th ultimo, derived from a member of the Thirtieth Virginia battalion, from which it would appear that the regiment was ambuscaded, flanked, and badly cut up. Among those reported killed are Lieutenant-Colonel Wolf and Lieutenant Akers. Captain Bowen had a thigh broken, and Captain Allison was mortally wounded—since dead. We have seen no account of this affair in the Yankee papers, which are never backward in raising a shout over any slight advantage. We at least indulge the hope that there is some mistake about it.

A RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

On Sunday morning week, a portion of the Sixty-seventh regiment North Carolina State troops, under Major Whitford, struck the Atlanta and North Carolina railroad near Croatan station, below Newbern, where they tore up the track and threw from the road the train from Morehead City. The Yankees say the train was much damaged and several persons injured. Our troops made a complete circuit of Newbern, and returned on Thursday morning to Kinston, having killed seven or eight Yankee negroes and captured several more without sustaining any injury themselves. The Yankees at Newbern, it is said, were greatly excited at this daring raid.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 2d was received in this city last evening. It contained very little of interest. The city of Nashville is said to be in a state of intense excitement, caused by the belief that General Wheeler is marching on that place.

A long account is given of "chasing" the Tallahassee into the port of Wilmington, and much credit is accorded to the captain of a blockading vessel, who fired several shots at the "piratical successor of the Alabama."

The *Chronicle* devotes its editorials to abuse of the Chicago Convention, which it characterizes as a miserable peace conspiracy.

THE MAILS AND THE CENTRAL RAILROAD

We are extremely gratified to be enabled to state that the points of disagreement between the President of the Central railroad and the Postmaster-General have been settled, and that the transportation of the mails over that route will be resumed to-day. We congratulate the people along the line of the road upon the prospects of an early return to the mail facilities which they have so long enjoyed, and which they will now more than ever appreciate from having temporarily been deprived of them. All will agree with us that the contracting parties have done a very sensible thing in coming together in a spirit of conciliation and compromise and reconciling differences which entailed serious inconvenience upon a numerous class of our community.

With regard to the terms of the new arrangement, we learn that the Postmaster-General agreed to modify the contract so as to give the railroad company sufficient protection against fines without notice, and also to admit the chief officers of the company to the mail apartments for the purposes of police and inspection to prevent anything improper being carried in them. The president of the company therefore waived all further objection to signing the contract on account of any remaining differences as to fines or deductions which the Postmaster-General may impose for not carrying the mail when military authority prevents.

ADDITIONAL FROM ATLANTA.

Our Southern exchanges, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. O. W. Tapscott, of the Post-office department, are silent as to the capture of Atlanta by the Yankees. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 3d, however, contains the following dispatch from Atlanta, dated the 1st instant, which was published in its bulletin dated the 1st instant, says:

To-day the Yankees effected a lodgment on the Macon and Western railroad, between Rough and Ready and East Point stations. They attacked our forces with six corps, and by a very fierce and obstinate effort succeeded in gaining the position which divides our army. General Hardee's corps, under Cleburne, and Lee's corps, all combined under the charge of General Hardee, resisted the advance of the enemy with determined valor and unexampled bravery from early this morning until night, when the enemy still held possession of the road.

General Hood, with Stewart's corps and the Georgia militia, remains in Atlanta, and communication between the two portions is kept up only by couriers. It is supposed that the enemy will make a rapid and terrible onset on the defences of Atlanta at the earliest moment they can reach the city.

The battle was very heavy along the entire line to-day, and resulted in very considerable loss to us. A large number of the wounded were arriving on the trains during the night.

General Patton Anderson was seriously wounded in the face, and General Cumming wounded very badly. They will arrive at this place on the night train.

A letter from Atlanta, dated the 30th, notices the movement of Hood's troops to meet that of Sherman, and says:

No uneasiness is felt about the occupation of the West Point road, as it has not been found essential, although serviceable. The Georgia railroad will be reconstructed as soon as possible. The iron, which was stolen by the Yankees and carried off, will be replaced by drafts upon the Washington and Thomaston branches.

The report that a portion of Wheeler's command had appeared at Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, is untrue. General Wheeler has united with General John Morgan at Loudon, in East Tennessee. They will operate permanently in that section.

The losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach five millions of dollars worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt, four hundred and ninety-seven persons killed and six hundred and ninety-one wounded.

Bishop Cary and Dr. Quintard are here on a mission of piety and charity, doing much good, and cheering many hearts.

The Yankees have begun their road from Sandtown to Vinning's station.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

A New York letter, dated the 25th ultimo, says:

The draft to come off on the 5th of September is the leading idea, just now, in the public mind. It excites more remarks than Richmond, Petersburg or Atlanta, and the question of its enforcement is as fully discussed on 'Change as in Mackerelville and other places where Governor Seymour's "friends" and the dangerous classes generally to congregate. The Board of Supervisors, at a meeting this afternoon, unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of acting in concert with the Governor of the State to ask the President and Secretary of War to grant a postponement of the drawing; also (I quote) "to urge the necessity of exempting therefrom the firemen actually doing duty as such, the uniformed military regiments, and such members of the police force as are essential for the preservation of public order, and also to represent to the authorities the hardship of taking the heads of families, upon whom devolves the duty of providing means for their support."

I may add that a rapid decline in the price of substitutes is reported this afternoon, in consequence of a telegram from Albany, announcing that Supervisor Blunt has forwarded to Governor Seymour proof positive that there have been 26,000 enlistments for the navy, in this city, since the commencement of the war. The Governor, it is further announced, will at once communicate with the War Department for the purpose of having these enlistments credited to the city; and, in the event of a favorable response, New York will not only be relieved from the conscription, but will have some six thousand of a surplus to start with should there be another call. The substitute brokers are swearing dreadfully over this *coup d'etat*, and unless the provost-marshal refuses to admit the Supervisor's and the Governor's claim, their occupation, so far as Gotham is concerned, will be gone.

A DOUBLE QUOTATION.—"It is well," says the Boston *Courier*, "to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazael the Syrian, asking, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis in the United States Senate, January 10, 1861:

"If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which men have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contact, with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish hecatombs such as the recent war in Italy did not offer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both sides; subjugation upon neither; a treaty of peace, leaving both torn and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for those peaceful notes of domestic happiness that now prevail throughout the land; and then you will agree that each is to pursue his separate course as best he may. This is to be the end of war. Through a long series of years you may waste your strength, distress your people, and get at last to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of selfishness and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course."

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT BANISHED.—A letter from New York contains the following:

"The banishment of Mr. Condon, the New Orleans correspondent of the London *Index*, I gave you about a week since. It seems he was permitted to remain in the city, however, for several days after the time specified in the order, and even this has again been changed by allowing him to remove to any foreign country. The original order banished him to Pascagoula, along with Dr. Merritt and other citizens who were suspected of 'rebel' tendencies. Condon was to leave New Orleans positively on Monday last, 6th instant. The way he was trapped, I hear, was as follows: He had been charged with writing the New Orleans letters to the *Index*, and Banks was determined to find out whether the charge was true or false. Accordingly he set a watch upon the letters that came to him (Condon) through the post-office. One of these, as ill-luck would have it, came from the *Index* office, with a draft enclosed for correspondence. The letter was resealed and allowed to be delivered to Condon. He endorsed the draft and sold it; the proof was positive, and the order for his banishment at once followed. Mr. Condon had charge of the *Picayune* at the time that journal was seized for publishing the bogus proclamation, which fact happened most unfortunately for the paper, as it has rendered the chance of its reappearance almost hopeless. Those who write from Banks's headquarters, or under his tuition, assert that 'it will not be allowed to appear again,' but this, I apprehend, depends upon how long the usurper holds sway in the city wherein it was published."

MODUS OPERANDI OF FEDERAL RECRUITING.

The New York correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who must be considered excellent authority on everything that concerns the interests of his employers, makes the following curious revelations in an attempt to vindicate the Washington Government from the charge of recruiting:

"In the first place, fifteen dollars were offered in New York to 'anybody bringing in a recruit.' The object of this was to interest somebody in doing the indispensable work of canvassing, of hunting up those who were likely to join the army, and in persuading them to join. This work has to be done by somebody. In England, it is done by officers and non-commissioned officers, specially detailed for this service, and directed (see the late circular of the Duke of Cambridge) to frequent fairs, markets, and all other places resorted to by idle or adventurous or needy men; and in spite of their exertions, it is found no easy matter to keep the British army, small as it is, up to the required strength. Suppose it were suddenly raised to six hundred thousand men, and that gaps of tremendous size were being daily made in it by the casualties and disease of a bloody war, do you suppose the regular recruiting service would be the only agency to which the Government would resort to keep its ranks full? Do you imagine that it would have saved the necessity of canvassing altogether by the spontaneous rush into the service, as private soldiers, of the 'genteel' people, who are now filled with such horror because the Americans make no scruple about employing mercenaries?

"The brokers here, however, not only pocket the 'hand money' for bringing the recruit, but they, in general, manage to share the bounty also. That they should be able to do so is a striking illustration of the simplicity of the mass of those whom they enlist; but they do so to such an extent that more than one of them in this city have made large fortunes by the business. They hunt up the recruits all over the country, explain to them what may be had for the asking, and then they simply convoy them men to bring them to the provost-marshal's office, show them the proper office to apply to, and, in fact, make use of the thousand advantages which a shrewd, city-bred knave generally possesses over country bumpkins, and especially "raw Irishmen," to enable them to get hold of a large share of the money. I have heard of cases in which, out of $700, the broker pocketed $600; and I think there were few men enlisted through the instrumentality of the brokers in this city in which the recruit managed to retain over $300 or $400. You will see from this that when men are called for by the 200,000 or 300,000 the profits of the business must be enormous. The slave trade can hardly compare with it. If a broker only brought in one man a week he was richly paid; there were few of the successful ones who did not bring in a dozen a week.

"Nobody will suppose that energetic men, with gains on such a scale as this within their reach, would limit their field of operations to any one State or district. They scoured all possible parts of the United States and Canada for recruits; and though I do not know of their having gone to Ireland, I should be greatly astonished to find they had not done so. In no place are recruits so easily procured, especially for America, and no men make better soldiers than Irishmen. It would, therefore, be the most natural thing in the world if every bounty broker in New York had his agent in Cork and Limerick and Galway, picking up and dispatching to him every able-bodied man he could lay hands on."

THE YANKEE SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

[From the London Times (City Article), August 15.]

The accounts from Germany show that the demand for United States bonds has not experienced the slightest diminution. The parcels brought to London by the weekly steamers and transmitted to Frankfort are absorbed as fast as they arrive at prices which yield a good profit to the importers. Each successive fall seems to be regarded by the existing holders almost with gratification, instead of dismay, since they apparently entertain no doubt of ultimate payment in full, and consequently consider that each decline simply enables them to increase the acquisition of securities forced off by the Americans at a tremendous sacrifice from the momentary pressure of circumstances. They rely that the bonds are inherently worth par, and he who invested at the price of sixty regards a decline of forty but as an excellent opening to buy more, so as to make an average price of fifty for a holding which he feels convinced will, in a moderate time, bring him back one hundred. In the present mood, therefore, of these investers, a fall of thirty to twenty would only be an increase of golden opportunities. The fact that repudiation has already been revived in some of the wealthiest and most influential of the individual States of the North, appears not to have reached them, or to have reached them only to be disregarded. The instance of the State of New York refusing to continue the payment of its dividends in specie was alarming, but as such payments at the time of the creation of the debt were not, perhaps, actually stipulated, but merely implied, the measure did not constitute an open violation of definite contracts. It is true that the New York State Constitution forbade the introduction of a currency like that of greenbacks, and foreign purchasers of New York bonds may complain that it has taken place; but if the New York holders cannot make anything of that point, it is of no use for others to argue it. In Indiana and Pennsylvania the proceedings have been distinct, and no sophistry is attempted. Indiana declines to offer anything but greenbacks for the dividends which she expressly bound herself to pay to her foreign creditors in sterling, and Pennsylvania has characteristically given the sanction of law for the even-handed confiscation of the rights alike of her home and foreign creditors. Her debt was contracted under a solemn enactment that the interest should be paid in specie or its equivalent. As it has always been her habit to do everything with the soberness and precision worthy of her origin, she now passes a law to declare that she will pay only in greenbacks. Of course she might, with equal propriety, after having contracted her debt under a stipulation to pay six per cent. interest, pass a law that she will pay no interest whatever. The latter, perhaps, will come in due time, especially as whenever it comes it cannot further compromise the honor of the State.

INCIDENTS OF PICKET LIFE.

A correspondent of the Danville (Virginia) *Appeal*, in a sprightly letter to that paper, gives the following description of life on picket and in the trenches in General Lee's army:

Some time ago an order was issued by our commanding general prohibiting deserters from the enemy entering our lines, and the pickets were instructed to waive them back, and if they did not go, to fire upon them. For a week after the promulgation of this order, many attempts were made by deserters to enter our lines, and it was amusing to see their signals and signs, that they were "all right," while our boys would not understand them. The consequence was, that in a little while the stream of deserters ceased to flow, and we thought ourselves rid of such troublesome customers forever.

We hold a line in close proximity to the enemy, the rifle-pits occupied by the pickets being in some places only fifty yards apart; but an arrangement existed preventing firing by either party upon the other. During this "armistice," frequent attempts were made by the Yanks to exchange papers and swap coffee for tobacco; but orders were strict, and officers alert, so that no opportunity was allowed, had the inclination prevailed, to trade with the enemy. Among the tricks resorted to by the enemy to hold communication was this: They would write anything they desired to communicate upon a small piece of paper and roll it around a Mine or a grape shot and throw it across the line. One of these missiles brought over the following:

"Johnny.—Will you trade papers with us? We have all about the capture of the Alabama, the raid upon Harper's Ferry, &c. Meet me half way; you need not be afraid of our shooting you. We can have a friendly game of euchre, and wind up with whiskey."

"Johnny Reb.—Is the Fifty-third Virginia still on this line? I have two friends in that regiment—got acquainted with them while exchanging papers, and think they are nice fellows, from appearances. Toss your reply over as I do this."

No notice was paid to these communications, and after the deserters were stopped for some time, our general became desirous to learn something of the enemy's motions, and issued an order offering a fifteen days' furlough for a captured Yankee. Now, as soon as this order was made known along our picket lines, everybody wanted the furlough, and all sorts of tricks were practiced to entrap a Yankee.

Our boys commenced shaking papers and beckoning, but blue bel—breast "smelt a mice" at so much fondness expressed in a moment, and failed to come out of his hole.

Some good stories are told upon some of the boys, two of which I remember just here.

A reb starts out with a paper, and a pistol concealed, to meet a Yankee who showed himself in the woods fifty yards from our pits. Getting within five steps of Yank, he presents his pistol and cries out, "Surrender;" but just then another Y