National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1863

Washington and New York Stock Markets To-Day.

We are indebted to Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, for the following condition of the stock and mile market to-day:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Coupons, 6's of 1881	106¾	107¼
U. S. Registered "	105¾	106¾
U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	105¾	106¾
U. S. 1 year certificates (new issue)	99¾	par.
U. S. Demand notes (old issue)	129	—
American gold coin	120	—
Certificate checks	20¾	—

New York, 11½ a. m.

U. S. Coupons	107
U. S. 7 3-10	107
U. S. Certificates (new)	99¾
Gold	120¾

THE DEVASTATIONS OF THE ALABAMA, FLORIDA, AND OTHER PIRATES.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

The merchants and other citizens of the United States who have suffered from the devastations of rebel privateers fitted out in English ports by English subjects, have a clear case for damages against those individuals in Great Britain who have thus lent themselves to the designs of the so-called Confederates. The case is not invented with greater difficulty; it is rather rendered easier—from the fact of such actions for damages lying against the individuals themselves and not against the Government. The courts of law in England are far removed from the noxious influence of politics, home or foreign; and cases presented for their decision are discussed and decided upon according to *usage, precedent*, and above all, *the written law*.

The latter, that is, *the written law*, is incontrovertibly in favor of the aggrieved parties; *and yet there is a far stronger reason than law, precedent and usage extant, for the decision being delivered in favor of the plaintiffs*. It may not at the present time be opportune or expedient for the subject to be forthwith discussed; but when the proper moment arrives, there exists no reasonable doubt whatever of the decision being given in favor of the sufferers, and full damages being awarded for the value—

First'y. Of the property captured or destroyed.

Secondly. Of the interest of the capital invested in the vessels and their cargoes.

Thirdly. A fair compensation to the owners for all and any injury accruing to their business concerns by the action of British subjects.

This is English law, as it is American; and English jurists and juries must, in the very nature of the case, so render their decision.

Lord Palmerston's late flippant observation, in the House of Commons, that he could see no difference whatever between furnishing ships-of-war to the Confederates, and arms to the United States, was unworthy of a village attorney. With the latter, Great Britain has entered into many treaties; whilst not merely has Great Britain refused such engagements with the so-called Confederacy, but she likewise denies its existence by continuing to accredit her consuls in Southern ports to the United States. In article 21 of the "Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, done at London this nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," (the Treaty was signed by Lord Grenville and John Jay,) we thus read:

"It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, *nor accept commission or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party*; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavor to enlist in their military service, any of the subjects or citizens of the other party; and the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen having such commission, or letters of marque, as a pirate."

The twenty-fourth article in the Treaty is still more pertinent to the present case:

Article 24. "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties) who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, *to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties*, nor to sell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the same; *nor shall they be permitted to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince or state from whom they obtained their commissions*."

The infractions of the above-cited articles of the Treaty by the subjects of Great Britain have been indisputable and continuous. "Commissions and instructions" have been received by English ship-builders and others from Confederate principals; English sailors "have been enlisted in their military service," and that too in England itself; ships-of-war have been "armed in the ports" of Great Britain; and the marauders have constantly, in the British West Indies, "been permitted to purchase more provisions than was necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince or state from whom they obtained their commissions." Again, we find in

Article 23. "The ships-of-war of each of the contracting parties shall, at all time, be hospitably received in the ports of the other. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear, and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries," &c.

It is patent to all, that the above Article has been constantly infringed by the West India Islands owing fealty to Great Britain; but there is no evidence of any of the offenders having been punished, or even warned. Yet we find, in Article 21, that "the laws against all such offences and aggressions shall be punctually executed." The laws exist for the purpose, and it is the bounden duty of both the contracting parties to the Treaty to carry them into execution against their own subjects or citizens who infringe them. It is perfectly ridiculous for Lord Palmerston, or any other English statesman, legist, or lawyer to assert that relief for damage sustained by American citizens cannot, at present, be obtained in the ordinary process of law; for the Treaty meets the objection in the most direct manner possible. Thus we find, in

Article 7. "Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and other citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under color of authority or commissions from his Majesty; and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained, cannot now be actually obtained, had and received, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases, where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

This treaty possesses all the authority of law in England, and Englishmen can no more plead ignorance of its requirements, as a justification of their action in fitting out privateers for the rebels, than they can defend themselves successfully from the guilt of participation in the acts of those marauding vessels. It is a principle underlying all law, as of equity, that *qui facit per alium facit per se*, and it is obvious that the devastations of the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and other Confederate cruisers, would not have been possible but for the prior assistance of subjects of Great Britain. Even now, stores and ammunition are supplied to those ships by the agency of Englishmen, and but for such concurrence on their part, the privateers could not keep the ocean.

As remarked at the commencement of this communication,—"there is a far stronger reason than law, precedent and usage combined, for the decision being delivered in favor of the plaintiffs." England has more at stake in her commerce than any other nation; several Powers in Europe have immense navies solely maintained for offensive purposes; and in case of war with Great Britain, their fleets would mainly be employed to sweep their antagonist's merchantmen from the ocean. The conduct of English ship-builders and others during the past two years, combined with the hanging-back of the Government in abating the injury to American citizens, furnishes a terrible precedent,—one which England's enemies will not be slow to use at a future period. To obviate such an untoward eventuality, the Government of the Queen will, before long, "agree," in the language of the Treaty of '94, "that where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had, and received by the said merchants and others, in the ordinary course of justice, *full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British Government to the said complainants*." This is all the surer now that the causeless and most diabolical rebellion of the rebel States is tottering to its fall, and the authority of the Federal Government is certain to be re-established over every foot of the national domain. It would even be good policy to strain a point, were it necessary, so that amicable relations might continue to exist with so mighty and growing a Power as the United States.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1863.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.—Maximilian will Accept the Throne of Mexico, Provided—Americans in Germany Rejoicing at our Victories.

The steamer Great Eastern, which left Liverpool at 7½ a. m. on the 12th instant, and Queenstown on 13th instant, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The steamer City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool at 5 p. m. on the 12th instant, also arrived at New York about the same time.

The steamer City of London reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 13th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English political news is a blank.

Queen Victoria had embarked for Germany.

There is nothing to confirm the rumor to which the *Times* gives currency—that additional troops were to be sent to British North America—and the statement is regarded as improbable and unfounded.

The *Daily News* looks upon the advices from America, per steamer City of London, as confirming the opinion that the disasters which have lately befallen the South are permanent.

The same journal has an article showing that it is the paramount duty of the Federal Government not to allow the Secessionists to retain the captured colored troops, but to see that they are treated as soldiers and not as slaves.

Americans in Germany, to the number of about 100, had recently assembled at a banquet at Hamburg to celebrate the Union victories. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, presided, assisted by ex-Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island. Numerous patriotic speeches were made, and the festival was a great success.

A Paris dispatch of the 11th says that it was considered certain that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the throne of Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* is also assured that such will be the case.

Le Temps (of Paris) says the Emperor of Austria will authorize the Archduke to accept, provided that the new empire of Mexico is placed by treaty under the protection of the powers.

POLAND.

The Notes of the Three Powers to Russia were expected to be handed to Prince Gortschakoff about the 17th instant. La France says: Should Russia refuse to do justice to the claims of the powers, the period of negotiation may be considered at an end.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 11th closed at 67.46.

TURKEY.

The Russians were concentrating troops at Jamri, and the Porte had demanded explanations from the Russian Government.

The old Seraglio at Constantinople had been destroyed by fire.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, August 11.—The usual reception by the Emperor of the Ministers, of the Corps Diplomatique and the constituted bodies will take place at 11.30 a. m., on Saturday next, his Majesty's fete day.

After the reception a Te Deum will be chanted.

In the evening M. Drouyn de Lhuys will entertain the Corps Diplomatique at a grand dinner.

The Emperor will preside to-morrow at a Cabinet council.

It is asserted that the notes of the three Powers will not be handed to Prince Gortschakoff before Monday or Tuesday next.

La France, of this evening, referring to the dispatch of the notes to St. Petersburg, says that, should Russia formally refuse to do justice to the claims of the three Powers, the period of the negotiations might be considered at and end.

The same paper asserts that the Emperor will review the army of Paris and the National Guard on Friday next upon the Camp de Mars.

It is considered certain that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the throne of Mexico.

3.25 p. m.—A firmer tone prevailed at the opening of the Bourse, which was maintained throughout the day.

Rentes closed firm at 67f. 45c., or 30c. higher than yesterday.

LONDON, Thursday, August 13.—The *Times* (city article) says: The English funds, as well as more speculative classes of securities, exhibited yesterday an increased tendency to improvement.

In Mexican the transactions were rather extensive. Some of them are supposed to have been on French account. The quotations advanced to 38½@39¼, or ¼ per cent. higher than on Tuesday.

A circular from Messrs. Arles, Dufour & Co., of Lyons, says that Swiss and German silk manufacturers, acting under the influence of the late events in America, have effected important purchases of silk, particularly in Italy. In France less confidence is entertained respecting the end of the American war.

The *Daily News* city article says a belief is beginning to be entertained that as soon as the demand in connection with the harvest is satisfied, the influx of gold will cause the bank rate of discount to be reduced.

A small failure took place yesterday in the Stock Exchange in connection, apparently, with the decline in the Confederate loan.

The *Herald* says: "The Dutch houses, in addition to the French, were operating largely in Mexican stocks, and seem confident of the successful organization of the proposed Mexican monarchy."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 12th were firmer. Consols 93¼.

Discount market unchanged. Demand for money moderately active. Gold continued to flow to the Bank.

The Confederate loan keeps very sensitive. Latest price 26@24.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SHELLING CHARLESTON.

Eight-inch Parrot Shells were Thrown into the City from Gillmore's Batteries, Five Miles Distant.

Shelling Charleston is no longer a theoretic question but a fixed fact. Our readers will remember that we produced the evidence, in the REPUBLICAN, some days since, that Gen. Gillmore *could* shell the commercial part of Charleston from his batteries on Morris Island, with the one and two hundred pound Parrotts.

The following dispatch from Norfolk is an acknowledgement on the part of the enemy that Gillmore *has actually accomplished the great feat*. He commenced the work of destruction, agreeably to promise, a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Monday morning, and when the dispatch was written he had thrown *fifteen* eight-inch shells into the city. The following is the dispatch:

CHARLESTON, August 24.—The enemy's fire on Sumter has slackened. To-day the fleet has not participated. At 12 o'clock last night the enemy's guns opened on the city, firing fifteen 8-inch Parrot shells. No casualties resulted. Non-combatants are leaving the city in continuous streams.

REBEL NEWS.

Bombardment of Fort Fisher, at New Inlet, N. C.

Destruction of the British Steamer Hebe and Cargo.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The *American* has Richmond papers to the 25th instant, which contain the following telegrams:

WILMINGTON, Aug. 24.—Yesterday morning the frigate Minnesota and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, where the Hebe ran aground some days ago, she being protected by two small guns and fifty men.

The enemy attempted to land, but were repulsed with one killed. Being reinforced, they finally succeeded in destroying the goods landed from the steamer, set her on fire, and left. We lost one killed and three wounded, and a whitworth and another small gun. Our forces were in possession of the wreck last evening.

REBEL BOMBAST.

A Supposed Federal Raid to Staunton, Va.

The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th instant:

STAUNTON, Va., August 24.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day, by scouts reporting Yankees near Buffalo Gap, on a raid to Staunton. Preparations were made for their reception.

Business was suspended, and old and young turned out *en masse* to meet the enemy but they were *non est*. It is reported that they have crossed into Highland.

Imboden is after them, and Staunton has again relapsed into its placid state of tranquility. Nothing important from the lower valley. No Yankees between here and Martinsburg.

FROM KANSAS.

The Lawrence Massacre—Quantrell force Three Hundred—Our Forces Still Pursuing Him—Some of the Murders Overtaken—Sixty or Seventy of Them Killed—Quantrell Obliged to Abandon Most of His Booty.

KANSAS CITY, August 24.—Gen. Ewing has just returned from the pursuit of Quantrell. The rebel force at Lawrence was estimated to be not over three hundred strong. They disbanded at the head of Grand river, some going northeast and others scattering into the brush.

Our forces have been divided accordingly, and are closely pursuing. Continual skirmishing is going on. Lieut. Col. Lazzear, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry of the Missouri State Militia, had an engagement with one hundred guerrillas on Big Creek, near Hamsonville, Mo., killing five and capturing a considerable quantity of goods and horses taken at Lawrence. Thirty-one guerrillas have been killed, as far as heard from.

KANSAS CITY, August 25, 7 p. m.—Quantrell's forces reached the head waters of Grand river, Cass county, about noon the day after burning Lawrence, and there divided in squads of forty and sixty, and scattered in various directions. Our troops were half an hour behind, and were also divided and continued the pursuit.

A detachment ordered from Leading met a part of the rebel force near Pleasant Hill; killed seven, and recovered a considerable amount of goods taken at Lawrence. Reports just received state that Major Plumb and Major Thacker overtook a company in Lafayette, killing thirty. The total killed, according to the last report, is between sixty and seventy.

Our detachments are still in pursuit. No damage was done by Quantrell from the time our forces came up with him until he got out of Kansas. The pursuit was so close that he was compelled to abandon most of the horses they were leading and the goods stolen from Lawrence.

British Steamer Hebe Destroyed off New Inlet, North Carolina, by the U. S. Steamer Niphon While Attempting to Run the Blockade.

Information has been received here, dated off New Inlet, North Carolina, 20th inst., to the effect that early on the morning of the previous day the British steamer Hebe attempted to run the blockade, but being pursued by the United States steamer Niphon, she was run on shore and deserted by her officers and crew. A boat's crew sent from the Niphon to get her off, swamped and all on board were captured by the rebels on shore. The latter annoyed our men with their guns from the shore during the attempt made to save the Hebe.

The following is a correct list of officers and crew who were taken prisoners:

W. W. Crowninshield, acting ensign and executive officer.
Wm. Mason, acting third assistant engineer.
John Paige, acting master's mate.
Timothy Driscoll, captain forecastle.
Frank Hansell, carpenter's mate.
Wm. A. Cooper, boatswain's mate.
John C. Leroach, captain forecastle.
Peter Hyland, seaman.
John Reynolds, seaman.
Robert Carr, ordinary seaman.
John A. Rodgers, landsman.
Theodore F. Naudin, seaman.
John Guy, seaman.
Charles Thompson, seaman.
Bernard Hughes, second fireman.

[A dispatch about the steamer Hebe, elsewhere, will explain how the rebels were subsequently punished for their conduct in firing upon the Niphon's boats.—ED. REPUBLICAN.]

GOLD AND SUMTER FALL TOGETHER.

It will be seen by our Stock report, that the news from Charleston has brought gold down to 22¼, and the prospect is that it will go still lower.

Second Edition

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Colored Clergymen Authorized to Visit Camps of Colored Troops.

Yesterday a committee of the First Baptist Missionary Convention, in session in this city, waited upon the President to ascertain what protection they might have from the Government in "sending missionaries on Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States."

The President, after addressing the committee briefly, presented the Chairman with the following note of authority to visit the camps of colored troops:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and minister to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with or a hindrance to our military operations.

A. LINCOLN.

Paymasters' Duty.

The Pay Department has made arrangements by which paymasters will hereafter be assigned to particular descriptions of troops, instead of some of them, as now, attending to all kinds in the service. This will facilitate the disbursements.

Seizures of Goods.

From reports recently made to us about the disposal of property seized from the enemy, the order elsewhere, with the above title, will not only correct existing abuses, but will also put money in the Treasury of the United States, which would most likely not otherwise go there.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Lester A. Beardslee has been ordered to the steamer Grand Gulf.

Assistant Surgeon Isaac H. Hazelton, detached from the Paul Jones and waiting orders.

Third Assistant Engineer H. C. Christopher, detached from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the Eutaw.

Naval Appointment

William Harkness, appointed a professor of mathematics in the United States Navy, from the 24th instant.

A Theatrical Festival To-night.

Ford's new theatre opens to-night. It is a gem of a place, and with a fine new company and a magnificent spectacle this palace temple of the drama ought to be filled. Miss Waltemeyer, the principal lady of the company, is a Buffalonian, and said to be an actress of excellent merit.

Names of the Killed at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, August 25.—In addition to the list of names of the killed in Lawrence we have obtained the following:

John Fromley,	Charles Palmer,	George Coate,
Mr. West,	John Inga,	J. C. Cornell,
E. Pitch,	Samuel Jones,	A. Kudmitler,
Otis Langley,	J. Bichelbauer,	Jacob Pollock,
J. W. Lawrie,	Denis Murphey,	Fred. Kiens,
James Roach,	J. Zimmerman,	Mr. Parle,
Mich'l Mackey,	Captain Kegler,	D. McClellan,
Sam'l Reynolds,	Charles Riggs,	A. T. Cooper,
George Gerard,	A. G. Woods,	A. Murkle,
Charles Allen,	Chas Anderson,	D. Murkle,
James Wilson,	W. S. Griswold,	A. Waugh,
	Robert Martin,	

And seven others of the Fourth Kansas.

Dennis Berryman,	G. Smith,	Jas. Halmarson,
H. Hays,	Mrs. Sawyer.	

Chauncey Dix is reported killed, not wounded.

Up to this morning twenty-eight bodies have been found.

But it is still utterly impossible to obtain a complete list of their names, as many are so much disfigured as to prevent recognition; whilst others are still missing, and are supposed to be concealed in the woods near by, or they may be in the ruins of the buildings. Besides, many left in pursuit of the murderers, and have not yet returned.

The citizens are continually passing back and forth between this place and Lawrence, and the details they bring of the scenes that occurred in the streets and houses of the doomed city are heartrending and sickening.

PERSONAL.

GEN. EWING is authorized to raise a regiment of colored men in Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is sojourning in Boston, and frequently in consultation with Copperheads.

HON. GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has gone North on a vacation.

GEN. GREEN CLAY SMITH, one of the newly elected Representatives in Congress from Kentucky, is at the Metropolitan.

GEN. R. F. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, and Senator CLARK, of New Hampshire, are at Willards'.

Females Cannot Pass.

The order is imperative, that passes cannot be issued to females to visit the Army of the Potomac.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Hudson Taylor has a supply of the Atlantic Monthly for September on his counter.

Twenty colored men have been enlisted in Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

THE BOARD OF ENROLMENT.—The following is the list of the fortunate made to-day:

A. J. Burroughs, disability.
Curtis Lewis, disability.
John Brown, disability.
L. G. Shafer, disability.
Henry W. Perry, erroneously enrolled.
Wm. H. Garlside, erroneously enrolled.
John Bowen, in service 3d March.
Angel Gest, disability.
John H. Barken, furnished substitute, F. Angelhard.
James A. Anderson under age.
Chas. F. Appleby, erroneously enrolled.
Theodore Dimond, under age.
Wm. Bright, erroneously enrolled.
Antonio Gert, in service 3d March.
Nelson Jones, colored, furnished substitute, Wm. Jarvis.
Ananias Beckett, colored, furnished substitute, John J. Till.
Henry A. Lockwood, disability.
John Fegeler, erroneously enrolled.
Charles K. Shupock, furnished substitute, Daniel McCarry.
Alfred Harrisele, furnished substitute, T. J. Crowley.
E. W. Little, erroneously enrolled.
John F. Ennis, furnished substitute, John Transon.
Jeremish Sullivan, alien.
A. J. Williams, erroneously enrolled.
Lewis Kramer, alien.
Charles R. Scott, only support of aged parents.
George W. Cox, furnished substitute, John Hurlburt.
Dr. A. Peters, disability.
John B. Arrison, disability.
Thomas H. Bell, furnished substitute, William Schmidt.
Thomas H. Willey, disability.
John W. Hogg, over age.
Charles T. Reinecke, only support of aged parents.
Samuel Dale, erroneously enrolled.
Wm. Banks, erroneously enrolled.
Henry Winslow, disability.
James Shreeve, Jr., furnished substitute, Chris. Roomer.
Louis Deitrich, furnished substitute, Michael Haggerty.
Patrick Morgan, alien.
John Murphy, disability.
William Beaver, under age.
William Mullen, disability.
Emil S. Frederick, erroneously enrolled.
James H. Wise, under age.
James Ellis, only support of widow.
Henry Peterson, over age.
C. M. Walker, furnished substitute, Michael Lynch.
Wm. Long, disability.
Thomas Booker, erroneously enrolled.
Benjamin Moor, only support of widow.
Edward Brown, under age.
J. Levy, alien.
James H. Hough, disability.
Richard Polly, disability.
John Anderson, (colored,) accepted.
Farley Thompson, (colored,) accepted.
John Ames, (colored,) accepted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SUMTER AN IMMENSE RUIN

The Effect of our Shot upon the Walls.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—A note from C. C. Fulton, Esq., off Charleston, August 23, says Sumter this morning is an immense ruin. The rear wall is battered down, and the interior open to view. Our cannon balls strike against the inside front wall, going completely through.

Should there be no accident to-night, the old flag will wave over Sumter to-morrow.

FROM THE WEST.

Reported Death of Gen. Pemberton.

VISIT OF GEN. GRANT TO CAIRO, ILL.

HIS RETURN TO MEMPHIS.

One Hundred Thousand Bales of Cotton Seized.

EXPEDITION OF GEN. HERRON

Eight Thousand Rebels are at Munroe.

WALKER AND HEBER IN COMMAND.

KIRBY SMITH IN TEXAS.

Rebel Johnston's Forces Scattered.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—A dispatch to the *Gazette* from Cairo says that it is reported that Gen. Pemberton died last week at Selma, Alabama.

General Grant and staff and Adjutant General Thomas left Cairo on Monday night for Memphis.

Over one hundred thousand bales of Confederate State cotton has been captured near Natchez.

Gen. Herron is on an expedition up the Red River. There are 8,000 rebel troops at Munroe, sixty-five miles west of Vicksburg. Generals Walker and Heber are in command. Kirby Smith is in Texas. Johnston's forces are scattered in the Chunkey river country.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Our Immense Navy Exciting Alarm.

Three More Steamers for the Rebels.

DEATH OF LORD LYDE.

Maximilian's Acceptance not Certain.

Replies of the Three Powers to Russia.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamship Persia arrived at 10 o'clock, from Liverpool on the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th inst.

Little is said on American affairs. The *Army and Navy Gazette* draws attention to the fact of the Federals pushing forward the construction of powerful sea-going Monitors.

Three British war steamers were recently sold at Plymouth to a London company, and were suspected of being intended for the Confederates.

Lord Lyde died at Chatham on the 14th inst.

There is nothing decisive as to Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown. Rumors from Paris point decidedly to his acceptance, but a Vienna journal says that the assertion is premature. A memorial diplomatique announces his acceptance.

The replies of the three powers were all sent to St. Petersburg to be delivered on the 17th instant, and forthwith published.

Each Cabinet replied to the arguments addressed to itself, but they terminate with an identical paragraph, testifying to the amity of their views.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Bramlette's Majority.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Returns from one hundred and six counties in Kentucky give Bramlette 50,092 majority.

Reported Loss of Brig Bainbridge.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The Captain of the brig South Boston has arrived in this city and reports that on the evening of the 22d instant, in lat. 37 deg., long. 74 deg., he picked up a boat belonging to the United States brig Bainbridge full of water.

The boat contained a colored man named Smith, who stated that on the 21st inst., during a violent gale, the brig foundered with all hands on board except himself and the cook. The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat and jumped overboard.

The Bainbridge sailed from New York on the 18th.

Arrival of the Brooklyn at New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The frigate Brooklyn, from off Charleston on the 22d instant, has arrived. She has the bodies of Commodore Rogers and Paymaster Woodberry on board.

Dismissals

During the week ending Saturday, August 22, 1863.

[OFFICIAL.]

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Pollok, (cavalry,) Mississippi marine brigade, for absence without leave, to date March 13, 1863.

Captain Thomas B. Leavitt, 1st New York cavalry, for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government, to date August 20, 1863.

Colonel Charles Wheelock, 97th New York volunteers, for certifying to a false and fraudulent account against the Government, to date August 23, 1863.

Second Lieutenants Richard A. Vallotten, 85th New York volunteers, and Asbury J. Stamper, 46th Iowa volunteers, to date July 28, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially July 28, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain Eleazer Jackson, 131st New York volunteers, to date July 24, 1863, for cowardice and absence without proper authority, having been published officially July 28, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

First Lieutenant L. S. Calligan, 120th New York volunteers, and Second Lieutenant L. W. Jones, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, to date July 28, 1863, for absence from their commands and visiting improper places of amusement while under medical treatment, having been published officially July 28, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant William Weisman 1st Virginia artillery, and First Lieutenant Thomas A. Bailey, 4th New York artillery, to date July 28, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially July 28, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Captain Peter Black, 5th Massachusetts volunteers, to date July 28, 1863, for drunkenness, was published officially July 28, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

Captains Patrick Duffy, Edward Latham, and Second Lieutenant William T. Campbell, 8th New York volunteers, dismissed in Special Order 85, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, confirmed by the President, to date April 1, 1863.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, with pay from the date they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States:

Surgeon E. P. Morong, 2d Maryland volunteers.

Second Lieutenant H. M. Maquilken, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Nisbet, 106th Pennsylvania volunteers.

Discharge of Prisoners of War.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1863.

General Orders, No. 308.

Irregularities having occurred in the discharge of prisoners of war, through the exercise of discretionary power by some of the department and other commanders, it has become necessary to order:

1. No prisoner of war, after having been reported to the Commissary General of Prisoners, will be discharged except upon an order from the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, who will act under instructions from this Department.

2. All applications and recommendations for discharge will be forwarded to the Commissary General of Prisoners, who will indorse on each application such facts bearing on the case as may be matter of record in his office, when the application will be submitted for the decision of the Department through the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

3. In general, the mere desire to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance will furnish no sufficient ground for such discharge; but cases where it can be shown that the prisoner was impressed into the rebel service, or which can plead in palliation extreme youth, followed by open and declared repentance, with other reasons, whatever they may be, may be specially reported.

4. In all cases a descriptive list of those discharged will be furnished by the officer making the discharge for file in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners.

5. The oath of allegiance, when administered, must be taken without qualification, and can in no case carry with it an exemption from any of the duties of a citizen.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Seizure of Goods.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1863.

General Orders, No. 298.

Order in Relation to Seizures of Goods.

In every case of seizure of goods by officers acting under the authority of this Department a true and perfect inventory thereof shall be taken in triplicate by the officer making the seizure, one copy of which shall be given to the person from whom the goods were taken, one copy retained by the officer, and the third copy will be forwarded with a report of the seizure, which will be immediately made to this Department. The officer making the seizure will be held accountable for the goods while they are under his charge and until they are disposed of according to orders from this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THIEF AND DESERTER.—For some months past a notorious thief, who rejoices in any number of aliases, has been making Washington his headquarters. This rascal has been before the police a number of times, but not having sufficient evidence against him, has been allowed to depart. The last name he has taken is Charles Marr, under which he was accepted as a substitute by the Board of Enrollment. It was ascertained that he was a thief, and on that being made known at the camp, he was placed in irons.

Yesterday he was recognized as a deserter from the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He was committed to the Guardhouse by Capt. Todd, where he confessed that he was formerly a private of the Seventh, from which he was transferred to a Pennsylvania artillery regiment, and deserted. He expressed a desire to be sent to his company, saying he hoped he would be shot. His right name is Isaac Arial, is quite a good looking man, and has a good address. He will undoubtedly be punished according to his "deserts." The money which he received as a substitute was returned to the gentleman who furnished him.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths have been reported since yesterday, at the office of Capt Hazle:

Robert Johnson (rebel), 11th N. C.; Sam'l Schultz, 124th N. Y.; Chas. R. Duffy, 9th Mass.; William P. Perry, 4th N. Y. Cav.; Chas. Stickney, 4th Mass.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The reader will find on the first page of to-day's issue a report of a most important meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees, including the election of teachers for the ensuing year.

STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND.—A bay horse and wagon was taken to the Fifth ward station yesterday, by a man named John Forrest. They were found in the possession of a boy named West, and it is supposed that they were stolen.

SOLDIERS' RETREAT.—150 convalescents arrived last night, from Annapolis, at the Soldiers' Retreat; also, 94 drafted men from Pennsylvania, designated for the Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiment.

GEORGETOWN AFFAIRS.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Mr. Nathan G. Roberts, who was drowned on Monday night, was recovered yesterday, and his arms and limbs were drawn up like one with the cramp, and that is supposed to be the reason of his death, as he was a good swimmer. He was buried yesterday afternoon in the Methodist burying ground.

POLICE CASES.—James Dayley, selling liquor without license, fined $20.44; Michael McMahon, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $20.44; Thos. Howard, drunk, dismissed; Thomas Keenan, do., do; Mary E. Belt, disorderly conduct, fined $3.56; Mary Chisley, do., do., fined $1.56; Walter Drury, assault, fined $4.44.

MARINE LIST.—*Arrivals*—Steamer Empire, Hunter, N. S., mdse to Morgan & Rhinehart.

Steamer K. Chamberlin, Stewart, Phil'a, mdse to Hyde & Davidson.

Schr. Phillip B. Seaman, King, Alexandria, light.

Schr. White Foam, Barry, Boston, furniture to Hartley Bros.

Schr. Moses Vannamee, Vannamee, Washington, light.

Schr. Emily, Curtis, Washington, light.

Schr. Richard A. Wood, Kramer, Washington, light.

Departures—Steamer James S. Green, Mullinex, N. S., mdse from Morgan & Rhinehart.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—*Arrived*—Boats to Ray's docks with coal: Josephus, 107 tons; Gen. McClellan, 105 tons; Mary Willard, 107 tons. To Borden Min. Co.: Sallie Ardinger, 107 tons; J. A. Krane, 99 tons. To Agnew's docks: Wm. Walsh, 104 tons. To Cum Coal & Iron Co.: G. W. H. Metzer, 111 tons. To sundry merchants: R. H. Castleman, 111 tons coal; John Moore, corn and flour; J. Watson, flour.

Departures.—H. F. Kindle, Mary Mertens, Wm. Maghahon, F. H. Tracy, Frances, Josephus, D. Marmaduke, Susquehanna, Wm. J. Boothe, W. H. Barger, A. Kane, E. Watson, James Baker, Gen. McClellan, C. E. Detmold, S. M. Petrie, Jas. Shaw.

MARRIED,

At St. Peter's Church, on the 18th of August, by the Rev. Father Boyle, BENSON GAYLE to OLIVIA BROOKS. All of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE WILL HOLD public meetings every TUESDAY EVENING, in their Hall, 483 Ninth street. There will be Speeches, National Songs, &c. The reading-rooms open every evening.

apr 4—tw

James A. Brown, Esq., is duly authorized and accredited as an Agent to solicit and receive subscriptions and contributions in support of the National Union League Reading Room.

WM. REDD, President.

THEO. F. STORRS, Sec'y.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
aug1—dkw2m No. 43 Bowery st., N. York.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEXUAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEM—New and reliable treatment—16 Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address,

DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

aug22—3mdkw

S.—T.—1860—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover-buds, Orange Peel, Snakeroot, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

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