

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

NUMBER 73.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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The Great Victory in the Valley.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Enemy Thoroughly Routed.

They Throw Down Their Arms and Fly in Confusion.

GEN. SHERIDAN STILL PUSHING ON.

3,000 Prisoners Arrived at Winchester from the Field.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

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TESTIMONY OF ONE OF GENERAL HOOD'S STAFF.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.—Major General Sherman's following official dispatch has just been received from General Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle and victory at Fisher's Hill.

Headquarters Middle Division, Woodstock, Va., Sept. 23, 8 A. M.—Lieut. General U. S. Grant, City Point: I cannot as yet give you any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light.

General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing down along their lines. General Ricketts' Division of the 6th Army Corps swung in, and joined General Crook. Getty's and Wheaton's Divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, and attacking beautifully, carrying the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery.

It was dark before the battle ended. I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the Sixth and Ninth Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. Torbert has pushed down the Luray Valley according to my directions, he will achieve great results. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

I cannot give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

(Signed) R. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

You are directed to cause a national salute to be fired, of one hundred great guns for the victory.

General Stevenson reports that three thousand prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to General Sheridan.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Large Numbers of Prisoners Coming Forward.—The Rebels Faint Stricken.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Republican Extra makes the following announcement:—"The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman this morning dated Harper's Ferry, announcing that 3,000 prisoners reached Winchester last night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th instant near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning; and that 1,600 more are yet to come! A later dispatch received from Gen. Stevenson this forenoon, announces that one thousand more prisoners captured near Strasburg on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from Early's army was flying down the valley panic-stricken, with Sheridan in hot pursuit and near Woodstock."

Fall in Grain.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—Grain has a downward tendency. Wheat has declined 5/8 cent.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 22, Evening. Firing between the pickets in front of the right of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps still continue, and casualties occur daily. To-day a private of the 93d New York Regiment was killed. He was shot through the eye.

A sergeant of the 57th Pennsylvania regiment, lost a leg this morning, and yesterday a new recruit, only three days here, belonging to the 29th Massachusetts regiment, was killed in front of the Ninth Corps, and his pockets rifled of \$450. It was said that he was killed and robbed by rebel sharpshooters, but many doubt the truth of the statement. Recruits should not bring such large amounts of money with them into the field. As a general thing they are never easy until all they have is either spent at the sutlers, gambled away, or stolen from them. One man was seen to offer \$100 for a canteen of whiskey, the other day, but he failed to obtain it even at that price.

To-day the batteries of the 31 Division of the 2d Corps were ordered to open fire on a barn, from which the rebel sharpshooters have annoyed our men for some time past.—The fire was so effective as to make them decamp in rather a hurried manner from their hiding place.

Sept. 23, A. M.—All is quiet this morning. W. D. McGAFFAN.

CONSTERNATION IN RICHMOND OVER EARLY'S FIRST DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt arrived here this morning from City Point, but brings no news of importance from the front, as the state of affairs there remained unchanged up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the Vanderbilt left the city.

She brought up from City Point 55 rebel deserters, among the number a Captain, all of whom desire to be released on taking the oath. During the present week 125 deserters from a single Florida regiment have come into our lines. They speak discouragingly of rebel prospects, and say that notwithstanding the large accessions of conscripts Lee has received, he cannot cope with Grant with any hopes of success, as the conscripts will take the first opportunity to desert.

The Vanderbilt touched at Point Lookout and took on board from the hospital there eleven rebel officers, ranking from a lieutenant to a major. They are all sick or wounded, and are in charge of Surgeon Thompson. Captain Howe, of the 5th Massachusetts, brought these prisoners up without the assistance of any armed men. Four of them belonged to the command of the late John Morgan, among whom is Major Ferguson, who was captured at Mississippi Ridge. The others belong to Georgia regiments, and some of them have been in prison for fourteen months.

These rebel officers are to be transferred to Fort Delaware, and there are two others at Point Lookout, who are too sick to be removed, and it is thought that they will die.

We learn that at the present time there are about 6,500 rebel prisoners confined at Point Lookout. One hundred and fifty arrived there yesterday from Gen. Grant's army, and within the past few days, some four hundred have been transferred to Northern prisons.—Yesterday 20 refugees crossed the river from the Virginia shore, and succeeded in reaching Point Lookout. They are mostly females, and quite a number came up to this city in the Vanderbilt. Some of them are from Richmond, and they say the news of Early's first defeat in the Valley has reached there, and caused the greatest consternation, and refugees are leaving in droves, thinking it about time to get out of Dixie.

PICKET FIRING—THE REBELS DISCOURAGED AT EARLY'S DEFEAT—THEY HAVE NOT HEARD THE WORST YET—GREAT DISTRESS IN RICHMOND.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sept. 23.—Several casualties occurred to-day from picket firing in front of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps. A Sergeant of the 40th New York Regiment was shot through the head, the ball entering the red diamond badge on his hat.—He died almost instantly. Private Farnsworth was also killed by being shot in the eye while looking over the works at some one coming on near by. This practice of continued sharpshooting between the pickets should be discontinued by every commander on both sides, as it causes the loss of many a brave man's life without the slightest advantage to either party.

A deserter, who came in on Thursday evening, says that the rebel army are very much discouraged on account of Early's defeat in the valley, and he thinks that before long Lee will have to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond.

The people in Richmond and vicinity are suffering terribly for the necessities of life and particularly for fire wood, the cost of which places it almost beyond the reach of the mass of the community.

The Richmond papers contain very little news. They admit a defeat in the valley and give their loss at 2,500, about 500 of which were prisoners!

Rhodes' Division, they say, lost a thousand men. They state our loss at from six to eight thousand!

Gen. Rhodes and Goodwin were killed, and Gen. Fitz Lee and Col. Patton wounded, and Gen. York lost an arm. Gen. Early was entrenched at Fisher's Hill, 22 miles south of Winchester.

Latest—Sept. 24—G. A. M.—Quite a cannonading was heard early this morning on the centre, which continued about half an hour. All is now quiet. W. D. McGAFFAN.

The Perla (Ill.) Transcript says from samples of the new corn crop it is justified in stating that no such grain was ever before raised in the State. The ears are of extraordinary size and weight. Average ears weigh one pound after a week's drying.

From Gen. Sherman's Army.

The Removal of the Inhabitants from Atlanta.—The Southern Slander that they were Robbed by General Sherman—Testimony of one of Gen'l Hood's Staff.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24th.—The Louisville Agent of the Associated Press: Your press dispatches of the 21st embrace one from Major of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with this addition: "That they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines." Of course that is false, and it is idle to correct it so far as rebels are concerned, for they proposed it as a falsehood to create mischievous public opinion. The truth is that during the trace 446 families were moved South, making 705 adults, 530 children, 479 servants, with 1,651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which I have a perfect record by name and articles. At the end of the trace, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had general supervision of the business, received from Major W. T. Clay, of Gen'l Hood's staff, the following letter:

ROUSE AND READY, Sept. 21, 1864. Col.—Our official communication is about to close. You will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your cordialities, and in many instances, your positive aid.

Your obedient servant, W. T. CLAY, Major and A. A. U., General Hood's staff.

Major General Commanding, AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.—REPERCUSSION OF THE PEACE RUMORS.

Louisville, Sept. 24.—Passengers from Atlanta report that all is quiet there. A portion of the city was being destroyed, and the lumber from the dwellings was being used to construct camps. The rebel army was swinging around to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad to prevent our advance on Mobile.

Governor Brown has offered Sherman propositions for peace, notwithstanding the exertions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

Later Southern News.

Enrollment of Old Men and Boys.—The Losses at Atlanta—Sympathy for Down Trodden Maryland and Missouri. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Late Charleston newspapers contain an advertisement requesting all male persons in that district, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, to immediately report themselves for enrollment. The order extends throughout the South, the object being, it is stated, to ascertain the present and prospective military strength of the Confederacy. (In several of the Military Divisions the slaveholders are required forthwith to furnish one-fourth, and in some cases one half of their slaves to work on the Charleston fortifications.)

Advertisements are also published for the collection of 30 per cent. on profits as a war tax, and for the public sale of foreign and domestic goods of recent importation from Nassau.

The Mercury says Sherman seized and sent North every bale of cotton in Atlanta, to the credit of the United States Treasury.

The same paper also says that the enemy was apparently very busy hauling ammunition, etc., to batteries Wagner and Gregg. The same paper also remarks that "Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are either lost or paralyzed, and are now bound, neck and foot, to the usurping despotism at Washington!"

The Savannah Republican says that the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach five millions of dollars worth of real estate, embracing 47 houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed and 631 wounded.

Gen. Dick Taylor, Murry, Forrest, Frank Gardner, Siddle, Nabers, Higgins, Thomas and Major, and Gov. Watts, were all in Mobile on the 16th inst.

From North Carolina.

New York, Sept. 24.—Later advices from North Carolina have been received by steamer Albany.

A large force was recently brought into North Carolina by a large number of refugees, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who are on their way North, having lost all confidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanta. Among the number is the wife of the rebel Gen. Martin. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad had advertised a dividend of 10 per cent.

The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman has the following:—"We protest against the inhuman treatment extended to Yankee deserters, who are subjected to a course of treatment which makes life far more uncertain than the battle field. A general pardon from Lincoln would doubtless relieve the Confederacy of at least fifty thousand of the miserable beings, provided they have strength enough left to enable them to make their escape North."

A missionary ship of 300 tons burthen, designed for missionary voyages, is to be built by the Methodist churches of Holland, Michigan. Holland, Black Lake, Michigan, is to be the port of departure and return.—The keel was laid on the 24th of June last, amid imposing ceremonies.

Mosby Operates near Winchester—He Hobs Sutors and Soldiers of a Large Amount of Money, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—On Wednesday morning last, a party of ruffians left Harper's Ferry for the front, in company with a Government supply train. When between Charlestown and Winchester, the wagon belonging to G. H. Gould, sutler of the 1st Vermont cavalry, upset, and a guard of 20 men were left to protect it. In about three hours everything was righted, and they started on and camped for the night five miles from Winchester, and were surprised by 25 of Mosby's men, who captured the guards thrown out, and compelled the civilians and soldiers to surrender.

The civilians were robbed of \$3,000, \$1,500 worth of goods, and all their horses, and 25 men and 30 horses were taken prisoner. The guerillas appropriated all the goods they could carry off, and burned the wagons and such of the goods as they could not secure.—They then took their prisoners ten miles further on and encamped. A young man named Simons, clerk of the sutler, feigned sickness, and after repeated attempts succeeded in tumbling from his horse apparently insensible.—The rebels tried to revive him, and finding they could not do it left him under a tree, as they feared to delay too long. As soon as the rebels were out of sight Simons made his way to Winchester, and thence came to this city, arriving here last night.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It is announced in official circles that there is not a word of truth in any of the stories in circulation about peace propositions. The Richmond papers of Wednesday make no allusion to the subject, and no communication of any kind has been received in regard to negotiations between General Sherman and the rebel authorities in reference to peace; nor has any messenger arrived here with letters from either J. C. Davis or Jake Thompson on this subject.—Telegraphic communication with Gen. Sherman is uninterrupted, and all the stories are treated as simple canards, manufactured in the interest of heavy stock speculations.

Information has been received showing that the wounds inflicted upon the rebel Mosby will incapacitate him during life for further service in the saddle, if they should not prove mortal.

Official advices from General Sheridan make the total number of killed, wounded and captured rebels in the first battle at about 10,500. The number constituted about one third of Early's army. The remaining two-thirds were panic-stricken, disarmed, and nearly all of them threw away a portion of the whole of their arms in the flight, leaving his army not only in a demoralized and heartless condition, but almost entirely disarmed and unfit for further fighting.

The rumored resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, sent from here, is utterly without foundation.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Postmaster at Newbern, N. C., in communicating to the 21 Assistant Postmaster General the fact of the capture and destruction of the steamer Fawn by the rebels, a short distance from the Southern terminus of the Albemarle Canal, says that the mail was demanded of the Captain of the steamer, who gave them a bag of quartermaster's dispatches, and in answer to an inquiry, said that all there was on hand, upon which the steamer was fired, and the United States mail thus destroyed, none of it being obtained by the rebels. The regular post bills missing are those of the 5th, 6th, Boston; and New York of the 5th and 6th instants. No mail from Baltimore or Washington is lost, as that was sent by steamer via Hatteras Inlet.

It is said that the provision recently made for the pay of the army covers seventy-three millions of dollars.

Later from Europe.

FARNHAM POINT, Sept. 24th.—The steamer North America passed this point to-day, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant. The news is not important.

The rebel loan declined 3 per cent. in London on the reception of American advices per the Asia.

Consols closed at London on the 12th, at 88 3/4 for money.

The London Times and other papers discuss the American news received by steamer Asia. The Times says that never has there been such vigor displayed since the war began. It also comments upon the Chicago Convention, and thinks that President Lincoln's policy received a heavy check by the nomination of McClellan.

The London Post thinks that as McClellan has been distinguished by moderation, if he is installed as President unfettered by pledges, he would consent to any arrangement for peace.

Frightful Accident in Philadelphia—Several Persons Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, a frightful accident occurred at the new railway depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, situated at the northeast corner of 15th and Market streets. The building was being completed inside, and a large number of workmen were engaged on it at the hour named. We are informed that a large portion of the roof of this vast building fell in from some cause, crushing and injuring a large number of persons.

Seven workmen have thus far been extricated from the debris, with injuries more or less severe. It is not known whether any one was killed, but it is hardly possible that all within the building escaped mortal injury.

The girders supporting the roof had a weight of 6,500 pounds, and covered a space of eighty-five feet. One of these huge girders fell to the first floor of the building from a height of two stories, carrying with it the entire wooden structure. The girders became loosened from some cause not ascertained, and fell to the ground as above described.

Southern News.

Gen. Sherman's Proposed Peace Conference—How the Secession Doctrine Operates in the Confederacy—Sceptical Action Agitated in Various Quarters—Destructive Fire at Charleston—New Enrollment Order in the South, &c.

[Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 19.] Macon, Ga., Sept. 17.—Rumors are rife to-day that Sherman has sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice President Stephens and H. V. Johnson to come to Atlanta and confer with him upon the subject of peace.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 20.] There is no mistaking the object of Sherman in desiring to hold a conference with Vice President Stephens and Gov. Brown.—It is to detach the State of Georgia, if possible, from the Confederacy, through the agency of these two gentlemen, whom, from their course with regard to the habeas corpus act and other measures, he takes to be at least well disposed to promise such a measure. We are confident that he will find himself disappointed in his estimation of these two gentlemen, yet we very much regret that he should ever have advocated any line of policy which a Yankee General can by any possibility thus interpret.

We trust the meeting will not be accorded. It can answer no good purpose, and is designed for no good end. If there were no objection to it, the very fact that it is proposed by Sherman is sufficient of itself to indicate that there is a difference, in his opinion, between the interests of his State and the interests of the Confederacy. The Governor of Georgia ought at least to recollect that his State was one of the first (the first after South Carolina) to secede from the Union, and that if he now treats on equal terms as a sovereign State, he withdraws the flag to hold after having got them into the trap.

We make these remarks because separate State action has been agitated of late in more quarters than one. The deplorable peace proposition gave rise to it, and the depression consequent upon the disappointment of hopes raised by it has kept it up. We hope it has not spread to any great extent; but we may be assured that Sherman has heard of it, and that it encourages him to seek this conference. The Constitution confers upon the President, and with the consent of the Senate, authority to make peace. If a State secedes from the Confederacy, Sherman withdraws and thinking he has his heel upon the State of Georgia, he hopes in this way to bring her back into the Union. Are the people—not the politicians—the people of Georgia prepared for this step? Will they consent to abandon Virginia, which entered into this Confederacy because she was determined to defend her own soil? Will she abandon Virginia now, after having drawn her into this war? We cannot and will not believe it of the gallant State of Georgia. Her sons have fought too gallantly to warrant such a belief.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS GOING ON. [Macon, Ga., Sept. 17.—A special exchange of two thousand prisoners has been agreed upon by Generals Hood and Sherman, and seven hundred Yankees will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.]

WHITE TRASH. We observe (says the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 19) another indication of the degradation of the "poor white trash" among the Yankees. Sherman has declared he will not exchange our soldiers for Yankees whose term of enlistment has expired. Here is even worse evidence of their faith than the other.—Whose fault is it that the term of the Confederates has expired? Certainly not that of the soldier. He has complied with his contract—his Government has violated theirs. They have no right to demand that we guarantee him the right of civil war. They have been exalted from the soldier the last day of service that was due; they then abandon him to a prison life, without hope of release until the end of a war that appears more interminable. Nowhere are the rights or feelings of white men so outraged and disregarded as among the Yankees.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.] We publish an order this morning for the registration of all white males, between seventeen and fifty, not actually serving with the Confederate armies in the field. The object of this order is, no doubt, to learn whether our armies may not be further strengthened without materially impairing the productive capacity of agriculture and the mechanic arts.—This is an operation of one delicate and important. If the power of exemption and details has been exercised to the extent alleged, there may, undoubtedly, be an important economy in scrutinizing the list of indulgences.

At the same time our authorities must bear in mind that the season of seed time is at hand, and any unnecessary interruption of the farmers' labor must tell upon the next campaign, both at home and in the field. In view of this we most earnestly entreat all enrolling officers and examining boards to be earnest and diligent in the dispatch of business.—Work day and night.

It is much less trouble to you to eat a late dinner, or no dinner, for a week or two, than for a farmer to ride a plow-horse eighteen or twenty miles to be told he must call again, and to be published a deserter if he is not ready at the moment's warning. Promptitude does no less to the Government than the people. Let it be known what is wanted, and who it wanted. Let us expel the idleness, and have directness, energy and dispatch. We repeat we do not regard this order as a very onerous one. It is a review, a scrutiny, a purgative of the exempt and detailed list. An increase of our army is rendered necessary by the recent Yankee draft, and we can but meet it by reviewing the indulgences granted at a day when men were not so important to us. We ask a prompt report on the part of the people, and direct action on the part of the authorities. We think the army may be greatly strengthened without materially impairing our industrial or social interests.

CHARLESTON FIRES AGAIN IN CHARLESTON. Charleston, Sept. 18.—A large fire occurred here yesterday, destroying about twenty-five buildings in Archdale, Beaufair, Clifford and West streets. Another fire broke out this morning at the southeast corner of Trade and Meeting streets, destroying two large mansions. While the fire was in progress about one hundred and twenty shots were fired at the city.

CON. MOSBY WOUNDED. The Richmond Examiner 20th, says: Last Wednesday, while the gallant Col. Mosby was returning from a scout with only two of his men, near Washington city, he was suddenly attacked by seven Yankee cavalry. In the encounter he regret to have to state, Col. Mosby received a flesh wound in the thigh from a pistol shot. He expects to be in the field in a week or two.

ATLANTA.

[From the Mobile Register, Sept. 6.] This Georgia city is in the hands of the enemy. Sherman, the great flanker, has successfully made another of his favorite moves, and has got the place. What will he do with his "elephant?" He came to take Atlanta, but to do his abolition masters' will in the conquest of Georgia and the subjugation of the South. He is no nearer the accomplishment of his object since he took the "Gate City" than he was before. He will not be while Hood's army stands as a intact power to resist his schemes of subjugation.

Gen. Sherman's accomplished what has been considered by military men almost an impossible feat. While we detest the diabolical abolition spirit of the man, and hate him as the bitterest and most dangerous enemy of our people and country, we cannot deny to him the claim of a highly successful military leader. His laurels throw into the shade the fame of McClellan and Grant. He has proved himself the best and most daring of the Federal Generals. But Gen. Sherman is at least a mortal, and he cannot compass impossible. His laurels in his possession, he has to look new difficulties and dangers in the face. He has to extend that line of communication, now perilously attenuated and threatening his ruin every day. If he divides his force among the various republics to overrun Georgia and Alabama, his wary adversary stands, with his whole army in hand, ready to fall upon him and cut him up in detail. If he advances with his masses, he opens his rear to new dangers. So, too, if he stands still. In short, he can do nothing to advance his master's cause and gorge his hatred, until he crushes Hood and the power at his back. We are safe so long as the Army of Tennessee is in the field.

[From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 14.] Touching McClellan's document to Horatio Seymour and others, not very much need be said in the way of praise, until we learn the names of the persons who dictated while he wrote. History misplaced respect in that shape of shame on the flatterer. We therefore withhold our approbation for the present, with the understanding that the debt shall be paid in full whenever it is clearly ascertained that Belmont and Seymour furnished the ideas and Vallandigham the grammar of the letter of acceptance. One other thing we should like to know, and that is the nature of the conversation which occurred in McClellan's dining room or library previous to the writing of the letter. A stenographic report of that conversation would prove scarcely less interesting than McClellan's History of the Peacemaking Campaign, with notes and readings by the military critic of the N. Y. Times. We marvel much whether the word "Atlanta" occurred more than once during that conversation and in what connection. We should like to know precisely where Mr. Fernando Wood was at the time when the letter was penned, and what Mr. Wood's private comments were after he had called upon McClellan. Perhaps the N. Y. Times will enlighten us.

FROM DOWN RIVER—A Georgetown Vessel Run with All on Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following official dispatch, relative to the operations of the Potomac Flotilla, have been received at the Navy Department:

United States Steamer Don, Potomac Flotilla, Sept. 24.—Hon. Alden Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—Sir: On the night of the 16th instant, one of the boats of the United States steamer Currituck, while in search of blockade runners at the mouth of Yocombe river, was fired into from the shore. Wm. Kizer (captain of the boat) was instantly killed, and George H. McNeill (landman) severely wounded.

The fire was promptly returned from the boats and the Currituck. Acting Ensign Nelson, who commanded the boats, reports that a shell exploded in the midst of the shore battery.

On the morning of the 11th instant, the U. S. steamer Verbera picked up a small sloop, bottom up, off Lower Cedar Point Lightship, which proved to be the Benicia Boy, of Georgetown. The papers found on board of her were a clearance manifest and a Potomac pass from Acting Master Nickerson, commanding the guard vessel of Alexandria. She was cleared in ballast, and had evidently been captured in a squall, as all her sails were set when found, and nothing has been heard of her crew, the supposition is that they were drowned.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, FOXHALL A. PARKER, Com. commanding Potomac Flotilla.

Gold Declining.

New York, Sept. 24.—Gold has had a decided downward tendency this morning. From 212 1/2 soon fell to 210, then to 207, and at half-past 12 o'clock was offered at 206, with a still downward tendency.

New York, Sept. 24.—One o'clock.—Gold has further declined to 205, under the influence of the news from Sheridan.

New York, Sept. 24.—3.30 P. M.—Gold has still further declined to 200, and is coming down.

Payments to Soldiers and Sailors. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Warrants to complete the payments to the army and navy to date, have to-day been signed by Secretary Fessenden. The entire armies of the United States will therefore receive payment in full as soon as the paymasters can arrange the details.

There are no suspended regulations in the Treasury other than those awaiting re-arrangement by order of the proper authorities.

Aid for the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—During the past week the United States Christian Commission have sent forward about twenty-five delegates and 247 large boxes of battle field stores for the relief of the wounded in Sheridan's army. The Commission has a field agent on the ground looking after the interests of the soldiers. Much suffering has been relieved through these exertions.

23.—In sinking the lead shaft of the Chicago Lake Tunnel, the workmen struck a jet of carbonated hydrogen, which, being ignited, burned with a brilliant light, until effectually extinguished by the workmen using the shaft. It is said that the rocks and fossils thrown up by the workmen would cause a geologist to dance with delight.