DAILY CLIPPER.

WM. WALKS.....Publisher.

MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1864.

The Battle in Mobile Bay.

From the New Orleans papers of the 10th we cut the following in reference to Farragut's late fight in the Mobile Bay:

The U. S. steamer Tennessee, Acting Master George E. Nelson commanding, arrived late yesterday morning from Mobile Bay, by the way of Pensacola.

The Tennessee left Mobile Bay on Saturday morning about seven o'clock, some five hours after the departure of the Glasgow.

THE TORPEDOES.

The rebels had constructed a line of torpedoes on the side of the channel farthest from the fort, no doubt thinking that our vessels would keep as far from the fort as possible in passing it. Connected with these torpedoes were galvanic wires on board of the rebel vessels lying behind the fort. The Tecumseh, taking the course that the rebels expected all our vessels would take, was blown up and destroyed, carrying down with her the brave Captain Craven and most of the gallant officers and crew attached to the vessel.

On board of the Tecumseh were the engineer and ensign of the Owasco. They had been sent on board the day before the fight. The latter had a presentiment of his fate, and bade farewell to his comrades on the Owasco when he was leaving them, telling them that he should see them no more.

One shell from the after pivot-gun of the rebel gunboat entered the bow of the Metacomet, doing a good deal of damage to the vessel, and causing some loss of life. Another shell entered, and, bursting in the yeoman's state room, set fire to a barrel of oil. This caused some alarm for the safety of the Metacomet.

THE "MORGAN" PUTS TO SEA.

The crew having succeeded in extinguishing the flames, the Metacomet gave chase to the Morgan, which vessel made good her retreat under the guns of the fort, and at twelve o'clock that night she succeeded in stealing out to sea, taking with her, in addition to her own crew, the officers and crew of the rebel gunboat Gaines. The Gaines lies a short distance from Fort Morgan, ashore and abandoned.

A shell from the pivot-gun of the Morgan swept away one half of the gun's crew from a gun mounted on the forecastle of the Hartford.

Another shell from Fort Morgan entered the cabin through the side of the ship, and the force being expended, fell harmlessly on the sofa, and was found there after the engagement.

At nineteen minutes after 8 o'clock our fleet passed inside, out of range of the fort. At half-past nine our fleet attacked the rebel fleet and water battery, silencing the battery, and capturing the rebel ram Tennessee and gunboat Selma, together with their officers and crew, Admiral Buchanan being among the number. It is said that this would-be Admiral was very much annoyed because he had to go into the fight without shaving. It may be that he now consid rs himself shaved by going into the fight. It is said that he expresses great regret at not being able to capture the brave old American sailor, Farragut.

The capture of the Tennessee and Selma ended the fighting for this day, our fleet coming to anchor up the bay.

Admiral Buchanan tel's a story of his Lieutenant, who, looking into the open port of the Chickasaw, sang out, "Fire, you —— Yankee, fire!" When the Federal replied:—"Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard, sent a 11-inch shell whizzing into the open port of the Tennessee, killing the over valiant Lieutenant and several others.

THE "PHILLIPPE."

The destruction of this vessel was at first somewhat of a mystery, but we are now enabled to lay before our readers an authentic account of her destruction. Her captain, who was attempting to accomplish a feat which, if it had been successful, would have immortalized his name and formed a bright chapter in the annals of the naval history of our country, was lost in attempting to run the gauntlet half an hour later than the fleet.

When opposite the fort the guns opened upon her, and in three fathoms water she attempted to turn back and run out again, when she struck on a sand bar. The splendid artillery firing from Fort Morgan soon riddled her, piercing her boiler, and completely disabling her. Two men were killed, another badly scalded, and one wounded. One shot passed in one door of the pilot house and out of the other, the house being empty at the time. But a moment before a number of officers were in there. Officers and crew took to boats, with the wounded, and made for the Buckthorn, under a steady fire from Fort Morgan. Captain Beevers was urged to this daring feat by suggestions of officers in high rank, and if he had been successful in its accomplishment it would have afforded him glory enough for a lifetime. As it is, he has lost his vessel. She was boarded and fired by the rebels from one of their gun-boats.

THE "TECUMSEH."

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

The pilot had a very narrow escape, Capt. Craven having caught him by the legs as he came out of the top of the turret into the water, and the two struggled some time together, when the pilot finally extricated himself from the Captain and saved himself.—Capt. Craven was a brave officer, and his loss is a sad blow to the service.

THE PRISONERS' SENTIMENTS.

Rebel prisoners, it is stated, said they were willing and anxious to fight under the old flag, and were put to work on our vessels at Pensacola at once. This is a pretty fair evidence of the feeling among the enemy.

OFF FOR PENSACOLA.

On the morning of the 6th, at about seven o'clock, the Metacomet came out under a flag of truce, bringing between sixty and seventy of the severely wounded from the fleet. Among them were a large number of rebels. The Metacomet, accompanied by the Tennessee, then sailed for Pensacola, and arrived there on the same day. On arriving there the wounded were taken to the hospital.

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE BUCHANAN.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about two o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy Yard, and an attempt made to recapture Buchanan and his staff, which proved a failure. Fortunately some five hundred of the Second Maine Cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy Yard. There were also two vessels guarding the bayou just back of the Navy Yard, and they assisted in repelling this attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal rocket was sent up, which caused the vessels lying at the Navy Yard to beat to quarters, and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack, which was soon made and repulsed.

When the Tennessee left it had not been ascertained what loss had been sustained on either side by this raid.

The Tennessee left Pensacola on the morning of the 7th, at six o'clock, with a number of the convalescent sick who had been taken from the hospital there to make room for the wounded brought from Mobile Bay by the Metacomet. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock on Sunday night, and arrived in New Orleans on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, making the run from Pensacola in twenty-six hours, including stoppages.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF LATE ENGAGEMENTS.

[Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.]

CITY POINT, VA., August 18.—In yesterday's dispatch I should have mentioned the death of Col. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, commanding the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2d corps. He was killed while gallantly leading a charge on Tuesday last. His fall at the head of the column threw it for a brief period in disorder, during which time we lost a number of our men by their being taken prisoners. Speedily rallying, however, the enemy were driven from their rifle-pits, and it is reported that some of our men were recaptured by the 10th corps.

It is still a debateable point whether we surprised the enemy by falling upon him unawares, or whether he surprised us most by his ample preparations to receive us. Our movements as to our destination were well covered, but rebel shrewdness broke the covering, for on the day the troops embarked, twenty-four rebel scouts were watching every movement from a large white building known as the Harrison House, lying below City Point, north of the James. Information of their movements was given, and by throwing pickets across the river the party probably would have been captured; but they remained undisturbed until our fleet of transports began to move, when, one by one, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, they galloped away to warn the enemy of our approach.

The latest news I hear from Deep Bottom is brought by General Barlow, who arrived at 3 P. M. yesterday. He reports things progressing favorably, our forces within seven miles of Richmond, and holding a better position than the rebels. Our losses are somewhat heavy, but do not exceed those of the enemy. The losses of the 10th corps are about 1,000; those of the 2d will reach 2,500. Five hundred more of the sick and wounded of the 2d corps arrived at City Point yesterday.

When the Sanitary Commission tug Governor Curtin left Deep Bottom, at noon yesterday, the hospitals at the landing were filled to overflowing. Numerous amputations had been made, and the patients generally were cheerful. There seemed to be a lack of surgical aid. If so, it was certainly only temporary, for there is an abundance here.

Brigadier General Chambliss (rebel) was wounded and died within our lines yesterday. He was a brave reckless fellow, fought hard, and though repeatedly summoned to surrender, stubbornly refused to do so, and not until he had wounded four men was he killed. It is generally believed that another rebel officer of a similar rank fell in the same fight.

We have on the ordnance wharf here one siege gun, with thirty boxes of ammunition, taken from the rebels on Tuesday, all bearing the Richmond brand; and the John A. Warner takes down the river to-day three huge rudely-mounted pieces, 8-inch bore, and a kind of cross between a mortar and howitzer—efficient, I should judge in delivering grape and canister at short range. They had been spiked, and were captured by our men between Deep Bottom and Jones' Landing, south of the James.

We had a severe but welcome and refreshing thunder shower yesterday, lasting from four to seven P. M., and the atmosphere today is balmy.

Assisting Immigration.

The State of New York recently chartered the "American Emigrant Company," designed to secure the immigration of mechanics, agricultural laborers and miners, and transport them to this country. The mode of operation adopted by the company is as follows:

"Parties desiring to import workmen through its agency are required to forward information as definite and explicit as possible, stating the exact qualifications of the men required; on receipt of this order, instructions will be sent to the proper agent located in the country where the men are to be obtained. This agent has as careful a selection made as is possible of the men needed, and contracts with them for their services for a certain time therein to be specified, undertaking to pay them the regular current wages in this country for such work, or to make such special rates as may be ordered, the terms and conditions of the contract to be stated with the utmost precision in the instrument, which will be executed with due legal formality, and in accordance with the regulations established by the Commissioner of Immigration. The men thus contracted with are duly transported to the nearest shipping port, and thence to New York, where they come under the immediate supervision of the Company, and are at once sent to their destination; and, where it is desired, or where large numbers of men are required, for one interest or one neighborhood, special agents are sent, upon reasonable terms, to conduct them the entire way; and it is determined by the Company, if any unreasonable delay should arise in importing men, by reason of the difficulty of procuring passages across the ocean by the ordinary lines of passenger ships, or if, for any other reasons, it shall prove expedient to charter vessels for the purpose of transporting exclusively emigrants coming under its auspices and consigned to its care."

This plan is, apparently, very feasible, and will, when carried out, produce benefits to us which are perceptible to every one. There seems to be a sufficient guard against the statements of rebel sympathizers abroad that all immigrants coming here are forced into the army. When disabused of that error, and provided with facilities for travel before unknown; with work and wages awaiting their arrival, we may expect that population will flow to us by hundreds and hundreds of thousands.

ADVICE TO JOHN BULL.—The *Opinione Nationale*, after stating that the doctrine of "peace-at-any-price" is selfish, immoral and absurd, reads the following lesson to John Bull:

"You declare you won't fight, and stick that declaration in your hat by way of a cockade. See what happens. You sign a treaty—it is torn up; you intercede in behalf of Poland—it is exterminated; you protect Denmark—it is crushed; your anger produces a smile; your threats derision; John Bull, *mon ami*, why do you, who are perfectly at home with figures, keep up a fleet and army, if you don't mean to use them? Suppress your fleet and army, honest John—your credit cannot possibly fall lower in Europe than it is now—and you will have economized from seven to eight hundred millions. With that comfortable sum you will be able to weave cotton night caps for all the long ears in the universe; and if the barbarians should attack you, you can always put off their attacks by paying tribute.

THE FREMONT DEMONSTRATION.—It is pretty generally understood that Fremont is to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and somebody else nominated in his place at Buffalo. His name does not prove to be the tower of strength it was expected to prove. He fails to rally to his support all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the public spirit of the country. Even the Germans do not come up to the work as it was supposed they would. On the whole, Fremont is a dead failure, and must be taken out of the way. Wilkes' Spirit discovered over a month ago that the movement was merely a tender on McClellan, and refused to be a party to it any longer. Its example has been very extensively followed since. Who is to be the next "victim" remains to be seen.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN IMMENSE force of contrabands is employed securing the harvests of the Government farms near Arlington, under the superintendence of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the net profits from these farms for the present season will exceed fifty thousand dollars.

LOCAL NEWS.

Handsome Improvement.—The Concordia Society of this city have commenced the erection of a handsome building on the corner of Eutaw street and Cider alley, to be used for stores, wine vaults, public meetings and an opera house on a magnificent scale. The structure will be four stories in height, with a front of 70 feet and a depth of 160 feet.—The base will be of granite, the upper front of pressed Baltimore brick, and the dressings of cast iron. The basement will contain two stores fronting on Eutaw street, apartments for the housekeeper, hot air chambers, abundant cellarage, and three bowling alleys, 64 by 28 feet. The next story will have a main entrance, reading room, library, drawing and card rooms, and a billiard saloon supplied with three tables; also, a dining room 91 by 28 feet. The next story will be the grand concert or opera house, with an orchestra and stage, the interior measuring 68 feet in width and 99 feet in depth. It will be supplied with galleries, and seats for 3,500 persons. The ceiling of this immense hall will be richly decorated in pure *fresco* by first class artists, and will prove one of the finest and largest halls of the kind in the United States. It is expected to have the building completed early in the coming year.—By the erection of this building our city will boast of as fine an opera house as could be desired. It is the intention of the directors of the building to finish it in such a manner as will encourage the production of first class operatic entertainments in a style equal to the cities of New York and elsewhere.

A Thrilling Performance.—Mons. Verrecke, the daring gymnast, will make his first appearance to-night at the Institute, in connection with Sanderson's excellent troupe of performers. It is impossible to conceive anything more startling than the great Flying Trapeze, or Cloud Swing, by which Verrecke cleaves through the air at a fearful speed, causing the hearts of the spectators to almost cease their beating at this most terrific act. It far surpasses in thrilling sensation and grandeur of execution, any act ever *attempted* in this country. The leaps must be witnessed to be realized in all their intensity, as no written description can give an adequate idea of their power.

Robbed in the Cars.—On Friday evening last, Mrs. Franklin, residing in Old Town, was relieved of her portmonaie, containing $56, while riding in a city car. The money was taken from her pocket, and it is supposed that a well dressed female, who appeared very careful in spreading her ample folds over the dress of Mrs. F., was the thief. For a female to obtain a seat alongside of a lady or gentleman in a car and almost envelope their neighbor with their expansive crinoline in order that pockets may be rifled without passengers witnessing the operation, is the latest method adopted by female pickpockets.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—During the past week a large force of men have been constantly employed in repairing the extensive damages done to this great road, and it will be in running order in three or four days, but it is not likely in the present troubled state of affairs in the hotly contested region of country through which the road runs, that through travel will be resumed until the Company is assured of its perfect security from the attacks of the enemy. At present passenger and freight trains run as far as Harper's Ferry, and a fair amount of business is being done.

Railroad Casualty.—On Saturday morning a child named George Whitmarsh, aged about six years, was run over by car No. 44 of the Madison Avenue line, whilst attempting to get on the front platform, and sustained severe injuries of the right foot. The affair occurred on Eutaw street near Lexington, and after being attended by Dr. John Smith, he was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 159 Lexington street.

A Rebel.—John Foard, who has served in the rebel army, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with uttering treasonable language and expressing the wish that the rebel army may soon arrive in Baltimore. Upon his person there was found a paper showing that he had taken the oath of allegiance.—He was locked up in the Central police station until yesterday morning, when he was sent to Col. Woolley.

Prisoners Removed.—Colonel Woolley, on Saturday, ordered the removal of all the prisoners from the military prison to the city jail, where better accommodations can be obtained. Those prisoners confined upon serious charges will be tried as soon as the new military commission is organized, which will hold its session in the Commercial Buildings, South Gay street.

Robbed.—On Saturday night, an adroit thief managed to abstract $8 from the stall of Basil Phillips, a huckster, while disposing of vegetables in the Belair market house. A woman named Mooney was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the theft, but the evidence being insufficient to detain her she was discharged.

Charged with Perjury.—George Sawers and John Brachton, were arrested on Saturday, charged with swearing falsely in a case, examined by Justice Welch. The Justice released them on security for court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

City Criminal Court.—Hon. Judge Bond.—George C. Maund, deputy State's Attorney, prosecuting. The court was engaged on Saturday with the following cases:

Rudolph Blumenberg charged with assaulting G. E. Shellman, prayed jury trial. The case of Nicholas and Mary Fifer charged with assaulting Jesse Walters with a knife, was held *sub curia*. Charles Lawton for assaulting officer Alex. Suter, was fined $1 and costs. Charles H. Schott for assaulting Jos. H. George, was fined $1 and costs. William H. Stine for assaulting James Kane; prosecutor to pay costs. Kane for assaulting Stine, was fined 10 and costs. Henry Maker, charged with assaulting Alfred Johnson, colored; forfeited his recognizance. Hugh Brown for assaulting John Riley, and Riley for assaulting Brown—cross cases. Brown not guilty. Riley fined 25 cents and costs.

The case of Dr. H. H. Whiteford, charged with insulting Misses Anna Johnson and Kate Fiery, while walking in the evening on Baltimore street, was partially heard and postponed to procure additional testimony. James Farham, for assaulting W. H. Hobleman; not guilty. Mary Worfield, col'd, for assaulting Virginia Gridin, col'd; ordered to pay costs. Wm. Williams, for assaulting Henry Fortman; not guilty. Elizabeth Hitchins, for assaulting Lina Brown; not guilty. Charles Lauster, for assaulting Mary Hannah; not guilty. John Green, for assaulting Albert Smith; ordered to pay costs. Henry Weil, for assaulting Sarah McDonough, fined $5 and costs. Joseph Sterling, for assaulting Policeman Sheilden and Mary Doyle; fined 25 cents and costs in each case. Henry Kirk, for assaulting Policeman Orem; case *stetted*.—Wm. Kamp, for assaulting John B. Fluskey; fined $1 and costs. Wm. Johnson, for assaulting and stabbing Moses Henry; fined 25 cents and costs and two weeks in jail.

Cornelius McCullum, for assaulting John Caldwell, fined $10 and costs. The following cases were compromised on payment of costs: Frank Turner, assaulting Julius Blankauser; Henry Fortman, assaulting William Williams; John Steife, assaulting John Steife and breaking his jaw bone; James Carmine, assaulting Christopher Binmeyer, and Blumeyer assaulting Carmine; Thomas H. Carmine, assaulting Chris. Blumeyer; Laurance Flanigan, assaulting E. F. Oden (negro) with a handspike; Hiram A. Watkins, assaulting Rachel Rogers, (negress;) Mrs. Richardson assaulting Rebecca Smith. Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE French Minister of Marine has awarded a gold medal of the second class to the pilot Mauger, and silver medals to the pilot Gosselin and the apprentice pilot Doncet, for their conduct in saving the lives of a part of the crew of the Alabama, after the naval combat off Cherbourg.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. Seymour, one of the returned prisoners from Charleston, writes a friend an interesting letter upon the situation of the South, from which we extract the following:

My Dear Sir:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth, in his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia.

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.*—If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States, would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven afield under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, which vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

A Convention of Conferences of this Church was held in Cincinnati last week, at which a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, from which we copy the following:

"We sanction with all our hearts the prosecution of the current war for the Union of our Fathers, and we recommend that this war be pushed with the utmost energy, and to the last extremity: because in its successful prosecution alone we see the prevention of anarchy and misrule, of widespread dissention and mediæval tyrany and vassalage, of universal distraction, contentions and bloodshed, more fearfully devastating and terrible than any thing that can result from the course that we thus earnestly recommend."

"That we heartily endorse the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, because it strikes at that baleful cause of all our civil and ecclesiastical difficulties, American slavery—'the sum of all villainies'—the darling idol of villians—the central power of villainous secessionism; but now by the wisdom of the President, so be made the agent of retributive justice, in punishing that culmination of villainous enterprises, and the attempt to overthrow the most glorious civil government God's providence has ever established upon earth."

"That we earnestly deprecate all dissensions, and divisions among those who profess loyalty to the Government and attachment to our free institutions, and that we deem it suspicious, at least, if not strong evidence of sympathy with our enemies, when men in our midst attempt to create such divisions or difficulties."

A committee was appointed to address the President of the United States, and express to him, in the name of the Methodist Protestant Conference, the sentiments of loyalty contained in these resolutions.

WE learn from the Greencastle Press that two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Enoch Osler, of Putnam county, Ind., were accidently burned to death last week. They were engaged in filling a fluid lamp while burning, from a can containing that liquid, and, the latter upsetting, the fluid ignited, and instantly communicated to the dresses of the two unfortunates. Before the flames could be subdued, their bodies were shockingly burned. They lingered in great agony until death put an end to their sufferings.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—The Baltimore County American of last week says, "On Wednesday last, Captain Joshua Marsh, of the 10th District of this county, manumitted 21 slaves, every one that he owned. He had previously given those their freedom that were able to earn their own living. The young ones, of which there are some six or eight, he will, no doubt be obliged to raise and provide for."

FALL IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—We are glad to see the price of coal falling. Instead of $13 to $13.50 per ton, it is now selling for $11 to $12, wholesale. The public should not be guided by there mock auction sales of coal.—In fact, the newspapers should not report such sales, as they help to mislead instead of guide the public in the purchase of their winter fuel.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IT is now known that the rebels have removed all our prisoners from Richmond to Macon. Only the sick and wounded are kept in Richmond until able to travel. Our prisoners are more humanely treated in Georgia than they were in Richmond. More room is given them, and the rations are better.

TWENTY thousand dollars in gold, belonging to the rebel government, were melted by a fire which burned an express car on the Danville road. The Petersburg Express says this is a heavy loss, as there is no mint in the Confederacy in which to recoin it.

MAJOR GEO. S. GALLOPS, of Pittsburg, has received authority to raise a regiment of heavy artillery.

A MAN has been arrested in Pittsburg for enlisting an insane man as a substitute.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

GENERAL WEITZEL has returned to his home in Cincinnati, from James river, on sick leave. The arduous labors which he has performed as chief engineer, and more lately as general-of-staff to Major General Butler, affected his health so seriously as to compel him to seek a respite of twenty days. No staff officer in the armies operating against Richmond has rendered harder and more valuable service than General Weitzel. The chain of works covering General Butler's front, and the great military bridges constructed under his direction across the Appomattox and James, afford most striking evidence of untiring industry and great professional skill.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, after announcing in the Catholic Telegraph confirmation rites at churches in Auglaize and Mercer counties, Ohio, declares that he has heard with extreme regret that in these and in Monroe and Noble counties, many Catholics have been induced to join secret oath bound political associations of both Republicans and Democrats. He warns his flock against such communication, and exhorts the clergy to raise their voice against such unlawful organizations.

"THE GEORGIA NEST."—In explanation of General Joe Johnston's removal from the command of the rebel army at Atlanta, rebel papers state that it was determined upon by Jeff. Davis, in opposition to the desire of General Hood and all the officers of the army. Davis and his War Department, it appears, determined to break up what is called in Richmond the "Georgia nest," and the removal of Johnston was indispensable.

FRATERNAL affection finds a rare illustration in two brothers now residing in Kennebunk, Maine. A few years ago both started for California, but one was taken sick on the Isthmus and returned. His brother went on, and in a short time accumulated $3,600, when he also returned and gave half of it to his brother. They, with their wives, live together, the latter "taking turns" in presiding at the table.

IN the fashionable world of London there reigns at present a decided sensation, caused by Lady Florence Paget's marriage with the young Marquis of Hastings, the bride having been engaged till the day before to another gentleman, and having actually been with him at the opera on the evening before. Gossip has not yet explained whether this is a case of old love revived, or new love suddenly kindled.

EXPORTATION OF COAL PROHIBITED.—Information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. John F. Potter, the Consul General of the United States at Montreal, that the Governor of Canada has, by proclamation dated August 6th, prohibited the exportation of anthracite coal from that Province in any manner or way whatsoever.

HAWESVILLE and Owensboro, Kentucky, are at present garrisoned by a large force of colored troops. Every precaution is being taken to protect the Indiana and Kentucky borders from rebel depredations—the authorities of Indiana and Kentucky acting in concert in this matter.

THE hay crop in New Hampshire is much better than was anticipated. Many farmers have gathered as much this year as last, and all concede that this crop is superior in quality, and was gathered in much better condition.

SEVERAL populous districts of China have, owing to the civil war between the Imperialists and the Taepings, been rendered so destitute that the inhabitants are in the habit of eating the bodies of the men slain in battle or dying of disease.

A LETTER from New Orleans says that the crop of cotton will be so remunerative in the department of the South that one lessee of a Government plantation, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of $100,000 this season.

IT is a fact of interest to those who believe in a Superintending Providence, that the important success of our fleet at Mobile and of our military forces at New Creek, the first important advantages gained in some days, both occurred on the National Fast-day.

LORD PALMERSTON has answered in regard to the recognition of Maximilian, that the future character of his Government, whether stable and peaceful or turbulent and uncertain, must determine England's course in regard to recognition.

THE Saco Democrat says, a gentleman from Portland left a pocket book containing about $400 in a store in Saco last week, and was very much surprized when it was returned to him a short time afterwards. He had not missed it.

SENATOR WADE gives notice that himself and Winter Davis alone, are responsible for the manifesto against President Lincoln. No member of any Congressional committee had any knowledge of the matter.

JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, the commander of the rebel pirate Tallahassee, is a grandson of President Taylor, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, from which he was dismissed in April, 1861.

CHARLES F. TILLINGHAST, one of the oldest and most eminent lawyers in Rhode Island, died at Providence on Wednesday, aged 87. His whole life was spent in the practice of his profession in that city.

A FRENCH confectioner has had the curious mania of collecting portraits of Napoleon I, not one of which was to resemble the other completely. He has succeeded in getting together 35,000 portraits.

JUDGE WILSON, of the Queen's Bench, Canada, recently decided that forty cents on the dollar greenback is a legal tender in Canada, that being the gold premium standard of difference at time of secession.

VESSELS were chartered in Philadelphia on Friday to carry coal to Boston at from $2 to $2.50 per ton, which shows an important decline over rates a week ago—the quotations then being $3 to $3.25.

THE Newburyport Herald says that by the will of the late Hon. Josiah Little, of that city, Bowdoin College has received from $10,000 to $12,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

AVERILL PROMOTED.—General Averill has been promoted a Major General for his gallant fight at Moorefield and successful operations during the last month.

DICKENS is said to be very poor. He has used up the money for his new novel in advance. Poor fellow! If such be the fact, he is not entitled to much sympathy.

THE citizens of Pontiac, Illinois, have subscribed $277,000 to help the municipal authorities in the suppression of the illegal sale of liquors.

THE State of New York has eighteen agents at Nashville, Tenn., recruiting for the army, to count on the quota of that State.

THE Ephrata Mountain Springs, a popular summer resort in Lancaster county, Pa., has been sold for $30,000.

THOSE in the confidence of Secretary Fessenden deny that he has any intention of resigning.

MRS. MAJOR YELVERTON has been engaged to write for five English papers. She will earn $20,000, the gossips say.

THE Common Council of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has just appropriated $120,000 to pay bounties to volunteers.

FOREIGN orders for over four million dollars worth of Government bonds were received on Tuesday.

THE carpenters of the New York Navy Yard recently attempted a strike for a half dollar increase of daily wages, but failed, and were glad to go to work at former prices.

THE Boston Post says, the bump of caution is evidently enlarging upon England's national skull.

THE health of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, is said to be poor.

THE composer of "Faust" receives $50 every night it is performed.

THERE has been 1,059 divorces granted in London during the last six years.

A GREAT MAN'S FRIENDS DESERTING HIM.—The New York Herald, which has striven more persistently than any other paper in the land to puff General McClellan into notoriety, with the view of getting him a few complimentary ballots at the Chicago Convention, has begun to discover that he is not the "available candidate" it has labored so earnestly to prove him, and has consequently made another of those changes of base for which it is so celebrated. In a recent issue of that paper, after attacking the World for its glorification of the General, it proceeds to speak of him in the following disrespectful manner:—"It will be stated as a fact, however, which cannot be denied, that General McClellan's Richmond campaign was a failure, and positively fearful to think of, from his terrible losses in men and all the materials of war. It will be further said that General McClellan, in his movements against the enemy, betrayed too much of the confidence of the inexperienced leader in his promises to his army of 'no more defeats and no more retreat,' and in such dispatches as this: that 'We shall drive the enemy to the wall.'

It will be said, too, that from the unbounded confidence of the country in these promises of General McClellan the revulsion in the public mind from his subsequent misfortunes was infinitely more distressing and harder to bear than any other disappointments of the war." What cause could have produced this sudden cooling off of enthusiasm for the foremost martyr of Abolitionism? Last fall, the day before our gubernatorial election, General McClellan wrote a public letter, declaring his political sentiments to be in perfect accord with Mr. Justice Woodward, the candidate of the Peace faction for Governor. This summer the same General McClellan in a classical but slightly ungrammatical oration at West Point expresses himself in favor of a continuance of the war. Perhaps this slight apparent inconsistency has been remembered to his prejudice, and explains the Herald's latest feat in acrobatics!—*Philadelphia Press.*

A CORRESPONDENT (G. W. B.) in the New York Evening Post says: "In conversation with a naval officer who has made his mark while in command of a Monitor," I asked, "Why do you not take Charleston?" "That we can do; but what is the use of so doing unless we have troops to hold it after it is taken? Some of our Monitors may be blown up by torpedoes in going there, but that is a risk we are willing to take when we have military co-operation. You know that the Monitors cannot take troops, as there is no room for them."

MINIATURE ALMANAC FOR 1864.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases.
22-Monday....	5 20	6 40	AUGUST.
23-Tuesday....	5 21	6 39	D. H. M.
24-Wednesday	5 23	6 37	New 2 9 27m
25-Thursday..	5 24	6 36	First qr 10 12 52s
26-Friday.....	5 25	6 35	Full 17 8 32m
27-Saturday...	5 26	6 34	Last qr 24 1 1m
28-Sunday....	5 28	6 33	

MARINE AFFAIRS.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, August 22, 1864.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, from Old Point—to M N Falls.

Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, from Havre de Grace—to Jos Jas Taylor.

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, from Philadelphia—mdse to J A Shriver.

Bark Traveller, Ranlie, from New York—ballast to T Whitridge & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Louisiana, Porter, Old Point.
Steamer Lancaster, Dawes, Havre de Grace.
Steamer Wm Woodward, Cundiff, New York.
Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM BALTIMORE.

Schr Engineer, Willisard, Halifax, 13th inst.

CLEARANCES FOR BALTIMORE.

Bark Paladin, (Arg) Brown, New York, 19th.
Schr F F Randolph, Risley, New York, 19th.
Schr Frank Walter, Ellis, New York, 18th inst.
Schr Mahlon, Owens, Philadelphia, 19th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Arran Isle, (Br) for New York, remained at Rio Janeiro, July 8th.

Schr Ann Carlett, Perkins, hence for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole, 17th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALE AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

Furnished by Leonard J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

Aug. 20, 1864.

3,000 American Gold, D. E. 258
7,500 U. S. Five-Twenties. 110
3,000 Western Maryland bds, 1st m.....113
1,500 Maryland Copper Co. b30..... 1.00
200 shares Bare Hill Company b30..... 4.35
2,300 shares Mineral Hill Mining Co. b30 2.70
100 do do do 2.70
150 shares Santa Clara Mining Co b30.. 24
25 do do do 23¾
500 shares Baltimore Chrome Co. b30.. 2.10

Prices of Stocks and Bonds in N. York, Aug. 20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Through L. J. Tormey, Stock and Bill Broker, No. 22 South Street.

	1st Board. To-day.	2d Board Yesterday
United States 6's 1881, Coupon..	108¾	108¾
U. S. Five-Twenties.....	110¼	110¾
" " " " int. currency	91¾	91¾
Gold (office sales).....	256¾	..
Tennessee 6's.....	57	..
Virginia 6's.....	54	..
North Carolina 6's.....	58	..
Missouri 6's.....	68	..
Canton Company.....	36¾	36
Cumberland Coal Co.....	60¾	60¾
Quicksilver.....	82¾	81¾
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	130¾	130¾
Erie.....	112¾	111¾
" Preferred.....	..	110
Hudson River Railroad.....	131¾	130¾
Harlem Railroad	166¾	165
Reading Railroad.....	136¾	..
Michigan Central Railroad.....	138¾	139¾
Michigan S. and N. Ind. R R..	89¾	90¾
Illinois Central Railroad.....	131¾	..
Cleveland and Pittsburg R R..	112¾	112
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	130¾	129
Chicago and Rock Island R R.	112¾	112
Milwaukie & Prairie due Chein	68	66
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	114¾	114
Alton and Terre Haute R R.....	60	..
Chicago and Northwestern R R	57¾	56
" " Preferred.....	..	90
Tone of the market.....Firm.		Heavy.

By Telegraph from New York, 4¾ o'clock P. M.

Gold.....	..
Erie.....	111¾
Reading.....	135
Pittsburg.....	112
Southern.....	88¾
Rock Island.....	112
C & N Western	56¾
Hudson.....	130¾
Fort Wayne.....	113¾

Market Heavy.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 20, 1864.

COFFEE.—Small sales reported. Rio is held at 48¾@50 cents per lb.

FLOUR.—Market closed firm. We quote as follows: