New Orleans Bee

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, SECOND DISTRICT—Mr. V. Geodins, State Tax Collector, Second District of New Orleans, elsewhere notifies all tax-payers in that District, that his office, No. 9 St. Peter street, (Pontalba Buildings), will be open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, excepting Sundays, to receive all State taxes for 1861, 1862, and 1863, on real estate, capital, &c., and all State licences on trades, occupations, and professions for 1864. Those requiring licenses are notified to take them out forthwith, in order to save cost.

The U. S. Mail steamship Fung Shuey, J. B. Hildreth, commander, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, for New York direct, with a full freight, $28,410 in specie, the U. S. mail and the following passengers:

Dr Geo W Smith, F H Morgan, J Manuel Lara, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs E L Head, 2 children and servant, B F Carmichael, J S Leighton, J H Lidgeon, J C Downing, W A Watson and friend, Jos Israel, Maj Von Hermes, W H Lewis, J Meyer, S Hamond, F L Pierce and family, Col E Bridgeman, Dr J Dixon, F C Mazard, W H Sprague, H N Rogers, Jno Powell, J W Valentine, J A Peck, E L Brandy, N J Thatcher, Capt W B Peabody, Geo F Abbott, J Lacy, A Street, Jas Hamilton, F H Nelson—20 in the steerage.

Order Relative to Giving Information to the Enemy—Its Application to Newspaper Correspondents.

The following important order explains itself:

Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, La., August 20th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

1. The following order from War Department is hereby republished for general information.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, August 5th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64.

By the 50th article of the act of Congress, entitled *An Act* for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing, respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, entrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be, and the same are, absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same, will be proceeded against under the 50 Article of War.

By order
(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

H. T. M. Cook, correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, and J. B. Cautwick, correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, who were permitted to accompany the troops operating in Mobile Bay, having abused the confidence reposed in them, by making public information of value to the enemy, and engaging in a conspiracy calculated to disturb the harmony of the troops, will be sent beyond the limits of this command.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY:
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. A. A. Gen.
Official: R. F. MORAY, A. A. A. Gen.

Later from the North.

(Via the River.)

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER McGILL.

Sheridan's Campaign Opened in the Shenandoah—Reported Battle with Early—The Situation Before Petersburg—Grant's Troops said to be Leaving on Transports—General Sherman and Atlanta—All the Georgia Militia in his Front—Beauregard Reported at Mobile—The Rebel Ironclad Tallahassee at Work making Captures on the Atlantic Coast—The Evening Star Fired at.

Gold on the 19th in New York 253 1/2 Cotton 173 to 174.

The arrival of the steamer T. L. McGill, from St. Louis puts us in possession of Western and Memphis dates of the 15th and 16th inst respectively, containing the subjoined interesting intelligence

Situation in the Shenandoah Valley—Hostile Demonstrations.

New York, Aug. 12—The *Tribune's* special correspondent with Sheridan's army sends the following, dated the 11th: Sheridan's command broke camp at Halltown yesterday, and marched to Berryville on the Winchester pike, where they arrived yesterday afternoon with little opposition. Imboden's cavalry skirmished with our advance from Charlestown, but were easily and steadily driven.

This morning he resumed his march and expect to meet the enemy at Opequa, five miles this side of Winchester, when we will either have a battle, or they will retreat.

Martinsburg has been occupied by our forces.

The rascals plundered and robbed Saturday White, one of our scouts, at Martinsburg, yesterday.

The interest, so far as active military operations go, now centres on the force under Sheridan, whose brilliantly inaugurated campaign goes on as he proceeds vigorously.

It is currently reported here that Sheridan has defeated Early, taking a large number of prisoners, near Winchester, and that Early is in full retreat.

New York, Aug. 12—The *Herald's* Washington special says, there is reason to believe that a battle has been fought near Winchester between Sheridan's force and the main body of the rebels under Early.

Very heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon; and it was known our forces were close up to the rebels.

Petersburg—Grant's Movements.

The *World's* special from in front of Petersburg, the 10th, says: From the front I have to record a great lire near the right of the enemy's lines. It is thought to be a number of houses called headquarters, now occupied as commissary stores for a portion of the rebel army. A brigade of their troops was seen to run hastily in that direction. Whether they succeeded in extinguishing the flames in time to save the property from destruction is not known.

New York, August 12—At last advices the situation before Petersburg remained unchanged.

No material change is expected at Petersburg until other demonstrations have been worked out.

Washington, August 12—A letter from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet, except the usual picket firing in front of Burnside's Corps.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says we command Petersburg with our guns, which can sweep that city, and hence its capture by Grant would not amount to anything.

New York, August 12—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 11th says:

There is but little doubt that Gen. Grant is moving large bodies of his troops quietly from our front. Where he is sending them, of course, we do not know, but they leave City Point in transports and go down the river.

His steamers, loaded with troops, have been seen within the last two days moving off.

New York, August 12—The *Commercial's* correspondent says he is informed that Grant is removing his guns in front of Petersburg, preparatory to raising the siege of that city, while, on the other hand, the *Post* correspondent says the Richmond papers make this assertion.

Gen. Patrick's order, forbidding State agents from recruiting within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, have been received.

New York, August 12—The *Herald's* Ninth Corps correspondent, dated the 5th, says a rebel Lieutenant came within our lines to-day, and reports that if the amnesty proclamation was generally understood in the rebel army the deserters would be increased a hundred fold; that the rebel officers tell the men that if they desert they will be conscripted into the Union army, and be made to work on fortifications.

Another statement is, that in front of Hill's quarters are 200 pound rifled guns and a battery of 40 pounder Parrott guns being tested by the rebels.

Gen. Sherman—Atlanta.

New York, August 12—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Sherman's success at Atlanta is not considered problematical, and the capture of the city is expected soon.

Sherman's dispatch states that all the Georgia militia are on his front, under Hood.

The Macon (Georgia) *Telegraph*, of a late date, notices the departure of 1000 militia from that place for Atlanta, and says a like number will leave daily for a week. Some troops are under General G. W. Smith, and will form an army themselves.

Cincinnati, August 12—A special to the *Commercial*, dated Nashville, 12th, says that pretty hard fighting occurred on Saturday, Sunday and Monday in the front, but there was no general battle. Advantages decidedly in our favor.

Late rebel news says Gen. Hood estimated his losses on July 22d at 3000 men, and that of the Federal forces at 9000.

General Beauregard.

Washington, Aug. 12—It is understood that Beauregard has been sent to take command of the defences of Mobile. That engineer has certainly shown a high order of talent for the work for which he will there be charged, as his defence of Charleston and Petersburg attest. The present position of Sherman's army, however, makes the position of Mobile a matter of minor importance, and no great solicitude is felt as official quarters in regard to its capture.

A report that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta is treated here as absurd.

A New Rebel Privateer at Work.

New York, Aug. 12—A pilot who brought up an Indian bark, reports as follows: Thursday, at 9 P. M., about 10 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, saw a steamer showing the American flag. She came close under the bark's stern, but did not hail her. She then sighted the pilot boat James Funk, and hoisting the rebel pirate flag, captured the pilot-boat, put a rebel crew on board, and then steamed off towards Montauk Point, the pilot-boat following. At the same time, saw a schooner three miles to the windward, with all her sails cut loose and sinking. The pirate evidently having scuttled her.

The pirate craft is a small English built, straight stern, force and aft, painted white and red bottom; carries a pivot gun forward and aft and broadside gun, and very slow. The pilot-boat is apparently able to outsail her.

Description of the Tallahassee.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, 16th.]

The pirate Tallahassee, which has just destroyed a number of vessels on our coast, is an iron steamer, painted white, two smokestacks, two screws about 230 feet in length, twenty feet beam; her hull is marked Tallahassee, of London, 1864; engine marked J. & W. Dudgeon, London; she is fore and aft schooner rigged, and mounts three guns; her crew consists of about 120 persons, including officers. Men of all nations are represented on board, most of whom are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington, though not so large, nor, apparently, so formidable. Each of the two ships has quite a quantity of cotton on board to protect her bottom, and there are four bundles of turpentine on deck to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by Jno. Taylor Wood, Confederate States. Surgeon Sheppard says he was one of the Chesapeake's crew. They are dressed in rags and tatters, and are a hard looking set. The Chief Engineer says he is a Boston man, or was born and brought up in that city. The last men of the pirate she was steering southeast with pilot boat in tow as a tender. All the officers and crew of the vessels captured by the privateer were paroled, and signed a document not to take up arms against the rebels until regularly exchanged.

Fort Hamilton, Aug. 13—A steam brig has just passed here with three of the crew of the steamer Carrie Lalelle of Boston, burned at sea by the Tallahassee. Five of the crew of the bark Bay State, also burned, were taken from the schooner Carroll in the Inner Bay. They report being captured on the 11th inst.

New York, Aug. 12—A passenger by the Evening Star from New Orleans, reports that they were chased on the 11th inst. by a pirate steamer for four hours, also that she fired three shots at the Evening Star.

The Draft in New York, etc.

New York, Aug. 11—The *Commercial* says that the working men of this city are getting up a petition to the President to postpone the draft from the 5th of September, in order to give the city further time to fill its quota. The *Post's* Washington special says it is reported that rebel officers recently exchanged at Charleston were never placed under rebel fire by General Foster, and that a large number of newly arrived Federal officers have been put under Foster's fire at that place. The rebel General Jeff Thompson says that the rebel officers did not leave the Federal gunboat till they were exchanged.

New York, August 12—The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans 6th, arrived today. Among her passengers is Mrs. General Banks and family.

New York Market.

New York, August 12—Cotton dropping and dullest 17c to 1-4. Money easy but low 5 cent. Sterling Exchange heavy and lower at 28c to 28c for currency. Gold nassified and lower, opening at 250c and closing at 250c—Government stocks steady.

New York, August 13—Stocks dull, heavier, money unchanged, exchange quiet 108 to 108⅝, specie, 258 currency, cotton quiet 73 to 74, flour dull, 9 85 to 9 90 for State. 10 30 to 10 40 for R. H. O.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, August 12—Tobacco—Active. Logs, $10 50 to 16 50, common shipping leaf, $17 00 to 25 50, medium do, $25 00 to 28 50, good and fine do, $29 00 to 39 50, common manufacturing, $25 00 to 27 50, medium and good do $28 00 to 35 50, fine and fancy do, $36 00 to 100 00 per 100 pounds.

Flour—Dull and lower. Sales of 500 bbls country double extra at $10. Ice do at $10, $12⅝, and 25 do do at $10 25 per bbl.

Provisions—Bacon steady. Sale of 10 casks city-cured boxed shoulders at 10 4c per lb.

Whisky—Inactive. Reported sales of 30 bbls at $1 25, and 50 do high proof at $1 22c per gallon.

News via Woodville, Miss.

(From the True Delta Extra, Last Evening.)

Our Monitors Over Dog River Bar—Affairs at Atlanta—Our Troops in Decatur—From Virginia—Another Movement to the North Side of James River—Grant Digging a Canal—All Quiet at Petersburg.

We have been handed an extra slip from the office of the Woodville (Miss.) *Republican*, dated August 16, containing the following telegraphic news.

Mobile, August 15—This evening two monitors and five gunboats crossed Dog river bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions, and opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One of our gunboats replied handsomely, but our batteries were silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off. There was firing in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

A special to the *Register*, dated Oxford, Aug. 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing 75 prisoners, and then fell back four miles. The enemy attacked him, and were repulsed. Our loss was killed and wounded. The enemy lost 10 killed, 20 wounded and 10 prisoners.

Atlanta, August 15—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on our centre, but after a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing along the lines throughout last night and to-day. Bombs shells were thrown into the city—some of them had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted upon them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mills. A small force of infantry are reported to be in Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on in the centre this evening. Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege began.

Petersburg, August 14—The enemy crossed a division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry to the north side of James river, last night, but it is supposed to be only a demonstration while the real blow, if any is intended, will be struck somewhere else.

Cannonading has been heard here for the last two days which proceeds from an engagement between our river batteries and the enemy's gunboats. The enemy are attempting to cut a canal across Dutch Gap or Turkey Bend, twenty miles below Richmond, at a place where from river to river, it is seven miles wide, while it is 30 miles around. Our river batteries opened upon the enemy's working parties, and their gunboats responded. The object of the enemy in cutting the canal is to flank some of our batteries near Chaffin's Bluff, on the north side of James river.

In front of Petersburg there was some little cannonading and picket firing. Matters are comparatively quiet.

Occupation of Brownsville, Texas, by Gen. Ford after the Federal Evacuation.

[From last evening's True Delta.]

Information is brought up from the Rio Grande frontier to the effect that the rebel General Ford took possession of Brownsville two days after its evacuation by our forces. Gen. Ford has a small force, and is evidently preparing to make a rapid retrograde movement should circumstances render it necessary.

Some little skirmishing has occurred between our pickets at Point Isabel and the rebels, resulting in the loss of a horse killed on our side, and a number of rebels picked off by our rifles. Several stragglers from our camp have been picked up by the rebels.

Ford has proceeded to rent out the property of Unionists in Brownsville. Miller's Hotel is occupied by Peter Sharkey, formerly Miller's clerk, the proprietor not daring to show his face, on the American side of the river on account of his well-known Union sentiments.

Mayor Dye is still in the exercise of his functions as Mayor of the city.

Several rebel families that remained in Matamoros during the occupation of the city by our troops have returned, and others who have applied to the rebel commander for permission to come back have been refused, the reply having been returned, it is said, by the funny commander, that there were as many in the city already as could be ferried across the river at one trip of the boat, and it would not be safe to allow more to come over, for if the Yankees should come upon them, all that could not get across the river in the first boat would be gobbled up.

The Presidential Contest at Chicago.

The first meeting at Chicago will be held on Saturday, the 27th of this month. This gathering will be a mass meeting to nominate General McClellan for President. The Democratic Convention will meet on the Monday following. In this assemblage (Democratic Convention) will come the contest between the war element and peace element. The former will present McClellan or some other military officer, and the other side will present an ultra peace man, and then the contest will rage, each side pushing their opinions to big extreme. The result will probably be that there will be either a repetition of the Charleston split or a compromise on some other basis. The wirepullers assert that the compromise will be made on either Judge McLean, Woodward or Governor Seymour.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Typographical Troubles in New York.

New York, August 13—To-day all the members of the Typographical Union came on a strike for a scale of sixty cents per 1000 for night work. The trouble was caused by the *Times* advertising for type setters at fifty cents. The printers in the *Tribune* office left, because the publication of this advertisement was insisted on. The printers in the *Times* objected to its publication, and it was suppressed. The *Herald* faceted it with an advertisement following it, from the Typographical Union, cautioning printers of other places from coming to this city.

An unknown iron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the Isle of Wight, to the westward, on the 26th, (supposed to be a rebel, in disguise.)

Later From Mobile Bay.

Naval Reconnoissance Towards the City.

[From last evening's Times.]

West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Mobile Bay, Aug. 16, 1864.

Editor of New Orleans Times:

On yesterday morning a portion of the light draft fleet, consisting of the Metacomet, Itasca, Port Royal and Selma and the monitors Chickasaw and Winnebago, started for the city of Mobile on a reconnoitering expedition. We found the obstructions most formidable, but not insurmountable, and I still hold to my previous assertion, that Mobile falls with Fort Morgan. At Choctaw Point is an earthwork mounting six guns; just east of it, built in the bay, is a small sand battery of two guns; next is a battery of six guns, formed by first building an immense log pen and filling it in with sand. Across the main channel is an arrangement built either for a floating battery or to be sunk in case of our ingress. At either end of this are two rams, fashioned like the Tennessee, though not so large, nor, apparently, so formidable. Each of the rams is an old ship's hulk, to be used as a floating battery, and still further east is a very strong casemated fort, on which I counted seven gun. In all the intervening spaces between the batteries and vessels and either shore are drivin spiles, whose tops are sawed off just below water, and have a heavy bolt of iron driven in them. These iron bolts are sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of the boat venturing near them. In the Spanish River channel is sunk an old brig and the two camels, used in lightering the ram Tennessee over Dog River bar. These are also outfitted two ram-looking contrivances, on which I saw the workmen engaged, on the western end of the marsh. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, but few of them up, owing most likely to scarcity of hand. I saw among them four English built craft, probably blockade runners. The streets of the city appear to be deserted, and, generally speaking, there is visible none of the evidences of thrift and prosperity, Mobile's most notable feature in other and better days.

In all this great preparation against our approach the rebels seem to think they have shut in out. This is a mistake of theirs; they have only shut themselves in. They are now as completely cut off from communication seaward as if there were no ocean. When the day of preparation is over and the day of action come, Farragut and Granger will laugh at their efforts and take possession of their city.

The general health both of the army and navy is good. Rebels in the vicinity continue to send their country in this Department are under the surgeon's care, and this, considering the almost constant rains and exposure endured by them since our forces landed here, is worthy of remark.

Since our return here we have been pounding away at Fort Morgan, and, as the rebs confess, with great effect. They have injured some of our men ashore nor in the fleet.

Yours, signally, C.

Deplorable Accident at Bonnet Carre. Two Girls Drowned While Bathing.

We are indebted to the *Courrier Français* for the following intelligence

A deplorable accident happened on the evening of the 18th inst., near Bonnet Carre, parish of St. John the Baptist.

Mr. Justin Marc Rideau was fishing in the river with his two daughters, one of them eleven and the other twelve years of age. The latter, leading his daughters by the hand, walked off a short distance from shore, when finding the water too deep for the young girls immediately tried to return, but unhappily they had left his hand and disappeared. The father trying to save them narrowly escaped drowning, had it not been for a friend that came to his rescue.

Every effort was made to save the young girls, but to no avail. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

As soon as the sad news reached the village, hundreds of inhabitants rushed to the levee to aid in the search. Great kindness was shown and immediate assistance given by the military authorities of the place.

The Provost Marshal immediately got two brass pieces, and many shots were fired on the levee to raise the bodies to the surface of the water, but to no effect. Nothing has yet been seen of them.

The sympathy of the different coroners in the adjoining parishes is respectfully called to this case. They will confer a great favor upon the bereaved parents, should they find the bodies, by immediately notifying Mr. P. Rideau, dry goods merchant, at the corner of Royal and Marigny streets, Third District, in this city.

Mr. Rideau has left this morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Mitre Stephens, with two coffins, to be left at Bonnet Carre, should they find the bodies in that vicinity.

Further Rescued from his Perilous Position.

[Special to the Rochester Democrat.]

Niagara Falls, Aug. 9—Monsieur Blondin has succeeded in making his escape from his uncomfortable position this afternoon about five o'clock, in this manner: His brother walked out and if extended a scrip down to him, and by this means he was enabled to walk across the rapids to Goat Island, and is now at his comfortable quarters at the International.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Recorder's Court—H. T. Vignaud, *Presiding*—Mrs. Kelly, who had been arrested yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace, was released on paying a fine of $ and furnishing peace bonds. Harry Smith, who collared a man on St. Charles street, went through the same routine of Conti business.

H. Turner, a negro boy, a lever rat, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days, but the man Day, who was arrested with a suspicious bar of soap, is remanded for trial.

The colored negro Hercules, alias Bill Hall, charged with stealing a horse, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days. Geo. Washington, who was suspected of having stolen a mare, was discharged.

Provost Court—*Judge Hermann, Presiding*—On motion of counsel the Court awarded to detectives one half of the proceeds of cases adjudicated upon their denunciations.

The motion of Mr. Shannon, for a speedy trial for his client, received attention, but on mutual remission of sentences by either counsel, were met, with refusals, because the Court could not see the points.

The case of Mrs Dimetry was postponed to Tuesday next.

James Gorman, who shouted for the rebel General Lee, declared himself willing to join the navy, and Frank Smith, who was charged with uttering inflammatory language, joined the army for future years faithful work, with the consent of the Court.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY'S EVENING EDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. TRANSPORT STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.—The U. S. transport steamship Cahawba, Captain Johnston, arrived this morning from New York, on the 11th. We are obliged to the polite attentions of Capt. Johnston and Purser J. W. Cooper for New York papers of the date of her departure.

(From the New York Herald, 11th.)

Washington, August 10.

THE OPERATIONS BEFORE ATLANTA.

Much anxiety is felt by the public to hear of the progress of events at Atlanta. The report that Longstreet had been detached and dispatched to reinforce Hood is not generally credited, as it is not believed, in the light of recent developments, that Lee will weaken his forces while Grant remains in his present position before Petersburg.

THE RECALL OF McCLELLAN.

It is reported in official circles that a recent Cabinet meeting the question of giving General McClellan a command was discussed, and the views of the several members freely expressed. The President and Secretary of State urged a necessity of the appointment, while three others—Messrs Stanton and Welles and another, believed to be Mr. Blair, perfunctorily opposed it. The latter prevailed, and the meeting finally broke up in a very dissatisfactory manner to all present.

THE McCLELLAN MASS MEETING IN NEWYORK.

A grand McClellan mass meeting was held last evening at Union square, comprising in the aggregate hardly less than one hundred thousand people. There were four stands, from which the numerous multitude was addressed by able speakers. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and notwithstanding the vast numbers present all separated in quietness.

A Rebel Iron-Plated Ram at Sea Under the Union Flag.

[From the New York Herald.]

Our European advices by the Hibernian and City of London inform us that an iron-plated steam war ram, bearing the United States flag, was seen passing the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the 26th of July, steering to the westward. We regard this intelligence as conveying a fact of the utmost importance, and consequently call the especial attention of the executive, revenue and port authorities to it. The United States government has so ran of any description employed in its service of the coasts of Europe or on the Atlantic, whereas the rebel naval representatives in the Old World have, as everybody knows, traded in vessels of this description, from Laird's yard, at Birkenhead, England, to Bordeaux, in France, and thence away to the shores of the Bosphorous.

The steam ram which passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th July was, to all likelihood, a rebel ram, notwithstanding that fact that she displayed the Union flag. This has, no doubt, been done in order to enable her to escape interruption on the part of our cruisers. If she was a rebel war vessel she must be near our coast by the time, and it behooves the port officers and naval authorities at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland and the mouth of the James river to keep a sharp lookout for her. An iron-plated rebel ram could inflict the most serious damage upon our city in a single night. A dashing and unscrupulous commander like Semmes, in a staunch vessel of this class, might, in fact, hold New York at his mercy for some hours.

The London *News* says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with about fifteen thousand bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to go toward the purchase of the ironclad for Confederate bonds and paying the dividends of the coming April account, provision having already been made for the September account.

Fate of an Acrobat.

The Buffalo *Courier* of yesterday says:

It has been known that Farini, the funambulist, who, several years ago, was Blondin's rival on the tightrope at Niagara Falls, was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American fall on a pair of iron stilts, constructed for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early yesterday morning, we learn, the foolhardy man went out to rehearse the dangerous feat. He succeeded in getting more than half-way across, at a point between the fall and the Goat Island bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way, and he was instantly in the rapids. Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's Island, a small piece of wooded land, which lies to the right of Luna Island, and very near the brink of the American fall. He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and "dragged himself from the water.—He had, apparently, outlained a painted injury in one of his limbs. The poor man was soon discovered sitting very composedly on a log at the edge of the island.

A large and not very sympathizing crowd collected on the Goat Island bridge and stood where but up to yesterday afternoon not an effort had been made to rescue the unfortunate man. In fact, our informant states that a few honest public curiosity seemed to have rated itself, and scarcely any excitement was visible. Farini's friends, who have been notified of the accident, or one thousand feet below the bridge before spoken of, shd undoubtedly a rope could be floated to him, and thereby a cable perhaps be swung, by which if the man is not too much exhausted or injured, he might be able to effect an escape. It is feared, however, that before anything could be done he will be unpalatable food of food and nervous excitement to help himself. At present he can be distinctly descried, cool enough apparently, but making not the slight effort to attract attention or signal for relief. He is in his tights and barebacked, and is seen frequently to rub and dress his wounded limb. A more frightful predicament then that he is in could not easily be conceived. We understand that some persons suppose Farini to be playing a practical joke, or to be practicing an advertising dodge. It is scarcely credible that this can be the case or that any such felonious reason can come from such a desperate looking state of things.

LATER.

A dispatch dated at the Falls yesterday says: Farini is still a prisoner on Robinson's Island, about two hundred feet above the American falls, and where he rapids have a tremendous velocity. He partner has succeeded in effecting a line of refreshment communication with the forlorn stilt walker, who has now been in his uncomfortable position over forty hours. Vigorous steps are being taken to rescue him, if any, are not known. A large crowd is assembled down from Buffalo and Rochester, to witness the sad spectacle.

The condition of this poor fellow is really heartrending. Captain Wade, of Ohio, and Congressman Winter Davis, of Maryland, against President Lincoln's reconstruction policy, says:

It is a curious document—but so much for anything it contains as for what it indicates. It purports to aim at protecting the constitutional rights of Congress against the usurpations of President Lincoln. *In reality it is to depose the President, and at the success of the Democratic party.* It is a manifesto of war against the President. It is a manifesto against the Union. It is a manifesto against the Union. It is a manifesto against the Union