LATE AND INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MOBILE.

FEDERAL WOUNDED SENT TO PENSACOLA.

FORT MORGAN HOLDS OUT

A "MONITOR AND A GUNBOAT LOST."

SOME OF THE REBEL LOSSES.

OFFICERS EXCHANGED AT CHARLESTON.

REBELS NEVER PLACED UNDER FIRE.

We have received from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., from which we take the following:—

The War News.

A despatch from Mobile, dated August 7, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation has not materially changed since the enemy's victory over our iron-clads on last Friday.

The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that the *Morgan*, the only gunboat of our fleet which was not either sunk, beached, or captured, had succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile.

Petersburg.

The only thing of interest from Petersburg is the report that Grant is moving off towards City Point many of his heavy guns. The great clouds of dust so much talked about a month ago have again risen into notice; but whether they are [illegible]d up by wagons passing to and fro, or troops kick[illegible] it is impossible to say.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, August 8.—[illegible] A special to the *Advertiser* moving o[illegible] [illegible]'s gunboats, with [illegible] communicated [illegible] left for Pensacola. [illegible] was doing well. Admiral Buchanan's woun[illegible] well. He may be saved.

On the *Tennessee* two were killed and eig[illegible] wounded; on the *Selma* eight were killed, including Lieutenant Comstock, and seven wounded; on the *Morgan* one was slightly wounded.

The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Their loss is slight. The enemy is firing wildly.

A gunboat came up last night, also the crew of the *Gaines*. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended.

The city is a military camp. Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, and went back. The enemy have merely carried our outposts.

From New Orleans.

CLINTON, La., August 7.—New Orleans papers state that the enemy have entirely evacuated Brownsville, in Texas, removing everything.

Our batteries in sinking the *Clara Bell* killed three and wounded thirteen Yankees. The balance escaped to Skipwith landing.

A national negro convention is to be held in New York on the 4th of October.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Colonel Scott captured the stockade at Doyle's plantation, on the river, below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man. We have over one hundred prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

Our Officers Exchanged at Charleston

It will be recollected that some time in June last, after the enemy had persisted in savagely firing, without any military object, upon the city and non-combatant citizens of Charleston, our authorities determined to try what effect would be produced upon the enemy by quartering in a portion of Charleston, within range of his guns, a number of his officers of highest rank, then in our hands. Fifty Yankee officers—generals, colonels, and majors—were sent to Charleston for that purpose, and duly confined in a quarter of the city exposed to the Yankee shells.

Immediately on hearing of this proceeding, the Yankee Government selected fifty of our officers in their prisons to be exposed to our fire before Charleston, and even went to work to construct cabins for their confinement on Cumming's Point, the end of Morris Island, not more than a thousand yards from Fort Sumter, and also exposed to the fire of other batteries.

The following, with five others whose names we have failed to obtain, were those of our officers selected by the Yankees for this pretty service:—

Major-General Edward Johnson, of Virginia; Major-General Frank Gardner, Brigadier-General J. J. Archer, and Brigadier-General M. Jeff. Thompson; Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels Duke, of Kentucky; Barbour, of North Carolina; Morgan, of Kentucky; Ward, of Tennessee; Cobb, of Virginia; Peebles, of Virginia; Parsely, of North Carolina; Carter, of Virginia; Fergusson, of Virginia; Forney, of Alabama; Fitzgerald, of Virginia; Martz, of Va.; Patton, of Kentucky; Shingley, of Missouri; Smith, of Louisiana; Bruce, of Tennessee; Brown, of South Carolina; Davidson, of North Carolina; Fell, of ——; Caldwell, of ——; and Candill and Tucker, of Kentucky. Majors—Webber, of Mississippi; Anderson, of Virginia; Hanks, of Kentucky; Walley, of South Carolina; Smith, of Tennessee; Saunders and Higley, of California; Carson, of Virginia; Henry, of Missouri; Groce, of Texas; Upshur, of Virginia; Emett, of North Carolina; Manning, Wilson, Dupre, and Jaques, of Louisiana; and Jackson, of Virginia.

These officers were taken out of Fort Delaware on the 29th of June, and put aboard the gunboat *Dragoon*, and transported to Hilton Head, where they arrived on the fourth day after leaving Fort Delaware. The cabins at Cummings' Point, with the construction of which our gunners at Sumter are said to have interfered considerably, were ready for their reception, and they, no doubt, would have been put into them forthwith but for a certain message from General Samuel Jones. General Jones informed the Yankee General Foster that if he put our officers on Cummings' Point, he (Jones) would remove the Yankee officers from Charleston and put them in the most exposed part of Fort Sumter.

This was a stunner for Foster; he knew General Jones would execute his threat to the letter, and that in that case either the siege of Sumter must be abandoned or else every one of the captive Yankee officers would be tora to pieces by the guns of their friends in three or four days. In this dilemma Foster retained our officers at Hilton Head, and wrote to Washington for instructions.

Our officers remained in the gunboat at Hilton Head for forty days, and a gay, hot time they had of it. During the day half of them were permitted to go on deck at a time, while the other half swelered between decks, where there was a large cooking stove always in operation to add to the horrors of the place. But, though cribbed, cabined, and confined in a small vessel, under an almost tropic sun, with the speedy prospect of being shortly exposed to almost certain death, their spirits never flagged. Indeed, the gravest and most dignified of the party renewed their youth and assumed extraordinary gayety, with songs and laughter, and a thousand boyish pranks and devices.

We do not know what passed between the Yankee Government and Foster, but at the end of forty days the latter proposed to General Jones an absolute exchange of their respective prisoners. This proposition was agreed to by General Jones, and the exchange took place on the 3d of August.

Our officers are all in good health, notwithstanding their long imprisonment ashore and afloat. Many of them are now in this city awaiting orders.

General Edward Johnson was captured at Spottsylvania Court House on the 12th of May; General Gardner was captured at Port Hudson, and General Archer at Gettysburg.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, to whom we are indebted for most of the information given above, was captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, on the 22d of August last. He was first sent to St. Louis, thence to the Ohio Penitentiary, and thence to Fort Delaware, Hilton Head, and Charleston.

He is in no wise worsted by his various improvonments, but sound in health, and even more full of life and patriotic fire than in his first campaign. He has received orders to report to General Price, and will leave for that purpose tomorrow.

We must not omit to notice the fact that since this experiment of sending Yankee officers to Charleston has turned out so agreeably for us, our authorities have sent down six hundred more to be located in the same quarter of the city recently occupied by the fifty who have been exchanged. They have not yet been conveyed to their new and dangerous quarters, but are now in a prison which is quite out of range.

General Thompson visited them before leaving Charleston, and recognized amongst them a nephew of the late Secretary Chase, whom he had known in more peaceful and less perilous times.

The fifty Yankee officers who have been exchanged told our officers that during their confinement in Charleston, but one shell had fallen in the neighborhood of their quarters, and that was on the day before their exchange.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

HEAVY FIRING IN BURNSIDE'S FRONT.

Arrival of Deserters and Refugees.

SCARCITY OF MALES IN RICHMOND.

Reinforcements for Gen. Early

NO FEDERAL PRISONERS AT BELLE ISLAND OR LIBBY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The *Star* says the mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived this morning, from City Point. Affairs at the front remain much the same as at last reports, with the exception that during Thurday night and yesterday morning heavy firing was going on in Burnside's front. The *John Brooks* brought up six refugees from Richmond, and twenty-one deserters from the Rebel army, including Lieutenant Mix, of Georgia, of the 1st Confederate battalion.

The names of the refugees are Edward Towers, Charles Giblan, John Morris, M. Roach, M. Conway, and Peter Doyle. They left Richmond on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, in charge of a guide, to whom they paid from three hundred to five hundred dollars each in Confederate scrip for piloting them to the river, and they walked twenty-two miles, through woods, to Haxall farm, and came out to a gunboat, from whence they were sent yesterday morning to City Point in time to take the *John Brooks*.

They represent that there are no males (men or boys) in Richmond, except those in Government employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to old men over fifty-five, who form the militia of the State.

On Saturday last four trains of twenty cars [illegible]rived in Richmond, bearing a body of each a[illegible] [illegible]tersburg, said to be a division, and troops from [illegible] [illegible]w on the Central road to re- they left immediat[illegible] [illegible] inforce Early in the valley.

A large body of cavalry arrived on the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

One of this party of refugees worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby, in fact, none but sick and wounded are kept there over a few days.

At the time the Danville Railroad was cut, prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and refugees heard the guards, when they returned, say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications; those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep them in order.

One of these refugees drove a baker wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at one dollar, and bacon had lately fallen in price, it being now quoted at from seven to ten dollars per pound, instead of from eight to eleven.

The deserters from the army above-mentioned have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times, some as late as Monday, 1st August inst. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and have not generally served over one year, but that year has been enough.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of those States, who are sick of war, and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe if they come over to our lines that Grant will put them in the front ranks.

They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over; and they are satisfied if the men in the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well, desertions would be extensive.

They represent the works at Petersburg as very strong, and do not believe that General Grant, or any one else, can take them by storm, but say that had our men acted promptly when we blew up their fort we could have entered the town easily; but the golden opportunity is passed, and we cannot possibly gain another opportunity so favorable.

The houses in the city have been pretty well battered, and many destroyed, some of them by fire. Nearly all the fire engines belonging to Richmond are in Petersburg, and they have a regularly organized fire department, composed of soldiers, who are ready at a moment's warning to go to work and extinguish the fires occasioned by General Grant's shells.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburg, but none of them believe that their entire army exceeds fifty thousand men, and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice every week, to other points.

Conscripts are constantly being received, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

Great Distribution of Prize Money.

BOSTON, August 13.—Since the 28th of June inclusive, the following decree of distributions have been made in prize cases by the District Court of this city:—

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356·32.

Steamer *Scioto*, captured by steamer *Connecticut*, $73,459·50.

Schooner *Alliance*, captured by steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281·74.

Steamer *Greyhound*, captured by steamer *Connecticut*, $134,692·61.

Steamer *Young Republic*, captured by steamer *Grand Gulf*, $111,519·79.

Total $1,105,559·36. This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 13.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Lamberton presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson county, praying for a repeal of the General Bounty Law.

Onmotion, the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday evening at ½ o'clock.

Fire at Troy, New York.

TROY, N. Y., August 13.—The car and coach factory of Gilbert, Bush & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to $200,000, on which there is an insurance of $100,000.

Arrival of the United States Frigate "San Jacinto."

NEW YORK, August 13.—The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at this port to-day, from Key West. Admiral Bailey is a passenger.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Flour is quiet, with sales of 10,000 barrels at $[illegible] for State; $11,[illegible] [illegible] for Ohio; and $[illegible] for Southern. Wheat [illegible] and [illegible] unimportant. Corn quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels at $1·[illegible]. Provisions—Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 4000 barrels at $[illegible]. Lard steady at [illegible]. Whisky firm at $1·[illegible]—holders demand $1·79. Receipts of Flour 10,000 barrels; Wheat 10,000 bushels; Corn 40,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 13. — Cumberland preferred, 50¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; do. guaranteed, 140¼; New York Central, 131; Reading, 121½; Hudson River, 101; Canton Company, 37; Erie, 112½; Michigan Central, 136¼; Gold, 2[illegible]. Five-Twenty Coupons, Registered, 105; Coupons, 1865, 120; One-Year Certificates, 99; Gold after board, 2[illegible].

FOURTH EDITION.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY IN EVERY ENCOUNTER.

FROM ATLANTA.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

EXTENSIVE INDIAN WAR EXPECTED.

Rebel Emissaries Among the Indians

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—To-day is another intensely hot and very dull day. The only news to-day is, that General Sheridan has defeated Early in every encounter, and that the latter is retreating down the Shenandoah valley very rapidly, closely followed by Sheridan's forces.

A number of prisoners have already been taken, and there is a good prospect of the flying enemy being overtaken and brought to grief, and made to relinquish much of his spoils.

There is nothing of particular importance from Sherman, except the fact that the siege is progressing favorably, with every prospect of an early and successful termination.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—General Curtis has returned from Fort Leavenworth. The Indian war is temporarily quelled, but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicates a concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged.

White men, believed to be Rebel emissaries, have been among the Indians, distributing gold and urging them to rise against the whites, telling them that the South would protect them, and let them have the whole West for themselves, if the North should be conquered.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

FORT HAMILTON, August 13.—The steam tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Captain Edward Berty, has just passed here with three of the passengers of the schooner *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, which was burned at sea by the *Tallahassee*, and five of the crew of the barque *Bay State*, also burned. They were taken from the schooner *Carroll* in the lower bay. They report having been captured on the 11th instant in latitude 30 deg. 19 min., longitude 72 deg. 27 min. The schooner *Carroll* is now coming up the lower bay.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 11.—The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped.

There were five or six soldiers on guard on the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occupied in fishing at the time, and none of them have since been found. Of the large crowds of negro laborers at work on the boat there were about twenty-five dead found, and allowing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed.

The number injured is believed to be about 100, many of whom are scattered in different places, and whose names cannot be ascertained.

One man, who had been kept a prisoner at Headquarters for six or seven months, and who had been tried and convicted for some offense, but had not been sent off to the Dry Tortugas, as ordered, had been released, and his time being up was on his way home.

He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, and must have been blown into the river, as his body was found on the shore, three miles below City Point, yesterday afternoon. A number of instances of hair-breadth escapes are related, many of which seem almost miraculous; and when the scene is visited, and the large quantity of *debris* which covered the ground in the vicinity is witnessed, it is surprising that thousands, instead of hundreds were not involved in the calamity.

A soldier of the 11th United States Regulars was a sentry on the boat at the time, and some of his comrades seeing the air filled with missiles, told him to run and hide, but he refused to leave his post, and fortunately escaped injury. This man had been tried four years ago for an offense, and condemned to forfeit all pay except one dollar a month during the remainder of his term of service.

A few days ago he received intelligence through the Adjutant-General's Office, that the fine had been remitted for gallant services in front of the enemy. This act of bravery, in remaining at his post, regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved consideration at the hands of the Government.

A large force of laborers are at work clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found scattered throughout the mass, none of which could be identified, they being merely fragments.

Later News.

August 12, 6 A. M.—The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and until daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the 18th and 9th Corps.

—A patriotic exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers a 160 acre farm in Iowa, which once sold for $800, and $200 in cash, for a substitute.

—James Malley, charged with arson, is held for trial in Springfield, Massachusetts. The late destructive conflagration began in his store.

—All of the $50,000 subscription required from Amherst to get the Agricultural College there has been secured. William Kellogg, formerly an Amherst merchant, gave $5000.

—Brigham Young has started a new flouring mill and a cotton factory near Great Salt Lake City. The factory is supplied with cotton grown in Utah Territory.

—A severe thunder and hail storm visited Westerly, R. I., last Sunday. Some of the hailstones measured four inches in circumference, and a man who tasted of the hail said it was smoky.

—A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains and the erection of the monument will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him.

—A story is told of a deserter who has a glass eye, which he used to take out when he wanted to get discharged, or when after running away he wished to avoid detection. He entered and left the service twelve times, and will now leave it for the last time, as he is to be shot.

—A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above the heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

FORT POWELL EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Monitor "Tecumseh" Blown Up By a Torpedo.

THE UNION FLEET IN MOBILE BAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Government has received official telegraphic advices from Dauphin's island, Mobile harbor, up to the 6th instant. The only point of interest or importance contained in addition to what was previously known through Rebel sources is, that the monitor *Tecumseh* was sunk by a torpedo instead of the guns of Fort Morgan, which is more satisfactory to the friends and advocates of the monitors, than if she had gone down under the fire of the fort.

Despatch from General Banks.

Mrs. General Banks, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship *Evening Star*, from New Orleans, received the following despatch at Southwest Pass from the General:—

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, August 6, 1864.—Mrs. N. P. Banks, on steamship *Evening Star*:—The following despatch has just been received from Fort Pike:—

The steamer *Clyde* passed here this morning from the fleet. She reports that fourteen gunboats and three monitors passed the forts at Mobile yesterday at 8 A. M. One monitor was blown up opposite the forts by a torpedo. The Rebel ram *Tennessee* was captured. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the fight. This gives us possession. I have no other particulars.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

Newspaper Account.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SOUTHWEST PASS, August 6.—The fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was blown up by a Rebel torpedo. No other vessel was lost.

The Rebel ram *Tennessee* surrendered after an obstinate resistance.

Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the action and is now a prisoner.

The land forces, under Major-General Granger, invested Fort Gaines, and with the light batteries opened upon the fort simultaneously with the passage of the forts by the fleet, taking the water batteries in rear and silencing them.

Our loss is not reported.

Fort Powell, in Mobile Bay, was blown up and evacuated by the Rebels.

Orders for the Attack on Mobile Given.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—On Wednesday last orders were promulgated to the fleet off Mobile by Admiral Farragut that the attack on the forts would take place at 3 o'clock the following morning. This is reliable.

Up to this writing nothing further has arrived, though official despatches are expected from the Admiral to-day.

Union Military Forces Occupy Dauphin Island.

The attack on the forts commenced yesterday morning. Our military forces now occupy Dauphin island.

News from the Mobile Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—The steamer *J. M. Brown* arrived last evening, having landed troops at Dauphin Island, on one extremity of which Fort Gaines is situated. When the *J. M. Brown* left, the gunboats were shelling the woods on the island. At six o'clock yesterday morning, Admiral Farragut had not commenced operations against the forts at the entrance to Mobile bay. Some our monitors were lying within a mile of Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The New Pirate Steamer "Tallahassee"—The Vessel Built in London, and Probably Owned by Englishmen—Her Operations at the Entrance to our Harbor—Capture of the Pilot-boat "James Funk," No. 22, of New York—Destruction of the Brigs "Carrie Estelle" and "Richards," Barque "Bay State," and Schooners "Sarah A. Boyce" and "Atlantic"—The Schooner "Carroll" Bonded and Loaded with Paroled Prisoners—Statements of the Pilots and Captains of the Captured Vessels—Description of the "Tallahassee."

A new Rebel pirate, known as the *Tallahassee*, commanded by Captain John Taylor Wood, C. S. N., has made her appearance off the mouth of our harbor, sinking, burning, and destroying no less than six vessels in as many hours. The news did not reach the city yesterday in time to despatch any vessels in pursuit of her, so that she will have another twenty four hours' unmolested career. We give below some very interesting details of her operations up to the latest moment, as far as is known.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIRATE'S PRISONERS AT FIRE ISLAND.

FIRE ISLAND, August 12.—While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning it discovered a yawl-boat making for the shore.

Upon coming alongside of this boat sixteen persons were found on board, who belonged to the pilot-boat *James Funk*, of New York; the brig *Estelle*, the brig *Sarah Boyce*, the brig *Richards*, the barque *Bay State*, and the schooner *Atlantic*.

All these vessels had been captured and burned by the Rebel steamer *Tallahassee*, commanded by John Taylor Wood, off the coast yesterday afternoon.

The sixteen men who were found in the yawl-boat will start for New York this afternoon.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOTS AND CREW OF THE PILOT-BOAT "JAMES FUNK."

The pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 212, left New York August 10, with the following pilots on board:—Messrs. Yates, Fryer, Smith, Handrew. At 9 P. M. put Mr. Handrew on board of the brig *Cora*. On Thursday morning, at half-past 7, Fire Island bearing northwest, distant thirty miles, discovered a steamer steering west. Kept off for her and set our colors. On approaching her we perceived that she flew the pennant and Union flag.

On nearing us she stopped. Thinking she wanted a pilot, we hove our yawl out, and Mr. Smith and two men went alongside of her. As soon as the yawl got alongside of the steamer down came the Stars and Stripes and up went the Rebel flag. The pilot and men who were in the yawl were taken on board as prisoners, and they lowered two boats full of armed men, who came and took possession of the pilot-boat in the name of the Confederate States.

Before taking us he had captured the schooner *Sarah A. Boyce*, of Great Egg Harbor, bound from Boston to Philadelphia. At 9 A. M. the privateer captured the brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston bound to New York. She was burned. At 11 A. M. she captured the barque *Bay State*, from Alexandria to Boston, and burned her also. At 1 P. M., captured brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay, C. B., bound to New York. She was burned also. At 3 P. M., captured schooner *Atlantic*, of Addison, and burned her.

At half-past 3 o'clock she boarded the schooner *Carroll*, from East Machias, bound to New York. She was released on signing bonds for $10,000, she taking all the crews of the captured vessels to New York. All the prisoners were paroled, and during all of this time the privateersmen did not give us anything to eat or drink. August 12, off Fire Island, fifteen of the paroled men left the schooner *Carroll* in a rowboat, and steered for Fire Island Inlet, where we were kindly taken in tow by the yacht *Lily*, Captain Johnson, who brought us into the inlet.

We feel greatly indebted to Mr. Sommers, of the Surf Hotel, and his guests, for their kind treatment while at the house, and regret that we could not pay the compliment to the captain of the steamer from the hotel to Panatauqit, as an agent of the Long Island Railroad, who charged us twenty-one dollars for a passage to New York, and we had difficulty to get this man to accept an order on the pilot office.

WILLIAM SMITH, pilot.
E. FRYER, pilot.
ROBERT YATES, pilot.
ALFRED BAUDIER, boatkeeper.
CHARLES HARBINSON, boy.
ED. FRANKEL, seaman.
T. MURPHY, seaman.
Capt. A. S. ADAMS, schooner S. A. Boyce.
GEO. MARINER, mate, schooner Boyce.
Capt. T. C. SPARROW, wife and servant.
G. A. GOULD, mate, barque Bay State.

CARD OF THANKS.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1864.—We, the undersigned prisoners released from the Confederate States steamer *Tallahassee*, desire to return thanks to Captain Johnson, of the yacht *Lilly*, also to Messrs. Barmend, Fuller and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Tucker, and to the proprietors and company of the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, for the kind and generous treatment we received at their hands.

W. Smith, R. E. Yates, E. Fryer, Pilots of the *James Funk*.

Chars Harbinson, Ed. Frankel, T. Murphy, T. Hewson, crew of pilot boat *James Funk*.

A. Baudier, Boatkeeper.

Captain Thomas C. Sparrow and family, of barque *Bay State*.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

The Military Commission.

The Military Commission appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the failure of the late assault on Petersburg, continued its sessions on Wednesday. General Burnside was present and examined, and gave his version of the affair. General Meade, it is known, had been examined on the Monday previous.

General Burnside claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that General Meade insists that Burnside did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10½ o'clock in the evening of the 20th until next morning.

During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by General Meade to General Burnside. The claim of the latter that General Meade having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed General Meade would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed. The universal sentiment of the army, outside of the 9th Corps, affirms the verdict passed by the *Times* military correspondent in his letter of the 3d instant.

Fast Train to Cape Island.

The Cape May Railroad Company have made arrangements for running a fast special train to Cape Island every Saturday afternoon, returning on Monday morning. This train will make no stoppages except for wood and water, and will materially reduce the time occupied in making the trip. It leaves Walnut street wharf at five o'clock this afternoon, and leaves Cape Island at quarter after seven, A. M., on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—The season of one week will close this evening. Messrs. Thayer and Noyes have justly won for themselves a reputation as great showmen, that will ensure success wherever they appear in Philadelphia. On Monday afternoon and evening exhibitions will be given at Camden, New Jersey.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 80. Noon, 90½. One P. M., 94. Wind, W. S. W.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL.—This morning the Coroner held several inquests upon the bodies of those who died during yesterday afternoon and last night, from the excessive heat.

James Love, 20 years of age, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon at the Falls of Schuylkill, and died soon after.

George Casey, a member of the Good Will Engine Company, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, during the reception of the Zouaves. He was taken to a drug store at Ninth and Race streets, and subsequently removed to his home.

Last evening a man was overcome by the heat in Eleventh street, below Walnut, where he died in a few moments. On his person a pocket-book containing a check for one hundred dollars, drawn by Michael F. Martin to the order of Felix Russell, was found. The Coroner took charge of the body.

John Hardman fell dead during the excitement of the afternoon, attendant on the reception of the Zouaves. He was standing at Front and Washington, when he fell, gasped, and died instantly.

RECRUITING.—During the week ending to-day the sum of $55,750 was paid out as bounties by the City Treasurer. The number of men receiving the bounty this morning was fifty-eight. District Provost Marshals can now muster in recruits for new military organizations wherever formed. Volunteers can select the companies in which they desire to serve, whether for one, two, or three years. There are three one year organizations forming in this city. Among them are the five companies of sharpshooters' to be attached to General Birney's command. The headquarters of this organization have been established at No. 533 Chesnut street, where officers who expect to recruit are invited to report. This is a most desirable branch of the service, and as only one-half of the regiment will be raised in Philadelphia, the desired number will be soon recruited.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—During the procession yesterday afternoon, the driver of the Kensington Hose Steamer, who was intoxicated, became disorderly at Eighth and Washington streets, and was remonstrated with by one of the Chief Marshals of the parade. The latter finally called upon Officer Sherlock, of the First District, to remove the man and take him away, as his presence was calculated to do no good. The officer laid hold of the driver, when four or five members of the company rushed at him, and a scuffle ensued, during which the officer lost his star. The procession moved on, and when at Twenth and Arch streets the driver again became disorderly, and was arrested and locked up. He was held to bail by Alderman Jones.

HEIRS OF HUNDRED DAYS MEN ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that, under the act of July 14, 1862, the same rights in regard to pensions are granted to those called into the service for one hundred days (and to their widows or dependent relatives, in case of death) as to those who have enlisted for the term of three years. This law, under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed, is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between those engaging for a longer or a shorter period. By and by it will be discovered and be generally understood that a hundred days volunteer is as much a soldier as any other volunteer, and has rights no more nor no less.

THE THIRD COAL REGIMENT.—This fine organization, raised by the liberality and patriotism of the coal trade of this city, has been for the last two weeks stationed at Camp Day, Maukins' woods, Baltimore. We learn, this morning, that the regiment has been ordered to proceed at once to Rock Island, Ill., Colonel John R. Haslett having been ordered to the command of this important post. We feel assured that the regiment, under the lead of the gallant Colonel Haslett, will fully sustain the reputation of other regiments sent from this city.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—John Steward and another individual were arrested at Thirteenth and Vine streets, yesterday, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct. The two were taken to the Station House, and while there Steward ordered his friend to knock the officer down, at the same time drawing a knife on him. The weapon was a most murderous-looking affair, having a blade nearly half a foot long. The accused were committed for trial by Alderman Jones.

TILL THIEVES.—This morning a lad, aged nine years, was arraigned before Alderman Clouds upon the charge of robbing the money-drawer of a store in Richmond street, above Shackamaxon, Nineteenth Ward. It is alleged that the accused and two others, somewhat older, have been carrying on quite an extensive business of this kind for months back. Yesterday they were caught in the act, but two of them made their escape. The one was committed to the House of Refuge.

ACCIDENT AT THE PARK.—James McGinley, residing in Ninth street, above Coates, was very severely injured last evening, by being thrown from his carriage at Fairmount Park. The carriage in which he was seated came in collision with another vehicle, causing his horse to run off. The carriage was rendered a complete wreck, and Mr. McGinley was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried to his home.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—A colored individual, rejoicing in the name of John Union, was arrested at Fifth and Chesnut streets yesterday, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon from Camden, N. J. He had brought the property to this city with a view of disposing of it. This morning he was sent back to Camden to await his trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD CAVALRY.—This morning the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived in this city, their term of service having expired. They came home 300 strong.

DISTILLING WITHOUT LICENSE.—Henry Shear was charged before U. S. Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, with carrying on the business of a distiller, without having first obtained a license therefor. Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses, the Assistant District Attorney stated that some time ago proceedings were commenced against the defendant before Commissioner Smith, which prosecution had been abandoned.

The accused is a manufacturer of vinegar, and uses distilled spirits in the manufacture of it; that, under the law as it then was, the question arose, was he required to take out a license for the distillation of spirits used on his own premises for manufacturing purposes? The question was referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he decided that no license was required under such circumstances. Since then the law has been altered and it is now embraced in its provisions, even though only distilling spirits to be used by himself for manufacturing purposes; but the evidence would show that he has been selling the spirits to be used by other persons.

The evidence of Mr. Jesper Harding, Collector of Revenue for the First District, and Timothy Dwyer, an employee of the accused, substantiated these facts.

Mr. Shear expressed his willingness to comply with the law, but the difficulty in the way of a compromise was the amount of revenue claimed of the defendant on the first gallon of spirits manufactured by him since the new law went into effect—some ten thousand dollars.

The accused was held in $2500 for his appearance at Court. The extent of punishment, on a conviction for carrying on the business of a distiller without a license, is two years' imprisonment.

ALLEGED CONTRABAND LOCOMOTIVES SEIZED.—A schooner lying at Green street wharf, having on board two locomotives, was seized on Thursday by order of the Government, and held to await the further action of the authorities. These locomotives are from the manufactory of Norris & Co., who have been building locomotives for the use of the Government, and were of five feet gauge, in order to meet the requirements of our armies as they advance, the railroads of Rebeldom being all of that gauge. It is said that an agent bought these locomotives ostensibly for an English purchaser, and ordered them to be shipped to Halifax, but that they were supposed to be intended to run the blockade, and enter some Southern port for the use of the Rebels; hence the seizure and detention of the vessel.

ROBBERY DETECTED BY A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—We learn that Mr. Samuel Cunningham, a private watchman in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was the first to observe persons leaving Mr. Johnson's store at Eighth and Sansom streets on Monday evening, the 6th instant, with stolen goods in their possession. Mr. Cunningham gave chase to the robbers; they dropped their ill-gotten booty, and in giving the alarm, Mr. Cunningham brought the city policemen to the vicinity, and thus secured the arrest of one of the rascals, and will secure his prompt and full punishment by the Court at its next term by his evidence.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The Government has had in contemplation for some time back the idea of purchasing the strip of land between Front street and the Commissioner's line, and using the ground for naval purposes in connection with the present Navy Yard property. This will now be accomplished. Application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Secretary of the Navy for permission to purchase and hold this ground. The Committee of Federal Relations have the subject under advisement, and a favorable report will be submitted in a few days.

A SUPPOSED REBEL OFFICER ARRESTED.—An individual signing himself H. Van Achenbuck was arrested at the Continental Hotel, by Detective Callanan, on the charge of being connected with the Rebel army, and for carrying concealed deadly weapons. On yesterday morning he had a hearing before the Mayor, and was held in $1000 bail upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in $1500 bail for a further hearing upon the charge of being connected with the Rebel army.

NOT GOING OUT OF TOWN.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

I go not with the giddy host
That now to "Surlings" and sea side throng;
A little room, quite close and hot,
That can no look of comfort wear,
Must most of these now and their lot,
And 'tis a lot I would not share.

Round them, at every step, will be
A staring, prying, chattering crowd,
Who fright away tranquillity
With gossip, songs and laughter loud.
Then let me keep my quiet home,
With pleasant garden, shaded door,—
Abroad at morn and evening roam,
And visit oft sweet Schuylkill's shore.

Nought could I more refreshing deem,
Than what beside me here I find,
The ice cold draught, the gold cream,
And luscious fruits of every kind:
Nor need I be of heat afraid,
Which bids so many victims fall,
For all my Summer Clothes are made
In coolest style at Tower Hall!

We are closing our Summer stock at *old prices*, much *below present cost* of same goods. TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market Street. BENNETT & CO.

FAIRMOUNT PARK is now the resort of thousands of our citizens daily. There is certainly no more beautiful or delightful place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The walks and drives are in admirable condition, and the grounds are bright in verdure. Last Sunday at least twenty-five thousand