

THE NEWS.

We have New Orleans dates by sea to the 23d. There is little news. The rebel blockade runner steamer Alice Vivian had been captured by the De Soto. Another female bread riot occurred in Mobile on the 4th of September. The 17th Alabama Regiment was ordered by Gen. Maury to put down the disturbance, but they refused to do duty. The Mobile Cadets then tried their hands, and were defeated and forced to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally quieted the famine-stricken women. The rebels openly proclaimed their determination. Some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings or to stop the war, to burn the whole city. The paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering the greatest hardships for want of care and food, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field again they will leave in the first battle. It is supposed of the 57,000 men paroled at Vicksburg, not more than 5,000 will ever be forced into the ranks. Gold had declined at New Orleans to 37@40 per cent premium. The bar pilot who brought the Morning Star out of the S. W. Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was boarded the night before (Sept. 21) by a party of men who came out in a small boat from shore, took possession of the tug and carried her out to sea. Two or three gunboats were lying by when the tug was taken, but the loss was not discovered till the Leviathan was several miles out in the gulf. At daylight the De Soto signaled one of the other gunboats and both put out for the tug. They tugged her twenty miles out, captured her, and brought her back, with all on board, to the Pass. The men who attempted to "confiscate" the tug were brought back in irons.

The Richmond Examiner, of Saturday, is unhappy over Chattanooga. It says: After two distinct efforts for the recapture of Chattanooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of that stronghold, and strengthening its works. While events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the line of the Rapidan, and massing his forces at Culpepper. He is also reconnoitering and encroaching on the railroad and river, and indicates a determination to fight. The same paper has a despatch from Atlanta saying: "Reports of the condition of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. There was no fighting yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans has sent in two flags of truce, asking permission to bury their dead and relieve their wounded. Gen. Bragg rejected both of them."

A letter was received in this city on Tuesday, from Watchajrigue, Sept. 20, which states that a rebel raid was made on the vessels in that inlet, previous to the 23d inst., as follows: The schooners Ireland, Capt. Davis, and John J. Houseman, (since picked up and taken into Newport), Capt. Pearsall, were plundered, taken out to sea, and set adrift. The schooner Alexandria was also plundered, and run on a sandbar inside the inlet. The Government schooner Alliance loaded with provisions and sutler stores, valued at \$30,000, was also captured. The crews of all the above vessels were put on board the A. as prisoners. She was last seen off Beaufort, bound South.

The Union States steamer Connecticut, Capt. Army, reports that on the 23d inst., she drove on shore and destroyed the Confederate steamer Phenix, loaded with arms, &c., intending to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended as a privateer. The Connecticut chased her about four hours, and finding that she was about being captured her officers ran her ashore, took to their boats and escaped.

From Washington we have a report of cheering news from the Army of the Cumberland,

but the details are withheld. The rebel army has not attempted to molest Gen. Rosecrans in his present position, and Col. Wilder, of his cavalry force, reports matters in the front to be more favorable. He says Longstreet's men arrived in the cars while the battle was opening. The bridge over the Tennessee river at Bridgeport is to be rebuilt, and will thereby open railroad communication with the North, via Nashville and Chattanooga. It is reported at Nashville that Gen. Burnside has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy. The St. Louis Republican of Thursday states that Gen. Smith's division, of Gen. Grant's army, left Memphis several days ago to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans, and that other troops are doubtless en route. A despatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribune, dated Sept. 23, states that the Government had taken up 80 steamers for the transportation of troops.

We copied the other day from a Washington paper a statement that Capt. Sawyer and Flynn (the men whom Davis had set apart for execution, in retaliation for the rebel recruiting officers hung by Gen. Burnside), were kept in a cage. We are glad to state that such is not the fact. A gentleman very lately from Richmond says that they are treated in all respects the same as other prisoners. To invent such stories of barbarity shows a mind most wicked; the man who did it deserves the punishment he accuses others of inflicting.

On the 23d ult., a train arrived from Frankfort at Louisville, Ky., containing 1,162 rebel prisoners, a part of this captured at Cumberland Gap by Gen. Burnside at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were a very common looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. The remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, were to arrive on the 26th, and be sent forward to Camp Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four regiments, from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New Orleans that the movement will now be made overland, and the large force to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit, by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay.

From the New Orleans Era of September 17, we learn that the blockade runners, Fox, Alabama and Montgomery, were all captured on the 12th ult., by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable. The Montgomery was taken by the gunboat De Soto, and the Tennessee was conspicuous in the capture of the others.

The United States steam transport Daniel Webster, reports that when passing Matthias Point, on the 24th inst., all the buildings at that place were discovered to be on fire. Four Union gunboats and one transport were lying off the port.

The Secretary of War directs that colored volunteers from New Jersey and Delaware be mustered into the regiments forming at Philadelphia, credit being given therefor to those States respectively.

Fifteen thousand of the Corps d'Afrique, under Gen. Banks, have been mustered in, and recruiting is active. The maximum strength is 25,000.

Letters for Union prisoners in Richmond should be directed to Castle Thunder instead of Libby prison.

Moseby now a Lieutenant Colonel has recovered from his wounds, and led the raid upon Burke's Station on the 24th.

Captain Soawn of the 1st Indiana Cavalry, Gen. Howard's Body Guard, while on a scout to Warrenton, succeeded, after a hard fight, in capturing Charles Withers of Warrenton, one of Moseby's best scouts, and sent him in a prisoner.

It is understood that the draft is contr but in more men proportionally to the army from New York City than from any other part of the country.

One of the rebel Captains taken prisoner by Gen. Kilpatrick at Madison Court House says that none of Gen. Lee's soldiers have been sent out of Virginia since Gen. Meade commenced to advance; that, on the contrary, Lee has recently received considerable reinforcements of fresh conscripts. This captain confirms the report that Gen. Pemberton's men composed part of the forces which Gen. Bragg sought to overwhelm in his plans.

When asked on what pretext they were put into the ranks before they had been exchanged, he replied that on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, 5,000 of our men, who had been taken prisoners and paroled on the first day were recaptured in arms.

Advices from Bermuda to the 18th inst. are received. The steamer fired into in Charleston Harbor some time since by Fort Moultrie, by mistake, and sunk, was the famous Sumter. She was conveying rebel soldiers from one point to another, and had 630 souls aboard, 20 of whom were lost. The merchants of Bermuda continued their ovations to the officers of blockade-runners. There are now some 20 vessels engaged in the business. The railway line to Plantation Clonbrook was opened on the 1st of August. The outrages in the parishes of St. Thomas, St. James, and St. George had been suppressed. The Island of Antigua was suffering greatly from drouth. It was rumored that the Duke of Buckingham was to be made governor of the island of Jamaica.

Provost-Marshal General Fry officially informs Gov. Yates of Illinois that that State is credited with an excess of 44,851 men on all calls up to June 11, 1863. The quota under the present call being 36,700, there will be no draft, and the balance, 8,151, will be credited in an future call.

About 280 rebel cavalymen, who were captured at Gettysburg and have since taken the oath of allegiance, have arrived at Baltimore. They are to join the 3d Maryland. Among their officers is Capt. A. J. Pemberton, a brother of the rebel General Pemberton.

Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the Keokuk, associated with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins of New York, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island. The work is to be prosecuted at once.

An officer attached to the fleet in Charleston harbor, in speaking of the New Ironsides, says "she has been under steam for over a year and has never needed repairs. The iron plating, denting as it is, is still as sound as ever, the utmost damage being a port shutter or two knocked away, which are easily replaced. I have seen balls strike her and spin vertically up in the air from her slanting sides. We should have more of just such vessels. The sick list of the Ironsides is not larger than that of a wooden frigate, and she has never had a man killed or wounded."

Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from service, as since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in 1861, he has not been equal to the fatigue and excitement incidental to service in the field.

Col. Truett Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, with his wife and two daughters, were captured near Bolivar Landing, Ark., on the 18th inst., and delivered over to Gen. Buford, commander at Helena.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to Gen. Banks, as a special recognition of the taking of Port Hudson.

A letter from Nashville, 27th inst., says: "Since Thursday last reinforcements have been pouring down on Chattanooga, and on at day some twenty and thirty-pound Parrot guns,

lying here unused since Nashville fell, were forwarded. The finest troops which have passed through the city were the 15th Regiments. They marched like machinery, and stood firm and erect as statues."

Of the 8,000 Union soldiers wounded in the recent battles in Northern Georgia, only 2,000 received serious hurts.

Romantic Escape of Union Soldiers.

We copy from northern papers the following account of the escape of three men of the 7th Conn., who arrived back to their regiment last week:

Yesterday four men in the rough uniforms of rebel soldiers, arrived at the Fortress from Newport News. They proved to be four of our own men who had thus disguised themselves to facilitate their escape. They were captured on the 18th of July last, in the first terrific charge of our troops on Fort Wagner. Three of them belong to the 7th Connecticut regiment. They represent their sufferings during their weary journey toward their freedom as terrible. They left on the evening of the 9th of September, without being perceived or molested in any manner. The fortifications of Petersburg they state to be quite formidable. They passed three lines of these and were not interfered with, doubtless on account of their uniforms. Though they were successful in their bold undertaking, they did not lack hair breadth escapes and persistent pursuit. Beyond the rebel lines and on the neutral ground between the contestants, they were in more danger of capture than in the very midst of their enemies; for now their uniforms, which had been before a passport and safeguard, became the most means of their betrayal back to captivity.

Rebel devices for the capture of deserters rendered the position now a very ticklish one. Men are engaged specially by the rebel government for the apprehension of such of their victims as may have taken "French leave," and the farmers roundabout combine for the same purpose. Although this brave little party was fully aware of these dangers and difficulties, hunger finally forced them to stop at a house for food one evening. Unfortunately, this happened to be the rendezvous of one of these same rebel government detectives, whom, above all things, they would have chosen to have avoided. In lieu of having their wishes gratified, they were questioned and cross-questioned by their host, who in short, claimed them as deserters from the rebel army. They were not long in taking to their heels after this new chapter in the history of their misfortunes had been opened. A vigorous pursuit was made by several armed men, assisted by bloodhounds, who were immediately put upon their track. Weary to exhaustion, they concealed themselves, after a long race, in a slight furrow in the earth. The dogs missed their scent near this spot, and were called off by their master, and put on a new track. Thus these daring fellows escaped, by perhaps the luckiest chance in the world, and soon thereafter reached our lines, to relate their tale of dangers, daring deeds and fortunate escapes more romantic than romance itself.

The names of the men are as follows: Sergeant B. A. Hall, 7th Connecticut Volunteers.

Everett Bailey, 7th Connecticut Volunteers.

Thaddeus R. Butler, 7th Connecticut Volunteers.

Sylvester H. Thompson, First East Tennessee Volunteers.

A musician near Eccles, in Lancashire, one George Sharp, had his name painted on his door thus—G Sharp. A wag of a painter, who knew something about music, early one morning made the following significant undeniable addition—is A flat.

"Biddy," said a lady, I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning."

In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that "Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years, seven months and two days old."