WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu ns. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. RRITZEL. No. 504 Ninth street, two

moors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Oity, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

The Strange Doings at Chicago. The proceedings in the Chicago Convention prove the radical division in the party it represents. There is a terrible struggle among its members, who form two factions, which, whatever compromise may be in the end effected, are now as bitterly opposed to each other as either is to their common foe, the Administration. Those who support McClellan have no enemies more determined than the Unconditional Peace men, led by VALLANDIGHAM, HARRIS and Long, and no Union man has ever denounced General McClellan as fiercely as Mr. Harris did yesterday. Mr. Harris called the probable candidate of his party a tyrant, a slave, and an assassin, and yetand let this be borne in mind as evidence of the astonishing lack of principle-admitted that he would vote for this assassin, tyrant, and slave, if the Convention should declare him its candidate. Could the degradation of politics be deeper? More than this: the faction of which Mr. HARRIS is a leader succeeded yesterday in postponing the nomination, in the hope that by delay it might defeat McOLELLAN and elect SEYMOUR, and yet-let this not be forgotten-it will sustain McCLELLAN if he is chosen. So furious is the strife between the rival parties that one delegate knocks down another, and the whole authority of the President is exercised to prevent the Convention from degenerating into a mob. Now, let no one infer from this that

when the nomination is made the party will be divided. This might be expected if the factions were inspired by devotion to principle, but theirs are lower inspirations. Whoever may be chosen the party will as a unit sustain. Self-preservation will compel it to unite. But, whether McClellan is nominated by those who are ostensibly for the war, or SEYMOUR by those unconditionally for peace, will make little difference in the ignominy of the resulting compromise. One of the factions must inevitably surrender the creed it professes, and the whole party must be degraded by the self-evident sacrifice of principle to expedi-

HORATIO SEYMOUR is undoubtedly the secret choice of the majority of the delegates, but many of his friends hesitate to vote for him, in the fear that he has no chance of election in November. McCLEL-LAN, if he is nominated, will be taken up as the more popular candidate. There is no sincerity in the Convention, and little in the party. Men who care only for political success control them, and, were it possible, they would to-day exchange creeds with the National Union party, because they know it to be more Protestant fraction of the German Conpopular than their own. General McCLEL-LAN himself submitted to be for years the servant of the Administration he now opposes, and conducted the war on the principles it laid down, even in accordance with its anti-slavery policy. Superseded by Gen Grant, he is willing to become the candidate of a party which declares the whole war a blunder and a crime.

Governor Seymour's Speech. The speech made by Horatio SEYMOUR in accepting the Presidency of the Chicago Convention is characteristic of the man and his party-not one word in denunciation of the rebellion, but hundreds in hatred of the Administration. All the blood of the war, all the miseries of the country, are declared by this unscrupulous orator to be the legitimate results of the convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN. What! Is the constitutional nomination and election of a President just cause for rebellion? Have we fallen so low as a nation that our safety depends upon the perpetual dominion of a single party, and the submission of a majority to a minority? Governor SEYMOUR may deny the democratic principle if he chooses, and misrepresent facts as he pleases, but he will never be able to show that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not strictly constitutional and the work of a majority of the American people, and afforded no pretext for the war into which the defeated politicians of the South immediately plunged the country.

We are astonished at the audacity of this man, who holds up as criminals the greater number of his fellow-countrymen. His accusation is too broad and sweeping to be credited, save by the more ignorant of his fellow-partisans. He cannot deny that the Southern leaders began this war before a solitary act or threat endangered the least of their rights, or that they resisted the lawful decision of the whole country that Abraham Lincoln should be its President. He knows-none betterthe history of the insolence of disappointed ambition and political revenge, and yet dares to accuse the nation of beginning its own ruin in constitutionally exercising its free will, and ABRA-HAM LINCOLN of consummating it by refusing to be a party to the dissolution of the Union. And, with all this bitter enmity to the men who have defended the Union. HORATIO SEYMOUR has not a single word of blaine for those who clove the continent asunder to gratify the spite of the vanquished, or realize the dream of despots.

SENATOR WADE has been censured by the conventions of his own county and district in Ohio for his opposition to the President in conjunction with HENRY WINTER DAVIS. One of the resolutions declares that "The recent attack upon the President by WADE and DAVIS is, in our opinion, illtimed, ill-tempered, and ill-advised, carrying great and undisguised joy to the rebel camps in the South and rebel sympat hizers in the North, and productive of evil, and only evil, to the Union cause; and that we feel it a duty, no less imperative than disagreable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation." Senator WADE has been one of the most popular men in-Ohio, and this resolution has especial significance.

How to End the War. The great duty and advantage of making the coming draft thoroughly fruitful of results is ably illustrated in the following remarks of Mr. Swinton, the correspondent of the Times now at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They include the personal judgment of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and, in this respect especially, deserve attention:

"I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath. But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to page means for its suppression. We all want peace, means for its suppression. We all want peace, is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. Linut. Gen. Grant has declared that 'if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh menhe could in fifty days do up all the fighting that need be done during the war. This is no shallow hearray; it is the authonic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to Gen. Grant's own immediate army would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road, and positively compet the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of Gen. Sherman. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation! If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be saved!

"This will be the land traft. There will be no more qualis, for there will need be no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the best fruits, which will be declared to hear arbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a marbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a misforture to those on whom they may fall, but as a saced laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands."

An Unsettled Settlement. The Danish question has been settledafter a fashion. The Kingdom of Denmark loses one-third of its whole territory and about two-fifths of its entire population. That is, it loses the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenbourg, the population of which is over one million. The King of Denmark may think himself fortunate that the whole of his territory has not been absorbed by the rapacity of Prussia and Austria, but will do well to bear in mind that there is such a thing as making two bites of a cherry—the first partition of Poland having taken place in 1772, and the second in 1793. In one respect he is fortunate—he is not called upon to pay more than his own share of the expenses of the war; he is allowed to retain his navy; the Duchies which he loses will be chargeable with the cost of being made independent, and will be debited with their fair share of the national debt. They start, therefore, if we may speak figuratively, with a millstone of indebtedness around their necks. They will have to pay for their whistle.

The question of sovereignty remains to be settled, and will probably lead to a misunderstanding which may end in another war. Prussia, which is very grasping. wants to form a Protestant empire in North Germany. Between Prussia and Holstein lie portions of Mecklembourg Schwerin. Mecklembourg Strelitz, and the Kingdom of Hanover, and all three are Protestant. If Prussia could only annex these two Grand Duchies and the Hanoverian Kingdom, and also the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, she would gain a desirable addition of territory, and, which is not less important, the seaboard which she wants on the North Sea and the Baltic, with a fair chance of becoming a maritime Power. But there are two claimants for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, viz: the Duke of Augustenbourg and the Duke of Oldenbourg, the latter supported by Russia. It will be for the Federal Diet of Germany to choose between these two claimants. If the choice be much longer delayed. Prussia may illustrate the fable, by swallowing the oyster herself, and leaving the shells to the pair of Duchy-hunters. Do this Prussia certainly will, if ever she gets a safe

Snugly nestled at the foot of Holstein and between it and Mecklembourg and Hanover, is the petty Duchy of Lauenbourg. It is a miserably small place, with a population of about 50,000. It is about the size of Montgomery county in this State. Small as it is, its geographical position makes it important, and it was intended to let it go with Schleswig and Holstein. It appears, however, that Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Electoral Hesse has put in a claim to this Duchy of Lauenbourg, on the plea that he surrendered all title to Lauenbourg in favor of his sister, wife of the present King of Denmark, upon condition of the integrity of Denmark being respected. This condition having been violated, his renunciation is to be held no longer in force, and he has formally placed his claim before the German Diet, which took it into consideration on the 4th of the present month. The Prince, born in November, 1832, is eldest son of the federation. It is impossible to say what ially to disturb the peace of Europe, may arise out of these rival claims.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864. THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE. Mr. Oris, general superintendent of the Overland Mail route, has reached Washington, for the purpose of representing to the officials the condition of affairs on the plains. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas, are all hostile, and, according o the report of friendly Indians, they number fro ,000 to 8,000 warriors. In addition to the indiscriminate massacre of the

whites in the most shocking manner; they have destroyed at least one million dollars' worth of property, including emigrant trains, and have taken ssion of all the ranches between Julesburg and Fort Kearney, a distance of 200 miles, and 150 miles this way to the Big Sandy. The wires to the Pacific have been cut, and emigration rendered inse oure, excepting in large numbers. Denver and other settlements are at present curtailed in their supplies from the States. The Indians say the ountry belongs to them, and that they intend to drive out the whites. This seems to be the only argument for their warfare. As in view of this fact coneiliation is at present out of the question, and those who have the best knowledge of all the attendant circumstances are suggesting that General Harney be placed in command of forces, which can be very quickly rallied under him, to carry on hostilities against the savages.

WOUNDED OFFICERS. The following wounded officers belonging to Pennsylvania regiments, arrived here yesterday and today: Colonel Davis, 69th; Captain James O'Reilley, 69th; Lieutenant A. P. McDermott, 69th; Major Charles Kleckman, 184th; Lieutenant Bishop, 81st; Captain James H. Mitchell, 81st. THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported at the Treasury Department to day amount to \$512,000, and to the ten-forty loan to \$231,000. Instructions to Provost Marshals In New York. of this division:

ALBANY, August 30.—The following has been pro-culgated for the guidance of the provost marshals Keep volunteering up as much as possible after the 5th of September, and let it be known that vounteers will be counted on the present call up to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to the rendezvous. A. A. P. M. General.

Advices from North Carolina. WASEINGTON, August 80.—The U. S. steamer Tacony has arrived at the navy yard from Albemarle Sound, N. C., where she has been on duty for the past six months. She brings no special news from that quarter. The robel ram Albemarle keeps out of sight and out of danger, but our boats are fully prepared should she show herself. Some time since the encounter between the Sassacus and the rebel ram the former has been provided with an iron prow with which to meet her. Among her office is Ensign Somers, who was on the Satellite, in July, 1862, when she was captured by the rebels near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and who was badly wounded while resisting the enemy.

Accident to a Blockade-Runner. HALIFAX, August 30.—The blockade runner Constance, which left here on last Wednesday, sprung aleak on Sunday, and returned to-night. The Shelling of Williamsport, Md. WILLIAMSPORT, Md., August 29.—From twenty-five to thirty houses were struck by shells during the rebels' late cannonade, and not a resident was injured. One soldier received a fish wound. For the first time they have been defeated in the attempt to cross the river here.

McClellan's Prospects for a Nomination

The Chicago Tribune of Monday, in an article noting the progress of sentiment among the politicians arsembled there, thus speaks of McClellan and the progress. olans arsembled there, thus speaks of McClellan and "the price of his stock:"

"The Peace men last night claimed positively that McClellan is a 'dead cook in the pit,' that they have got him by the throat; that he may got a majority on the first formal ballot, but that ne never can get the two-third vote necessary to a choice, and that he never will be nominated. Seymour is the rising star. He foiled the Peace men once on a time when he promised but sub-sequently refused, to put the State of New York in armed opposition to the General Government. They deserted him for Vallandigham, but since his arrival in this city they have been again ocquetting with him, and will no doubt be willing, upon his again setting himself right with them, to give him their support. Failing to elect their favorite, the Policy men will turn to Seymour as their second choice, and it would not be at all surprising were the State of New York to get the candidate. It is in her power to do so, if she manages adroitly, and who ever accused New York politicians of want of tact and management? The great difficulty with the McClellan men is that all the big guns in the Convention are naturally at heart against an upstart politician like him. They will never take a shoulder-trap man, as long as a civilian, of their own set, is 'to the fore.'

"The Peace Men make a very strong point on the Policy Men in this way. They say that it would never do to nominate a man whose only recommendation is that he imbroad his hands in the blood of his Southern brethren—killed so many thousands of Democrats. They say that there is no possible corand "the price of his stock :" brethren-killed so many thousands Democrats. They say that there is no possible cor-respondence between the proposed platform and the proposed candidate. If the Democracy really want peace, say they, let them, show the South that they are sincere, and present a Peace man on a Peace platform."

SERTIMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Lancas Express makes an extract from a late letter of Lt. E. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the 79th P. V. V., to a friend in that city. It expresses the general L. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the 79th P. V. V., to a friend in that city. It expresses the general sentiment of the seldiers:

"The result of the late election is a source of great satisfaction to us, and I assure you that the old 79th will roll up such a vote for Abe and Abdy as will astonish the Copperheads of Lancaster. We can't call these men Democrats, for the reson that they are not Democrats. They are traitors, too cowardly to uphold their cause and its principles by coming out boldly into the field and manly brethren—the rebel soldiers. Party strife in this hour fof our country's peril we as soldiers despise and abominate, and we regard those who participate in this, after the fashion of the Copperheads, as speculating in the blood of the country's stay and support, her patriotic army and navy. Though we may not fully endorse some of the measures of President Lincoln, yet we feel and know that in the general administration of his affairs no man could have done better, and we mean that he shall remain at the helm of our ship of stale until we have safely weathered the storm of rebellion."

THE WAR.

THE CONTESTS FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE WELDON RAILBOAD.

BOTH ARMIES QUIET UP TO MONDAY

REBEL ADVICES FROM ATLANTA

Gen. Sherman's Army.

THE REBEL WHEELER ON ANOTHER RAID.

HIS OBJECT THE DESTRUCTION OF GENERAL BHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS,

The Work to be Complete from Nasi ville to Atlanta.

Early's Army Not Out of the

Shenandoah Valley.

OUR ADVANCE ARRESTED BY A STRONG REBEL REAR-GUARD.

THE ENEMY REPORTED CONCENTRATIN AT BUNKER HILL.

HEAVY FIGHTING HOURLY EXPECTED THE TALLAHASSEE SPOKEN AT SEA

UNION GUNBOAT BELIEVED TO HAVE

OVERTAKEN HER.

General Burnside's Views of the War

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN EYÉ WITNESS. FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—The following onal particulars of the great fight on the Weldon Railroad are from an eye-witnes The fight was commenced on Thursday by Col. R. Spear, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, by making dashing charge on the rebei advance. The rebeis in turn charged him. Then both forces drew off or a final charge. But no sooner had they made their movement known than Col. Spear, who was waiting their advance, gave the order for a canister charge, and with a yell both forces met, but our troops were too much for the rebels, and, charging apon their flank, we broke their lines and captured three hundred prisoners.

Our cavalry now fell back to give Hancock's guns a chance. On came the enemy, fully confident, apparently, of capturing Hancock's position, which ay along the railroad, and was occupied by two divisions of the 2d Corps, with twenty guns in posttion. They came rapidly onward, charging up close to our works, but they now met a recentle proved most bloody to them, and they fell back to try it again, and again, only to meet the same

Hancock's gallant troops received four succe charges from the enemy, but each time successfully repulsed them with fearful slaughter. Gen. Hancook now opened his centre with the view of trapping his eager foes, but, in his hurry to receive them properly, was made to bring eight of his guns to the rear, and they thus accidently fell into their possession. Now the rebels came rushing up, suposing that we were retreating, but they so their mistake by discovering Hancock's forces on Elector of Hesse, a somewhat important their flanks. The entire rebel force now broke and ran, our troops following them up and slaughtering them fearfully, and thus ended one of the best exe. cuted fights around Petersburg.

only held his position but whipped the rebels badly, as the number of their dead lying on the field clearly proves. Our burying parties estimated the number of their dead at three thousand. Most of their wounded were removed, and their loss must We still hold the Weldon railroad. The giorious old 2d Corps, and their dashing leader, have won new and unfading laurels in this engagement. The rebei loss in killed and wounded on the Weldon rallroad, on Thursday and Friday, was very heavy, and they were mostly left on the field. The enemy made three charges in force, and received a raking

fire from our batteries, which were behind heavy earthworks. It is supposed they were ignorant of the position of the 5th Corps, when they made their attack on the 2d Corps at Reams' Station.
THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE—STORIES OF REFUGRES AND DESCRIPES. WASHINGTON, August 30.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated August 28th; evening, says: To day not a gun was fired from daylight to dark, and up to this hour, 9 P. M., there have been very few reports. It was the most quiet day we have had for four weeks.

Our loss in Thursday's fight is assertained to be about two thousand men in the aggregate, and nine guns—four of Brown's Rhode Island, four of Sleeper's Massachusetts, and one of McKnight's Battery of light artillery. The statement is made by request, that it was the

107th Pennsylvania Veteran Regiment Volunteer Infantry, instead of the 104th New York, as reported in some of the newspapers, which captured the battle-flag of the 18th North Carolina, in the fight of the 19th instant, and that the party who made the prize was the color-bearer of the regiment. Private Huttenstein, of Company C. An English gentleman, Edwin Wallace, swam the Appomattox last night, and escaped into our lines. He has resided in Petersburg since the war began, and represents the prospects of the rebels as becoming more gloomy than ever. The leaders are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw Gen. Grant hence, by invading

Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace lost his wife and child in Petersburg a short time since, they being killed by the explosion of one of our shells, which entered the house where they were. More deserters also got in last night, and report

that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago from Col. Crawford's Union 3d Tennessee 100lays' regiment, and while on their way home were captured, with seventeen others, by Gen. Weller's cavalry, and forced into the repel ranks, after being robbed of all their money and clothing. They have no idea what became of the other seventeen men. They were separated at Lynchburg, whither they were brought from the place of their capture in irons. They are very indignant at the treatm they have received, and are anxious to take the oath

NO FURTHER FIGHTING UP TO MONDAY LAST. WASHINGTON, August 30.—The steamer Dictator arrived this morning from City Point. She reports all quiet since the fight at Ream's Station, with the xception of the usual picket firing and an occadonal artillery duel. On Sunday an attack on our pontoon bridge on the Appemattox, at Broadway Landing, was anicipated. Two brigades of colored troops and several batteries were despatched to that point on a double-quick, but no rebels made their appearance.

The Dictator brought up the 5th and 6th New

Jersey regiments, their term of service having ex-pired. These men have seen hard service, and are uch reduced in numbers. FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—Colonel Shaffer, of General Butler's staff, arrived this morning from ames river. He started down on the steamer Carrie Martin," which was run into by a gunboat when near Wilson's Landing, and ran ashore to revent her sinking in deeper water.

The steamer John A. Warner, Capt. Cone, from City Point this merning, represents all quiet during yesterday in front. Majer John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent for Exchange, left at one o'clock this P. M. for Aiken's Landing, on flag of truce steamer "New York," Captain Chiefolm.

oth New York regiments, whose time has expired, left for home this P. M. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. HE REBELS STILL IN THE VALLEY—SKIRMISHING BALTIMORE, August 80.—The American has re-

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,

The members of the 5th and 6th New Jersey, and

August 30, 1861. The position of our army, since my letter of yeserday, remains unchanged. There was a very spirited cavalry light yesterday at Smithfield, or, as it is cometimes called, Middleway, about seven miles from Charlestown, which proved that the enemy had ot yet retreated up the valley. General Custer's brigade of cavalry, with Captain Ransom's battery of artillery, then moved across the Opequan, about a mile beyond Smithfield, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance towards Bunker's Hill. They had proceeded about a mile when they came on the enemy's skirmish line. A tion of Custer's command were dismounted and tent in to engage them. The skirmishing lasted un-til eleven o'clock, when Custer was obliged to retire ecross the Openuan, where he was reinforced h DeCesnola and Gibbs' brigades of cavalry, and the skirmishing was renewed with increased vigor.

The enemy now sent two brigades of infantry onen, with the view of onternal us, and cutting off our retreat on Smithfield. In this they were foiled, for Gen Merrit discovered heir intention, and retired on Smithfield before they could accomplish their designs. Heavy skirmishing was kept up all the time we rere retreating, and we inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, as our men took advantage of every commanding position, and from behind every cover, to pick off their advancing line. In the meantime General Sheridan had ordered Ricketts' division of infantry of the 6th Corps to proceed towards Smithfield and support the cavalry. The infantry reached a point about a mile this side of Smithfield at 5 o'clock P. M., where they formed a junction with the oavalry, who had gradu. ally fallen back to that place, contesting every inch of the ground. The two forces now united assumed the offensive, and Gen. Ricketts deployed one brigade of his command as skirmishers, and sent them

in advance of our cavalry. As soon as the enemy

iscovered that they had infantry to contend with

they rapidly withdrew, crossing the Opequan at about 6 o'clock.
Our forces pushed them very closely, and captured some prisoners. Our whole loss in the affair,

oluding killed and wounded, will not exceed 100

whilst that of the enemy must have been much greater, as we had the advantage of position.

Amongst the killed is Dr. Rulison, medical director

on Gen. Torbert's staff. He was riding along the skirmish line in company with Gen. Torbert and Capt. Bailey, when he was shot by one of the rebel sharpshooters, who was some moments before discovered by Capt. Bailey to be paying particular attention to the General and his staff. The reconnoissance yesterday has developed the fact, beyond a doubt, that the enemy still has a heavy force in our front, and it is believed that they are concentrating at Bunker Hill. Clouds of dust were distinctly seen yesterday arising from the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester, supposed to be the enemy's wagon train going up the valley. Further Particulars of the Battle of Thursday.

THE ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA. ANOTHER RAID FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A rebel despatch from At lanta, dated the 23d inst., states that the enemy's acouts reported that another Federal raid, sever housand strong, with nine caunon, had left Deca nother Baiding Band Detached from tur, in the direction of Covington, Georgia. ATTEMPT TO DESTROY GEN. SHERMAN'S COMMUNI Cations—Rebel Raid by the Gubrillas under WHEELER,

NASHV)LLE, Tenn., August 30.-Governor Johnson has received a despatch, signed L. K. N. Patton, the Colonel commanding, dated at Gallatin to-day, stating that news from Lebanon had been received there up to 8% clock this morning, when General Milligan was in the hands of the enemy under Wheeler. The college building was surrounded with all the troops in it. The enemy are supposed to be 1,500 strong. Our forces are scouting all the roads in the direction which they are supposed to be moving. ANOTHER DESPATOR.

NASHVILLE, August 30.-Great excitement prevails at Nashville to day, in consequence of a rumor that an atlack was to be made by General Wheeler's cavelry force. It is rumored that his force amounts to 6,000 or 8,000 men, with twelve guns. When last heard from, they were near McMinnville, advancing toward Murfreesb It is possible that their intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front; and it is supposed that the first demonstration will be made upon Duck river bridge. No apprehension need be felt in regard to an atack upon this city. Reports reached here this morning that the robel cavalry force was near Lebanon, Tenn, and had captured some thirty Federal cavalry; but the river being too high to ford, it is presumed that they have since found Wheeler's main body, near

No reports from General Sherman have been re-Five hundred rebel prisoners, including 23 comd officers, reached here last night. The river is two feet on the shoals, and falling.

Arrivals of Rebel Prisoners at Point Lookout—Their Prophecies of Another Formidable Invasion. WASHINGTON, August 30 .- Advices from Point Lookout, dated August 28, state that five hundred and twenty-eight prisoners arrived on Wednesday, and on Thursday three hundred and thirty-one Forty-eight prisoners came in on Saturday night, and report that since Grant seized the Weldon road

r went up to one hundred dollars a barrel in one They say Longstreet's corps has gone to Early's support, and that the rebel army will enter the North in large force a few days previous to September 26th, when the craft takes place. The force in the valley they state to be 60,000. If they succeed in creating a disturbance, and in stopping the draft, they will winter on Northern soil.

The Tallahassee Spoken. BOSTON, August 20.-Capt. Peel, of the school Maria L. Davis, arrived here, reports as follows: August 25, latitude 34.12, longitude 73.50, passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke stacks, painted lead color, with a red bottom, showing American colors, with the mainmast gone about twenty feet above the deck, and burning soft coal. She was in light trim, and steering directly for the Maria L. Davis, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was osed to be the pirate Tallahassee. Capt. Peel crowded all sail and escaped. EHALIFAX, August 30.—Nothing has been heard from the pirate Tallahassee since the reported destruction of twenty fishermen off Cape North. Excitement in Memphis.

THE INHABITANTS THROWN INTO A PANIC B RUMORS OF A SECOND RAID.

Excitement in Memphis.

THE INHABITANTS THROWN INTO A PANIC BY RUMONS OF A SECOND RAID.

The Memphis Aryas has a long account of an excitement in that city on the 23d; growing out of apprehensions of a second and immience attack by Forrest. Reports of guns were heard in the suburbs of the city, and immediately there was a general clearing out of everybody in the vicinity. Along the main street they flew, these frightened men and women, of all colors and shades of complexion, some in hacks, others afoot, whither going they could not themselves say, only answering, when questioned, "The rebels are coming." Quickly as the alarm was given the call for troops was made by the usual signal, and forth from stores, counting, houses, and workshops sped the members of the enrolled militia to the armories of the several regiments. where little time was lost by the officers in command (on the ground early) in forming their regiments, and moving them to that part of the lines supposed to he under fire.

Meanwhile all the stores, banks, and offices were closed and preparations made by public officers for insuring the safety of their moneys and papers, and troops were marched hurrically forward to the outer-placet lines, where already at the first note of alarm a judicious disposition of troops had been made by the general in command, aided by his staff. Flags were holsted on many of the hospitals, and from every one of the odorvalescent camps the actual bands of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible upon the parts are tokeds of accivity were visible, in carriages, buggies, and carry, alls, to their homes. Man street wore a holiday look, there being but few persons visible, and these mostly of the class utterly unfor military or military and again moving upon the city with his cavalry, this ime greatly angmented.

A cavalry force, however, sent out for the purpose by Major Genoral Washburne, made a decour four miles from the picket lines, from the most northern to the most southern point near the city, at that distance, and, save that they came upon a little heuse filled with eight of the Confederate wounded of Sunday's engagement. Tenorted that not a robel Sunday's engagement, reported that not a rebel soldier was to be met with or heard of. The return of this scouting party and the news they brought settled the question of an attack upon the city, and quieted the fears of the most timid, and by eleven o'clock the excitement was all but dead, and faces for two hours rigid in a tension of fear relaxed into smalles of joy and satisfaction that "'twas as 'twas."

l satisfaction that "'twas as 'twas,'' Affairs on the Arkausas-A Steamer De-The Memphis Argus of the 24th says: We learn from the officers of the steamer Com-We learn from the officers of the steamer Commercial that a few days since the guerillas on the banks of the Arkaneas, within twenty miles of Pine Bluff, captured the steamer Miller, and, after plandering, burned her. It was reported at Duvall's Bluff, when the Commercial left, that a heavy force of rebels, under the noted General's Shelby and Marmaduke, were making ready, indeed had commenced, an attack upon Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements had gone iorward to the garrison there from Little Rock. The next arrival from Duvall's Bluff will likely bring details of the attack, if prosecuted. On White river and in the vicinity on either bank quiet reigns. For weeks guerillas have not been heard of, and communication between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff is uninterrupted.

COPPERHEADS CAUGHT.—A Rochester paper says: "A gentleman just returned from Elmira reports an amusting and suggestive incident that took place in connection with the transfer of rebel prisoners to Elmira. Last Sunday, while a train filled with the prisoners on the way to Elmira was stopping a few minutes at Oswego, quite a number—some eight or ten—sympathizers with treason in that place managed to get on the cars in order to communicate with the prisoners, and distribute among them little presents of tobacco, ac., and prove to them that they were not without friends in the North. The sympathizers became so absorbed in their intercourse with their Southern friends as not to notice the signal for starting the train, and before they were aware the doors were closed and under gnard, and the train in motion. When it arrived in Elmira the Oswego sympathizers were marched out with the other rebels, and, notwithstanding their exposiniations, were compelled to take their quarters at Barracks No. 3, and they were still there when our informant left yesterday afternoon. They will doubtless be released at the proper time.

The Mosquito Invasion.—This is the topic of universal comment. Nothing like it has been known in the experience of the "oldest inhabitant." Like Early's guerillas in Pennsylvania, these stinging pests penetrate everywhere, laying tribute on all within their reach, and refusing even then to abandon the field. During the last two nights all sorts of expedients have been resorted to in order to rid houses and sleeping epartments of the invaders; people who have never smoked before have given themselves with heroic resignation to the funigation of their rooms; camphor has been freely used in washing every exposed part of the person; while hundreds of kind-hearted, peaceful housekeepers have, suddenly become pitiless belligerents, waging a war of extermination on the whole mosquito family. Last evening several stores were closed before seven o'clock, owing to this extraordinary "raid." This morning the country people came to market with their heads bound up, and flirting twigs of leaves to drive off the annoying insects, while their horses were covered with asparagus branches as a protection from the same enemy. The salustation, as friend meets friend, is no longer "A pleasant day, this;" or, "Glad to see you, old fellow?" but "Did you ever see anything equal to these mosquitos? I blast 'zem' staps right and left giving an angry vehemence to every syllable of the greeting.— Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Aug. 27th.

GAP.—The advertisement of this popular house is deserving of the attention of invalids and others, as the proprietor announces his determination owing to the great number of his patrons during the summer months, to keep his house open the balance of the year. THE citizens of the Tenth ward, liable to draft, are referred to the advertisement of the Executive Committee of that ward, which informs them how, by united action; they can fill the quota and avoid the

THE KITTATINNY HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Second Day-Governor Seymour Unan mously Elected Permanent President-Bis Speech of Acceptance-A Settlement of our Difficulties to be Arrived at by Arbitration—Peace Impossible under the Present Administration-Democracy Only to Preserve the Union-Resolutions and Nominations-McClel. lan Denounced as a Tyrant by Harris. of Maryland-He is Silenced by a Point of Order-McClellan Defended by Gen. Morgan-A Warm Debate and much Confusion-A Strong Opposition Manifested Against McClellan-No Nominations, and an Adjournment until To-

CHICAGO, August 30 .- The National Democratic Convention reassembled at ten o'clock this morn-ing. The attendance, both inside and outside of the wigwam, was even greater than that of yester-Immediately after the Convention was called to order, and a prayer was offered by Bishop White-house, of Illinois, Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania,

chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that the committee had unanimously agre upon Horatio Seymour as permanent president of the Convention. The approuncement was greeted with applause and the report adopted by acciamation. . The following is a list of the officers elected by the

The following is a list of the officers elected by the Convention by acclamation:

President—Horstio Seymour, of New York.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Chase, of Maine; J. W.

Sullivan, of New Hampshire; E. D. Beach, of Massenchuserts; D. H. Smalley, of Vermont; George Taylor, of Connecticut; Alfred Anthony, of Rhode Island; Andrew J. Cobb, of New Jersey; Gideon J. Tucker, of New York; Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; J. T. Robinson, of Ohio; S. W. Gibson, of Indiana; O. B. Fickiln, of Illinois; John S. Barry, of Michigan; John'S. Phelips, of Missouri; John P. Peckham, of Minnesota; William Patterson, of Iowa; J. S. Berry, of California; C. J. Stickler, of Kansas: Wm. McMill, of Oregon; Isaac D. Jones, of Maryland; Dr. John Merritt, of Delaware.

Secretaries—One from éach State, including James D. Biddle, Delaware; Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; James A. L. McClure, Indiana; James P. Barbour, Kentucky; E. B. Eshelman, Ohio; and others. The rules and regulations of the last National De-mocratic Convention were adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported against

admitting delegates from the Territories Louislans, or the District of Columbia, and also in favor of ad-ibiting both Kentucky delegations. The report was adopted.

Mr. Amos Kendall presented a communication stating the action of the Conservative Convention. It was read and referred to the Committee on Reso-Governor Seymour, on taking the chair, delivered

he following address:

Governor Seymour, on taking the chair, delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot forecast the resolutions and action of this Convention; but I say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this Convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it loves ilberty; it will put down despotism, because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism, because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism, because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a Convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous, and united. Its delegates did not, mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people, and the condition of our lastonic, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets skrife. Their passions, and they condition that meddling begets skrife. Their passions have brought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results from which at the outset they would have shrunk with horror; and even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens hrunk with horror; and even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens

desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overheng us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time, to see it Christian charity, or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country.

Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask. This Administration cannot now save the Union if it would. It has, by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, and by its displays of hato and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot of action by unconstitutionalities. It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of contrage and devotion to the verte for said that he latitude of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up heir lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southers States. The world will hold that they have done all that armies can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land. But while our soldiers have desperately structed to carry our barrens each in our land. But while our soldiers nave desperately struggled to carry our banners south, to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares in the edict of a general that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes.

The guaranteed rights of the monle to hear areas. Mexico, even now the Government declares in the edict of a general that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed rights of the people to bear arms have been trampled under foot up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty.

This Administration thus declares to the world ithat it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power. It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in the Administration. While those in power, without remore, sacrifice the blood and treasure of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is now held assunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to peace arbitrament, away from the contending armies in the field, our Union be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and an upright judiclary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In constant official intercourse with them, I have rever heare untered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all other men, they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness, and charity; while those who stay at home demand no mercy, or charity, or forgiveness. The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of place men have made bloody pages of history of the past three years. It was a soldier alone who discovered his divinity when he heard him pour forth prayers for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings.

This Administration cannot save this Union, but we can. Mir. Lincoln views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of a President.

This Administration cannot save this Union, but we can. Mr. Lincoln views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He ithinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of a President.

There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that overy State on our nation's banner shall shipe with one and the same lustre.

In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties, into which our people are divided, they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with the party which hold the Union together.

They will sat with that party which does now and always did love and reverence the Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, or who now seek to restore good-will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights and the sacredness of their hemes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the everthrow of the judiciary.

If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue, the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. There are many good men who may be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with place men who will hold upon prover with deadly grasp.

But, as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made ine history of our country, since its advent to power, seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here, where it was born.

rible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here, where it was born. We desire Union and peace, and the Administra-tion deny us Union and peace; for they demand conditions and exact a price which they well know will prolong the war, and the war unduly prolonged becomes disunion. Wes statesmanship can now bring this war to a close upon the terms selemnic. bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the we are battling for the rights of those who belong We are batting for the rights of those who he to all political organizations. We mean by trights that free speech shall not be impeached though that right may be used to denounce us, intend that the rights of conscience shall be tected, although mistaken views of duty may the temples of religion into theatres for par demunications.

the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciations.

We mean that the home rights, the sacredness of the fireside, chall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects. We have forborne much because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs know but little about the principles of our Government. ment.

We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition, but when we shall have gained power that official who shall violate one principle of law one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigors of the law; it maifers not whether he sits in the Presidential

matters not whether he sits in the President or holds an humbler office under our G ment.

We have had upon this floor a touching and signicant proof of the folly of this Administration, who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even for their own personal safety, were upon noble men in the border States, who, under circumstances the most trying, severed family under circumstances the most trying, severed famil relationship and ancient associations to uphold the figg of our country. Many of these men are now mem bers of this Convention, and they bear impressed bers of this Convention, and they bear impressed upon their countenances, and manifest in their presence, the high and generous purpose which admates them. And yet it is true—great God! that it should be true!—they are stung with a sense of the injustice and ingratitude of the unworthy men who have insulted and rained them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation, through the agency of miserable and dishonest subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust our proceedings here will be marked by harmony, and do earnestly believe we shall be animated by the greatness of this occasion, for, in all probability, the future destiny of our country happs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with the spirit of harmony.

God of our fathers, bless us now, and lift us up. Badyes all personal considerations filter with a just

God of our fathers, bless us now, and lift us up above all personal considerations, fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its Union, its peace, and its liberty! The speech of Governor Seymour was greeted with cheers. Mr. Guthrie, chairman of the Committee on Reolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered o the said committee yesterday had been referred o a sub-committee, and that there was reason to elleve that they would be ready to report this ifternoon; and furthermore, that there was a fair respect of a harmonious conclusion.

After some debate the Convention took a recess respect of a harmonious illi 4 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock this

Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resoluone had agreed, and were ready to report. The resolutions were read, as follows The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That in the inture, as in the past, we ill adher with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the rease of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pleaof military necessity, or the war-power higher than the Constitution; the Constitution itself has been dienegarded in every part, public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material property of the country essentially impaired, that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare temmed that timediate efforts be made for the cereation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recencients held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary and will be resisted with all the means and powering rout control. and will be resisted with all the mosais and power under our control.

Resolved, That the sim and object of the Demoratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test caths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the bameful disregard of the Admder our control,

Resolved. That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and community in humanity. severest reprobation, or and common humanity.

Resolved. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and carnestly extended to the soldlers of our army who are and have been in the field under the fing of our country, and in the event of our stabining power they will receive all care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldlers of our republic have so nobly earned. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomina tion of Thomas H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris continued as follows: One was nominated here to day who is a tyrant Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated

he policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellar [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so muc at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This Convention is a jury appointed by he people to pass upon the merits of the public the great Democratic party. General McOlellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. [Great confusion.] I stand A delegate. I call him to order.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered as an amendment, to come in after the first resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Long submitted that now, of all others, the resolution affirming State rights ought to be re adopted and reaffirmed.

The president, under the rules, decided the resolu ions must be submitted to the Committee on Reso-Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, moved the previous and

Mr. Long hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place this Convention in a position favoring peace beyond mistakes of any equivocal language. We should not go for any resolutions that may construed either way by men of different views in the Convention. Mr. Cox insisted upon his motion, and the previous question being ordered the resolutions were dopted with but four dissenting voices. It was then moved that the Convention proceed t be nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, on behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated General George B. McClellan.

Mr. S. S. Cox, on behalf of a portion of Ohio, econded the nomination. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, nominated Governo Powell, of Kentucky. Mr. Powell returned thanks to the gentleman but he firmly believed the crisis demanded that the candidate of the party should come from a nonslaveholding State, and believing so, he begged the gentleman, and his colleague from the gallant

State of Delaware. to withdraw his name. Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the Ohio delegation, minated Thomas H. Seymour. Mr. Wyckliffe, on behalf of a portion of the dele gation from Kentucky, nominated Franklin Pierce. The President said he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. time, he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to inter.

fere with the harmony of the Convention. Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of arrest agains the Legislature of Maryland, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard. He was upderstood to say that all the charges of usurpation nd tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he could make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers, and cries of " Vote for Jeff. Davis,"]

The President wished that the Convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but which can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires hat they shall be made now and here, so that he an meet and explain them. These interruptions o injustice to ourselves, to the speaker, and to the listinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a ull hearing, and afterward hear the other side from entlemen who are ready and able to make a full

Mr. Harris proceeded to say that Gen. McClellan liberties, and if nominated he would verywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of the would not himself vote for him. [Hisses: Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the Conver The president decided that the point was well taken; and, amid the wildest confus

Mr. Carrigan said, for many years the relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character, but in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the morale of the Convention he felt bound to raise the

point of order. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in General Morgan, of Ohio, as a fellow-soldier of McClellan, could not remain stlent while the name and fame of that distingushed general were so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. When the Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis, General Joe Johnson, of the rebel army, was at Annapolis, and the conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislas were conspirators. They intended that the State should secode, and an ordinance of secons framed. Maryland was to be invaded; overwhelmed by the enemy, and taken out of the Union. What did General McClellan do? He simply took the est precautions in his power to thwart the treat able scheme, and had he not so done, he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that General McClellan is a tyrant does not know him. A thorough soldier, with the gentle ness of a woman and the courage of a lion-no more amiable and kind, generous-hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libe can utter than when such a man is called a traitor [Applause.] Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy upon Thomas H. Seymour, but stated that his name was used here without his wish, and without the re quest of the Connecticut delegation Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he

had said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature of that State to vote for Gen. McClelian. He did not say that he would not vote for him. He held himself bound to vote for the candidate of the Convention. The name of Governor Powall was withdrawn. Mr. Wyckliffe withdrew the name of Mr. Pierce.

in God's name don't add to its weakness by placin uch a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, followed, in at swer to Mr. Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to Burnside, to Halleck, and Buell, when these gentlemen were under him, to show that he invariably admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that he invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any in-

ringement upon the rights of property and person. [Great applause,] The last two speakers were continually interrupt ed by motions to adjourn.
Objections to an adjournment were raised in all quarters, but as it was rapidly growing dark, and gas for lighting not having been introduced into the wigwam, the opponents of an adjournment, who were evidently the strongest, had to conce the point, and the Convention adjourned till to-

HARRIS PUGILISTIC—HE KNOCKS DOWN A FELLOW-DELEGATE. CHICAGO, August 30 -When Mr. Harris, o Maryland, was walking towards his seat after being declared out of order because of his remark that i WcClellan was nominated he would not support him, a person, not a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him: "You ought to be turned out of the Convention, you d—d traitor!" whereupon Mr. Harris turned round and knocked him out of his chair.

This incident contributed much to the general confusion which prevailed for several minutes. To-night Harris and Long and those who sympathize with them are making istremuous efforts to secure a one-third vote against McClellan, but McClellan's friends are sanguine. The conciliatory and pacific course pursued by Mr. Guthrie in the Committee on Resolutions seems to meet the warm approval of the friends of McClellan, and to-night he towers up a strong candidate for the Vice Presidency The Progress of the Convention

STORMY SESSION-WAR BETWEEN THE PEACE AND WAR MEN-M'CLELLAN BITTERLY DENOUN-CED BY BARRIS, OF MARYLAND. MR. HARRIS KNOCKS AN OPPONENT DOWN-ALARM AMONG THE M'OLELLAN PARTISANS. (Special Despatch to The Press T

CHICAGO, August 30, P. M. The Peace makers have had a stormy session half-past five the excitement became intense. Hon.
Mr. Harris, of Maryland, declared that he would not support General McOlellan under any con-Mr. Carrigan made a point of order that the genteman had no right to be a member unless he agreed to support the decision of the Convention. Mr. Harris was, therefore, ruled out of order by the Chair. On his way to his seat he was denoun bitter terms by a member of the New York delega-tion, when he turned and knocked the gentleman down, amid extreme sensation on all sides. In a short while comparative prace was restored, and the puglistic Mr. Harris invited to resume his remarks. The debate promises to be prolonged. After this harmonious session came the adopt of some meaningless and cuming resolutions, and Mr. J. D. Stockton, of New Jersey, made a melodramatic nomination of McClellan. This brought the Peace men to their feet. Harris, of Maryland made a furious onslaught against McClellan, call ing him a slave of the Administration and a tyrant and denouncing his Maryland arrests in bitte terms. This speech created great commotion, and closed amid noisy cheers and hisses. The McClellar men are alarmed At six o'clock harmony is very nearly restored

Harris has explained his offensive aliusion, and the names of Pierce and Powell are withdrawn. The Maryland squabble is reopened with some energy The McClellan men endeavor to press a vote McClellan and T. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, are the only candidates now before the Convention.

At half past six o'clock the McClellan men, who have been endeavoring to force a vote, have failed Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, now makes a furious assault on the nomination of Gen. McClellan and great efforts are made by the enemies of this andidate to compel an adjournment, with the hope of uniting against him on the nomination of Gov Seymour, of New York. Mr Long's Peace sent! nents have been loudly cheered

The Vice Presidency. Special Despatch to The Press. 1 CHICAGO, August 30 .- The enemies of McClellan have been working with great earnestness and tac this evening, but, it is thought, without avail. Many leading Peace men concede General McClellan tion. The outside sentiment is aggressive but the anti-McClellan demonstration of to-day is ught to be an exceeding secure the Vice Presidency for the Peace faction.

The Latest from Chicago. THE PROSPECTS OF GENERAL MICLELLAN. CHICAGO, Aug. 30-Evening.—The friends of Ger McClelian express the opinion that the debate to day has not done their candidate any harm, and they are sanguine of success at the meeting to-

Opinions in Washington.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHIESTON, August 30.—The news from Chiwashing ton, August 30.—i.e news from Con-cago of the great struggle in the Convention was un-expected by the members of the Opposition here, and has alarmed them exceedingly, though they declare that the difficulty will be settled. They say that whatever may be the decision of the Convention it will be acquiesced in by all the delegates and that the nomination will be followed by unanimity in its support. The Peace men argue that Gen. McClellan's nomination will make no difference to their party, on the ground that while he conducted the war he did little injury to the rebellion, and was never fully identified with the war policy. They also assert that he will be controlled by the leading men of the party, and will be found as good a Peace leader as they could have.

The New Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. HARRIBBURG, August 30 .- Commissary General Irwin and Quartermaster General Reynolds have ust returned from Washington City, whither they had gone to consult the Secretary of War in re-ference to the equipment, subsistence, arming, and transporting the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the organization of which has just been authorized by an act of Assembly.

It is understood that a full arrangement has been

made with the War Department to furnish these troops with the necessary supplies. By this arrangement the State will not be compelled to enter the market as a competitor with the War Department, market as a competitor with the War Department, a fact alone which will be a great saving to the State Government, as the War Department will furnish all these troops need at the lowest contract prices paid for the supplies of the United States army. At the same time it will not be necessary for the State to disburse any money to the Federal Government, as there is now more than a million of dollars due from the latter to the former.

The details of the organization of the entire Reserve Corps are to be entrusted to Colonel Lemuel Todd, an officer of great experience, who has been appointed inspector general of the corps. The necessary force, to constitute five regiments, as soon as recurited, will be rendezvoured at Harrisburg, where they will be organized, armed, and equipped, and then ordered to different localities along the border. Their quarters in these localities are to be of the very best character; wooden huts of ample dimensions, and such-accommodations as soldiers in camp deemed necessary to organize five regiments, which will be mustered into the State service for three years, to remain during that time on the border of the State, or to do duty at such points withing its jimits as the exigency of future danger may render necessary.

It is the object of Governor Curtin to render this future invasion. The purpose is to fill up its ranks with recruits from veteran troops and young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. The end aimed at in securing the saving of grant works and the exterior of the filled up not be required to the existing and organized for the regiments will be filled up and organized so as to render them ready for use at the shortest possible notice. For the present it is only deemed necessary to organize five regiments, which was a present continued to the proposed to the war was yet belazing fiercely, and the remaining the regiments while he filled up and organized so as to render them ready for use at the shortest possible notice. For the present it is only deemed necessa a fact alone which will be a great saving to the State

future invasion. The purpose is to fill up its ranks with recruits from veteran troops and young men between the ages of eighteeen and twenty-one. The end simed at in securing the service of such men is to get a force exempt from future drafts, and thus leave open to the requisition of the United States Government the almost inexhaustible military rearces of the Commonwealth.

or Front ivan withing and Government the almost motivatable military representations of the common and the stand in defence of General Land, and the stand in defence of the standard and the standard contained to any like the standard and interest on the standard and interest of the standard and interest on the standard and inter

This ancient, eminent, and soapless of patriots is getting ready to fire trium the Park as soon as the convention at Chicago shall telegraph the name of man," Whether that felicitous individe Mr. McClellan, Horstie Seymour, or ers of Dixie," the Gotham Democraci happy as clams over the nomination, an ght of it" as unanimously as po paracteristic of the ancient and of Democracie that it fervently and kind whatever its leaders provide for it, and organization without the slightest scrupic organization without that all rety a purnalistic and oratorical hair-splitte about "Peace" Democrats and "War" erats;" but we all know from experience scential whole party politic will vote for iar candidate, be he saint or devil; and the the loyal men of the North ignore any other the matter, the sooner will they acquire confidence in their own proper strength a how to develop it fully at the polls. of such serious division in the venerable II: as shall break it into two sets of von oming election is only a snare and a delus. fully laid for the feet of such political of as may be stupid enough to stand in it. THE ASSESTATION TREATY. craph, the English murderer, Muller h ndered by our courts to the English on

NEW YORK CITY.

YE DEMOCRACIE.

ence of The Press. 1

NEW YORK, August 10, 16.

hither to apprehend him, and will return aptors to England on Wednesday or this week. His volunteer counsel, h laiming that the Ashburton tre reaties with Great Britain are virtuby the hostile course of that nation our present war. The Commissions not accept the ingenious gentleman Muller must go back to stand his trial The accused takes his luck very cool confident that he can prove an alibi, more approved by the countrified staring ing of the mob in the court room than cision of the magistrate. There is 50me to possible attempt to rescue him from the itcemen on steamer-day, but the oc likely. PREPARING FOR THE DRAFT,

Night before last there was to have been a ing of "Minute Men" at Union Square, measures for inducing the Government to the draft; but at the appointed hour. and lo there was no assemblage, and the project failure. The draft seems inevitable; and then is no specific evidence at present of a design the measure, the authorities will absolute: repetition of the infamous scenes of last July do not have at least five thousand armet within easy call of the city on drafting day, no class of our people who, if left to them selve wantonly break the peace when no possible to them could be even momentarily secure by ; but these are the days of desperate pa renegade Southern spies, and there is n what use such scoundrels might make of anpublic excitement. At any rate, it becomes thorities to be prepared for any contingen-the mere fact of adequate preparation may avert evil.

Two of our largest French importing house closed up their business, and others are preparations. It is a matter of choice with sec cerns either to reduce their importations to to fimmediate demand, or to retire altogetter trade with the present profits in their pocket choosing to do the latter, they leave the min ness to be done by less pretentious house: pretence of certain malignant Copper organs, that these merchants foresee repulsis its debt by the nation, can be entertained ask tie deut sy die lisatori, can to circulanti sie such persons as possess very little commo: Repudiation cannot possibly ensue until the vernment has not sufficient specie to pay the rest upon that debt; and it is well known! ernment is at this present moment in pos

of enough gold to pay the interest $u_{p/2}$ twice as large as the one in question. THE PIRATE FLORIDA. It is supposed that the ship destroye! by the pirate Florida was the Nicholas Bills Calcutta for New York. THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP It is reported that Simeon Draper has a pointed collector of this port, in place

THE PRICE OF GOLD. Gold was quoted at 232 this morning, but board it rallied to 235. BEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. In the Cattle market beef is firmer, and kinds are rather higher. Sales at 962 5,700 head. Sheep and lambs are Sales at \$3.75@9 per head. Receipts. unchanged. Sales at 11@12c. Receipts. MARINE. Arrived-Brig Alice Lea, from Glatt L.

Chiltons, from Lagua. The Peace-Men's Warrier "Toujour Pandace," andacity always, most intropid and burly of the French ists; it is the key that unlocks every gits club that levels all obstacles. Our free club that levels all obstacles. ists; it is the key that unlocks every give club that levels all obstacles. Our fine Peace party seem at least to act upon They have been teiling us for two years war "was conceived in sin and branch iniquity;" that it was not only unjusted useless, but that there was no warrant social and political constitution; that it is fine flagrant violation of the rights of the mand that every man who took part in it, the work of a butcher, a tyrant, a fratering monster.

the work of a butcher, a tyrant, a fraished monster.

This was the accusation, and the audit ment on it is the putting up of a mention that the putting up of a mention of the second of

the highest dignity upon the min with originator and the executor high-handed and enormous "arrest" in made during the war. In the selure dividual, the rights of that individual his family, are alone involved; but legislative body is setzed, when the tatives of the people are violently hauled to prison, not only are perivaded, but the most sacred rights of body politic are set at nanght; the office government, on which the walk its society rests, is put aside by the But this was precisely what General when he arrested, without warrant mere will as a military commander of Maryland. That assembly had be off Maryland. That assembly had be chosen, it was the organ and to the people, it was engaged in the lawful functions, when McClimon stepped in and hurried every month. Nor was it ever allowed to sit again dictator. How sublime the audic when, who, after heaping turk sinted abuse upon Mr. Lincoln arbitrary conduct, choose for the orbital of all those objections in Evening Post.

A New Oratorio.—Costs, vince Fig. has become a standard work, called has been successfully produced at Festival. The tollowing account from the London Tomes, will to the by our musical readers:

by our musical readers:
The oratorio will be noticed at 181 but there can be no inclustration in rarely has a new, work at a relargreater sensation; and that, to wand everything being, so to \$161 one remark was universal, that One remark was universal, that immense advance on "Eil." The important of the part of the matter of Elijah and Eil; states that he had dents in the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Second Book of Kinggs, beginning lation of Elijah, te, heaven, as with and the sons of the prophets. There is the mattiplication of the witow to the Shunamite. of a son; the important of the matter of the shunamite. The shunamite of the sh Adam; and the hearing of the man-la, the secend part is the failure the cure, of, the child of the Shut-a sunctus of mayels, the real-child by Highs, the relation 17 child by Highs, the relation 17 ing the angels sing in heart, miracle officeamen when nated the bathing in the Jordan, 20 man, 22d his becoming one Hallelajith glorification 2, 10 ting? Comprises some forty four two disposate marches, two challed in the comprises of the con-nitude, rugues, and chaus, due a quinties, and soli for two.

traito.
While the orchestrationing by is ney, imagination, and harts for the leading singers are Cocks, as in "Eli," acheriza of melodinus chem, but leagues of melodious charm, but lacres his displays of learning lattle current. There is nothing tesque, ugly or tormenatur, in tesque, ugly or tormenatur, in tesque, ugly or tormenatur, in sailing, as it wore, beinful of the graphic word painting on the leading availate have reason to respective peris, for the composition of the compos The St. Louis Mark

Sr. Louis, August 30.—7. grades lower. Flour dull 2nd 69.50; single extra, \$9.75; de Wheat 3@6c lower. Corn