

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

General Grant has tried a new and important experiment at Petersburg. General Warren's Corps has been thrown forward on the left of our line so suddenly as to have taken the enemy entirely by surprise, and we have gained a very substantial victory, the fruits of which are not wholly understood from the brief despatches at hand.

General Grant is trying once more to force Lee to deliver a pitched battle. This the wily Rebel leader will avoid; but we cannot help thinking that a crisis must soon arise which will compel him to come out and fight. The labor of months has enabled Grant to make himself and his army secure as to position and supply on the south banks of the James and Appomattox rivers; and his works are so formidable that they can be defended by a few brave hearts, while one large portion of the army advances toward Richmond, and another portion flanks the Rebel position at Petersburg. Grant has now the advantage of interior lines of operation, and when he divides or extends his army Lee must do likewise, only to a greater extent; hence his inability to attack Bixey and Hancock at Deep Bottom, and fight Wauhatchie successfully at Beams' Station, south of Petersburg.

If Warren can hold his present position for a week, both the Weldon and Danville roads will be destroyed, and our cavalry can move through North Carolina without fear of severe molestation, and do great injury to the armies of both Lee and Hood. These movements are the precursors of a vigorous fall campaign, which will be the most notable of any since our war began, and we opine must end the war.

General Sheridan has fallen back to Hallowtown, about ten miles south of Harper's Ferry, where his army is prepared to meet the advancing Rebel army under Early. It is reported that an engagement took place at Cedar Creek on Thursday last, in which the Rebels were worsted, and we captured about seven hundred prisoners. General Averell has evacuated Martinsburg, and he crossed the Potomac at Sheperdstown on Saturday. From Cumberland he will operate to prevent an advance of the Rebels south of the river. General Kelley is concentrating his forces about Hounover, and will oppose any advance of the enemy into West Virginia. It will be General Sheridan's personal avocation to fight the Rebels constantly in the Shenandoah valley, and, if possible, cut off their retreat through the gaps of the Blue Ridge.

This plan of operations has been suggested and pressed by no less a personage than General Halleck, but until Sheridan came to us we never had a general with either genius, brains, or courage enough to prosecute it. General Sheridan is not afraid to fight with volunteers, and he will render a good account of himself. He is even a good General, Early will never go back to Richmond with an army again. The opinions of our previous commanders in the Shenandoah valley to the contrary, we say that it is just the field for a great battle and a great Union victory, if our forces are properly handled.

General Wheeler, with a Rebel cavalry corps, has made a very bold advance into Tennessee, and has occupied the town of Cleveland, which is situated on the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad, and is nearly two hundred miles from his original starting point, Macon, Georgia. We think he should not be allowed to get back to Georgia again, and we do not believe he will, as the gallant Kilpatrick is on his track with a very heavy force of cavalry and two light batteries of artillery. This advance will do but little damage to General Sherman; that officer being as watchful in the rear as at the front. He has been prepared for Wheeler at every exposed point, except at Cleveland, which was supposed to be so far away as to be out of the reach of the Rebels entirely. We shall have good news from Atlanta in a very short time.

We have again to urge the people to be active in raising volunteers. Grant and Sherman stand in need of reinforcements. One hundred thousand good men put into the field now can operate all winter and certainly end the war. General Sherman says that we can easily crush the Rebellion if we will only make one more determined effort to strengthen our armies. The draft, it seems, cannot be postponed. The President has the power to extend the time for recruiting, even if he would do so. If we desire to save the good name of our city and prevent the occurrence of the draft, we must raise about five thousand men before the 5th proximo. This can be done in our city, but we must exert ourselves manfully to accomplish the feat. It is announced that over two hundred thousand men have been mustered into the United States service since the President issued his last call. This is good news, and should encourage us to make renewed efforts to fill our quotas.

ENGLAND'S TREACHERY. Most of the London papers which are unfriendly to this Government have special correspondents in the South. These correspondents are generally selected for their literary ability and intelligence—not, however, with a view to represent affairs here as they actually exist, but to pervert the truth, and make the worse appear the better reason. It is obviously the purpose of the British journalists who are in sympathy with the Rebellion, to impress and influence popular sentiment on the other side of the water in favor of the South; and in order to effect this end, they do not hesitate to pay talented writers to give a false report of current events, and to perpetually enunciate opinions prejudicial to the national cause. Even the London Times, which should disdain to prostitute its columns in publishing lies in the interest of the Rebels, has been conspicuously engaged in this unworthy business ever since the war began, and although now and then the stress of incontrovertible facts forces that paper to do justice to our army and its leaders, as well as the Administration, the burden of its comments and reflections on the course of affairs here is only censure or derision of the Federal authorities and their measures.

The reason for all this, of course, is English jealousy of the United States, and a desire to see the Union destroyed. Fear of a rival nation has proved stronger than a regard for great moral and political principles to which Great Britain has always professed to be prominently devoted. Rather than see slavery abolished in this country, and the claims and functions of Constitutional authority maintained against rebellious subjects, "John Bull" would enlist his sympathies, or at least his active aid, on the side of human bondage and treason, for the sake of seeing the destruction of a great Republic which has divided with him the empire of the seas, and threatens to reduce him in the scale of commercial and industrial power.

This is another characteristic of England never yet sacrificed the ends and aims of a peddling cupidity and love of self-aggrandizement to the requirements of honesty and justice, much less the grand motives of universal civilization and philanthropy. Her diplomacy has been long marked in Europe and elsewhere by this contracted and degraded selfishness, and the character of her people and her statement was never more felicitously described than when she was called "a nation of shopkeepers."

Happily for us, we can afford to do without England's good-will and countenance in this dreadful trial of our civil institutions and national integrity. It would have been more honorable, and we believe that the final issue will also show more politic for her, to have manifested a warm and sincere, if not active support bearing in favor of the National Government in this deplorable struggle. But she has taken a different view of her interest, as well as her obligations in that respect; and she should be left—coldly and severely left—to enjoy hereafter the consequences of her election.

It is undeniable that her neutrality has been little else than an ill-disguised complicity with our enemies. She has given them indirectly and covertly very substantial aid and comfort. In doing this she has managed to be technically right, while she has been practically wrong. She has kept within the letter of international law in her dealings with us, but she has grossly violated its spirit. It would be better for her reputation now, and her peace and prosperity hereafter, if she had been more frank and honest.

We venture to predict that, however this civil conflict here may eventuate, England has not gained the confidence and friendship of the South, while she has certainly incurred the deep and lasting enmity of the whole North. Her weak and hesitant policy has degenerated both sections. She has not done enough, or not done it in a manner to engage Southern gratitude and attachment; while a like duplicity of conduct towards the people of the loyal States has made her at once hateful and contemptible. In the meanwhile she can console herself with the reflection that— "Time at last makes all things even."

A TRUE MAN AND PATRIOT.—General Truman Seymour, who died to make a speech at Charlottesville, Va., to raise the spirit of the Rebels, composed of the train guard, three layavals, a few white trash, and about one hundred "mild little algebras," now tells us, after three months' sojourn in the South, that the Rebels are almost exhausted, and we have only to make one more effort to fill up our army with good fighting men to ensure our final success. Thus we shall have an honorable peace. Who will not enlist to gain such a blessing for posterity?

AN HONEST PRESIDENT.—Mr. LINCOLN is reported to have said on Saturday last:—"Only give Grant and Sherman more men, and I will brook a defeat in November!" He wants Grant to succeed at all hazards, because such success will end the war. Send down your men, then, as rapidly as possible.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Report for the Year 1863. The opportunity of another investigation of the affairs of the Royal Insurance Company having been taken place, the directors proceeded last before the shareholders the results and conclusions which it affords.

THE BRANCH. In the Fire Branch an increase of business has been realized, not only larger than the average amount of the past years of the Company's existence, but exceeding in amount that of any one year hitherto.

Business Items. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this celebrated Medicine for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, PLEURISY, WHOOPING COUGH, CHROPH, COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS, or any Pulmonary Complaint, Alleviate its symptoms.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHAMBERSBURG. VICTORY! VICTORY! FOR EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES: CHAMBERSBURG, August 15, 1864.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE STORE. LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE. PAT'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY OF General Sherman, who died to make a speech at Charlottesville, Va., to raise the spirit of the Rebels, composed of the train guard, three layavals, a few white trash, and about one hundred "mild little algebras," now tells us, after three months' sojourn in the South, that the Rebels are almost exhausted, and we have only to make one more effort to fill up our army with good fighting men to ensure our final success.

OLD GOVERNMENT. Black & Co's Piano. MASON & HAMLEN. AMUSEMENTS. GROVER'S GARDEN STREET THEATRE.

WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

GOSET and PETERSON for SEPTEMBER. PITCHER'S. MAGEE'S ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.

CHASE & HUFFY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS. CHASE & HUFFY'S WRITING FLUID. CHASE & HUFFY'S BLOCK-EDGER.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER. THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA. NATIONAL BANKS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER. BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC. ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS. GROVER'S GARDEN STREET THEATRE. ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT ROMANTIC, MYSTIC, PATHEMATIC, SPECTACULAR.

WANTED. 300 Teamsters, 50 Wheelwrights, 50 Blacksmiths, and 20 Carriage Trimmers.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. HOUSES, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, with or without furniture, for cash and purchase money.

EDUCATIONAL. BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR BOYS. JAMES B. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO.

FOR COPE MAY. THE STATION AND COMMERCIAL STEAMER. "MANHATTAN". CAPTAIN E. R. YETTER.

MEDICAL CO. JOHN C. BAUER & CO. MEDICAL CO. JOHN C. BAUER & CO.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED AND COLLECTED. EDWARD A. BROWN.

AUCTION SALES. MACKAY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 820 MARKET STREET. ENAMELLED AND FINISHED HOLLOWWARE.

MILITARY NOTICES. ATTENTION! 19th REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL A. A. LEONHELD.

UNION LEAGUE. PHILADELPHIA. In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a REGIMENT.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. HOUSES, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, with or without furniture, for cash and purchase money.

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