MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

TERMS OF THE PRESS. To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in advance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the Mailed to Subscribers out of the city \$9 per annum

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**Toluntary correspondence is solicited from all the company different part of the control of t parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. "

Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. REITZBL Will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly ved at their residences, and attend to advertising

The Danger and Duty of the North. As the Presidential election approaches. a spirit of partisanship manifests itself which is to be most carnestly deprecated for, in this hour of national tribulation, it may lead to consequences of a most painful and dangerous character, unless checked in time. New York quarrels with Pennsylvania: the West quarrels with the East: the Peace Democrats quarrel with the War Democrats; and an indiscriminate skirmishing between Peace Democrats, War Democrats, and Republicans is constantly kept up. In the Western States bad men have banded together in secret organizations for confessedly disloyal purposes. In the Middle States, certain Opposition newspapers in the interests of the Peace party have insidiously counselled resistance to the draft. A Democratic Governor has pronounced the same necessary and expedient measure a | matter for surprise that a city which is kept "terrible affliction," and plainly given his | in such a continual ferment of conventions constituency to understand that they would | should at length cease to be conventional. be justified in openly opposing it; while | But the Spiritual Convention will not cap the New York World, commenting upon the course of the President in relation to recognizing the electoral votes of the seceded States, indulges in the following in-

cendiary language: cendiary language:
And on behalf of the Democratic party we take leave to say, that if the Chicago nomines shall have been elected by a majority of the electoral votes from the loyal States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall then undertake to reverse the result, and secure him the election by carrying out this long-projected and deepty-laid scheme, of counting in the rotten-borough votes, the President-elect and the Democratic party will not "acquisece," but they will immediately proceed to administer to the usurper the fate of usurpers, and, at whatever cost, to establish in the chair of the Chief Magistrate the Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chosen by the people to fill the same.

That is to say, unless a Chicago candiupon the track, the murderer coolly walking out of the station with his plunder, when the train stopped at the next

That is to say, unless a Chicago candidate, professedly representing only a section of the country, is acknowledged, after | the United States. As every one knows. due form of ceremony, Chief Magistrate of our cars are open, all through, with easy the whole country, a new civil war will be inaugurated by the friends of The World, and "blood will flow upon Northern soil." The facts we have adverted to and the language we have quoted, all point to this, and only this significance. The enemies of the Government are growing bolder, and now that the rebellion in the South, which they first warmed and fostered into being, gives so many tokens of approaching dissolution, they seem resolved, upon the slightest pretext, to organize a fresh rebellion in out of existence the party now in power, and taking the reins of Government in their own hands. Out of such discordant elements it is, of course, not within the bounds of possibility that a peaceable and orderly Presidential campaign can be eliminated. In the good times of peace these contests were, at best, turbulent, tumultuous affairs, and for months the whole country was convulsed with the passions stirred up by partisan strife. What is to be then expected of the coming canvass, with the country involved in a terrible civil waritself the direct offspring of political rancor, and that rancor, instead of abash. ing before the awful presence of its own sad work, the rather increasing in bitterness? Impressed with such reflections, and with the suggestions they must provoke in every thinking mind, how is it possible to avoid the conclusion that the ordeal of the North is not yet ended, and that great dangers-perhaps greater dangers than any that have yet assailed us—may beset the national pathway. Another momentous epoch in the history of the land is approaching. The Presidential contest of 1860 may not have been fraught with consequences of vaster import to the Union than the contest of 1864 is destined to be. The fell spirit of partisanship, not content with the irreparable injury it has already inflicted upon the fairest land on earth, nor rebuked by the patriotic unanimity with which the Northern people have rallied to the support of their Government, is making one more desperate effort to disturb those amicable relations which have enabled us at the North to conduct a war successfully while maintaining peace and order at home. The loyal men should reflect upon this truth, that they may measure in itsfull length and breadth the new danger which menaces the stability of the Government and the sanctity of their liberties. Apprised of their peril, they will not need to be aroused to a sense of their duty. They are well aware that the efforts of the enemy, however desperate, can be turned harmlessly aside by simple unity of purpose and of action. This is all the sacrifice that Union men are called upon to make—that they shall be united for the sake of the Union; and surely, after the noble exertions they have already made in behalf of this cause, they will not now falter, nor hesitate to accept its responsibilities.

A Spiritualists' Convention. Chicago, if not a very moral, is at any rate a very lively city. In many respects it is ahead of New York; and in some of its eccentricities it surpasses Boston. Concerning the growth of moral sentiment of this wonderful lake city very little can be safely said, until it has been first ascertained whether such a thing as moral sentiment exists there or not. Probably not. At least that is the impression inevitably derived from reading the Chicago papers. The local reports daily presented to their readers are fearfully and wonderfully made. and are sufficient to convince the most ardent lover of humanity that, beneath the garb of honesty and propriety men and women ordinarily wear, there lurks an unfathomable depth of human depravity. Not a day passes that we are not treated by our Chicago exchanges (particularly the Times) to the details of some shocking, wonderful, or astounding occurrence in the social world. "Almost a Tragedy," "An Infuriated Woman Stabs a Well-Known Citizen;" "Love and Jealousy;" "A Drawing-room Tête-à-Tête and a Bloody Sequel;" "The Guilty Woman Surrenders Herself to the Authorities:" "Attempted Suicides;" "The Mania for Self-Murder on the Increase;" "Two Unfortunate Females Rescued from the Jaws of Death;" "Shocking Condition of the Lowlocal news items in a paper before us, suggestion that an effort be made to corprinted with all the glaring prominence of rect the evil. It may seem very selfish on are many more striking captions which de- a recruiting rendezvous for the rest of the and flourishing a city as Chicago, the most | work already. It is an offence in the eye world, should have become so perverted as cruit within the limits of another; but as tropolis of Illinois, may not be worse than paper press is undoubtedly responsible for. so abnormal a condition of society. Some of the Chicago Opposition papers, which have been clamoring about Government interference with the freedom of the press. have exercised unwarrantable license, in this

ly potent cause of the evil lies in the circum-

gious conventions, newspaper reporters' conventions, scientific conventions, and conventions of gentlemen who have suffered the extraction of their front teeth to avoid the draft. The latest convention we hear of is a National Convention of Spiritualists which met on Tuesday last. What was done we have not heard. Probably the Spiritualists sat with closed doors to evince their contempt of such a material thing as the hot weather, in which case the sensation writers of the Chicago press will for once be at fault, unless they can discover the end of some stovepipe leading from the chamber, and obtain report of the proceedings through this

channel, as they once did before. The Chicago Times of the 9th instant, after half a column of preface, describing the use and progress of the Spiritual delusion in the United States, concludes thus: "For several years now there has been no real excitement upon the subject of Spiritualism in this country. Except in the towns of Rochester, Boston, and Chicago, the subject lias been but little agitated. The number of believers in this city will exceed five thousand, while in the other two places it is much larger. Lectures upon the subject have been numerous in these cities, and now an effort is made to get up a grand sensation. To-day a National Convention. of Spiritualists will commence its sessions in Metropolitan Hall, in this city. The attendance bids fair to be very good. There are many persons here who have come expressly to participate in the convention, and many more are expected. The world may look for new and astounding developments." Perhaps the fact that there are five thousand Spiritualists in Chicago, may help to explain the free andeasy character of the city. It is scarcely a

twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1864,

Murder Made Easy.

On the night of Saturday, July 9, Mr.

THOMAS BRIGGS, a gentleman rather ad-

vanced in years, was murdered and rob-

bed, in one of the carriages of the North

London Railway, and his body thrown out

station. Such a crime could not be

committed in any railway carriage in

access from, into and through each. In

England, where aristocratical notions pre-

vail, the cars are divided into compart-

ments, not communicating with each other,

with the doors opening at the sides, each

compartment, or carriage, as it is called.

capable of holding six to eight persons.

Very frequently, only one passenger is

change this system, and Mr. MILNER GIB-

during the whole trip.

unless sooner postponed.

WASHINGTON, August 14. THE RAYMOND AND EGAN DIFFICULTY. J. T. RAYMOND, the comedian, was arrested at Baltimore on Friday, on an order from the Military Governor of Washington, for an assault on Colonel the climax. That is reserved for the grand Democratic love-feast, to come off on the Egan, of New York. He was committed to the Old Capitol to-day. Colonel Egan's life is considered n danger, erysipelas having supervened. BISHOP, he comedian, was also arrested, but was subse-nently released on bail.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received despatch from Governor Evans, of Colorado dated Denver, August 10, stating that he is satisfied that nearly all the Indian tribes of the plains are combined in the war against the whites, and that it will be the largest Indian war this country ever had, extending from Texas to the British lines, involving nearly all the wild tribes of the plains, an urging that all the influence of the department shall be used in favor of speedy reinforcements of the troops, and asking that authority be given to raise a regiment of mounted men for one hundred days, and saying that the militia laws of the Territory are inoperative, and unless authority is given the white

Arlington Heights-The Deserted Man sion of Gen. Lee. B. F. Taylor, in his last letter to the Chicago Journal, describes with his usual warmth of diction and poetry of idea the deserted mansion of the rebel General Lee. After having wandered among the beauties, natural and architectural, in and surrounding Washington, he bends his steps to Arlington, and this is what he sees:

have more than once travelled from London to Edinburgh, (400 miles, done in eleven hours), with only a single companion The Board of Trade has been solicited to son, its president, coolly told the House of Commons "it would no doubt be possible to compel railway companies by legislation to compel railway companies by legislation to introduce into the carriages some mode of communicating with the guards, but he dealted the expetiency of the plan. Our (the English) railways were so constructed that the question was not without considerable practical difficulties. Evidence had an above a committee up stain, and the Indoore and Indoore a committee up stain, and the Indoore and Indoore a committee up stain, and the Indoore and to introduce into the carriages some mode of communicating with the guards, but he doubted the expediency of the plan. Our

A DAY or two ago we printed a communication addressed to substitutes and volunteers. The writer, one of our most prominent and esteemed citizens, assured us that agents for Berks and other counties are er Grades of Society;" "A Ludicrous now recruiting men in this city for the pur-Riot." These are a few of the headings of pose of filling their quotas; and made the type with which we should announce a our part, but we must emphatically protest victory for GRANT or SHERMAN, and there | against Philadelphia being converted into cency compels us to omit. It is difficult to | State in this presumptuous style. There understand how the moral sense of so great | has been a great deal too much of this flourishing in the Union, if not in the of the law for the agents of one State to reto tolerate such a degrading state of affairs. | the draft is made not by States, but by dis-Perhaps "the granary of the world," as an tricts, this most salutary measure should English author-tourist has styled the me- | be modified so as to make it illegal for one district to attempt to fill its other Western cities, but certainly it is no quota at the expense of another. better. It is not near so jealous of its But prevention is even better than cure reputation as O.E.SAR's wife is rumored to There may be no legal redress against these have been. To a great extent, the news. Berks county recruiting officers, and as long as they can afford to pay higher boun-ties than Philadelphia they will obtain all the recruits that are to be had, whether their rendezvous be in Reading or in Chestnut street. It is the business, therefore, of
our citizens residing in wards, the quotas
of which remain to be alled, to take speedy
of which remain to be alled, to take speedy
measures to fill them. If each man liable

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOBS.—We would call the
early attention of buyers to the large and desirable
sale of 1,050 cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for each, this morning (Monday, August
15); commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip
Ford & Oo., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525.

Market and 522 Commerce streets. their rendezvous be in Reading or in Chestrespect, at least. But perhaps another equal-

destruction of the comment of the co

stance that Chicago, for some unaccounta- to be drafted were to contribute but ten ble reason, or for no particular reason, is dollars towards a general bounty fund, a the grand camp of rendezvous for all kinds | sum would be raised sufficient to justify the of conventions—political conventions, reli- offer of as high, if not higher, bounties than adjoining counties are paying, and Phila- THE BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY delphia could easily escape the draft. It is only requisite that some energetic person should inaugurate the movement and success is certain.

The Tallahassec.

Yet another rebel pirate is giving our commercial marine a new season of alarm. The success of the Tallahassee proves that it is easy, while our coast is without a constant and vigilant guard, for any armed vessel to ravage and destroy at will long before it can be brought to a reckoning. The proximity to one of the most important parts of our coast reached by the Tallahassee is not a more dangerous symptom of this new piratical scourge than the rapidity with which she is consummating her work of destruction. In two days the Tallahassee has burned and boarded nearly a dozen vessels, and this she has done quite in the face of authority. All her exploits have taken place in a vicinity so inconveniently near to our commerce as Montauk Point, Long Island, and not far from New London, which has been recommended by a majority report in Congress as a site for a new navy yard. It is mpossible to assure ourselves that the Tallahassee has yet completed her list of ravages along the coast, and we may have many more to set down among her meek victims. The plan of using her captive ships as tenders to assist her piracies is calculated to render the Tallahassee twice effective and formidable. As usual, we find that the new pirate bears the mark of British manufacture. She is a large vessel, capable of doing ten-fold greater harm to our commerce unless she is immediately and vigorously checked and punished.

WASHINGTON.

found occupying a single carriage, and we And now, fairly en route for Arlington, we have upon the right the swelling wooded hills, the site of the soulless city of the dead; twenty-seven hundred lie there; it is the National Cemetery; it is the summer fallow of the old estate. Upon the left lie the Government farms, the golden fields just shorn of their glory; you eatch glimpses of white tents among the foliage; you hear the stroke of the scorer's among the foliage; you hear the stroke of the scorer's ax's; you see groups of men at dinner here and there, as you slowly wind up the hill; birds fiash across the road as you climb; ravines deep and shadowy invite you out from the steady stare of noon. A thousand shades of green, from the tint as delicate as a poet's thought, to the dark, rich hue of the tropics, delight you everywhere. No monotony anywhere; the seeds seem to have been flung at the wind's sweet will; if art at all, it is its highest type; it is art concealed, and so akin to Nature. Here, in the elder days—I said the elder, not the better—the red deer trooped across this splendid park, and spotted fawns lay hidden in the cedars. There, where the paths make mystery and lose themselves like chil-

THE WILSON FRUIT-HOLDER.—Among the mos andsome and valuable pieces of plate presented or the benefit of the recent fair in aid of the Sani-ary Commission was a beautiful vessel for holding it at dessert. It is made of pure silver, from original designs and moulds, and the cover is sur-mounted with strawberries in dead silver. It was given to the fair by its makers, Messrs. Wilson, silversmiths, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, and was much and deservedly admired. The Union League purchased it, and have presented it to Mr.

Claghorn, their respected colleague and effective officer. PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERPEIT DE-TECTOR.—The new semi-monthly number to be issued to-day gives particulars of twenty new counterfeits put into circulation since July 15. We do not notice any forgeries of Pennsylvania notes: Among the financial news we notice particular descriptions of the newly-discovered forgeries of United States Treasury notes and the fifty-cent postage currency. WE REFER the reader to our advertising columns for a reply by Col. Leohler to an Bilegation made

against him by a contemporary that he was obtaining recruits in Philadelphia and depriving the city of the benefit by having them credited to other unties. The Colonel satisfactorily answers the ENGLISH PECTORIALS.-From J. J. Kromer, 403 hestnut srteet, we have the Illustrated London News and the *liustrated News of the World* of July 30, and the News of the World one day later. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- We would call the

THE WAR.

FULL DETAILS OF FABRAGUI'S VICTORY. The Gauntlet of the Forts Bun Without

Damage. ALL THE REBEL FLEET SUNK OR DRIVEN OFF AT ONCE. Fierce Resistance Offered

by the Tennessee. Our Loss 244 Killed and Wounded. FARRAGUT ADVANCING UP THE BAY.

THE BEBELS MINING OUR WORKS AT PETERSBURG Lee Supposed to be Reinforcing Hood and Early.

The Shenandoah Valley not yet clear of Raiders.

THEY ATTACK AND OCCUPY MARTINSBURG.

Gen. Sheridan Alleged to be in Winchester. DOUBTS, CONFUSION; AND CONTRADICTION.

Atlanta. MORE DEPREDATIONS OF THE NEW PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

A Promise of More Heavy Fighting at

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. OUR VICTORY BELOW MOBILE-A MONITOR SUN BY A TORPEDO. New York, August 13.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans Aug. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. By her we receive a brief but satisactory confirmation of the great success achieve at Mobile by Admiral Farragut. It comes in the shape of a telegram, from General Banks to Mrs. Banks, who was a passenger on the Evening Star. The despatch was put on board the Evening Star as he was passing the station at quarantine, below New Orleans.

Office of the U. S. Military Telegraph, New Obleans, Saturday, August 6. The following despatch has been received: The following despatch has been received:

FORT PIKE, August 6.—Steamer Clyde passed here this morning from the fleet. She reports that fourteen gunboats and three monitors passed the fort at Mobile, yesterday, at 8 A. M. One monitor was blown up opposite the forts by a torpedo. The rebel ram Tennessee was captured. Her captain, Buchanan, lost a leg in the fight. This gives us possession. I have no other particulars.

N. P. BANKS.

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding. DESPATOR TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—OFFICIAL Washington, August 12.—The Government ha received official telegraphic advices from Dauphin's Island, Mobile harbor, up to the 6th inst. The only point of interest or importance contained, in addition to what was previously known through rebel sources, is, that the monitor Tecumseh was sunk by torpedo, instead of the guns of Fort Morgan which is more satisfactory to the friends and advo cates of the monitors than if she had gone down under the fire of the fort.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE SOUTHWEST PASS, AUGUST 6, 1864. The fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a rebel torpedo. No other ves-sel was lost. The rebel ram Tennessee surrendered after an obstinate resistance. Admiral Buchanan land forces, under Major General Granger, invested Fort Gaines, and with the light batteries opened upon the fort simultaneously with the passage the forts by the fleet, taking the water batteries in the rear and silencing them. Our loss is not reported. Fort Powell, in Mobile Bay, was blown up and evacuated by the rebels.

New-York, August 14.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 7th instant, has arrived. She brings the following particulars of the fight in Mobile bay: Four monitors went in first, followed by the Brook-

lyn, Hartford, Metacomet, and others. The princi-pal fighting was with the ram Tennessee, inside the rennessee, struck the Hartford, and stove in her de timbers. She will go North for repairs. The rebel gunboat Selma was sunk by the Meta-comet, and the Chickasaw and Winnebago chased two others, the Gaines and Morgan, into Navy Cape.
Only ten men are known to have escaped in the destruction of the Tecumseh by the torpedo.

The despatch-boat Phillips was burned at sea while the fight was in progress. Admiral Farragut will push right for Mobile. PURTHER AND LATER PARTICULARS. New Orleans, August 7.—Intelligence was re-selved at headquarters, yesterday, announcing that rance of Mobile Bay at 8 A. M. on the 5th. The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a to The rebel ram Tennessee surrendered. The rebel The land force, under General Granger, invested Fort Gaines, and with light batteries opened simul-

eneously with the passage of the fleet, taking the water batteries in reverse and silencing them. sses are not reported. THE LATEST. Advices from Farragut's fleet may be summed up Fort Gaines has surrendered

Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels. This was at Grant's Pass, at the opposite end of Dau-phin Island, from where the fight occurred. A report through rebel sources says that Beaure-gard, with 20,000 men, has been sent to Atlanta. All the Texas coast, Brownsville included, has Island. A small force is left there. Gen. Herron has arrived, and his forces are here, going into camp above the city. The rebels here are greatly excited over the Mobile news. Politics is becoming interesting. The free State men are organizing, and the clubs of the last cam-

There is no doubt about the ratification of the new Constitution by the people.

The city is full of people, notwithstanding large imbers have left for Northern watering places. The Mobile News of the 5th boasts of the hanging of two colored soldiers and a cotton speculator, near icksburg, by Whittaker's guerillas. A number more of the Union prisoners recently

exchanged have arrived. THE NAVAL BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY. NEW YORK, August 14.—New Orleans papers of the 7th inst. have full details of Farragut's move-The Hartford, with the admiral on board, steamed

up to Fort Morgan, delivering such a succession of roadsides as effectually silenced all the rebel guns and water batteries. The monitors at the same time engaged the rebe m Tennessee, the latter falling in several attempts to run down our vessels. Finally, our monitor osed with her, and she was rammed by the Monongahela, Lackawanna, and Hartford. As the Hart-ford started to run her down, the Metacomet. also on the same patriotic errand, collided with the Hartford. The Tennessee then ran out a white flag. She lost but three men, and Farragut is probably ising her as one of his fleet, she not being greatly

The Tecumseh, sunk by a torpedo, it is thought can be raised. Only ten of her crew are known to be saved. The Oneida had a shell exploded in her boiler, scalding thirty of her men: Admiral Br chanan is not expected to live. Lieut. Comstool commanding the rebel gunboat Selma, was killed with nearly all his crew.

The loss on the Hartford was 23 killed and 42 vonnded. Our total loss is 249 killed and wounded. cluding Capt. Craven and his crew of the Tecum seh. Fort Powell was blown up on the night of th th. On Friday night troops were landed, and were at the fort. All of our fleet are inside of the rehe

nediately. WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Richmond Extminer of the 12th of August publishes the following: To Hon. S. E. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy: The enemy steamed in through the main entranc with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessel of war. The Tecumseh, commanded by T. A. M. Craven, was sunk with nearly all her crew, and another gunboat, the Phillips, which was subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fiest, pushed by Fort Morgan under full headway, when they were encountered by the Ten nessee, Morgan, Gaines

and Selma. The Tennessee and other vessels steamed in close range of our advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate struggle between the fleets, the Gaines retired to Fort organ in a sinking cor ion, the Selma, being ou off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaped to Fort The Tennessee, so far uninjured, steamed towards

the whole fleet, and after an obstinate fight sur-rendered, her rudder being disabled, smoke-stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.
On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan is severely wounded by a splinter in the leg. Two of the crew were killed and several wounded. On the Gaines two were killed and two wounded. On the Morgan one was wounded, and on the Selma eight were killed, including her executive officer, Lieut. T. H. Comstock, and seven wounded. The enemy setfered severely, and he requested permission to bur his dead.

G. W. HARRISON, sion to bury Confederate States Navy

The Examiner also gives a list of the 28 Federal vessels engaged, having 212 guns, with the four Confederate ships, with 32 guns, and says it was s most unequal contest in which our gallant little navy was engaged, and we lost the battle, but our ensign went down in a blace of glory."

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA—OUR FORCES MASSING ON THE REBEL BIGHT. Up to Thursday night nothing of interest had painted

white was from the forest fact of

conr ed before Atlanta. Major General Bates recelved a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right and is endea-voring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad. A few shots were fired at the city

THE RETREAT OF THE BAIDERS. Winchester, Va., August 12—10 P. M.—The last of Early's rebel forces left here yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. His train was over three mile long. Our cavalry charged into the town yesterda as the rebel rear guard went out. Early established his headquarters last night at Newtown.

Yesterday morning there was heavy skirmishing between our forces and a portion of the rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads, at a point about two miles from this place. We at a point about two miles from this place. We drove the rebels. Early is well protecting his front and rear, and making up the valley as fast as he can go. I cannot learn that he expects to be reinforced. His train is very heavily loaded. Early will make a stand at Strasburg, if he must; but he is trying hard to reach a point where the valley is narrower. Everything is very quiet here to-day. There are no rebel forces between here and Mar-

tinsburg and Hagerstown.

Another despatch from Washington, dated Saturlay, says: The forces of General Sheridan are en oute for Early's position, and a battle may be expected at any moment. It is understood that the oth Corps moved yesterday. Early's forces are supposed to be above Winchester, with his cavalry pickets extended as far as Charlestown. The rebels are in good position, and may make a stand. Our troops march in light order, but carry supplies in wagons sufficient for a long campaign. Advices from the army of General Sheridan represent that no pains will be spared to make this a decisive cam paign. It is evidently the intention of the Union ier to drive the rebels entirely out of the

LEE VISITS ATLANTA—CONTINUED RETERAT OF BARLY—OUR FORCES REPORTED IN POSSESSION NEW YORK, August 14 .- Advices from Martinsburg dated the [11th give reports that Lee and the rebel Secretary of War recently visited Atlanta, and that Beauregard, left in command of a small force of rebels, to-day entered Martinsburg and drove out our scouts, refugees, and citizens, and took off all merchandise and liquors. The rebel regi-ments are becoming so small that a large number

off all merchandise and liquors. The rebel regiments are becoming so small that a large number have been consolidated.

The Herald's Cumberland (Md.) correspondent, of the 13th, says the rebels have all left that section except McNeil's robbers. It is ascertained that McCausland intended to burn Cumberland, and desiroy the railroad its entire length, to the Ohio river, and thence turn into the Kentucky valley, but his defeat by Kelly prevented it. The Herald's Harrisburg correspondence of the 11th says one of our columns encountered a body of rebels moving from Martinsburg, and a brisk fight ensued, and the rebels were whipped. A doubtful report says we have a force south of the rebels.

The Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 13th says. General Sheridan advanced by way of Charlestown and Berryville to Winohester. Our cavalry had some skirmishing with the enemy at various points between Berryville and Winchester. They came upon a party of some fifty rebels engaged in threshing grain, and surprised and captured the whole squad. Early was completely surprised by the approach of our army, and made but slight resistance. He found his position fianked by Sheridan's manœuvres, and fell back during the night, having attempted an artilier y duel in the afternoon. Our latest information is to the effect that Gen. Sheridan passed through Winchester yesterday morning. No details of our losses have been received. Some fifteen or twenty men were killed and wounded; they are in the hospital at Berryville. Gen. Weber sent a postage of fifteen men over the Shenandosh a few days since to take possession of a quantity of smuggled goods. They secured the goods, and on their return were attacked by fitty of Moseby's men, whom they repulsed and brought off most of the goods. A supply train was attacked last night by guerillas, and a portion of it captured, robbed and released. The captors were alterwards captured by our men, and the sutier's money found on them. Gen. Duffie's command has gone-out to hunt up the marauders.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. NTERESTING FROM BICHMOND — ACCOUNTS OF REPUGERS AND DESCRIPERS. WASHINGTON, August 13.—Six refugees and wenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point. The former left Richmond by stealth, on Thursday night, and came into

our lines. They tell a long story, representing that four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmend, bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and they left immediately on the Central road, to reinforce Early in the valley. A large body of cavalry arrived the same day, com-ing by railroad, and departed for the same destinastates that when he left there were but five Federal

prisoners, the others' having all been sent south to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby; in fact, none but the sick and wounded are kept over a few days after their reception. At the time the Danville Railroad was cut our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles be-fore they took the railroad. These men heard the guards say, when they returned, that many gave out and died on the road. There are no troops in or about Richmond except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north have barely enough men in them to keep things in order. The deserters from the army have belonged to dif erent regiments, and have left their lines at differ ent times, so late as Monday night last. Most o them are from Florida, Alabama, and Georgia reg ments, and have not generally served over on

year, but that year has been enough. Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of those States, who are sick of the war, and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making General Grant will put them in the front ranks. They state that for a long time some from Fanks.

They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over; and they are satisfied that if the men in the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well the de be extensive. Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confede erate force at Petersburg, but none of them believe heir entire army exceeds 50,000 men; and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice a week to other points. Conscripts are constantly be ng reported, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions. THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AU gust 11.—The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never

will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the ime, end not one of them is believed to have es sped. There were five or six soldiers on guard on the yesel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occu pied in fishing at the time, and none of them have since been found. Of the large crowds of negro laborers at work on the boat there were about twentyfive dead found, and allowing for those blown over pard and missing, there were at least fifty killed. The number injured is believed to be about one hundred, many of whom are scattered in different daces, and whose names cannot be ascertained. One man, who had been kept a prisoner at head marters for six or seven months, and who had been

tried and convicted for some offence, but had not een sent off to the Dry Tortugas, as ordered, had been released, and his time being up, was on his He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, and must have been blown into the river, as his body was found on the shore, three miles below City Point, vesterday afternoon. A number of ces of hair breadth escapes are related, many of which seem almost miraculous; and when the cene is visited, and the large quantity of debris which covered the ground in that vicinity is wit nessed, it is surprising that thousands, instead hundreds, were not involved in the calamity. A soldier of the 4th United States Regulars was a sentry on the boat at the time, and some of his comrades, seeing the air filled with missiles, told him to run and hide; but he refused to leave his post, and fortunately escaped injury. This man had been tried four years ago for an offence, and condemned to forfeit all pay, except one dollar a month, during the A few days ago he received intelligence, through

camitted for gallant services in front of the enemy This act of bravery in remaining at his post, regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved consideration at the hands of the Government A large force of laborers are at work clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found scat tered throughout the mass, none of which could 1 lentified, they being merely fragments, AUGUST 12-6 A. M.-The firing between the

pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper an for several days past, and until daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front CONTINUED ARRIVALS OF DESERVED New York, August 14 .- The Herald's City Poin prrespondence of the 12th says rebel deserters and refugees continue to come within our lines in large numbers, and report that Early has been largely ward to learn the strength of the enemy on our left, and a week may not pass away without some coun-THE SOLDIERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHAMBERS.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. WASHINGTON, August 14.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated August 13th, says the Pennsylvania soldiers in General Crawford's divion of the 5th Corps, in response to a circular ised by him, have contributed over \$1,000 in aid of the Cambersburg sufferers. No doubt other commands will imitate the example. General Crawford has withdrawn all the guards peretofore detailed from his division to protect fami-George county.

A deserter from the 8th Alabama Regiment, who formerly lived in Massachusetts, and was conscripted into the rebel army came, into our lines yestorday.

corps, passed through Richmond on its way towards the valley, accompanied by a large ammunition train, and that he heard a prominent officer say that Gen. Lee had also gone in that direction. He also reports that the enemy are mining on our front, twenty men being detailed at a time to the work. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Gen. Butler's department this morning. THE PRIVATEER TALLAWASSED ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF A VESSEL BURNED BY THE TALLAHASSEE FORT HAMILTON, August 12.—The steam tag Stephen E. Babcock, Captain Edward Berty, has

ust passed here, with three of the passengers of the schooner Carrie Estelle, of Boston, which was burned at sea by the Tallahassee, and five of the rew of the bark Bay State, also burned. They were taken from the schooner Carroll, in the lowe bay. They report having been captured on the 11th nst. in latitude 30 degrees 19 minutes, longitude 7 degrees 27 minutes. The schooner Carroll is now ming up the lower bay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATERE. The privateer Tallahassee is an iron steamer, white, with two smokestacks, wo sorows,

about two hundred and thirty feet in length, twenty feet beam, and draws about nine feet of water. Her hull is marked "Tallahassee, of London, 1864;" engine marked "J. & W. Dudgeon, London," She is fore and alt schooner rigged; mounts three guns, is fore and an someone rigged; mounts three guns, one small one on the topgallant forecastle, a long thirty-two-pounder amidships, and a twenty-four-pounder aft. She carries four waist boats. Her crew consists of about one hundred and twenty percrew consists of about one handred and twenty per-sons, including the officers. Men of all nation-alities are represented on board, most of whom are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago,

without having been seen by any of Admiral Lee without having been seen by any or Admiral Lee's blockaders. She has quite a quantity of cotton on board, to protect her boilers, and there are four barrels of turpentine on deck, to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C S. N. The surgeon, Sheppardson, says he was one of the Chesapeake pirates. A Mr. Hall is the boarding officer. The crew are dressed in rags and tatters. Some of them wear their pistols tied to them with Manilla rope yarns. They are a hard-looking set. The chief engineer says he is a Boston man, or that he was born and brought up in that city. NEW YORK, August 13.—The captain of the schr Oarroll, which vessel was boarded by the pirate Tallahassee, states that the pirate who boarded him reported having burned several vessels prior to those

reported yesterday.

A bark from Bremen reports that at noon of the 12th inst., in lat. 40 degrees 21 minutes, long. 72 degrees 30 minutes, she saw two vessels burned to the water's edge. One was a ship and the other a large vessel. A pilot boat was alongside stripping the vessels and picking up floating articles.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 13.—Captain Taylor, of the schooner A. M. Lee, which arrived at this port this afternoon, from Philadelphia, makes the llowing report: On Friday morning my vessel was chased and nearly overlaken by the pilot-boat James Funk, which was recently captured by the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee. When six miles westward of hinerack Point, Long Island, the pilot-boat tacked, and stood for a bark which hove in sight. Capt.

St. Clair, of the British bark Colonel James Scott, reports that the Tallahassee has a tender, a Nova cotian bark, which is two-thirds loaded with coal MORE ABOUT THE TALLAHASSEE, New York, August 14.-Louis Samson, pilot, reports that on the 11th last, twenty-five miles of Montauk Point, saw a hermaphrodite brig, bottom up, no doubt the Carrie Estelle. Capt. Bardera, of the Hamburg bark Elbe, on the 12th inst., off Montauk, saw three burning vessels. At the same time the pirate Tallahassee came close aboard, with the Union ensign flying. After passing, she hoisted the Confederate flag. A man was seen to jump over board from the Tallahassee, but was picked up by one of her boats, and was taken aboard again. On the same day saw the schooler Sirene and a pilot boat, name and number unknown, both burned. Captain Swartz, of the Dutch bark Cheribon, re

ports that on the 12th inst., in lat. 40.25, lon. 72.34, saw a large ship on fire.

The pilot boat Ezra Nye has arrived, and reports that on the 12th inst., off Montauk, saw the pilot boat James Funk leave a ship on fire, and afterwards a suspicious steamer took the pilot boat in tow. The Nye stood off, but afterwards went to the burning ship and found her to be the Adriatic, from London for New York. Two foreign barks were close by, to whom it was supposed the passengers had been transferred. The Tallahassee was afterwards seen near a large

ship.
ship Adriatio burned—A BARK Bonded For
\$50,000.

New York, August 14.—The boatman of the
Associated Press landed at Sandy Hook on Sunday,
and furnishes the following report:

I have boarded the bark Suliote. of Belfast. and furnishes the following report:

I have boarded the bark Suliote, of Belfast, Maine, from Cow Bay for New York. She was captured on the 12th off. Montauk Point, thirty-five miles distant, by the pirate Tallahassee. The pirates bonded the bark for \$50,000, and put on board three hundred passengers from the ship Adriatic, the latter having been burned by the pirate. No water or provisions were given them. The Suliote also has on board Mr. Calahan and crew of the pilot boat William Bell, No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th, off Montauk Point, by the pirates.

Several other persons from destroyed vessels are also op board the Suliote. The Suliote reports seeing a vessel burning on the night of the 12th. The pirate stated to some of the captured persons that he was coming into New York harbor. When last seen the Tallahassee was steering southeast. The pilot boat James Funk is her tender. The Suliote passed the frigate Susquehanna Saturday morning, lying still, south of Sandy Hook. The Suliote has no provisions or water on board.

THE WORK OF THE FIRATE TALLAHASSEE—HEE

HE WORK OF THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE-HER MAINMAST CARRIED AWAY BY ONE OF HER NEW YORK, August 14.—The bark Sulic the ship Adriatic, and the crew of the pilot-boat Wm. Bell, both of which vessels were sunk by the pirate Tallahassee. The passengers lost all their baggage, and the large number of persons placed on the Sullote sunk her so much that her deck was on a evel with the water. Had a storm arisen all would no doubt have been lost. The Adriatic had 163 passengers and a full cargo of merchandise, mostly on British account. In rounding to, after her capture, the Adriatic collided with the pirate, carrying away the Tallahassee's mainmast; and had there been a good wind at the time, would undoubtedly have sunk her. On the 13th (Saturday) Capt. Moore, of the Adriatic, boarded the frigate Susquehanns, off Fire Island, and gave all the information

The Adriatic was owned by E. E. Morgan and Captain Moore, of New York. She was a first-class ship of about 1,000 tons burthen. The pilot, boat Wm. Bell was captured on the 11th (Thursday), mety miles southeast of Sandy Hook, after a chase of half an hour and being fired at three times. The pilots state that the Tallahassee is a very fast vessel. All the passengers express the greatest thanks to Captain Parro, of the bark Sullote, for kindness shown to them.

A double-ender gunboat was seen cruising off Fire Island on the 18th instant:

A REBEL CONSCRIPTION LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The rebel Col. Adams Johnson has issued a proclamation requiring all persons in the rebel Department of Southern Kenucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five not lawfully exempted, to report for Confederate ervice to their county towns, or the nearest camp. thereto, by the 25th inst., threatening with conscription afterwards all who do not comply. All is

FORTRESS MONROE.

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS IN HAMPTON HOS-PITAL. FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—The following is a list of deaths of Penusylvania soldiers at the Hampton Hospital since the last report: Edwin Pfluger, 2d Penns. Artillery; Jerome Leonard, 55th Penns. Infantry; R. L. Turney, 2d Penna. Artillery; Geo. D. Mott, 55th Penna. Infantry; Thos. Ware, civilian, Penna.; Wm. M. Amich, 55th Penna. Infantry; F. O. B. Benjamin, 97th Penna. The hospital steamer Monitor has arrived from the Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox river. Thirty patients will leave the Hampton Hospital to-day to join their regiments at Old Point, on their way home, their time of enlistment having expired. The English frigate Challenger arrived here at 2

Anticipated Rebel Raid from Canada. NEW YORK, August 14 -- Governor Seymour have ing been informed that refugees, deserters, and other evil-disposed persons in Canada have gathered in considerable numbers, and in anticipation of danger of their making a raid upon this State, he has placed the northern boundary of the State under the charge of Brigadier General Green, who has aspatrol the border in order to prevent any invasion

of the State. An Arrival from Aspinwall. NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall on the 6th, has arrived with The Herald's Panama correspondent of the 6th rives the latest intelligence from the south coast, Peru derives no comfort from the European news. It is considered in Lima as a foregone cone

that Spain intends to hold on to what she has seized, approve of Pinzon's conduct, and carry the matter to extremes. With this idea they consider war certain, and are making prepara From the other Republics the news is unimportant The U.S. steamer Wateree had arrived at Castro

Port, on the Island Chilos. Great Distribution of Prize-Money.

BOSTON, August 13.—Since the 28th of June, inclusive, the following decrees of distribution have Steamer Mary Ann, captured by steamer Grand Gulf, \$112,358.32. Steamer Sietia, captured by steamer Con Schooner Alliance, captured by steamer South Carolina and schooner T. A. Ward, \$23,281.74.
Steamer Greyhound, captured by steamer Conecticut. \$484.692.61. Steamer Young Republic, captured by steamer Grand Gulf, \$411,519.79. Total, \$1,105,559.36. This is the greatest distribu-tion ever ordered in this country.

An Editor Arrested in Maine. BELFAST, Me., August 13.—W. A. Simpson, editor of the Republican Journal, has been arrested in this city, and carried before the United States District Court at Bangor, to answer an indictment for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion by pub ishing an article on the draft. He pleaded not guilty, and through his counsel, W. H. McCrillis, demanded an immediate trial. W. H. McCrillis, demanded an immediate trial This was resisted by the United States Attorney upon whose motion the matter was continued, and Mr. Simpson's personal recognizance taken for his appearance at the next term of the court.

Great Fire in Matanzas NEW YORK, August 14.—Havana advices of the 16th state that a fire in Matanzas destroyed Springr's large cooperage. The heat was excessive at Havans The yellow fever is decreasing but the typhoid is

Fire in Coxsackie. ALBANY, August 14.-About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, destroying three storehouses filled with hay, and a portion of Mygott's lumber At noon to day another fire destroyed a barn, wagon house, blacksmith shop, and two dwellings. ard. The hay was fully insured. Both fires were caused by incondiaries, and s ian has been arrested on suspicion. The loss is not known. Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., August 18.—The car and coach factory of Gilbert, Bush, & Co., of this city, was destrayed by fire this morning. The loss am 1900,000, on which there is an insurance of \$100,000. Explosion of a Lo.comotive. POUGEREEPSIE, August 14.—The locomotive "Duchess," attached to the Hudson River Rail road, blew up at Rhinebook on Saturday morning. on was caused by the watchman leaving the blower on. Nobody was hurt.

Naval Engagement in Virgi, ula. BALTIMORE, August 13.—While the Unital Season steamer Reliance, of the revenue service, Captain Thomas M. Dungan, was in Great Wiomico river Northumberland county, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking off the family of a refugee, who were represented as being there in a starving condition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party of guerillas on shore, armed with rifles. The Reliance opened on them with shell and small arms, in the hope of driving them from the woods. After a few rounds, the gallant Captain Dungan fell, mor-tally wounded, and died in an hour. The captain of the pivot gun, Thomas Roberts, was also severely wounded. Firing was kept up until the rebels were silenced, but not having sufficient force to land, the Reliance was compelled to turn down the river, with the loss of her boat's crew, Coxswain G. W. Ayers,

arrived here to-day. Rumored Raid on Pensacola. The Mobile Evening News has reliable information of the advance of a Yankee force from Pensacola up and along the line of the railroad. They have advanced as far as Gonzalia, twelve miles from Pensacola. The force is said to be supported by artillery. The number of the enemy not ascertained supposed to be a raid.

The steamer Louisiana ran the blockade lately, at Galveston, and brought in a hundred thousand pounds of powder, besides much and many other

and four colored men. The body of Captain Dungan

articles that were needed. The Victim of a Substitute Broker. The Petersburg correspondent of the New York World thus speaks of a young victim to a substitute

worth thus speaks of a young victim to a substitute broker:

A class of unfortunate beings one meets with here occasionally is comprised of those who have been deceived and victimized by substitute brokers. One of these excited a good deal of sympathy here a few days ago, and I think his case deserves mention, in order that the unprincipled scoundrel who enlisted him may be discovered and published. His name is Charles R. J. Jackson, and he is only about fifteen years of age. Having recently arrived from England, he fell into the hands of one of these sharpers, in your city, who first induced him to contract a debt of a few dollars, then persuaded him to enlist, and finally gave him fifty-five dollars of the bounty money, less the amount of the debt! To render the lad better satisfied with his situation, the broker told him to take his citizen clothes along with him, and, after getting here, he would find no difficulty in escaping; he could again come to New York and repeat the operation. The lad was taken very sick shortly after his arrival, and narrowly escaped death, from cholera morbus. Official action will, no doubt, be had in the case, and the commorant who robbed this poor boy will, it is hoped, be properly punished for his detestable conduct.

The Guerilla War in Missouri. Though the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald assured us that the guerilla war in Missouri was over, the following clipping from the St. Louis Republican doe lowing clipping from the St. Louis Republican does not seem to corroborate the assertion:

Recent information leads to the belief that guerillas and bushwhackers are rampant in the counties of Johnson. Pettis, Saline, Cooper, Lafayette, &c. Indeed, sufficient has appeared in our columns copied from the country press, to show that marauders are infesting all the counties of central Missouri to an alarming extent. Still, we believe the counties mentioned above are more absolutely under the control of those outlaws than any others. As partial evidence of this, application was made to the County Court to day, by the clerks of the Circuit Courts of Cooper and Pettis counties, for room in the St. Louis Court House in which to store the books, papers, and records of those counties for safe keeping until a more settled state of society shall obtain there. Mr. Justinian Williams, clerk of the Cooper Circuit Court, and Mr. Samuel A. Lowe, clerk of the Pettis Circuit Court, accompanied by Joseph L. Stephens, Esq., of Boonville, made formal application as above stated. Judge Tausig suggested to the gentlemen that he supposed the favor asked was merely one of courtesy, and that the officers of St. Louis county could not be held responsible for the safety of these records. Mr. Stephens replied that they would so consider it, and not demur to any demand of compensation that might be asked; for their records had been so wholly at the mercy of the bushwhackers, and threats of such a positive nature had been made against the county seats of the counties named, that any place in the St. Louis Court House would be considered safe.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly Renominated not seem to corroborate the assertion:

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly Renominated for Congress.

The Union Congressional Convention of the second district of Minnesota have renominated Mr. Donnelly by acclamation, in the following enthus astic resolution

Resoived, That we have watched with admiration the bold, manly, and patriotic course of Hon. Ignature Donnelly in Congress; that we recognize in him a faithful public servant, ever alive to the true interests of his constituents, and of the nation; and that we now renominate him by acclemation for the position he so worthly fills.

Mr. Donnelly made an elevent speech according Mr. Donnelly made an eloquent speech, accepting

present aspect of politics:

"What we need is moderation towards one another, and a subordinating of minor questions to the few great issues on which hang our existence as a people. Save the nation, and all degrees of material prosperity, all forms of moral and social development, all imaginable political theories, are possible under it; lose the nation, and one universal ruin swallows everything. Let us, then, cling with an invincible hold to the one great central fact—the nation—all things else are but incidents. If my neighbor is ready to pour out his life's blood upon the altar of sacrifice, shall I hesitate to hold in abeyance for a time my opinions? Until this war is over, then let us consider every man who is sincerely in earnegt in his wish to save the nation and crush the rebellion, as our friend and brother, whether he has reached his conclusions from the starting-point of Wendell Phillips or Benjamin Butler.

"I have claimed that we need one other thing—"I have claimed the same that the near thing of the near the nation and the near the nation and the near the nation and th present aspect of politics:

starting-point of Wendell Phillips or Benjamin Butler.

"I have claimed that we need one other thing—revolution. We do. It has been said that 'with Go no resolute man is a majority.' What shall stand in the way of the resolute majority of a nation, armed in behalf of God and humanity? Hell has not in all its legions power enough to stop its onward march. That grim, concentrated little soldier, Grant, understood what resolution meant, when he proposed to 'fight it out on that line if it took all summer.' The rebels understood it. One of their leaders, Robert Toombs, has said, 'In the last analysis, liberty is but the blood of the brave.' Splendid though! National and individual happiness—do indeed rest at last 'on the blood of the brave-upon the determination of a free people, in the hour of direct extremity, to carry their point, though it should leave every material interest in shreds and tatters, and crush out every other object held dear by the masses of mankind."

The compliment paid to Mr. Donnelly by his

The compliment paid to Mr. Donnelly by his manimous renomination is one seldom paid to our public men. He has achieved in a short time a sterling reputation among the best class of Repre-sentatives in Congress, and the certain prospect of his re-election will give much gratification to his friends in Philadelphia, of which he was for some vears a noted citizen,

THE STATE. THE TOURNAMENT AT THE SPRINGS.—The Bedford Patriot says: "A tournament was held at the Springs on Monday last. There were, we understand, five Knights in the lists, only two of them loyal men, and excitement ran high, the majority at the Springs being Southern sympathizers, but Mr. George Lyon, a native of the 'little village' of Bedford, but now of New York city, won the prize, and in the evening crowned Miss Dollle Warford, of Harrisburg, Queen of Love and Beauty, and she presided as such throughout the evening. There was considerable betting on the result, but the 'Yankee,' as the Secesh called, him, took off the prize, and Secesh felt mortified and chagrined. We congratuate our old townsman on his victory over the Secesh. Mr. Lyon was the same gentleman who gained the victory last year, and Miss Warford the same lady who was also crowned Queen of Love and Beauty then."

seme lady who was also crowned Queen of Love and Beauty then."

CHLD ABDUCTED.—On Thursday evening a little boy, aged about three years, son of Mr. Chas. Smith, a resident of Monongahela borough, was abducted, while he was playing on the sidewalk near his parents' residence. A middle-aged man was observed taking the child up in his arms, and, on being questioned by a boy as to what he intended to do with it, he stated that it was his own boy, and he wastaking him home. The toll-keeper on the south side of the Monongahela bridge observed the man crossing over to this city, having the child in his arms. The father of the child was informed of the occurrence, and immediately conveyed the intelligence to the Mayor's office. A vigorous search was then instituted, but no traces of the child or the abductor have been discovered. The cause of this fiendish act is a mystery to the parents.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FIRE AT FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY.—On Wednesday night last, a fire broke out in Fallston, which at one time threatened to destroy the whole town. A keg factory, a four-story cotton factory, a saw-mill, a furniture store, and many private dwellings, were destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$50,000. There was not a single dollar of insurance upon any of the property destroyed. The cotton factory was stored with patterns to the value of \$10,000, all of which were destroyed. The bridge across the river was at one time in imminent danger of being destroyed by the fire, and was only saved by a large brick building which intervened between the devouring element and the mouth of the bridge.

etween the devouring element and the mouth of

the bridge.

The Mannorh Vein Coal Co.—We learn that those who have this concern in charge are squandering their money in prospecting for coal quite profuely. The best of the joke is that the title to the lands on which they hold the lease is in dispute, and as soon as the colliery is opened and they are ready to furnish the stockholders with "two heavy tons of coal" per annum, at cost, for each share of stock at ten dollars, (which they may be ready to do in about two years hence,) the claimants of the land will step in and claim possession. We observe that they have opened an office in Reading for receiving stock to this concern. We congratulate our Reading friends at the prospect, (which they will find distant) of their receiving two heavy tons of coal at cost, for their subscriptions.—
Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Streich of Sewing Women.—The sewing women Pottsville Miners Journal.

STRIKE OF SEWING WOMEN.—The sewing women of this city, employed in making up soldiers uniforms, are asking an advance of pay, and should receive it. They held a meeting in front of the Union League headquarters on Tuesday evening last to further their object, and met again on Wednesday evening to organize an association for mutual prevented to. The Berks-county Zeitung states that the sub-contractors of this city, for army clothing, have been paying only fifty cents each for cavalry jacksts; thirteen centsfor infantry blouse coats, lined; twenty cents for cavalry pants; sixty cents for infantry dress coats; fifty cents for infantry overcoats; five to six cents for pair of drawers, &c., &c. Some of the contractors, however, say that they pay more than this.—Reading Journal, 13th.

A VISION—THE REBEL ARMY, IN THE SKIES.

than this.—Reading Journal, 18th.

A VISION—THE REBEL ARMY IN THE SKIES.—A number of the good people of Plume Creek and at Emish's tavern have been startled by a vision of a most marvellous character. The story is that on Monday morning last the skies exhibited a scene which appeared like a large army moving in a northeasterly direction. Meninuniforms, with muskets and knapsacks, could be distingly seen also men on horseback. Officers could be distinguished from privates. Strange to say, some of the good folks up Shamokin creek, six miles from the other parties, also saw the same marvellous exhibition about the asses we the same marvellous exhibition about the same time, and others west of the Susquehanza were equally fortunate. Some of these profess to have seen the rebel flag, on a dark flag, while others of the fortunate spectrum. nave seen the robel hag, on a dask flag, while others of the fortunate spectators, out the turnpike, think the uniform of the soldiers was of a blueish color. We have heard the names of more than a dozen persons who profess to have witnessed this appartiton, all of them respectable individuals.—Sunbury American.

who profess to have witnessed this apparition, all of them respectable individuals.—Sundary American.

ATTEMPT TO ROB ON A RAILBOAD TRAIN.—A bold attempt was made, a few nights since, to rob the baggage car of the mail train going West on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the train had reached Pennstadt the engineer sounded the alarm, having apparently descried some object on the track. Soon after the train was stopped, when a man was seen to spring from behind an embankment and jurap through the door of the baggage car, causing the baggage-master to vacate the premises. The conductor was informed of what had taken place, and a posse immediately started for the car in which the would be robber was supposed to be engaged but had not reached it till the bell-rope was pulled by the daring outlaw, and the speed of the train alminished so as to allew of his escape, which he accomplished by jumping from the train. As soon as the train was stopped; a vigorous search was made for the robber, but he could not be found, owing to the darkness.

ANOTHER "PHENOMERON." Some time ago there was an agitation in the lower part of the city, caused by the birth of a child, which this mysterious stranger made such a sensation is now agitated by another phenomenon. A day or two ago, an infant came into the world in South Troy, which had dogs' paws instead of feet.

STATE LYGISLATURE. HARRISD URG, August 15, 1861 SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Mr. LAMBETH presented a petation from citizen Jefferson county, praying for the repeal of the eneral bounty law. On motion, adjourned to meet on Montay evenin an' 8% o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, August 13, 1851. ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE PIRE. Yesterday, a day which was intrinsically language being devoid of breeze or my motion of introduce matter self-inspired, was rendered somewhat sens. tional by the occurrence of a fire singularly deconsidering the hoar at which it com structive, considering the four to the it commenced its ravages. Picturesque, too, to one havin menced its ravages. Figure eque, too, to the hiving an eye studious of sudden and petuliar effects; if an apprehension of effects be allowable in the midst of public and private disaster. public and private usaster.

At half-past nine A. M. the configuration com. At hair-past time at our way occupied as a carpenter-shop, which was soon wrapped in flames. This was in Doyer street. Doyer street, as you observe it from Chatham Square is a sort of "Tour-all the street of the alone" alleyway, crooked sharply in an elbow, and fenced in with rookerles and tenment houses, from which the sanitary nose upwardly recoils. Here, which the santary uses appearing receipts. Here, after the fashion of the London, but no other earthing poor, live the poor of New York.

' HOW IT SPREAD. The flames did not slacken for want of material, The flames and not state of the houses, and the drier dormer windows seemed to attract them in a second. Suddenly crystallizing, as it were, on the that surfaces, they pierced inwards, and as the heat increased darted across the narrow street and in at the winlows. So continuing, they burned through into dows. So continuing, they buildings flaming simple. Mott street. I counted five buildings flaming simple. taneously upon this street. A GENERAL HEGIRA

had commenced almost as soon as the flames shot across Doyer street. The tenement houses were alive with occupants, old and young, who had been stirred out from dark, cobwebby apartments by the sound of alarm. As usual, they hurriedly tossed the least valuable of their goods from the windows, and then crowded down the stairways and into the street. On Nott street bedding came out in a shower, followed now and then by bundles of rags and clothing. THE SCENE

resented, when the fire was at its height, was sensa. tional to the last degree. Looking down Doyer street, the eye met only the intolerable glare that rose as from a furnace, and the flames hedged in by toppling walls. Mott street was almost wrapped in a twilight. The steam engines puffed out volumes of inky smoke which, undisturbed by any breeze, hung in drifts overhead, and, still higher, the flames curring over from the upper windows, gave the appearance of flamboyant cornices. And, under all this dreary drift of smoke, amidst all this crashing of engine arms and puffing of the steamers, the houseless women and children went nervously to and fro, chasing perhaps some phantom, intangible fireman, or more unreal saint, who was to save a fireman, or more unreal saint, who was to save a few more of the rags and tatters or greasy furniture, from the flames. Upwards of sixty-four families were left houseless and homeless. They saved no-thing, or a little equivalent to nothing.

THE LOSSES as far as yet ascertained, are in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. Seven buildings were totally destroyed, and half a score damaged to a greater or less extent; some being merely scorched, others losing roofs or even upper stories. A church standrosing roos of even apper states. In caution stand-ing on Mott street caught fire from the heat and cinders, but was damaged only to an inconsiderable degree, the firemen having directed their streams

upon it whenever fresh danger was apprehended. A HALF-WAY EXPERIMENT. Brooklyn does not seem to fare much better in the natter of negro recruiting than has New York, although the former is trying the experiment, and the "policy and humanity" of the latter allow not even the attempt. Brooklyn sent its agents South, and offered \$100 per recruit, whereas other cities are paying \$200 to \$300. Consequently, the solemn city is gaining nothing but the privilege of paying exenses and receiving letters of a depressing length and character from its agents. SHARKS GROWING TROUBLESOME.

Our harbor is becoming a haunt for sharks. These nnivorous wretches paddle boldly along the Loug Island shores, and even in their incomparable im-pudence lie alongside of row-boats waiting for bites. observing the contiguity of a shark, chopped its head with a hatchet. Rendered furious by pain, the fish seized upon the boat, biting a hole in its bow. The gentlemen were forced to row it ashore, nost. The shark was washed up on the succeeding morning dead. Quite frequently small specimens have been caught from the docks, especially in the neighborhood of the markets. On Friday a lad, white bathing, was attacked by one

and severely gnawed before he was rescued. PIRATICAL DOINGS. We have had a new piratical sensation, and ship-pers are looking about them with saucer-eyed amaze-ment, and not a little wrathful indignation. One of our pilot boats has been captured within sixty miles of Sandy Hook, despite the awful presence of the State National Guard in the harbor fortifications, and a pair of brisk little revenue cutters at the Hook Should this pirate, which is described as a small steamer, attempt to run the gauntlet of the forts with their hundreds of enormous guns and their garrisons of stalwart and butcherly veterans, it may find that it has at last aroused the sleeping Hon.

The impious foe would fare badly! THE "DIGITATOR" is to be fitted with Ericsson's caloric engines, much to the disgust of all diabelievers in the hot-air to the disgust of all disbelievers in the not-air theory. The creakers have found herein a sugges-tion for the most depressing prophecies. There seems, indeed, to be a peculiar feeling against all Ericssont-an ideas at present. A good portion of the press is engaged in showing most sagely and owlishly how great has been the failure of the monitors; meanwhile the quiet Swede sits in his unostentations office on the west side, amid his plans and problems, now and then replying to some newspaper criticism, but generally giving them no attention. It is intimated that those having the matter in charge were not at all desirous of giving publicity to the fact of the caloric instead of the steam engine being em-ployed on the Dictator until its utility had been

practically proved. MISCELLANBOUS The examining surgeons at headquarters have adopted a system of "marking" all rejected applicants between the shoulders, so that the same men may not be "gotten up" and palmed off upon them through a dexterous concealment of their defects. The thing is so quietly done that the men are not aware of being stamped. Among the passengers arrived at this port on board the New Orleans steamer "Evening Star"

are Mrs. Major Gen. N. P. Banks, her daughters There is a rumor prevalent to the effect that Mar hal Murray will soon assume the Collectorship of the Port, in the place of Mr. Barney. It is probably A new feature in the publishing business is to be submitted to the public, viz., the printing of a book upon yellow paper.

[By Telegraph.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall n the 5th inst., arrived at this port on the 13th. Among her passengers is Mr. Salgar, minister fr the United States of Colombia to Washington. ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE SAN JACINTO. The United States frigate San Jacinto arrived at this port to-day, from Key West. Admiral Bailey is a passenger:

Public Amusements. At Chestnut street Theatre, the splendid specta-cle of "Aladdin" continues to draw crowded houses. A great deal of money has been expended upon it, and surely the hero and heroine, Miss Germon and Miss Elizabeth Price, deserve all the applause they obtain. "Aladdin" will be played every evening Mrs. Garretson announces the respening of Wal-

nut-street Theatre. The house, which was hand-

mely remodeled last year, is again to be redeseason will commence on next Saturday evening, when "The Naisd Queen" (as great a novelty as 'Aladdin," at the other house), will be produced, with new scenery and original effects. With a good company, which the fair lesses never has had here, this theatre would always be popular. We notice a rise in the prices—viz: dress circle and parquet 50 cents; orchestral chairs \$1, and secured seats in dress circle 75 cents. It is understood that there will be at all the theatres in the United States an advance in the salaries of performers. Mrs. John Drew has not yet announced on what day she will reopen the new Arch-street Theatro. Her very great success, last season, shows what a good stock company, under liberal and spirited nanagement, can do. Several acceptable additions management, can do. Several acceptable additions have been made, we hear, to the excellent troupe that performed here last season, so much to the public's gratification and Mrs. Drew's advantage.

MADAME PONISI, known as by far the best stock actress upon the American stage, having oftained a reputation as such at the New York theaters. and Dartiaularly during the accessive performance of the property of the seasons of t tres, and particularly during two seasons' performance as leading tragedienne in Mr. Forrest's own compary, is about trying her fortune as "a star," and few ladies on the stage are better qualified to win success. Her versatility is very great, but in deep tragedy and high comedy she has very few equals. anywhere. Of course, to this city, where she made many friends while playing in Mr. Wheatley's star company at the Chestnut-street Theatre, she will not neglect to pay a professional visit as soon as her other engagements allow.

.THE CONCERT AT CABE MAY. -A concert sea side is always a sensation, and when it reaches success never fails to repay the bustle and anxiety which it occasions. A really brilliant and firstclass concert is not often vouchsafed to sojourners at the sea shore. Such a one occurred at Cape May on Friday night, and the managers of it and participants could not have hoped for greater success. It came off in the large dining-hall of the Columbia House. Mr. A. R. Taylor was the conductor. It is to him the boarders at the Island are indebted for the most acceptable and approximate the Alexander of the Market and the Island are indebted for the most acceptable. intertainment of the season. Mr. H. G. Thunder presided at the piano, with his usual grace and ability. The singing was all that could have been wished for. Miss Caroline McCagrey sang the ever-popular balled of "Kathleen Mayourgeen," and her rendition created a furore that could not be ratiated with an encore. We were particularly pleased with the patriotic taste this young lady displayed in an audience composed, as it gene. rally is at watering places, of Southern sympa by singing "God Save Columbia." The effect was thrilling, and the complimentary applause she received was well deserved. Madame Behrens sans the "Bolero" from the Sicilian Vespers, and as an encor e the serenade "Schlaufe Wohl." Mr. A. R. Taylor's rendition of "Brightest Eyes" was thoroughly appreciated. The other artists sustained their parts with credit and acceptability. Such con-carts as this do more, we think, to give real enjoy-ment at the sea-side than say, other contrivance. that can be mentlened. It ought to be repeated.