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tary and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. RRITZHL, No. 504 Winth street, tw doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, 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 Road to Lasting Peace.

(From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday. ] The most hopeful sign of the times is the strong devotion of the people of the loyal States to the preservation and restoration of the American Union. Whatever may be said on other subjects, on this there is extraordinary harmony. That there are party leaders who would purchase peace by separation, no one can successfully deny; but even they must now perceive that. the cheapest way to close the war is to restore the old condition of things, with the exception of re-enslaving the people made forever free by Congress and by two or three of the Southern States. And this last fact is so patent and clear that the repels themselves must sooner or laters of Conservatives and Radicals), represented by the types of the confess and surrender before it. We talik Cavalier and Puritan. Part of this propothere is not a statesman in the slave States. from JEFFERSON DAVIS down, who does not realize the utter impossibility of the South existing as a common Confederacy at the end of the war, assuming peace on the basis of separation to be among the possibilities. That the North, with its overshadowing anti-slavery element, and its increasing intelligence, and its ten thousand arguments for unity, would hold together, seems to our mind as indisputable as that the day follows the night and-the night the day. But in the South there can hereafter be no rest and no peace save in the generous and forgiving bosom of the Union. God, in His providence, seems to have ordained that that which is to end this war, and to give us endless peace, is the profound love of our people for the Union, and the manifest impossibility of establishing any other Government on this part of the American continent but one that is based upon the principles that comprise our existing system. Assuming it, therefore, as a fact admitted, that there can be no dissolution of the American Union, either as a condition or as an incident of peace, why, then, shall we not have peace? And it is this inquiry that we propose to meet. Everybody is anxious, nay, eager, that this war should cease. The only question is, how to begin the consideration of the momentous problem. that of slavery. And here we meet the sternest opposition from the rebels, but not

there would have been no war, and that be put in chains. More than this. They are finally brought to contemplate the stupendous truth that the colored man will work better, if paid by his employer; than if whipped or indulged by his owner. These are propositions still contion that a very few years will fix and fasten them among the facts of history. be done with slavery, or what is left of slavery? for it must not be forgotten ly contend that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation has not set free all the slaves of the South. It was Congress that did the great work here in the District, and the people that did it in West Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland. It was the army, in its conquering advance, that did it in other quarters, by attracting to its support, or by being forced to maintain thousands of human beings deserted by their flying masters; and it was that further policy of the Government by which the negroes were and are formally invited to enter the service of the Republic, that hosts are made free, on the principle that he who fights for his country shall not go unrewarded or unforgotten. But these several cases do not cover the objecour wisest Union statesmen against the proclamation of emancipation, which was the act of the President alone. And here This jumble, which is simply a heresy will come the conflict between opposing

people and the national courts? Nay, at the very last, must it not go there? We have now to deal with facts, and men of the South were entirely on the side not with sophisms. In the forefront of an of innovation in this cherished particular. mighty peril menacing our individual prosperity and national existence, some of the most cherished convictions may have to be COLN was elected President, he enunciated his willingness to do anything consistent for slavery as an answer to the common with national honor to recall the insurgents and to spread peace over the land. At this moment his inaugural address is the best index of peace that any party could desire, has been always ready to offer the highestunless, indeed, it may be those who regarded it at first as an impediment to war. Never shall we forget how Judge Douglas | this abstract and radical way of defending construed that inaugural. He hailed it as slavery we may learn from the career such was in fact the reading of it by all save the men who desired to see the imunion might be consummated. Nearly every word since uttered or printed by Mr. original declaration. It is true events have suggested changes as to policies and measures. Everybody has amended his opinions and his actions since the inaugural of President Lincoln, when this was essential to the public good, except only the rebels and their sympathizers. All despots are consistent in one thing, the assertion and enforcement of their own will. But, in this country, he who resolves that the Union must be restored cannot stand on the idea of making that master obligation subordinate to any other thing. The infoment he does so he ceases to be a patriot. He filisely presupposes that there may be a better condition in the event of separation. Woe be to our country if the statesmen who adhere to what are called "records" or "platforms," and in this dread hour seek to make a man's former pledges to the Republican or the Democratic party the inexdaments. They were the same time settled by conservatives, the North was about the same time settled by the Puritans, who were eminently radical and revolutionary in their pelitical as well as religious doctrines. They were the monarchy in England, because it the Common law were eminently radical and revolutionary in their pelitical as well as religious doctrines. They were an anarchy and contuston but for the stern will and despotic rule of Cromwell. They were a will and expect the state of common law of England, so marked the sum of England as in part of their institutions. Each congregation framed its own food, and construed the Bible to mean just what they pleased. Those congregations were little democratic theoracles, who established religions, it as and government according to the lights of their own reason, irrespective of the wisdom, the authority, or the experience of the earliest and presumptuous reasoners or rationalists. They were in the first of the interest the consequence seets of the earliest and most conspleuous seets of rationalists. They were the the consequence of the destructive of the experience of the earliest and most conspleuous seets of the experience of the earliest and most conspleuous seets of the ear

the national unity to be reassumed, may not

this complication be safely entrusted to the

the future, or to dictate to armies or administrations. And, that we may not be misunderstood in these words, we say that we find almost as much danger in the exacting demands of those who call themselves ultra Republicans as in those who call themselves ultra Democrats. We would not insult Senator WADE, of Ohio, or HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Mary. land, by comparing or contrasting them with the VALLANDIGHAMS or WOODS, but with their grave relations to the Union party, and their close connections with t, it is our deliberate and sorrowful judgment that their late manifesto has done nore lasting injury among the only consolidated friends of the Government than twenty of the pronunciamientos from the escaped refugees in Canada, or the remorseless prince of discord in the House. Now that slavery is absolutely gone, we would sacrifice all other things but the Union to save the Union. We would see Mr. Lincoln himself out of the canvass, with all our attachment to his person, and our high sense of his prescience, which so many did not see three years ago who now so readily recognize it, if by such a surrender we could save the country from the election of a representative of a dishonorable peace on the basis of separation. Fromthat catastrophe we must be saved at all

hazards. Conservatism and Rationalism. The South has found a new philosopher or is it still that bungling statistician, Mr. Dr. Bow? At all events we have before us a charming discuisition of the Richmond Sentinel, which draws a new and nice dis tinction between the North and South. dividing the sections into two great races sition is very old, but the process of reasoning is, to say the least, novel. All Southern philosophy is afflicted with bugbear and superstition, or else we might be surprised at the innumerable bigoted and stupid things which the dogmatic slaveholding editor of the Sentinel thinks it worth while to say of the North. Slavery has colored the mind of the South as surely as nicotine colors the meerschaum, and the miracle of ignorance shown in the article to which we allude does not affect us suddenly. The South is full of the same kind of absurd reasoning, which has become so trite that we almost lose the expression of wonder that such muddled and depraved ideas (bad as the worst of which we read in the middle ages) prevail among intelligent men of any Christian community. Observe the stolid barbarity and brazen stupidity of the following:

Zen stupicity of the following:

"From their colonial birth to the present day
Southrons have been distinguished (and sometimes
ridiculed) for their hatred of innovation, their respect for the past, and their adherence to its customs, habits, practices, and opinions, as well in private as in public life. In fine, in religion and politics, and in all the affairs of life, they were distinguished for faith and respect for authority. They
never inquired into the abstract reason of things,
and adopted or rejected them as they concurred
with their reason, but were governed by the experience of the pest, and the weight of authority human
and divine. They did not attempt to being down and divine. They did not attempt to bring down the Bible to the standard of their own failible reason, nor make laws and governments on abstract political principles. Things that had worked well, that had been long tested and approved by human authority, they adopted and followed, without inquiring into their reasonableness. Thus they were, in every sense, in public and in private life, conservatives — conservatives by pedigree, descent, habit, association, and education." for Northern circulation, where falsehoods so patent as the foregoing are easily recognized; but it helps us in the attempt to

measure the ignorance of the people for whom such malicious nonsense is written. In the anxiety to prove the South conserva-tive, the Sentinel entirely ignores its part from the Southern people. They have in the war of Independence! The South long ago realized that but for slavery opposed to innovation! Then we presume that Washington, Jefferson, and PATRICK HENRY are repudiated. All these men were willing innovators, along with thousands more of their own race and neighborhood; but so thorough was the innovation consummated by their heroic efforts, that, instead of conserving the good old monarchical regime, they instituted a Republic from pure love of progress! Eyidently the South cannot turn back to its history to find excuse for its modern crime. We read again:

We read again:

"Within the present century a new impulse and more decided character were given to their habitual, but as yet unconscious conservatism. The followers of Locke's political philosophy, or rather of his contemptible political chariatanism, the assertors of husan equality, the rationalists in politics, men who rejected faith and authority in all things, whether divine or human; who relied on unaided, uninspired human reason, and subordinated the Bible and all human authority to this fallible, presumptuous reason, made a deadly onslaught on an institution as old and almost as universal as mankind; an institution ordained of God, and accepted and upheld by the laws and practices of all civilized countries, at least at some period of their history. history.
"The institution of domestic slavery, thus as-

"The institution of domestic slavery, thus assalled could only be properly and successfully defended by conservative arguments. We were driven
to maintain that it was right because it was ordained
and approved by God, and by the laws, customs,
and useges of all nations. We rejected in its defence all mere abstract reasoning, because we saw
that sceptics and infidel philosophers had demonstrated that nothing human or divine, nothing in
the moral and nothing in the physical world could
stand the test of such reasoning; all existence withered and disappeared before it, with here and there,
perchance, an idea floating disconnectedly in the
immensity of space. Such we found to be the sad
triumph of speculative philosophy and abstract human reasoning when we were called on to defend
human slavery. This compelled us to rely on conservative grounds and arguments. We had unconservative grounds and arguments. We had unconservative grounds and arguments. We had unconservative grounds and arguments in feeling, sentiment, and opinion, in all our customs, habits,
usages, and practices, and conservatives by birth,
education, and hereditary descent. It was, therefore, easy and natural for us to rely on and to use
conservative arguments and authorities in opposition to radical, destructive, speculative rationalism.
"We think this little will smiflee, or ought to suffice, to show that we are and shall continue, probably, to be the most conservative people in the world,
and that our quarrel with the North will grow 421y bly, to be the most conservative people in the wo and that our quarrel with the North will grow a hey become daily more specula al, infidel, and rationalistic."

against common sense, barely merits comtheorists and thinkers. Supposing the ment. The "assertors of human equality" national authority to be re-established, and included all the signers of the Declaration, and at their head THOMAS JEFFERSON, of institution of slavery; and it must not be forgotten that at one time the very best But they never had the audacity exhibited by their descendants, of innovating upon name of past and incredible suffering have the Bible to prove slavery a divine organi- gone forever. The soldier is no longer a zation. The crazy reasoning of the Sentinel (which with so much rationalism rejects all reason) is too weak even to make an apology sense of the world, which it denounces as rationalism. But it is new to hear the Sentinel declare, "We rejected in its defence all abstract reasoning." The South premium for any abstract logic in behalf of man-stealing. How conservative was of Mr. Calhoun and the ingenuity of those gentlemen who attempted to prove their case by Scripture. Radicalism on behalf of injustice could not go further, and the South even endeavored to build up a sort of rationalism to sustain something like a conscience for the support of slavery. But as the Sentinel so stupidly admits, all this failed, and slavery had to fall back on "conservatism." It would baffle the most intelligent reader to extort an intelligent meaning from this application of this word, and the editor of the Sentinel might be defied to explain his explanation. We are left to suppose that slavery retired into its chaos, and fell back upon the obstinacy and ignorance of its adherents. We

quote again:

infallible guide. Such, we learn from Mr. Beacroft, and other writers, were the 'doctrines of the early Quakers. What they are now we know not. Rationalism, introduced by the Puritans, is gradually undermining all religious and political faith and all conservative opinious at the North. The marriage institution, reduced by them to a mere civil contrast, begat frequency and facility of divorce, led next to Mormonism, and we suppose has ealminated in free love. But pure Yankee reason is about to achieve a still higher triumph in intermarrying the blacks with the whites. This last stride at rationalism they term miscegenation."

Every wearon which the Sentinal uses to

Every weapon which the Sentinel uses to attack common sense is here very readily turned back upon itself. It will not do to justify rebellion against the Union by sneering at rebellion against royalty—to run down Cromwell and the Puritans to make a pedestal for Stonewall Jackson and his fire-worshippers. Nor will it do to accuse the "Yankees" with entire outlawry in matters of religion to prove the South conservative. The people of the South are also descended from a large stock of dissenters, and one of the most outright forms of Protestantism-we mean the Me thodist, which established a religion for itself against past authority—is the prevailing faith of a large portion of the South. The marriage institution, alluded to by the Sentinel, has nowhere so frequent a violation as upon the planter's do main, and Mormonism is, it must be ad

mitted, only another form of the patriarchal theory, that as men may own hundreds o slaves they may also have hundreds of wives. After complimenting the women of the North as philosophers "ready to do away with this old crazy world and make a better in its place," the Sentinel proceeds to show that the churches of the South are conservative and support slavery. This is, of course, no fault of the churches, but of their ministers. But, on the other hand, the ministers of the North "are all abolitionists, socialists, communists, sceptics, agrarians, or infidels," who "take the lead in politics, and have made the pulpit a mere rostrum for stump-speeches and abolition lectures." Would it be difficult to show that the clergy of the South have illustrated he worst evils condemned in socialism, or the worst effects of preaching politics upon

the stump? The doctrine of slavery has

for a score of years been preached in the

Southern pulpit, and but lately a Bishop

of the Church, in the character of Lieu-

tenant General of the rebel army, fought and

At last the Sentinel boldly arraigns the Declaration of Independence, and with it such philosophers as Lord Bacon, Sir Tho-MAS MORE, LOCKE, and HARRINGTON. It declares that every author and politician in Western Europe is "a rationalist in politics, religion, and almost everything else," and, indeed, that the mentality of the whole world is smitten with the plague of reason. "We, of this Confederacy, are the only people in Christendom contented with our religious, social, and political institutions, and therefore the only conservative States or nations." States or nations !this echo is strange. It whispers anything but social content, and hints that the South is not so homogeneously conservative after all. What if Secession should secede from itself? Much as the Sentinel admires the existing condition, how far was it conservative to break up the old Union ?-how much has the South conserved by making war?

Ignoring such considerations as these the Sentinel concludes: "In fact this is a war long brooding between faith and authority on one side, and mere abstract human reason on the other-between conservatism and rationalism." Here is logic the skim-milk humor of Mr. Squeers. It is amazing that the Sentinel claims for itself the side of "faith and authority," and so openly announces its infidelity to the principles of liberty, after having proved traitor to the faith of the past and the authority of the Union. There is unquestionably a very broad distinction between the North and South, and this distinction is explained in the two principles of liberty and slavery. Let these enlighten the new philosophy of Richmond, and if we substitute falsehood and ignorance for Conservatism, and truth and education for rationalism, we have the real division which the Sentinel so foolishly. distorts. There are two great classes in the world-those who seek to make it worse, and those who seek to make it better. Vain, obstinate, and unscrupulous men, who are such conservatives as the editor of the Sentinel, may imagine that they have, the desire and the ability to keep the world as it is, but they are mistaken. The tendency of one class is to progress, and of the other to retrograde. When the Sentinel tells us that the South is growing more and more conservative, we suspect that it is drifting further and further away from the landmarks of republican liberty, towards nel, it has an underlying significance of the feelings and purposes of the leaders of the

The Teaching of the War. In the new number of Harper's Magazine, the able and genial writer—has he not been a Howadji in by-gone years?--who sits in the "Editor's Easy Chair," whence he dispenses wit and wisdom, patriotism and common sense, makes some excellent remarks on the manner in which the Fourth of July was observed in the present year of grace. "Events," he says, "have taught us the worth of what seemed somewhat cheap from familiarity and the solemnity of what had become almost a mere holiday.' At no time was this nation at celebration more earnest; more sincere. What had deplay, with considerable ventilation of floricultural oratory, was brought, by the presence of serious events, into a solemn and even grand commemoration of the greatest' event in history—the Declaration of Independence by the misgoverned and heart-Virginia, who at various times expressed weary American provinces which Great himself strongly against the conservative Britain held by no tenure of right or of affection. The writer who occupies the Easy Chair

above mentioned, goes on to say "The old 'Fourth of Julys' we shall not see any queer and ludicrous figure, whom, in our pride of peace, we sincerely pitied. The militia musters, and sham fights, and Cornwallisses, that were such parodies upon the tragedy of war, will never again seem to us so absurd and contemptible. The soldier is now the most serious figure in the population, and war is the most familiar and terrible fact of the times." There is strong truth in this. Since the world began to have wars, a great many ages ago, there never was a contest in which were involved higher aims or a more important moral purpose than in that which has occupied us for more than three years past. In 1776, we fought for National Independence, for the right of mankind to break the chain of tyranny and establish self-government as a substitute. Here, we are fighting for personal as well as political

embrowned upon him." We have struck down the only just cause for complaint that ever could have been preferred against us: we have cast down in the dust that "Dagon-god of iron sway,
With front of brass and feet of clay,"

liberty, for the equality of the human race,

for the colored man's rights, "no matter

what complexion incompatible with free-

dom an Indian or an African sun might have

which has so long existed, without flourishng, in the South, as a "peculiar institu-This war, into which we were coerced by treason and perjury, has developed the American capabilities more than a century of peaceful prosperity could have done. We were in the habit of playing at soldiers, but events rapidly drove us into "the pomp, pride, and circumstance of glorious war." From being a nation of traders, of inventors, of politicians, we suddenly became a nation of soldiers, and a military power we must ever continue after this. Such is the moral of the strife.

The Grand Ball at Saratoga, SARATORA, August 16.—The committee of arrangements have fixed the time of the grand ball of a the season for Friday night next at Union Hall.

Mrs. Lincoln is expected to be present.

## THE WAR.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE JAMES RIVER A SUCCESS.

Dutch Gap Occupied in Force by Gen. Hancock. DUR TROOPS WITHIN TWELVE

MILES OF RICHMOND. THE OBJECT OF THE MOVE AN IMPORTANT ONE. Strong Column to be Intable at the option Petersburg and Richaer cent. gold-b

GRANT DIRECTING THE OPERATIONS.

The Tallahassee Still at Work.

FIFTY VESSELS THUS FAR BURNED OR BONDED.

THE INDIAN WAR NOT BELIEVED TO BE SERIOUS. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT COMPLIMENTED RE

SECRETARY WELLES. The Rebel Raiders out of the Shenandoah

SHERIDAN REPORTS NONE THIS SIDE

THE BLUE RIDGE. Early's Plunder not Extraordinary in Quantity

THE BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY - ADVICES FROM GEN. SHERIDAN-HIS OPINION OF THE AMOUNT

OF EARLY'S PLUNDER—NO INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON, August 16-10.30 A. M. Major General Dia, New York:
The following official report of the surrender Fort Gaines, and the abandonment of Fort Powell dated August 9th, at New Orleans, has been received from Major General Canby:

"Fort Gaines, with 56 commissioned officers and all enlisted men, with its armament of 26 guns intact, and provisions for twelve months, has surrendered unconditionally. It was occupied by our forces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fort Powell was abandoned, its garrison escaping to 'Oedar Point. Its armament of -18 guns is in condition for immediate service. Gen. Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan, leaving garrisons in Forts Gaines and Powell." ceived from Major General Canby:

A telegram from General Sheridan's command this morning. It states that, except Moseby's and Blue Ridge; that Sheridan's trains are all up, and his army in fine condition. General Sheridan, in a lespatch of the 11th instant, reports that the stor of plunder taken from Maryland by the rebels are all humbug. They have very little-just enough to from the Shenandoah Valley. In another de dated the 12th instant, he says: "General Early's train is a very small one-not exceeding two hundred and fifty wagons-and the stories about accumulated plunder from Maryland are untrue." The Department has received an unofficial report from Fortress Monroe that movements were being made yesterday in front of Petersburg, but owing t the telegraph line being broken no information has been received from headquarters. The Department

Mobile since the capture of Fort Gaines. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE EXPEDITION UP THE JAMES CAPTURE STRONG REBEL POSITION AT DUTCH GAP-OUT TROOPS WITHIN NINE MILES OF RICHMOND.

is without any recent intelligence from Atlanta.

The rebel papers received here say nothing about

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The mail boat Keyport, Capt. Talbert, arrived this morning with mails and passengers from City Point. She reports that the movement of the 2d Corps up the James river over five hundred prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and it is now occupie little hard fighting done. Hancock accomplished his end by skilful manœuvring and a surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated Previous to the movement up the river the troops were placed upon transports and moved down esten

aibly to below Harrison's Landing, thus completely deceiving the rebels, who at once supposed the sies of Petersburg and Richmond was being rais Under cover of the night the troops were turned up the river again, and the result was a complete sur prise of the enemy. Our troops have now gained it is said, an important position within two miles of Fort Darling. The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundred to Fortress Monroe about 100 prissoners from this fight, about forty of whom claim

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-LEE'S COMMUNICATIONS TO BE OUT. BERMUDA HUNDRED, August 14. - Yesterday the 13th inst., the 2d Corps (Hancock's) were goin parently for Washington, and started down the river, the bands playing gaily. Of course, the rebels were watching from the shore, and no doubt fell certainly go down the river for ten miles or mor when they suddenly put about, and under cover of darkness returned, coming up by this point under full speed at 10 P. M., and proceeded up the river At the same time the 10th Corps, with the artil lery of the 2d Corps, were crossing to the north side of James river, and they were all landed up the o'clock this morning. This force, with General For stood that their first move will be to destroy, if pos-Thus far, all works well. Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning. If they succeed in cutting the pontoon bridges, eide of James river, except by marching by way o

LATER-GRANT AND MEADE DIRECTING THE MOVE-MENT. Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day had succeeded in outer one being only about nine miles from Rich mond. The less in the 2d Army Corps has, so far, been very small. Generals Grant and Meade are ommanding in person. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED AT FORTRESS MONROR FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 15 .- The hospital

steamer Hero of New Jersey, Captain Han arrived from Deep Bottom, on James river, this af-ternoon, with one hundred men, who were wounded side. They belong to the 10th Army Corps and the following officers were amongst the number Captain W. E. Mapes, 24th New York, Lieutenant Bichard Pilkinton, 16th Pennsylvania. Lieutenant G. A. Brown, 10th Connecticut. Captain James McMann, 100th New York. Lieutenant E. E. Fairchild, 9th U. S. (colored)

ee. enant J. S. Mansur, 9th (colored). orisoner. Major G. P. Baldwin, 11th Maine. Captain William Saline, 11th Maine. Corporal A. M. Pender, 11th Maine. The Hero brought away all the wounded of the

18th Army Corps up to 5 o'clock yesterday morning.
Artillery and musket firing has been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left. STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT. General Hancock's corps was put in motion on the James river, and by a circuitous route reached the orth side of the river at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap, on Saturday night.

Turner and Tarry's divisions of the 18th Corps also crossed over to Deep Bottom on the same night. Foster's division, which had been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney, a little after sunrise on Sunday morning, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them for some considerable distance, when the 24th Mas-sachusetts Regiment, Colonel Osborne, charged and broke the rebel line, and captured seventy In the meantime Gregg's cavalry had deared the tion on Birney's right on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill directly to Richmond. The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles from Richmond.

Gen. Birney made an assault on the enemy

captured six pieces of cannon and two mortars. ADMIRAL PARRAGUT CONGRATULATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following to Admiral Far-

front, and carried a line of his works which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter. He

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 15, 1864.

oealed torpede, was a casualty against which no human foresight could guard.

While the nation awards cheerful honors to the living, she will ever hold in gratful remembrance the memory of the gallant and lamented dead, who perilled their lives for their country and died in her cause. To you and the brave officers and sallors of your squadron who participated in this great achievement, the Department tenders its thanks and those of the Government and country.

Very respectfully, Grozon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Reer Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUY, commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay.

REPORTS ABOUT FORT POWELL. Washington, August 16.—Deserters are contin Ily coming into our lines, while others avail then es of all opportunities to clandestinely return to their homes. From semi-official information reto the truth of the report that Fort Powell was lown up. It is asserted that it was evacuated. THE ABMY BEFORE ATLANTA.

STATISTICS OF M'COOK'S BECENT RAID. LOUISVILLE, August 15.—We learn, from an office f the 2d Indiana Cavairy, that in the late raid accook started out with 2,200 men, entirely indendent of Stoneman : captured or destroyed 1,160 of quartermaster and commissary stores; destroye sides of Lovejoy's Station; captured 1,000 prisoner eral Ross and most of his Tennessee Brigade McCook was surrounded, near Newman, by Wheeler about 500 men, and fell back gradually. THE GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY.

REBELS THREATENING HENDERSON
LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Passengers ar ongers arriving at Now Albany, Indiana, say that Johnson, with body of rebel cavalry, is threatening Henderson Kentucky. Our garrison there is composed chiefly of negro soldiers, who are under the protection our gunboats, which are ready to shell the town in case the rebels succeed in getting in there. Many of the inhabitants are fleeling north of the Ohle and efficient member of the quartermaster department here, has been appointed and assigned to the office of quartermaster at this post.

A RAID INCO ILLINOIS.

GREAT CAPTURE OF CATTLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.—The rebels, under Col. Johnson, estimated to be 1,500 strong, captured three steamers near Shawneetown, Ill., on Satu day night. The steamers were loaded with cattle belonging to the Government, for the use of the forces stationed along the Ohlo river to protect the border of Indiana. At the last accounts the rebels were ferrying the cattle across the Kentucky river. It is now supposed that they will not attempt to FIVE STEAMERS CAPTURED, ROBBED, AND BONDED.

CAIRO, August 15 .- About five hundred rebe savalry, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohi iver into Illinois, at Saline Bar, on Saturday. The teamers Kate Robinson, Jenny Perkins, Nightingale, Famine, Brandon, and Clara Hall were all percound at that place, and were captured, with a arge amount of stock aboard. The boats were ompelled to pay several thousand dellars each t ave them from destruction. THE INDIAN WAR

THE OUTBREAK NOT BELIEVED TO BE GENERAL WASHINGTON, August 16 -It is not thought at he Indian Bureau that the outbreak of Indians or the plains is general, or that it is stimulated by ebel emissaries; but there is information to inducthe belief that a few bands only have resorted to pillage and massacre to redress individual wrong mmitted against them or their families. THE TALLAHASSER

NTERVIEW WITH THE CAPTAIN DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL-PIPTY VESSELS DESTROYED BY Boston, August 16.—Captain Reed, of the brig Billow, before reported captured by the Tallahassee, gives the following particulars of his interview ith the pirate captain :

with the pirate captain:

I was two hours and a half on board the Tallahasses. She has one pivot gun, three forward guns, and one brass rilied gun, of large calibre, on the hurricane-deck. She has also several spare guns. Her captain, John Taylor Wood, was quite free and unreserved in his talk with us, and said he could steam sixteen knots an hour, and had crossed the British channel, twenty-one noiles, in seventy-two minutes. He would not fight, he said, unless compelled to, and preferred to run, as his vessel was so fast. He also declared that within the had destroyed over fifty vessels, and that within thirty hours of my capture he had destroyed sixteen sail—namely three ships, two barks, and the rest hermaphrodite brigs and schooners. One of the ships was the Adriatic, of New York, captured the same day he took my vessel. He added that he would slacken up our coasting trade so that Uncle Abe would be glad to make peace. make peace.

He asked me about the Nantucket light boat, and

afterwards said, recurring to his designs, that there were more affoat than the Florida and Tallahasses, meaning of course the rebel ships of similar character to his own, and Uncle Abe had better look out. Capt. Wood appeared very affable, and said he was performing an unpleasant duty. The Tallahassee is an iron steamer, of English build, schooner rigged, has no yards or topmasts, and lost her mainmast in collision with the Adriatic. She is a very lopp, narrow vessel, burns soft coal, and has about a hundred men on board, who are subject to the discipline of a man of war. All the officers are Southerners, and she had three or four negroes on board, who did not appear very jolly. WHEREABOUTS OF THE TALLAHASSEE. reported to be off Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

New York, August 16.—The bark Atlantic, as this port, reports having been boarded by the Talla-hassee on the 13th, who put the captain, crew, and atter was from Androssan, for New York, and was WAR VESSELS DESPATCHED TO INTERCEPT THE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The first information of the depredations of the pirate Tallahassee were received by the Navy Department on the 12th, after office hours, when Secretary Welles at once or dered the following-named vessels to forthwith start in pu suit, namely, Juniata, Susquehan osuc, Dumbarton, and Tristam Shandy. On the 13th the Moccasin, Aster, Yantic, R. I 15th the Dacotah and San Jacinto were similarly espatched, taking different directions. These were all the vessels available by the Navy Department HEAVY FIRING HEARD—PREHAPS FROM THE MALLAHASSEE.

PROVIDENCE R. I., Aug. 16—Heavy and continuous

afternoon, from the direction of Montauk Point. BANGOR, Maine, August 16. - The Democratic eight hundred and sixty-one delegates, represent ing four hundred towns, being present. Jonathan Smith, of Westbrook, presides. Hon. James W. tions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is, and ever has been, the true Union party of the country. Under, its conservative principles and enlightened policy the United States have hitherto been preserved. If concerd and in strength, our territory extended,

In concerd and in strength, our territory extended, our resources developed, our wealth increased, the rights of the people maintained, public peace and domestic tranquillity secured, and the respect of the rights of the people maintained, public peace and domestic tranquillity secured, and the respect of the world for our free Government established, and God helping us, this Union we will maintain intact, and hand it down as a priceless heritage to our posterity. Resolved, That the existing fratricidal and calamitous war is the result of the political ascendency into power of fanatical factions and extremists; that the deliberate invasion, by the National Administration, of the rights of the States, the elective francise, the freedom of the press, and personal security of citizens, and its avowed purpose to procedule this war for the abandoned, exhibits a policy at once unchonstitutional and revolutionary, and in direct violation of slavery, until that institution shall be abandoned, exhibits a policy at once unchonstitutional and revolutionary, and in direct violation of the most solemn pledges of the President when he entered on the duffes of his office, and of the unanimous voice of Congress when it resolved that "this war was not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights and established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity of equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and when these objects are attained, the war ought to cease."

Resolved, That the only ground of hope for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, and of maintaining the rights of the people and of the States, and of securing, an honorable peace, is by expelling from power the present corrupt, timbe cile, and revolutionary Administration, and substituting in its place an Administration which will conduct the Government according to the requirements of the Constitution, and protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their constitutions of the requirements of the Constitution, and protect all parties in the full enjoyment of their constitution and the requirements of the Constitut Convention in favor of the Hon. James Howard, of Portland, who was unanimously nominated for Governor. Hon. Wm. P. Haines, of Biddeford, and Adams Treat, of Frankfort, were nominated as tween the peace and the war wings of the party, and

Mobile, or Petersburg, the whole aspect of the situation is just now exceedingly favorable. The victory equals every expectation formed by the fir dvices of the victory, and proclaims the old Admiral At Petersburg Grant seems to have found a solution has discovered that the city can be flanked, and lose on the discovery came the first steps of its exa-James river, and driving the rebel troops out of Dutch 18g. The river at this point makes a possible of the Sh. linst., stating that you had on the morning of that day entered Mobile and the satisfaction to receive this day. Some previously reached us through rebed channels.

Again it is my pleasure and my duty to congrature that you and your brave associates on an achiever commander, and my our services and previously reached a service of the morning of the speed of the services of U-shaped bend. The gap joins the upper por-tion of the figure, and makes a small island called Faroc's Island. In a straight line this posi-

EUROPE.

Four Arrivals from Europe-The City of Baltimore, Hauss, North American and Asia A Prospect of the Scitlemen of the Danish War—The Proposed Bast of Peace—An Armistice of Three Months Agreed Upon—The Danish Troops Going Home on Furlough. The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpoo he 3d and Queenstown the 4th inst., reached New York yesterday morning. The steamer North American, from Liverpool the 4th and Londonderry rom Southampton August 3d, arrived early yest LONDON, August 4.-Consols closed at 89%@89%

The Bank of England has advanced its rate The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad 44@48 per cent. discount; Eric Railroad 44@48.

The reported capture of Atlanta caused great satisfaction in England among the friends of the Union, and the rebel loan declined 2½ in consequence. The London Times says it appears likely that the American Government will-recognize the new Government of Mexico before England does.

Parliament had adjourned. new Government of Mexico before England does.
Parliament had adjourned.
At the Fishmongers' banquet, Lord Russell and
Lord Palmerston both maintained that the dignity
and honor of England had been upheld in its efforts
to secure peace in Denmark.
The following is stated to be the basis of peace between Denmark and Prussia and Austria:
Lunenberg. Schleswig, and Holstein are to be
ceded to the German Powers. The island of Arro is
to remain with Denmark; Alsen and the islands in
the North Sea are to go with Schleswig. On account of the Danish enclaves in Schleswig, a rectification of the Jutland frontier will take place.
A Berlin deeparch of the 2d says a telegram, dated
Vienna, the 1st, states that an armistice has been
concluded for three months, terminating on six

nonths' notice. The United States frigate Sacramento arrived at Falmouth on the 2d.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton sales for the week 34,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and 5,500 to exporters. The market is dull, with a decline of \$\alpha\pi\text{d}\ or all descriptions. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat and unchanged at the following contestions:

Mobiles.....nominal, 330.
Uplands......nominal, 304.
Stock, 266.000 bales, including 15.500 American.
Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline in all qualities. Provisions dull and tending downward, and quotations barely maintained.
Lordon. August 5...Consols closed at 90% for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £119,000. Illinois Central shares 43% of the discount; Erie. 41%. The advance of the Bank rate of discount to 8% cent. has depressed the market. iles.....nominal nds.....nominal

The Asia at Halifax. HALIFAX August 16.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at this port this evening. Her advices are three days later. The Asia has 80 pas The steamer Australasian arrived at Clane Clan gearly on the morning of the 6th. The United States steamer Wachusetts and ship Onward were at Ri-Janeiro on July 9th. The United States steamer Niagara, after taking in coals and provisions, left Liverpool on the 5th inst. Her destination was un-Rumors were current, on the 5th, that the late bel cruiser Georgia had been seized, by order of

the British Government, as she was about leaving Liverpool. It turned out, however, that she was simply detained by her owner. It is alleged that the Georgia is now the bons-fide property of Mr. Bates, by whom the has been put in thorough repair, and was about leaving Liverpool for Lisbon, under a charter to the Portuguese Government, to carry troops to the West Coast of Africa and the mails between Lisbon and the Azores. It was also stated hat the Niagara waited for her outside the Mersey, but this was contradicted.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY. UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

The Times' city article says: "Advices from Frankfort mention that under the pressure of some States bonds gave way for some days until the quotations were only 2 per cent. above those at New York; but such is the eagerness of the German public to increase their investments, that as soon as the pressure of these exceptional operations were removed a recovery took place of more than 3 per cent. The reason for the renewed furore consists in the word 'peace' having been mentioned in the last telegram. It is added that the estimate of thirty million pounds sterling as the total of these securities, absorbed in Germany and Holland, is certainly below the actual amount."

IRON-CLADS FOR CHILL Admiral Simpson, of the Chilian navy, has ar-ved in England, empowered to buy war vessels and the rion-clads. THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DANISH WAR.

The arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed via Copenhagen. Denmark completely cedes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutiand and Euclares, the town of Ribe excepted. The occupation of Jutland continues till the final conclusion of peace. The president of the Danish Council communicated the matter to the THE SETTLEMENT OF THE DANISH WAR. lence with which the announcement was received must not be construed int) an approval of the conduct of the Government.

Furloughe had been granted to all the Danish recruits undergoing a preliminary drill, and troops are returning to Copenhagen from Funcer. The German papers assert that the Duchies are surrendered in their entirety, without reservation, and Austria and Prussia have full liberty to dispose of them. The Austrian Government has addressed a circular note to its representatives abroad, giving an analysis of the preliminary peace arrangements, and status all the constitutes.

FRANCE. The weekly return of the Bank of France show an increase of half a million francs in specie. The Ring of Belgium had arrived at Paris, from Vichy The Bourse was declining. Rentes were quoted a SPAIN. Vice Admiral Lobo had gone to form the Spanish POLAND.

M. Trangoff, the head of the Polish National Government, together with four chiefs of the department were hung on the 5th instant on the glacis of the citatel. The sentences of death of eleven other officials of the National Government had been commuted.

The missionary question had been settled between Sir Henry Bulwer and the Porte. The missionary stations are to be reopened and converts be sent for the present to the previnces. the present to the previnces.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of July 9th was received, and the American portion forwarded per the Asia.

The alleged enlistment of seamen for the United States Government in America is attracting attention at Calcutta. Agents are said to have already reighted a ship for the Northern States with unemployed sailors, in contravention of the law. The authorities are on the watch for their detection.

Telegrams from Calcutta of July 16th, Liverpool July 6th, and Melbourne June 20th, have been received. They contain no news.

London Money Marker.—The advance of the Bank minimum to 8 per cent. was caused mainly by the fact that the Bank returns showed that the reserve of notes had fallen a point below any yet touched since the panic of 1857.

A further advance to 9 per cent. was considered not improbable.

touched since the panic of 1857.

i A further advance to 9 per cent. was considered not improbable. The funds were very heavy, and consols fell 3; per cent. on the 5th. The demand for money showed an increase, but no pressure. Arrived from Baltimore, July 1st, Roar, Santa Anna, and A. A. Drebert, at Rio Janeiro. August 2d, Joannes Wilhelmine at Bremen. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, August 6:—The Australasian's news to-day had no effect. The friends of the North were much disappointed that the reported capfure of Atlanta was not confirmed, while the Southern sympathiars loudly rejoiced. The Marning Post has an editorial denouncing the kidnapping of British subjects for the Federal service, and refers specially to the case of seven Irishmen who were subjected, in June last, to gross indignities after their release was obtained, and says if the facts are proved, the British Government should not be satisfied with anything less than the exemplary punishment of all concerned in the outrages.

The Times has an editorial on the same subject, holding it, up. to Irishmen as a warning not only against the Federal service, but against emigration to America.

The London Daily News' editorially, refutes the representations against the labor market in America, and shows that it is in a most healthy state, and offers irresistible attractions to emigrants.

Canton, June 30.—The markets here and at Shanghae are unchanged.

Malbourne, June 26.—Gold shipments since last mail 63,700 ounces.

Paris, August 6.—The bourse is unaltered, and rates closed at f. 66 33. mail 63,700 ounces.

PARIS, August 6.—The bourse is unaltered, and rates closed at f. 66 33.

London, August 7.—Political news unimportant. The Persian Guif cable is broken.

Liverproof Bernstuffs Market, August 6.— Jour is dull and 6d lower. Wheat heavy and 2@3d wer; whater red 86 88 9d. Corn quiet and 3@6d wer; white 28a 6d@28s 9d. LAVERFOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef dull od unchanged. Pork inactive and 2s 6d lower. ng downwards. Lard quiet and 6d iacon tending downwards. Lard quiet and 6d wer. Tallow steady.

Liverprool Produce Market.—Ashes steady. ingar inactive, and 6d@ls lower. Coffee steady. itee dull and tending downward. Linseed Oil dull t 40s. Sperm Oil quiet and unchanged. Rosin teady. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 69s. Petroeum very dull at £16 los for crude and 2s@2s 2d for efficiel. London Markets.—Wheat dull, and 1s@2s low r for English. Sugar heavy, and 6d lower. Coffee nactive, and 6d lower. Coffee nactive, and 6d lower. Coffee nactive, and 6d lower. Linseed Cakes buoyant at £9 15s6 100s. Spirits of Turpentine still declining. Peroleum dull and unchanged. Tallow quiet but teady. american securities inactive. Illinois Central

ood deinand at 42@43.
Consols closed on Friday at 89%@89% for money. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, August 6, P. M.—Cotton—The sales of to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet but unchanged.

Breadstuffs are inactive. Provisions continue dull, with a downward tendency.

London, August 6, P. M.—Consols closed at 89 for money. Illinois Central shares 44@45 per cent. discount; Erle Railroad, 40% 401%.

HAVES COTTON MARKET, August 5.—The sales of the week amount to 6,000 bales. The market is very dull, and the quotations barely maintained. The stock in port is estimated at 60,000 bales. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

## WASHINGTON.

CAPTURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS. A passenger in the mail boat from City Point,

thirty miles above here, yesterday, and sunk to the main deck. She will doubtless be raised.

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STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session.

- SENATE. Mr. CHAMPNEYS moved to reconsider the vote upon the bill allowing the banks of the Commonwealth to form associations for the purpose of bank-ing under the United States law. This was agreed The bill was reconsidered, and amended so as to meet the views of the Governor, by requiring such banks, before making the change, to surrender the specie certificates which they received from the State in 1862, and imposing on those which do no furnish gold to meet their losns a tax upon their

Surplus profits. Mr. KINSEY introduced an set, being a suppl ment to the act for the sale of the State canals, approved April 28, 1868, authorizing an increase tolls.

BOUNTY LAW. A supplement to the general bounty law (not applicable to Philadelphia) was introduced by Mr. REILLY. Mr. BUCHER, an act relating to protests of notes and bills of exchange. BOUNTY PETITIONS. Messrs, Kinsey, Stein, Worthington, and

FLEMING presented petitions relative to bounty

The Senate then adjourned until afternoon. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 A. M. The bill organizing fifteen regiments, to be called the State Guard, was considered in Committee of the Wko'e. The section providing for the appointment of State officers to make an enrolment at once, was

taken up.

Mr. Pershing moved to amend by procuring from the Secretary of War the National enrolmer instead of making a new one by State officers. It was contended that there was no reason to believe that the Washington authorities would grant the National enrolment; if possible, and if not, to substitute a new classification and enrolment by officials of Pennsylvania.

The following amendment was adopted: "And the companies shall have the right of electing heir own officers, and the officers of the companies shall elect the regimental officers, and the majo general and brigadier generals, and all regimenta and company officers shall be citizens of the Con Various other amendments were offered in Com-

nittee of the Whole, some of which were adopted and some rejected. The committee then rose, and the bill was taken up in the House, and discussed Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

We have not yet obtained a list of the regular stock company engaged by Mrs. John Drew for the eason is to commence. We have learned, however, that the interior has been newly painted in oil, and paneled, with the doors, in walnut; that a new carpet and a new rug have been provided; that a new oscenium and drop-curtain, by Russell Smith, have been painted, and that new scenery has been executed by Hawthorne. The season will open with two weeks of comedy, after which, the follow ing succession of stars: Edwin Adams, Vestvali, and Mrs. Barney Williams, and J. S. Clarke This will carry the season on to Christmas. The regular Walnut-street Theatre season will not commence, as advertised, on next Saturday, but there will be a preliminary season of a fortnight be ginning on that day, during which "The Natao

Queen" will be produced, as it has been played at

The Dead Picker.—A correspondent in Sherman's army says: "On the field, yesterday, on the fold, yesterday, on the enemy, a beautiful garden, clothed in all the loveliness that rare plants and Southern flowers could give it, attracted my attention, and I was drawn to it. The house had been deserted by its owners, and the smiling magnoliss and roses seemed to stand guard over the deserted premises. I entered through an open gate, stopped to pluck a rose from the bush, when I discovered one of the enemy's pickets lying partially covered by the grass and bushes—dead. He was a noble-looking unan, and upon his countenauge there seemed to rest the remnint of a smile. The right hand clasped's rose which he was in the act of severing from its stem when he received the messenger of death. In the afternoon the cavairy duganarrow grave, and with Federal soldiers for pall-bearers, and beautiful flowers for mourners, he was laid to rest, the rose still clasped in his stiffened hand. Nothing was found to identify him, and in that lonely grave his life's history is entombed. No sister's tears will baptize the grave among the roses where the dead picket sleeps."

THE CITY.

The Thermometer. AUGUST 16, 1863. AUGUST 16, 1864. M. .... 12 M. .... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. .... 12 M. .... 3 P. 1 WIND. ... S..... SW E by S .... MILITARY.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the payment of the city bounty of \$250 to 25 men, and \$400 to 11 men, making a total of 37 for the day. DEATHS. The following deaths of soldiers were reported as the Medical Director's office, yesterday, from army hospitals in this department:

Chestnut Hill Hospital. Robert Fosburg, Co. C., 14th N. Y. Artillery; Cornellus O'Donnell, Co. D., 56th N. Y.; Douglas Wordsworth, Co. H, 14th Ps. DESERTERS.

DESERTERS.

The following-named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, as having deserted from army hospitals in this department:

Broad and Cherry streets Hospital.—Thos. McGovin, Co. F, 91st Penna.

Pittsburg Haspital.—Jacob E. Smith, Co. K, 78th Penna.; Robert Stewart, Co. K, 138th Penna.; John D. Painter, Co. F, 12th Penna. Cavalry.

NAVAL CREDITS. We have been informed by the provost marshal of the First district, that in order to insure a prope distribution of naval enlistments prior to February distribution of naval enlistments prior to February, 1864, it will be necessary for the ward committees to canvas the wards at once, and report the names, residences, and service of all for whom credit is claimed. A commissioner has been appointed, who will take these reports, and compare them with the registries. No time is to be lost, as the matter must be closed by the first of next month.

THE MONITOR SHACKAMAXON THE MONITOR SHACKAMAXON.

The work upon the three turrets of this, the largest of our monitors, is progressing rapidity. She is to carry six 15 inch guns. When it is remembered that the guns upon the Kearsarge, which wrought such terrible execution supon the sides of the fated Alabama were but 11-inch, it will be seen that those designed for the arrangement of the Shelve.

THE TONAWANDA.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTI-MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last night, at Horticultural Hall.
The Committee on Plants and Flowers reported that they had awarded the following premiums:
For the best table design, to No. 5, F. O'Réefe, gardener to J. Harrison; for theyest, basket'y cut flowers, to the same; for the best pair of hand-bouquest, to No. 4, D. McQueen, gardener to J. Longstreth; for the best hanging basket, to the same; for the best hanging basket, to the same; for the best stadious, six specimens, six varieties, to No. 8, Geo. W. Earle; for the best collection of named varieties to No. 6, H. A. Dreer; for the best herbaceous phlox, six specimens, six varieties, to No. 7, Messers, Meehan & Wangeil.
The committee also report that they were highly pleased to observe a fine display of choice hybrid zinnias, a cross between the L. grandiflora coccines and double purple—a very desirable acquisition in garden culture, for which they award a special premium of \$2.

The Committee on Fruit reported that they have awarded a premium for the best quart of blackberries (New. Rochelle) to No. 1, A. Feiton, and recommend special premiums, as follows:
A premium of \$1 to No. 1, 4 S. W. Noble, for a fine collection of summer pears and apples.
A premium of \$1 to No. 11, John Kennedy, for two line bunches of Deacon's superb.
They call the attention of the spelety to three good bunches of black Hamburgs, exhibited by No. 4, D. McQueen, gardener to J. Longstrath.
On motion it was agreed that, on account of the smallness of the room now occupied by the society, the regular autumnal meeting be held in Musical Fund Hall during one afternoon and evoning in the next month. This meeting will be opened to the public at a charge of twenty-five cents admission.
Ten delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Pomological Society, to be held in Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th of September next. CULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRIMARY MEETINGS. PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The primary meetings of the National Union party, held throughout the city last evening, were very largely attended, and the proceedings were, in consequence, more than usually interesting and spirited. In the Nineteenth ward especially, so great was the throng in attendance that it became necessary to adjourn to the large hall at the corner of Frankford road and York streets, in order to afford proper accommodation and comfort. Here a regular mass meeting was organized, and continued and much enthusiasm, until the hour of adjournment. Last evening the National Union party elected one judge and two inspectors for each election divi-sion, in the different wards, to conduct the delegate election on next Tuesday evening. IMPROVEMENTS ON CHESTNUT STREET. Since the erection of the New Chesthut-street Theatre; on Chesthut street, west of Twelfth, that thoroughfare has been rapidly improving, and now, with the exception of the Girard row, there are not more than half a dozen private houses east of Twelfth street, and before many months shall have passed away they also will have disappeared. The large and eigant building and side lot, lately occupied by the Union League club, is to be altered into three handsome stores. Another large building, running through to Sansom street, below the club house, is also being altered, and will be used as an auction store. The old store, a few houses below, for many years occupied as a confectionery store, has been taken down, and a fine, substantial building put in its place which is to be used as a millinery establishment. The auction store near Tenth street, which is shortly to be removed to the more commodious building above Eleventh street, is to be handsomely improved and altered into a photograph establishment. The demand for large and commodious business places on Chestnut street is so great, and the supply so small, that if business keeps as it now is there will not be in a short time a private house east of Broad street. Already Oity Councils have had in consideration the altering of the Girard rows, running along Chestnut street places, and if this improvement of a whole square was undertaken and pushed through with vigor, and handsome stores made there the revenue from this block would be improved to such an except as to make it as it should be, the business street of the Cirard rows. Since the erection of the New Chestnut-stree Theatre, on Chestnut street, west of Twelfth, the

TAST DRIVING AT FAIRMOUNT FARK.
Some people seem to imagine that the Park is intended more as a race course for those having fast the fine more as a race course for those having fast the first that and poor, and especially for those who are unable to keep fast horses and to set fresh air at other summer resorts. We have seen youths of eighteen years riding horseback races at the greatest fighteen years riding horseback races at the greatest property of the numerous women and children who are at all times crossing the drives. The police, however, are generally on the ground, and these fast drivers have a sudden stop put to their career. It may be interesting to them to know that the fine of five dollars is in all cases rigidly enforced and they run risks, also, of much intrast trouble if by their recklessness any accident should occur.

that the Pravestant Episcopal Churt the Roman (A tholics, observes this gis a mistake. The Protestant Episc does not observe it, because it does not the doctrine lying, at the base of the viz: that 'the ble seed Virgim was Heaven, not only in soul, but also in united forever with the Divine son' p united forever with the forever with the of Church, accept, this of Protestant principle be us that nothing sectived as matter of faith, but what taught in the Holy Scriptare, and we fine such a doctrine there."—A Prebyler of the Episcopal Church. THE PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA This organization will meet this afternous council chamber. The first businesses will be the election of additional member full attendance is requested, as it is CONVENIENT EXPRESS The Philadelphia Local Express

ce is located at to South fifth street, had an express line to Atlantic City a hade, which certainly is a very great a ion to our citizens. The arrangements to insure safe delivery of all packages, committed to their care. REMOVAL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB COM The club house of the Union League The citth nouse of the Chief assigner has be over to 1246 Chestnut street. The balance rniture was removed yesterday. The bouse cupied by them is to be altered into stored. THE HEATED TERM.

new building, at Broad and Sanson be ready for occupancy till spring. Daniel Ford, aged forty-eight years, was the the Pennsylvania Hospital, on Monday midnight, in a haif drunken and incensible dition. He was said to have been badly bey a conductor of one of the passenger railwapanies. Ford was upon the car and acted outrageous manner. He was put out of the but soon returned and was still more versioner, the conductor used his billy, and standard the most the skull. His injustication is the passenger railwapanies. HOSPITAL ITEMS. tomer, the conductor used his billy, and several wounded him upon the skull. His injuries are in thought to be dangerous.

John Quinn, the old man who was run over by a conference, is progressing near favorably, and it is now thought that he may be also cover.

Andrew Arthurs, who was shot near Pifth as Shippen streets on Monday night, is doing well, an it is he ped that he will recover.

THE POLICE.

A police commission, consisting of Chief Ruggles, Lieutenant John Spear, Lieutenant Jacoby, Lieu tenant Lovaire, and High Constable Henderson, and tenant Lovaire, and High Constable Henderson, appointed to inspect the police officers, commenced their duty yesterday. The men of the 1st. 24, and districts were examined yesterday. Havitual drinking of ardent or other intoxicating spirits will ensure a free pass into private life. Physical disability, from any cause, will warrant the unfortunate to surrender his buttons and badge of authority. to surrender his buttons and badge of authority.

MILITARY HUMBUG CONFIDENCE MAN.

A case possessing romantic interest was made known through the medium of the detective police office on Monday. It seems that shortly after its first battle of Fredericksburg a soldier made his appearance in Philadelphia, suffering, as he said from the effects of the wind of a shell that had passed in close proximity to his head. He was blind for several days, and also dead. Having partly recovered from these effects, the restoration of the tay important senses being very slow, it was though me concessary to send him to a military hospital in the effects of the wind of a shell that had important senses being very slow, it was though necessary to send him to a military hospital in the estimation of a rich old gentleman residing in a short time. The soldier occupied the position of a roompany officer—a captain, we believe. He hailed from Towsontown, Maryland, and belong: in the eating and resident of a rich old gentleman residing on West Arch street, and for several months he enjoyed the hospitalities of the mansion. The Captain on West Arch street, and for several months he enjoyed the hospitalities of the mansion. The Captain had a pleasing address; the gift of gab very strongly developed, and the power to enlist the attention and respect of those around him. To use for three afternoons per week; was scrupulously clean in dress; gentlemanly in his deportment; could resomewhat hackneyed, though expressive phrass, he "lived in clover." He went out riding two of three afternoons per week; was scrupulously clean in dress; gentlemanly in his deportment; could resomewhat hackneyed, though expressive phrass, he "lived in clover." He went out riding two of the earth of the resellion; how beautifully did he palant the rainbow of peace on the war-cloud's Thus he mansion of his kind benefactor.

When news of Harry Glimor's raid on the cars on the Baltimore road, and the robbery of the passen gers, reached Philadelphia, our hero Captain bean MILITARY HUMBUG CONFIDENCE MAN.

these parts was scoured, and not the sign of a reserve could be seen. The wild dash of the intrepid Marylander, being unattended with success, cause to an ond, and again we find him in the Archestreet manison of his friend. New scenes were now related with all the beauty and power of a vivid imagination, and the old gentleman and members of his family were greatly delighted at the recital.

Four months have now passed from time to eternity since the Captain first crossed the threshold of the domich of Mr. —, but his career was brought to an end in a very unexpected and unpleasant manner. The Captain had carried his romance to far. He was detected as follows:

The old gentleman who had taken such a fany to the Captain always had considerable money in his fire-proof, and he could not sleep at night, fearing that theires might break through and steal. The Captain, to ease the mind of his venerable friend and benefactor, agreed to sleep on a sofa in one of the part of the parlors, with his revolvers, and thus protect the house from intrusion. About two o'clock, a few mornings since, the peace of West Arch street was mornings since, the peace of West Arch street was suddenly broken by the discharge of a pistol. Police officers in the vicinity were on the qui vine. Presently another report, and then another, in rapid succession, made the neighborhood recound with echoes. The mystery could not be explained. The officers listened attentively, but not the sound of a footstep could be heard. No buatle or wranging indicated the source whence the pistol report came. All again was silent as the grave. In a moment, a front parlor window shutter was thrown open, and shouts of "Police! police! police!" brought two or three officials.

"What's the matter?" asked one of them, with

front parlor window shutter was thrown open, and shouts of "Police! police! police!" brought two or three officials.

"What's the matter?" asked one of them, with nervous anxiety.

"Is anybody murdered?" asked another officer.

"Can't say-come in, officers, come through the window," replied the inmate, still holding his revolver in hand.

The officers entered, and by this time the whole household was aroused. A number of neighbors popped their heads from chamber windows to assertain the cause of all the noise. Upon an investigation of the case, it was ascertained that the Captain aforementioned was the author of all the commettom. He said that he was recilling on the sofa, but had not closed his eyes, in sleep. Presently he heard a noise at the window as though some one outside was endeavoring to break in. He approached the window cautiously and drew back to bolt, and the intruder beat a hasty retreat down the yard. The captain fired his revolver after him—the shot was returned. He fired a second time at the robber just as he was getting over the fence, and thought that he wounded him, as he said "oh!" The officers searched the yard and rear alley leading into Oherry street, but no trace of blood was discovered. The window shutters were examined, but no marks of burglar's instruments could be seen. The officers preserved silence, and finally concluding the Captain had been dreaming, they went away.

The old gentleman, whose property had been saved by the brave Captain, became very nervous, and could not lavish too much praise upon him for his watchfulness.

The occurrence was reported at the loo-clock levee in the morning, at the Central Station, and a memorandum was made of it. On the afternoon of the same day a letter was received at the soures of little and that the old man had better be on the look out.

This letter so agitated the old gentleman that is out. This letter so agitated the old gentleman that is out.

ful, and that the oldiman had better be on the lost out.

This letter so agitated the old gentleman that he called at the Mayor's office and gave all the pints and facts to his Honor. The subject was referred to the detective force, and the gallant Captain was estamined. He narrated all the circumstances in a clear and forcible style, without mental reservation. He assumed the virtue of truth-telling if he had it we saw the was questioned in a variety of ways, but nothing was elicited to entrap him. Finally he was requested to write a brief of his statement for the left was compared with the supposed burglar's letter, and the handwriting was identical. The thatian was caught at last. The detective, or at least several of them; went at him in earnest. His confidence forscock him; he curied and twitched his simmetrical moustache, and gave evidence of great unesainess. The truth now flashed, and enhibited the moral deformity of the wind-blinded here of Frele ricksburg, and the last heard of him he was tured from the house of the old gentleman who had the been made the victim of misplaced confidence. It is a subject of much doubt whether the impostorever is a subject of much doubt whether the impostorever is smelled powder."

LARCENY OF A WATCH. A young man named George Richardson was caipaed at the Central Station yesterday after on the charge of the larceny of a watch, the proof a man residing at Penn's Grove, New Jester as a committed to await a hearing on the ABDUCTION AND ARREST. Mrs. Hess, the wife of Leopold Hess, the ke of a lager beer and billiard saloon in Brooklyn. York, arrived in this city on the lith inst, in pany within man named Guillaume Pellet brought with her two children, a little boy years old, and a girl of six years. The partie french. The husbard arrived in Philadelphic svening, and traced the audition Philadelphic years old, and a girl of six years. The parties french. The humbard arrived in Philadelphia evening, and traced the parties to the Washus House, where they were arrested and taken to Central Station. Mr. Pellet and Mrs. Hess wordered to enter ball to await a hearing to the place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. What partic charge was preferred against the lady which quired her detention we falled to learn. The band, it is said, only desires the custody of children, and says his wife may go. She says the has never properly supported her or the strength of the case stands at present. The strength of the case stands at present. The afternoon.

[Before Mr. Alderman Plankinton.] HIGHWAY ROBBERY. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John McColgan is the name given by a man who was arraigned yesterday morning on the charged highway robbery. It is alleged that on Moulai evening, as a boy was walking along near Race and Eighth streets, the prisoner asked him what time is was. The lad pulled his watch out, and the stranged smatched it away from him. The cry of "stop thief!" was raised, and the fugility was arrested officer Supplee. He was committed to answer! charge of highway robbery.

THE COURTS. United States District Court-Judge Cad-In this Court no case was ready for trial, and adjournment was ordered until this morning. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlo

Prison cases, that is the cases of offenders confident prison because of their inability to give ball, of cupied the session of the Court yesterday. In set cases, none of which were of any interest, except the parties themselves, convictions were had an esentences imposed as follows:

Henry Cunningham, a soldier of the 112'h Rechant, Pennsylvania volunteers, convicted of an average them; Pennsylvania volunteers, convicted of an average them; Pennsylvania volunteers, convicted of an average them; Ann Wade, for picking pockets, was sentenced to as imprisonment of thirty days.

Ann Wade, for picking pockets, was sentenced to thirty days.

Susan Whitlich, larceny, sentenced to twenty long the conviction of th very light. White, larcely. Four months in the

of five dollars is 'in all cases rigidly enforced, and they run risks, also, of much further trouble if by their recklessness any acoldent should occup.

ASSUMPTION DAY,

The following communication, in reference to an item that appeared in The Press on Monday, has been handed in for publication:

"In your lisure of Monday interning, it is stated to the first of the following communication in the county prison.

Charles Acorp, for assault and battery, was find the to stead occus.

Charles Acorp, for assault and battery, was find the county prison.

Same Bonner, a boy, for entering a house with the tot of the House of Refuse.

Charles Acorp, for assault and battery, was find the county prison.