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months; \$1.25 for three months, We can take no notice of anonymous commu pleations. We do not return rejected manuscript Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

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Touching the Monroe Doctrine. Mention is made by the London Spectator, in an article on the Dano-German quarrel, of a rumor that the surrender to Austria of the three West India Islands belonging to Denmark was to be one condition upon which peace would be made. These are the small islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John. They form part of the Virgin Islands, and have little value except what is derived from geographical position. St. Thomas, by far the largest, is a station of the British West India Steam-packet Company, whose terminus is Southampton, but is of small importance in any other respect. The area of the three islands is only one hundred and ninety-seven square miles, (or about a third larger than our own Philadelphia county,) and their united population is only 37,337. It happens that Austria has no colonial possessions, and we are induced to think that if these Danish West India Islands are surrendered to her, it must be to give her a

stand-place near the New World. But the Spectator, which mentions the rumors of their surrender, adds, "These are incredible, as Austria could only take them to sell them again either to Spain or the United States, in return for concessions in Mexico." Incredibletor not, the thing is possible. One of the curiosities of living politics is the conversion of seemingly impossible into probable and even actual events. For example, had any person risked the prophecy, five years ago, that a strong party, in and out of the British Parliamentparty including some of the very men who thirty years before had voted one hundred million dollars to destroy slavery in the British dominions-would sympathize with the slaveholders of the Southern States of the great American Union. his prediction would have shared the fate of Cassandra's, and been ridiculed and rejected. It is possible, therefore, that these Danish West India Islands, situated not far from Cuba and Hayti, may be transferred to Austria. But as the rest of the West Indies are held by England, Spain, France, Holland, and Sweden, it is clear that Austria never would be able to hold her new but small accession of territory against her neighbors. Her object in getting it would be, as the Spectator hints. to bribe Spain or the United States into showing favor to Mexico.

Here, then, is the chance by Austria as well as by France, with the place or time here to state what this doctrine is, and under what circumstances President Monroe asserted it as our national policy. When the South American States had nearly won their independence, it was obvious that England, ever on the look-out for new markets, had given them not only her strong sympathy, but the more material aid of money, arms, and men. In September, 1823, Mr. CANNING, then Foreign Minister of England, made a speech at Plymouth, in which he announced the forthcoming recognition of the South American Republics, and subsequently boasted "I called the New World into existence, to redress the balance of the Old." CANNING's eloquence frequently ran, as in this instance, into the manner familiarly called "highfalutin," but there generally was something tangible among the flowers. President MONROE. a shrewd statesman, foresaw in the British policy which CANNING boasted of the coming shadow of European interference in the affairs of the New World, and especially of North America, and, in his Message of December, 1823, promulgated the doctrine that any attempt on the part of the European Powers to extend their system to any portion of the New World would be regarded by the United States as "dangerous to our peace and safety," and this principle has been respected by foreigners and maintained by our own successive rulers, until Louis Napoleon, taking ad. vantage of our being occupied in a terrible war, invaded Mexico, overthrew the republic there, and erected a throne upon which, as pro tempore occupant, he has placed an Austrian mock-emperor of his own making.

Of all the Presidents who have governed this country, not even John Quincy Adams excepted, (though his experience was great,) none was so fully master of foreign politics He had been diplomatically employed both in France and Spain, and he had served as Secretary of State, under President Madison, from 1811 until 1817, when he took his seat in the Presidential chair. The Monroe doctrine was no immature or hasty conception and enunciation, but a deliberate declaration of National policy calculated and intended to draw a broad line between the governing principle of the old nations and the rew. Aggression was known to prevail in that principle, which is monarchical, while republicanism like ours does not seek distant countries in order to subdue and "annex" them. In a word, the Monroe doctrine emphatically proclaimed the incompatibility of the European and the American systems of rule. Hitherto, Europe has not sought to violate this restriction. When NAPOLEON invaded Mexico, he publicly announced that he did so merely to obtain payment of sums alleged to be due, in Mexpurpose of setting aside the existing form government in that country. When England and Spain, who had been with him in that invasion, to a certain extent, discovered what his real aim was, they honorably declined to conspire against the violate the Monroe doctrine, and withdrew Vera Cruz. Although detected, exposed, his own as nominal head.

Spain has not yet acknowledged Maxi-MILIAN as Emperor of Mexico, and England has emphatically declared, through Lord PALMERSTON, that she cannot acknowledge him yet awhile; indeed, not until he is ruler de facto. Is another European Power coming in to assist Napoleon in violating the Monroe doctrine? Is Aus absorbed as to prevent their re-solution by disgraceful and dishonorable abandonment of the tria going to back up the Prince of the water, the iron having been found in the ground we now hold and the millions of loyal men House of Hapsburg who is playing with the crown and sceptre in Mexico? We do not build on the probability that Austria may obtain a footing, however slight, in the West Indies, but on the undoubted fact that the Emperor of Austria has authorized the formation of several regiments in originally introduced anterior to the Chrishis dominions, to be sent into Mexico for a tian era." That it is feasible in this certain term of service-probably to re- way to render wood virtually as impeplace the French troops who are to be gradually withdrawn and returned home. If the enlistment of these Germans is to or economical, is a question for the inbe voluntary, it will be some time before ventors to consider, and certainly no subthe ranks are full. The bounty money is ject is more worthy their consideration. fixed at the liberal sum of \$25 per man, in return for thich, independent of the chances of the yellow fever and the vomito,
they will have the privilege of fighting
with the native troops under President

Even if Austria had the three little Vir. in the Democratic party. If there seem gin Islands in her hand, this country is not to be differences they are apparent, not slaveholding Confederacy in two parts, bounded all

to be bribed-no, not if Cuba were offeredinto an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, which has been her fixed policy for over forty years. But any Austrian effort to strengthen MAXIMILIAN in Mexico will be a violation of that doctrine.

The Oxidation and Decay of Ships. The oxidation and decay of vessels, whether of wood or iron, and wliether sheathed with copper, zinc, or other metal, has always proved an unmitigated source of trouble and expense to ship owners and captains, in and out of the Government service. It is not merely the waste of material from this cause which constitutes the pecuniary loss, but to the bill of expense must be added such items as the loss of time occasioned by the retarded speed of the fouled ship, and the loss of time and money involved in hauling it into dock, thoroughly cleansing, and repainting it. The subject, it will therefore be seen, is one of material importance, and merits the investigation and patient research which for upwards of a century have been devoted to it. The journal of the Franklin Institute for last month reprints from the journal of the Society of Arts a resumé of the various processes to rectify the evil, for which patents have been taken out in England. From this

it appears that the practice of dipping timber in oil is so ancient that its origin cannot be traced. The first patent for the preservation of timber was taken out in 1889 by ALEXANDER EMERTON, and consisted in preparing planks with oil, and then coating them with compounded poisons, powdered glass and sand, the whole being covered with a layer of paint. In 1790 patent was secured for preserving copper plates, by covering them with lead or tin. In 1739 JOHN OXFORD patented a method of preserving both iron and wood, by preparing tar to stop the evaporation of the oil therein, and saturating it with chlorine gas. This oil is then mixed with white lead, carbonate of lime, and purified coal far, and the mixture is applied as a paint. In 1830 attention was first directed to galvanic action as an anti-corrosive agency, and in this year Mr. Bunpas and Mr. John Reverse patented inventions based upon

this idea. Two years later Captain H. W. CRAW. FORD, R. N., proposed to protect copper and iron with a coating of fused zinc paint, over which was laid a covering of pure or alloyed tin. Mr. J. R. NEILSON brought forth an invention in 1840 for the application of copper, or copper alloyed with zincor tin, to the surface of iron; and in the same year Mr. ARTHUR WALL suggested, as a composition to prevent corrosion, steel filings heated to redness, and mixed with dilute muriatic acid. In the following year no less than three competitors for the honor of solving the problem appeared in the field. The first, Mr. W. E. NEWTON, employed silicates of potash or soda for making a plaster or coating to prevent iron from rusting. The second, Professor MIL-LET, an engineer of Dublin, applied chemical means to detach the scales of oxide from the iron, then plunged it into a zinc bath: "After undergoing a series of processes, the metal is coated with an alloy or zoofagous paint, which is rendered poisonous by admixture of salts of metals." The VALLANDIGHAM will deliver an address in third experimenter in this year was a gen- Lancaster on the 17th proximo; but, to his tleman named Monewood, who conceived the idea of preserving iron from oxidation or rust by tinning it, and then dipping the in covering or o In 1849 Mr. C. H. PARIS suggested that Monroe doctrine. Nor can it be out of the metal should, after cleaning, receive an application of gum water, in which powdered glass should be shaken, and this should then be fused, forming a vitreous surface. Mr. J. MAC INTOSH, in 1852, introduced a paint made from decomposed india-rubber and fatty matter saponified by metallic salts, with lime for thickening the liquid. The use of quicksilver on iron plates for sheathing ships was proposed in 1853. Patents were taken out in each succeeding year up to 1861, when the resumé closes, for various pigments designed to in-

terrupt corrosion, none of which seem to have come into general use, however. In 1856 the manufacture of potrole oils, for preserving metals and ships' sheathing, was protected by letters patent, secured to Messrs. BANCROFT and WHITE. What has become of the invention it is difficult to say, for nothing has since been heard of it; but it seems not at all improbable that coal oil may yet prove the most effective agency to accomplish the desired object, if combined with some other preservative substance to give it the neceswhich is now one of the leading exports of the country, would of course be largely enhanced. In 1856 a gentleman named Mr. McInnes obtained a patent for coating metals with powdered emery stone, mixed with a varnish of shellac dissolved in spirits of wine, with the addition of castor oil. As emery contains 87 per cent, of aluminium, Mr. McInnes considered that this paint would be solid enough to resist all action in the water. On the estate of La Gruerie, in Charney, France, is found an earth of the ochre description, called "Burgundy Red," which is said to be an exceedingly good preservative against rust, when mixed with lime, grease, and Roman cement. In 1859 asphalte, bituminous compounds, and caoutchouc, were severally proposed as anti-corrosives. And in the succeeding year, among several other less notable conceptions, it was proposed to apply equal parts of pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine, with any other adhesive compound. "Assafcetida is to be

mixed with the foregoing, as a poison to destroy life. When the coating is laid on, and dry, the whole is to be covered with paper or cloth." These seem to embrace the main results of British experiment and investigation in this special branch of scientific research to the close of 1861, since which period we have heard of no extraordinary invention likely to obviate the difficulty under consideration. It is remarkable that the inquiry for the most part has been directed to the preservation of the metals from oxidation and decay, although iron ships are a comparatively modern innovation, and the sway of the "wooden walls," even now, is almost as indisputable as ever. ico, to French citizens, and that he had no Whatever revolutions our present war may effect in naval architecture, it may be accepted as an established fact that iron can never wholly supersede wood; and it is, therefore, strange that inventors have not made greater efforts to render the latter material less perishable in character. political rights of Mexico; they refused to The Scientific American lately noticed the discovery in one of the abandoned copthe ships and the soldiers they had sent to per mines of St. Domingo of "an old wooden wheel which had been employed and repudiated, Napoleon still held on to for some mechanical purpose when the his evil purpose, overthrew the republic and mine was formerly worked. The exact set up a mock-monarchy with a nominee of age of the wood no one seems to know, for there appears to be no record as to when the mine itself was in operation. The wood was analyzed, and was found to contain considerable quantities of iron and copper, to the antiseptic properties of which its preservation must be attributed. The wood not only absorbed the metallic solutions, but so operated on them when form of subsulphate of the sesquioxide? As a further proof of the preservative properties of metallic solutions, it is said that the timber used in the Hallein mines, in Austria, and which is now in a very perfect condition, "is the same which was

> THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.—One of the leading Opposition organs of the West. the Chicago Times, is of the opinion, or, at least, professes to be of the opinion, that there are really no substantial differences

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rishable as iron, is therefore clear.

Whether it would be expedient, however,

real. There are certainly none which may not be easily reconciled at the ensuing Chicago Convention." One of the leading Opposition martyrs, CLEMENT L. VALLAN-DIGHAM, who thinks with the Times on all other questions, entertains his own peculiar views upon this. In his speech at Dayton, on the 13th inst., he said: "I think we will put forward a Peace candidate. Why not? Suppose we were to nominate War Democrat, pledged to prosecute the war, in what respect would such a ticket be better than the Lincoln ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increased taxes, drafts, and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over that of Lincoln?" The two opinions do not tally very well, coming, as they do, from two of the shining lights of the Opposition party of the West; and, although it is not probable that either is enunciated by "authority," the fact that what Mr. VALLANDICHAM says has been said in another form by "Colorado" JEWETT, in late letter to the President (which the President never opened), points to the conclusion that " peace, upon any terms," is to be the platform of the Chicago Convention, and the rallying cry of its adherents in the approaching Presidential

THE Governor of New Hampshire, in his message to the Legislature, now in extra session, complains of the inexplicable character of the State militia law. He says despairingly: "While I am thus practically destitute of funds to carry on the business of the State, a call is made by the General Government for 6,502 men from the State of New Hampshire, and, on turning to the military bill enacted at your recent session, to inform myself what measures I am permitted to take to meet this requisition, I find myself utterly unable to understand its provisions, even if I had the means to carry them into effective operation, nor can I find any one rash enough to attempt its exposition." The troubles of Governor GILMORE present a fair parallel to the dilemmas which have beset our own State Executive. The language of the former Governor might be repeated by Governor Curren with perfect propriety and adherence to truth. It is to be hoped that in both cases the proper remedy for the evil will be applied by the Legislatures.

A FRIEND favors us with a copy of som

campaign.

resolutions recently passed by the Deniocratic Club of the Second precinct, Twentythird ward. They are addressed "To loyal Democrats (as if there were any other Democrats!) and loyal men of all parties." Among other equally patriotic and high-strung." Resolves" arrived at by the Club, we notice this jewel: "R6solved. That we hail with unmingled pleasure the return of the god-like VALLAN-DIGHAM to his native State, and we hereby give him a tribute of heartfelt thanks for the bold defiance which he flings in the teeth of the wicked usurper who so basely wronged him." Doubtless the gentlemen who relieved their pent-up feelings in this elegant style, and who further on assure us that, as Democrats, they "hate loyalists" as they "hate the devil," will learn with "unmingled pleasure" that the god-like infinite disgust, will most probably not succeed in getting himself arrested into notoriety and maudlin sympathy a second time.

Bases of Peace.

From the Washington Chronicle, 1 There is a wide diversity of opinion and feeling in regard to the basis of peace. The revels demand their independence, and what else we know not. On paper they embrace within the fold of their and Kentucky, and repeatedly, since the war comnewspapers their determination never to lay down their arms until they shall have driven "the Yankees" beyond Mason and Dixon's line. Whether they still demand the boundary of Southern Pennylvania, the Ohio, and Iowa; whether they would onsent to the surrender of the border States, but fight on, fight ever," for Tennessee and Arkansas whether they would yield these, with the portions of Louisiana, Eastern Virginia, and other places under Union control, and content themselves with

their present actual possessions are questional are unable to answer.

The Corperheads demand pence at any price.
They affect to prefer a restoration of the Union, but the more frank and outspoken among them are willng to secure peace by the acknowledgment of the ndependence of the rebel Confederacy. Then, we ave a right to demand of them a statement of the boundaries they are willing to concede to the rebels. Virginia, each of which States contains a majority vernments acting in concert with the General Government in the effort to repel rebel invasion sary consistency and "body;" in which case the commercial value of this article. loyal people of these border States to the tender mercies of the traitors whom they have been struggling for three years not merely to repel, but to subdue? We doubt not that, in their hearts, they would rejoice at such a sacrifice on the altar of red-handed treason; but will they dare say so in presence of the nation? Have they even the audacity to recommend the abandonment of the loyal men of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louis people of the two last-named States, it will be renembered, have committed the unpardonable sin of reorganizing loyal State Governments—have assembled Conventions which have voted the abolition of slavery, and have, in fact, set all the negroes free within the Union lines. -Tennessee has also been reorganized under United States military authority. Tens of thousands and as a fact, under the operation of martial law and the presence of large armies, slavery has almost ceased to exist. Will the Copperheads demand peace on condition of abandoning the loyal white population of these States to pillage, confiscation, or urder by the rebels? Are they so heartless as to abandon the negroes to the horrors of re-enslave ment? If it is answered that the Government, while acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, could stipulate for a general amnesty to whites and blacks, we reply that there would be no power left to enforce the amnesty without going to war again; and that what we know of the ferocious and sanguinary spirit which rules the slaveholding rebels would render it the height of folly to trust to their pledges of leniency and modera-tion. Besides, we have no right to force back under rebel control a loyal people, who have been redeemed or saved from it, and who utterly abhor it. It would be a cowardly abandonment of the most sacred obligations of government, which is pledged in the name of all that is holy to defend every loyal citizen to the utmost. Neither can the Government, without dishonor and inhumanity, abandon one negro whom it has set free to the tender mercies of his offended master, or to reenslavement in any form. After inviting the negroes to give mortal offence to their masters by aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, an honorable Government cannot repudiate the obligations of protecting and liberating every one who has acted upon the invitation. It may be questionable whether the Government stands pledged to give liberty to those slaves who have never been within the Union, lines since the issue of the emancipation proclamation, because whether from disinclination or otherwise, the offer of freedom was not accepted in fact, nor has the Government been aided by that class of slaves in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; but in those cases where the invitation to join us has been accepted—where the contract has been ratified—it is impossible to abandon it on the part of the Government without incurring the

guilt of a repudiation more wicked and infamous than that of which the State of Mississippi, under he advice of Jeff Davis, was guilty, in refusing to redeem the State bonds. The foregoing views of the relative right and duties of the people, white nd black, in the Border States, and of the Go vernment of the United States, would seem to be self-evident to every man, North or South, who has a sentiment of honor left. There might, perhas a centiment of honor left. There might, per-haps, be a plausible argument urged in javor of withdrawing protection from the leyal men still within the rebel military lines, if all hope of sub-duing the rebellion had passed away; but there can be none for abandoning those within the Union lines from sheer cowardice, or disinclination to continue the contast in their behalf. These continue the contest in their behalf. Those who talk of peace at any price must look these facts in the face. They must States who look to the National Government for protection, or they must vote for the continuance of the war until the rebel rmies are overthrown. But suppose the rebeli taught by bitter experience the folly of their naughty demands, should recede from their existing claim of boundaries. Suppose they should content themselves with the concession of what they may have in possession at the time of treating for peace. What, then, would be the result? The Southern Confederacy would be composed of two distinct and separate territories, one east and the other west of the Mississipply with that great river—an invaluable and inseparable sion of the United States-dividing them from north to south; with the free States of Arkansas and Louisiana separating the slave States of Mississippi and Texas; with the free States of Tennessee, including North Alabama, bordering for, a distance of six hundred miles the slave States of:

dississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina,

and Virginia; with East Virginia, as far south of

Washington as the Rappahannock, at least, in

the possession of the United States, and made free territory, as well as the Eastern Shore-coun-ties, with Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Peint

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arrund—intersected and pierced at various pointsby free communities, filled with millions of free ne gross. If it were possible to suppose for a moment groes. If it were possible to suppose for a moment an acknowledgment of the rebel Confederacy, this is the very best they could expect; and the United States would still hold possession of the sounds and shore of North Carolina, the Sea Islands, and part of the shores of South Carolina and Georgia, various strongholds on the coast of Fio-rida, including Pensacola, and Mobile Bay in Ala-hams. These fortnesses on the Guil would be the bams. These fortresses on the Gulf would be held by the Government as England for two centuries by the Government as England for two centuries held Calais, on the coast of France; as she has held and still holds Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, and as she holds the islands at the mouths of the great rivers in China. They would be held as keys to the Gulf of Mexico, and as surety for the good behavior of the Confederacy. But we have to making the property of mother day other ways we have a property of mother day other ways. reserve for another day other views we have to pre-

sent on this subject. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17. THE TALLAHASSER. Captain FINGAR, of the revenue cutter Miami, in letter to the Treasury Department, dated New York, August 16th, repeats many of the particulary already known concerning the Tallahassee, and says he was on the eve of again starting on a cruise. after the pirate, which he adds was built for speed and has a crew of one hundred and forty men, rag ged and a perfect set of cut throats, and not unde the control of their officers. From what he could learn from some of the victims of the Tallahassee she intends to follow the track of European vesseli and destroy everything American that comes in he

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA. Capt. Winslow, at the request of the Navy De fight of the Kearsarge with the Alabama. He date his letter "English Channel, July 30th," and men tions the fact that just previous to the encounter he had an interview with the French Admiral at Cher bourg, and assured him that, in the event of an a tion, the position of the ships should be so far from shore that no questions should be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. The night before the fight boats were moving b tween the Alabama and Cherbourg, and in the morning strange men were seen stationed as captain of the guns, among them Lieutenant Sinolair, who joined her at Cherbourg. The police prevented others from going on board.

Capt. Winslow repeats that the yacht Deer

nound, under the garb of friendship, was affording esistance to the Alabama. THE 7-30 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported he Treasury Department to-day, amounted 226.000.000 Several millions of treasury notes, to meet the subscriptions, have just been sent to New York and iscwhere, and in the course of next week it is ex pected that supplies will be forwarded to the assist ant treasurers and national banks in the principal ant treasurers and national value in the principal cities, so that subscribers will not be subjected to delay; in other words, the supply of treasury notes

will keep pace with the demand.

Much trouble is experienced in the Treasury De partment in the conversion of 7-30s into six per cent onds of 1881, owing to parties frequently endorsing for others not showing legal authority for so doing, as imperatively required by a rule of the Department in this and all other similar transactions. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL AP-POINTED. Lieut. Col. ELIAS M. GREENE, late chief quar

ermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed assistant quartermaster general, with the brevet rank of brigadier general, and has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Obloand the Cumberland. He is succeeded here by Captain ELLISTON, of New York, who is promoted to the rank of lieuten-

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The hospital-steamer State of Maine, which left City Point yesterday, arrived here to-day with 300 wounded on board, most of whom belong to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, of HANCOCK's corps, wounded in the fight of Sunday morning at Deep Bottom. Amongst them are nineteen officers, including Col. G. W. MACY, 20th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Col. C. E. WARNER, 36th Wisconsin. Most of the men were wounded early in the action, and were imme-THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt on the 16th inst. shows the amount outstanding to be \$1,849,714,555, and the interest in both coin and lawful money to be \$76,088,000. The unpaid requisitions are \$83,500 000, and the amount in the treasury over trasted with the official statement of July 19, the public debt up to yesterday has increased \$53,

PAYMASTERS SUPPLIED. The sum of \$5,500,000 was yesterday supplied to paymasters for the armies under Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, in addition to the amounts r furnished by the Treasury Department for troops CONTRACT FOR MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General is about to conclude a contract for the overland mail service from the Missouri river to California, for four years from the first of October, at the rate of \$750,000 per annum.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 17; 1884. PRESERT ON THE ERIE BAILBOAD. It is reported that a heavy freshet occurred to-day on the Erie Railroad, destroying bridges and targe amount or property. The trains are set ended, and, as the telegraph is broken, no partic ars have been received. ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER.

The steamship Erin, from Liverpool on the 3d tant, has arrived. The Maine Union Convention. BANGOR, August 17.—The Union District Convention held here to day nominated Hon. John H. Rice, of Foxcroft, for Congress, and Benjamin P

illman, of Orono, for Presidential elector. Faial Accident. Boston, August 17.—Capt. Chase, of the schooner Folden Gate, loading at this port for New York, was instantly killed this afternoon by a box of suga swinging against his body and knocking him into

Vermont Politics. WHITE-RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., August 17.—R. M. Drmsby has been nominated, by the Democrats of the Second district, for Congress. The Steamship Asia. HALIFAX, August 17.—The royal mail steamer Asia sailed early this morning for Boston.

Fire in Toledo. Tolubo, August 17.—The McMinster He A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BURBRIDGE.—
THE DISLOY ALISTS OF KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnation Commercial says: "On Saturday last a man calling himself George A. Mason arrived here from Lexington, Kentucky. In the evening he made himself noticeable at a house on Sixth street—the 'Free and Easy,' we believe—by heaping all the abuse his tongue was capable of upon our Government, the Administration, and the soldiers in the field. At the same place he made the acquaintance of a certain party whom he supposed to be, like himself, an Englishman. Seeming to place confidence in this new acquaintance, he took him into a private apartment, where, after indulging in a little more abuse, he unfolded to him a plan of rather startling character—viz: the assassination of Maj. Gen. Burbridge, who has of late rendered himself so odious to the Secessionists of Kentucky. General Burbridge appeared to have a large share in the fellow's stock of hate, judging from epithets which he received in the course of the man's whishered converse with his confidant. After explaining his plan—which was to kill the General with an air gun—Mason offered his compunion five hundred dollars in gold if he would undertake the job of assassination. The party to whom this infameus proposition was thus made desired time to reflect thereon and agreed to meet Mason at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets the following (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock. They then parted, Mason leaving the place, while the other went to the Ninth street station, and divulged the affair to Lieut. McGrew and served the following has a reside Mason. Upon examination of the prisoner's person papers and notes were found showing him to be an Englishman by birth; that he had been two years in the robel army; that he was imprisoned in the Cold Capitol prison, and that since his rejease he has travelled all over the West and South and the Canadas, passing frequently through our lines. About his person there were found also a heavy revolver, a siung shot, and some money, including a cot side A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BURBRIDGE.

THE NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK—A TRIBUTE FROM THE ALBANY DIOCHESE.

Rev. Dr. McClorkey, the new Archbishop of New York, will be installed in office, with appropriate ceromonies, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, on Sunday next. Before leaving Albany to take up his residence here. Dr. McClorkey was entertained by the clergy of that diocess at the residence of Very Rev. J. J. Courcy, on which occasion an address was read to the new Archbishop, expressive of the feelings entertained toward him by his associates. We make room for the following extracts: Extracts:
Your elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of New Your elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of New York, the metropolis of our Empire State and of our country—as important and as responsible a See as there is in the world—the high appreciation in which you are held by the clergy and laity, and by all your fellow-citizens; for even those who are not our brethren in the faith have felt and expressed with us a pride that Albany possessed so distinguished a prelate; the thousand welcomes that will greet your Grace's arrival, only make us feel more and more how much others gain and how much we lose. It is, however, some consolation to know that you are not called far away from us—that you will preside over a diocese with which you have so many hallowed associations, and with which your present diocese claims an intimate relationship. The mitre of a Dubois and of a Hughes will lose none of its justre on the brow of Albany's first Bishop.—New York Post.

Distribution of the National Banks.—There are now established four hundred and sixty-nine National banks, with an aggregate capital of over seventy-five million dollars, and an aggregate ctroulation of nearly twenty-six millions. The six New England States contain eighty-one of these banks; the seven central seaboard States have one hundred and eighty-nine; the thirteen Western and Northwestern States, including West Virginia and Tennessee, have one hundred and ninety-eight. Louisiana has one. Of the capital held by these banks, those in the six New England States have nearly twenty-two millions, with a disculation of over five and a quarter millions; those in the seven other seaboard States have over thirty-two millions, with a circulation of over five and a quarter millions; those in the chirteen Western and Northwestern States have a capital of over twenty-one and a quarter millions, with a circulation of over nine millions. It appears that in the national banks of the New England States the circulation is to the capital about as five to twenty-one; in the is to the capital about as five to twenty-one; in the central seaboard States about as eleven to thirty two; and in the Western and Northwestern States about as nine to twenty-one.

GBS. HOOKER ON THE GEORGIA SITUATION.—A Louisville letter says: "Gen. Hooker last Sunday said to Mr. Guthrie that Georgia alone had grain enough: in her fields to feed the whole of rebeldom, soldiers, horses, and all, for another year; that Gen. Sherman's plan is to compel the surrender of Gen. Hood's army by cutting, and keeping cut, his communications, and that he will succeed; that should Gen. Hood again come out of his entrenchments Gen. Sherman will whip him back again but that he cannot carry Atlanta by a direct assault, unless, perchance, through a most exorbitant sacrifice of precious human Hig."

THE WAR

DETAILS OF GRANTS MOVEMENT

Valuable Advantages Acquired.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA. Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry in Sherman's Rear.

RAILROAD TRAINS AND DROVES OF CATTLE CAPTURED.

The Enemy Trying to Sever our Communications DESTRUCTION OF THE BAILBOAD TUNNEL AT TUNNEL HILL FRABED.

ATTACK BY A REBEL FORCE ON DALTON OUR FORCES BRIVEN OUT OF PART OF THE TOWN.

No Communication at Present with Dalton OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BAT-TLE OF THE 28th.

THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PRAIRIES Probable Disaster to our Expedition.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF GENERAL SULLY. More Devastation by the Tallahassee.

SERIOUS INCREASE OF THE NUM-BER OF HER CAPTURES.

ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

HE MOVEMENT UP THE JAMES-SPECULATION AS TO THE POINT OF FINAL ATTACK—OUR LOSSES AND GAINS-STORIES OF DESERTERS. WASHINGTON, August 17 .- The Chronicle's special correspondent sends them the following graphic cription in regard to the new movement: CITY POINT, Va., August 15.—When at early dawn on Saturday, the 13th, the ever-fighting 2d Corps came marching into our wrecked city, with bands playing, bayonets gleaming, and torn ban-ners proudly fluttering, everybody and his friends guessed its destination to be Maryland or Pennsylvania. The shipments of the troops were made from two points, the ordnance and the forage docks. At the latter place the Sanitary Commission had an ample supply of ice water, which was duly drawn upon. As each vessel loaded up she headed down stream, and anchored off Lighthouse Point "If bound for Washington, why not go ahead?" "Why anchor here?" queried one cute person, which caused another observing individual to rema ber that he had seen the pontoons, which lie just above the point, all manned and awaiting orders. This settled the question of up or down stream in their minds. The loading of transports ontinued until dark. At midnight I was disturbed by the conversation of two men, the same two whose opinions I have just recorded. They had watched since dark the fleet, as it lay at anchor, and now they were about to have their views confirmed, for presently there glided past us, in ominous si lence, the Kennebec, on which were Generals Han-cock, Barlow, and Miles, and their staffs. Fifty rods to the rear came another vessel; then another,

and another, until thirty-two had passed. Watch ing them until their lights were put out by Turkey Bend, I retired. At 8 A. M. of Sunday, the 14th, the Metamora received on board General Grant and staff, and passed up the river. Half an hour after the United States Sanitary Commission tug, Governor Curtin, laden with supplies and nurses, followed, to find the whereabouts of the 2d Corps. Before arriving at her destination she was hailed by the gurboat Agathe day previous, had received a shell, which exkilling three men and wounding eight others. Leaving all necessary supplies with them, the boat soon afterwards arrived at Deen Botton the place where our troops had debarked. They had already found the enemy, and were engaging him about a mile distant from the Bottom; and, though it was evident we had surprised him, he was rallying acmirably. Later in the day, when the Governor Curtin took more supplies and a rein-forcement of nurses, we learned from very reliable sources that our forces had wrested from the rebels several well-defended positions, in which we los two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded; very ew killed, however. We have captured six guns, two mortars, and over one hundred prisoners. The object of the expedition is not yet apparent to outsiders. If the capture of Fort Darling be it, we have first to pass the Howlett House battery, built

on as high a bluff as Darling itself, whence they could off as inguisation of raining record values of could deliver a plungling fire and no no voxal could nated. Octomanded by this battery is a bar over which only very light-draught vessels could pass. I hope it is not contraband for me to tell that maocuvres are in progress by which both these obstacles will no longer be considered as such, the conformation of the river near there, favoring a canal project, which already gives earnest of better reults than the Vicksburg affair. Other points, not series than the vicasourg anair. Other points, not be be, he will probably change his course, and at-Fort Darling being the real point of attack.

Correspondence of the Associated Press 1 HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Augu 6.—Additional particulars have been received o the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d and part of the 10th Corps engaged the enemy in the afternoon, near Deep Bottom: The 10th, under General Bir-ney, took part of a line of works with four 8-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners. His loss was The enemy fell back to a strong position, and the

2d Division of the 2d Corps was drawn up in line of battle beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the 1st Brigade, under Col. Marcy, took the lead, and charged across a corn-field, over a hill and down into a ravine, where they came to a swamp with a stream on the other side, the ground covered with impenetrable brush on the margins. During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a great deal of damage. It was found impossi-ble to cross the ravine, and the men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn. Ool. Marcy had his horse shot under him, and mounting Gen. Barlow's horse, the animal became unmanageable, and fell on the Colonel, badly bruising him. ment. The 1st and 3d Divisions, which were in support, lost about 250 from the effects of the rebel ar-tillery. The wounded were all brought off, and are while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge. of the same Regiment, killed. Sergeant Ball, of the twelve were wounded in that regiment. Sergeant badly wounded. This is the third time he has been wounded in the present campaign. Lieutenant Telly, of the 125th New York, and Lieuwere wounded. Our troops still hold their position in front of the enemy's works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the cour try in the vicinity. Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. The enemy for the past two nights has been feeling our line on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets

has taken place. The two telegraph operators, Messrs. Flynn and Hambright, on duty at General Burnside's headquarters, who have been on trial during the past week, charged with making known the substance of despatches to other than those to whom they were addressed, were found not guilty by court martial. General Meade, however, deeming them to have been guilty of disobedience of orders and a breach of trust, has ordered them to be sent beyond the limits of the army and forbidden to return. Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of demoralization and the prospect of a speedy destruction of the rebearmy. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the ervice no longer, under any circumst

Corps. FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. FORTRESS MONROE, August 15 .- The hospital teamer George Levy arrived here this morning om Point of Rocks, with 242 sick and wounded They are to be sent to Philadelphia. The United States frigate Minnesota and the English frigate Oballenger saluted the French flag tolay at noon, in honor of the birthday of Napoleon.

neral Park is now in command of the 9th Army

THE ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA. PBELS IN THE REAR OF SHERMAN-WHEELER OPERATING ON HIS COMMUNICATIONS—ONSTHOU. SAND SEVEN HUNDRED CATTLE CAPTURED. Louisville, August 16.-Wheeler, with 1,700 the evening of the 14th, of Col. Liebold, 2d Missourl, commanding that post, with 800 men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left. Small detachments from Wheeler's force had captured about 1,700 Government cattle on their way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them. Three men escaped after the train left Dalton, and Gen. Stedman, telegraphically advised thereof, started with a large force for Chattanooga. The latest heard from Dalton was just at nightfall on the 14th. Rumor says the trains are leaving Resaca. The raid has been anticipated by Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at the important

On Saturday eight hundred guerillas attacked Selms, in Livingston county, Kentucky, garrisoned by thirty men of the 4th Kentucky, and, after a sharp fight, were repulsed with a loss of eight killed, fifteen wounded, and several captured. The Federal loss was three killed, four captured, and one mor-Twenty-five guerillas, under Martin, were in Trimble county on Sunday night, near the Onio river, raiding down the road to West Point, and

committing depredations on the people. They robbed West Point of four thousand collars in goods and money. Henderson is still excited. Johnson three hundred encamped on the Fair grounds, threatening the thirty seconds. The control of the co

town. About seventy three guerilles were in Brownsboro. Old Hall is plundering the town, and auring great excitemer

LATER - TRLEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITE DALTON OUT-OUR FORCES DRIVEN THEOUGH THE TOWN-BAILBOAD DAMAGED, AND AT TEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF A TUNNEL.

LOUISVILLE, August 17. - Three hundred and lifty head of cattle, captured by Wheeler, have been The damages to the railroad near Calhoun have

cen repaired. Four trains were at Dalton when ast heard from. On the refusal of Liebold to surrender, Wheeler attacked Dalton, and gained some buildings in the town, where they kept up a harassing fire, driving Liebold's men from their situation to the railroa station, where they checked the rebels. The enemy was on both sides of the railroad, and trying to cut the road. Stedman will probably reinforce Liebold

A train is reported captured at Alatoona Pass. Wheeler's force is probably divided, and opera-ting at different points. That portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Telegraphic communication with Dalton h eased, the wires being cut. OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL LOGAN-THE ACTION OF THE 27TH AND 28TH.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The following report

from General Logan has been received at head-HEADQUARTERS OF THE 15TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29. COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in

pursuance of orders, I moved my command in posi-tion on the right of the 17th Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and ng my advance in line of battle to a more des rable position, we were met by the rebel infantry from Hardee and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11% A. M. of the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and ralls hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until eight o'clock in the evening. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result. The most of the fighting occurred on General Harrow and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage or greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier Generals Woods, Smith and Harrow, division commanders, are entitled to equal credit for their gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults.

My thanks are due to Major Generals Blair and Dodge for sending the reinforcements at a time when they were much needed. My losses were 50 killed, 439 wounded, and 73 missing; in the aggregate 572 men. The division of General Harrow captured five battle flags. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured; 1,006 prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to the hospitals and are being cared for by our surgeons. Five hundred and sixty-five rebeis, up to this time, have been buried, and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied. A large number were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. LOGAN, Major General Commanding 15th Army Corps. Lieutenant Colonel WM. T. CLARKE, Assist. Adj [ENDORSEMENT.]

ment, than six thousand or seven thousand.

enemy's loss could not have been less, in my judg-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BE FORE ATLANTA, Ga., July 29, 1864.—In forwarding he within report, I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle. The General Commanding the 15th Army Corps, though ill and much worn, was indefatigable; and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one nan. His officers, and, in fact, all the officers of this army that commanded my observation, co operated promptly and heartly with him. O. O. Howard, Major General.

THE GUERILLA WAR. CAPTURE OF TWO STRAMERS ON THE YAZOO. CAIRO, August 17.—Vicksburg advices of the 10th say that the steamers Check and Atlantic No. 2, on cotton expedition up the Yazoo river, are reported o have been captured by the rebels. A force of re bels, 1,500 strong, attacked the troops guarding a plantation in the vicinity of Gooderich Landing. They were held at bay till our troops were rein-

forced, when the rebels were driven back with con siderable loss. The steamer Marietta, from New ns on the 10th, has arrived. An attempt was made to destroy the gunboat La Fayette with a torpedo in Bayou Sade, a few days ago, but it falled. General Hurlbut has arrived here. General Payne has returned from his guerilla-hunting expedition into Tennessee. The railroad from Paducah to Union City will be immediately repaired, and citizens residing along the line will be held responsible for future damages.

THE INDIAN WAR. REPORTED DEFEAT OF GENERAL SULLY BY THE OHICAGO, August 17.—The Dacotah Union, of the

9th inst., says a rumor was prevalent at Fort Randall that Indian runners had arrived amongst the Yanktons with the intelligence that Gen. Sully and had a battle with the Indians, on Knife river, and had been badly defeated. The rumor needs con ANOTHER REPORT OF THE DEFEAT. Sr. Louis, August 17. The Dacotah Union says that Gen. Sally, with \$500 men, left Fort Rice on the 18th ult. moving directly west, to strike the

arrived at Fort Rice on the 21st, with the intelligence that 1,700 lodges of hostile Indians were encamped near Fort Berthold, prepared to give Sully battle. This intelligence was immediately sent to Gen. Stilly, and should Gen. Rigaud deem it relia-AN ATTACK ON ALL THE FORTS IN PLATTE VALLEY —THE STAGE ROUTE BROKEN UP—THE PEOPLE OF INDIAN TERRITORY PREFARING FOR DEFENCE. OMAHA CITY, August 17.—The overland stage company continue to remove their stock to places of safety from the incursions of the Indians, who atsatety from the incursions of the indians, who attacked three coaches loaded with passengers seven miles east of Cottonwood this day at noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief, and it is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by combined bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utes, Snakes, Camanches, and Arrapahoes, on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood, and all along the Platte Valley.

Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception. All the ranches have been deserted, and the families are taking refuge in the Depredations continue to be made daily on the stock, coaches, and stations. The telegraph operator at Alkale Lake has been driven off, and stock has been taken on the more thickly settled portion of the road, between Omaha and Fort Kearney The people are erecting forts for defence, and ar arming themselves for the emergency, although it is hardly probable that any incursions will be made so far down the river.

General Curtis arrived here yesterday, and leave for the West shortly to adopt decisive and efficient

seasures for the protection of the mail route an MORE DEPREDATIONS—ONE SHIP AND SIX SCHOOL NEES SUNK OFF YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N. S., August 16. The school hia, from Turks Island, arrived here to day with the crews of the following vessels, which were sunk

Ship James Littlefield, of Bangor, from Cardiff for New York, sunk on the 14th, in lat. 42 deg., long. 66 deg. Schooner Lamonte Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., sunk on the 13th, in lat. 40 deg., long. 68 deg. Schooner Mercy A. Howe, of Chatham, sunk yesterday, in lat. 43 deg., long. 66 deg.

After the crews of the above vessels were put on ward the Sophia, the Tallahassee sunk four other schooners, one of which was the J. H. Howen, of loucester. The smoke from the steamer was seen this morning in the direction of Seal Island. THE DEVASTATION OFF YARMOUTH-CONFIRMA-TION OF THE ABOVE.

Boston, August 17.—A despatch from the Ame-ican consular agent at Yarmouth, N. S., to this city, says that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of the crews were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The pirate was in sight on Monday morning. VENTY-FIVE VESSELS DESTROYED OFF THE COAST THOMASTON, Me., August 12.—The rebel steamer

Fallahassee yesterday destroyed twenty-five vessels off Martineicus Lock. She was manned mostly by Nova Scotia men. After sending the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed into Friendship, by small craft, she steered in an easterly CALIFORNIA.

A fire in Manilla had destroyed \$2,000,000 worth o MEXICO.

An Austrian Army for Maximilian—Jua

ST. Louis, August 17.—The New Orleans Tim as news from Mexico to the effect that Maximilian has provided for the formation of an Austrian army service in Maxico, to be composed of old of cers and soldiers of the reserves. cers and soldiers of the reserves.

The newly appointed Governor of Chipahaea is organizing all the loyal Republicans, to act against the new-Empewor.

The French troops were driven out of Jounta nd retreated to the island of Carneos. Juarez ia still at Monterey.

The Begatta at Poughkeepsie-The New York Beat the Winner. POUGHKEEP-IE, August 17.—The New York boat, Geo. Y. Brown, best the Pittsburg boat Twilight by three hundred yards. Time thirty-bree minutes,

THE PROPERTY OF MARKET STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session. HARRISBURG, August 17, 1864. SENATE. Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition signed by 215

privates of the 187th Regiment P. V., asking for a redress of grievances, and a return to the State for provost guard duty, in accordance with the terms of their enlistment. OFFICIAL PRES. Mr. Worthington introduced an act increasing the fees of sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of Or-Various local bounty bills were introduced.

Also, by Mr. Kinsey, an act extending the corporate powers of the borough of Bristol. Also, by Mr. Donovan, a communication from Philadelphia City Councils relative to a new militia Mr. CHAMPNEYS read an act allowing the banks which were granted extension of charters last winter, and which have not yet signified their

acceptance of the same, an additional time to do so, viz: at the first ordinary meeting of the board of directors. The bill passed. Mr. Connell introduced an act relative to cost and mining companies, giving those mining companies already incorporated, and having power to purchase lands, the additional authority of leasing coal lands. Adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Connell moved to consider a bill relative to coal and from companies, which passed. Numerous local county bills were passed. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.
Mr. Myers, of Bedford, offered the following amendment to the militia bill:
"Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to confer power upon the Governor, or on any officer of any body of troops to be raised under this law, to send or take such troops beyond the limits of this State."

Pending the debate upon this amendment,
The SPEARER laid before the House the Senate
amendment to an act enabling State banks to transact business under the national law. The amendment requires the banks which make the change to
surrender the "specie certificates" of the State
which they received in 1862. The amendment was
agreed to, and the bill was passed. MILITIA BILL.

which they received in 1862. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

MILITIA BILL.

In addition to the amendment of Mr. Myers, another amendment, fixing the penalties of desertion from the militia force, was offered.

Mr. Purdy spoke at length, defending the Democratic party from the charge of disloyalty; alleging that they upheld the laws and Constitution against the aggressions of an administration which had distinctly pledged itself to extinguish slavery in the South, at every sacrifice. He praised General McClellan, and denounced the Union League as a secret society which had existed before the organization of "American Knights," if there was really such a scolety.

The amendment of Mr. Myers (prohibiting the troops from going outside of the State) was lost-ayes 43, noes 47.

Mr. Myers then offered another amendment, that the troops shall not be sent "beyond the natural defensive limits of the State." Tais expression was explained to mean the line of the Potomac river.

Mr. Smith thought that the natural defences of the State were now down on the James river.

Mr. Rex said that the secret was now unfolded. The plan simply was to organize fifteen regiments to do the bidding, of Abraham Lincoln, and to be transferred by him to the Guif of Mexico, or the James, or the Chattahoochie, or Texas.

Nr. Quigley considered that the Governor had learned a lesson which would prevent him from making any such transfer. He was willing to trust the officers of the troops, who would themselves be Pennsylvanians.

Mr. Warson said that the bill was simply what it purported to be, viz: a measure of State defence. Intaking these defensive measure it might be necessary to cross the Potomac. He was not in favor at present of sending them to the James river.

The amendment relative to the "natural defensive limits" of the State was lost—ayes 35, nays 46.

Mr. Rex moved to strike out so much of the bill as allowed the Governor to keep men from any particular portion of the State in service, without keeping the entire

vernor may deem necessary." Lost—yeas 35, nays 45
Mr. Parrow moved to amend by allowing the
County Commissioners to appoint the examining
surgeons, instead of the Governor. Lost—ayes 38,
nays 43. nays 43.

Mr. Coohram offered an amendment providing for the pay of assessors by the several cities and counties (when the brigade fund is insufficient). Agreed to,

The bill passed finally—yeas 70, nays 15.
The vote was not a political one. Adjourned until afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Coleman presented a petition accompanied by a bill from twelve railroad and causal companies, asking the right to increase their tolls on account of an increase in price of labor and materials.

Mr. Sauth, of Philadelphia, from the Committee and Extension of the Capitol Building, reported that account thousand dollars would perfect the improve nd dollars won ments: the House postponed the whole subject indefinitely.

Air. PRICE introduced an act relative to the payment of bounties by the townships, wards, and boroughs in Delaware and Chester counties, which passed.

passed.

Mr. Shappe called up an act appropriating five hundred thouse ad dollars to the citizens of Chambershur. No final action was taken.
Twenty five Democratic me No final action was taken.

Twenty-five Democratic members who voted for the militia bill entered a protest on the journal, that they object to the bill because it gives the Governor a right to appoint regimental officers instead of having them elected, and also because it allows drafts in portions of the State, which is unjust, and also because it does not prohibit troops from being forced into the national service, and also because it authorizes the seizure of property in border counties, which are already impoverished. Adjourned.

THE STATE.

FATAL BITE BY A SNAKE.—William Bott, a boy about eight years of age, residing with his mother on South Queen street, while walking through a field a few miles from town, on Thursday moraing last, tramped upon a snake, and was bitten in the foot. Swelling immediately commenced, which in about six hours was communicated to the heart, when the boy instantly expired.—York Democrat.

OUTRAGE ON A SOLDIER BY HIS SUPERIOR.—On Friday morning last, as the mail train on the N. O. R. W. was passing near Shrewsbury statton, a soldier, one of a guard of some Confederate prisoners going North, was pushed from the cars by the officer in command of the squad. As the cars were running at full speed at the time, he was terribly injured by the fall. He was taken to Shrewsbury, where Doctors Bussey and Gerry simputated one of his legs and attended to his other injuries. In the evening he was brought to the York army hospital, where he now lies. His name was William Dunn, of the 20th Fennsylvania Regiment. The perpetrator of this outrage, whose name we have not been able to learn, is said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. If the story as related to us is correct, no punishment can be too severe for the wretch who could be gulley of such a diabolical act. What makes the occurrence still more sad, is the fact that the term of service of the injured man will wretch who could be gulley of such a diabolical act. What makes the occurrence still more sad, is the fact that the term of service of the injured man will expire in a few days—Fork Gazette.

A Naw "Snow."—A recent discovery was made by Captain James Saint, on his premises, at Sharpsburg, in a manner truly extraordinary. The Captain observed one day oil arising to the surface of the water, near the edge, and in order to discover the source of the precious substance, prepared five small basins, into which the oil flowed. In six days, he took up from the basins four barrels of oil, but the sudden rise of the river overflowing the basins, operations were suspended. The oil is represented as very pure, of a deep reddish color, and burns with great brilliancy in its crude state.—Erie Despatch.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY IN AT-ANTA.—General Hazen, a brigade commander in Sherman's army, gives the following estimate of the

Sherman's army, gives the following estimate of the number of rebels now garrisoning Atlanta:

Johnston's veteran army, by his official report June 25th, contained 46,628 arms-bearling men, including 6,631 of Wheeler's Cavairy. They have lost since that time 5,000 prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works since arriving in front of this place at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 3,500, and are receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation about 8,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia; 33,000 in all. These figures are substantially-correct. The hope of being reiniorced by Kirby Smith, is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force themout, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army. I know the rebel army, when it was joined by Polk just before the fight at Resacs, was seventy-one thousand strong. This included Polk, and beside the additions before mentioned it has received a brigade (Harting's) of at least three thousand from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them since the campaign of fitty-two thousand men. What possible chance is there for these thirty-three thousand now belore us? These figures may seem exaggerations, but they are not—they are realities; and when it is remembered that we have taken twelve engagements, where from one to three corps have been in battle, with the ordinary describons and losses from disease, the fifty-two thousand is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from ompeting the overthrow of those before us?

This statement seems surprising, and the reader naturally inquires how such a force can hold Atlanta for even one day against Skerman's large, well-disciplined army. This the General thus are lanta for even one day against Sherman's large, well-disciplined army. This the General thus an-You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a fee and put him out of his misery at once. The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of eatrenching tools, and no forces on either side everrest till they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnence, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, palisades, and entrenchments, that put the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chickamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in this campaign has been successful. swers:

Application for Release from Arrest—
San Francisco, August 17.—An application was made to the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the release of Charles L. Weller, lately confined in Fort Alcatraz for using treasonable language, urging the Democrats to armed resistance to the draft, etc. The application for release was based on the act of Congress requiring a civil indictment of parties arrested by military authority in the loyal States, or their discharge within a certain time.

The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcement of contracts for payment in gold. The decision gives great satisfaction to business circles. Hong Kong dates of June 30th stafe that Nankin was the only important city left in possession of the rebels, and was closely invested by the Imperialists. A fire in Manifila had destroyed \$2,000,000 worth of the inventor being absorbed by his cherry of the same payment in gold.

Extravely: Descript of Tuesday says: "We understand that a gentleman of this city, who has already successful, in the city, who has already successful, in the city, who has already successful, in the city, who has already successful, introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and feired groods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one-half the chemicals which it is claimed that one-half that chemicals not have deal will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per portance of the saving in chemicals, which is one of the heaviest items of expenditure in making paper stock. As yet nothing has been done of the inventor being absorbed by his other of printers, paper-makers, and capitalists cannot fall to be drawn to any improved process which has defined a process for making city, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and fieled groods, has patented a process for making city, who has alread

EXTRNSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DET GOODS, TRIS DAY.—The early par-ticular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of foreign and demestic dry goods, embracing about 600 packages: and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, woolens, worsteds, and silks, (including 5,500 dozen cotton hosiery and gloves, to close a foreign account, to be peremptorly sold by catalogue, on a credit of four months, and part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission by John B. Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE BROAD STREET ACADEMY. We have ceived a catalogue, register, and prespectus of the new and flourishing school established by Mr. Edward Roth, A. M., at 337 South Broad street. Mr. ward Roth, A. M., at 237 South Broad street. Mr. Roth was formerly a professor in St. Mary's College, Wilmington, and his experience as an instructor is unquestionable. The report of the Broadstreet Academy shows the efficiency of the roung. Thursday, August 18th. commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ports Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Marks.

THE CITY. The Thermometer

JGUST 17, 1861 12 M ... 3 P. M 6 A M ... 12 M ... 3 P. M 79 ... 77 81 ... 90 ... 3 P. M WAW...BDY N. ...ENE BBE....WSW....P3W MILITARY. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SELDIERS. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOONDED SOLDIERS.
The transport Western Metropolis arrived at this port yesterday, morning. She went up the Schuilkill, and anchored near the Gray's Ferry bridge. she had on beard two hundred and eighteen white soldiers and two hundred and thirty-nine colored

solders and two indicted among the hospitals. The men were distributed among the hospitals. The Baltic also arrived yesterday, with five hundred sick and wounded. She anchored off Dickerson attreet wherf, whence the men are to be conveyed to the Webtt Hell and Beyerly (N. I.) hospitals. the White Hall and Beverly (N. J.) hospitals, About midnight, on Monday, a lot of forty arrived from Washington, upon the cars. Among thes were the following Pennsylvanians were the following Pennsylvanians:
John McOlure, B, 38
J S W McFarlan, L, 62
John Blakeney, G, 63
Ed McGovern, D, 116
Israel Gunoble, I, 483
Dennis Andrews, I, 62
Samuel Godwin, G, 100
La R D Rockwell, E, 83
Jos Geary, H. 141
J M Wingard, B, 100
Hebry Dittman, I, 188
Jos Poff, B, 184
Jos Nather Moyer, E, 76
Jos Clary, G, 106
S A Clary

DEATH. The only death reported at the Medical Director, office yesterday was that of Isalah Garland, Com.

pany C, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery. DESERTERS. The following soldiers were reported at the Medi. cal Director's office yesterday as having deserted from the army hospitals in this department: Filbert-street Hospital -George W. Shirly, Co. P. lst Pennsylvania Artillery. non Hospital.-Henry Stanford, Co. E. 73d New York. RECRUITING Recruiting for the colored regiments is slightly improving. The 45th Regiment United States

Colored Troops is nearly full, the tenth company eing almost completed. MISCELLANEOUS. THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS. A NEW GAME, AND HOW IT IS PLAYED, A NEW GAME, AND HOW IT IS PLAYED.

The different passenger railway companies of the city, it seems, have been unable to supply four centr in charge to every one riding who did not furnish the six centre change. Not willing, however, to abandon the project of increasing the far own fifth its former amount, in the face of large semi-annual dividends on the per value of stock, one-half of which par value was in most cases never paid in, they have adopted another mode. Tasy sesterday had placards posted in their cars at follows:

PACKAGE TOKETS.

For Sale by the Conductor.

The tickets are valued at three cents each, and the accommodating compasies, for the benefit of their customers, give them \$102 in tickets for \$1: We pre-ume that, to however small an extent the tickets might be purchased, the companies, after investing the funds arising therefrom in six per cent, securities, would be the benefitted party, and the two cents on the dollar saved (1) to their customers would be placed on the income side of theibook of the company. That matter, however, is all perfectly correct and, if the ticket business were confined to the purchase and sale of them no fault could be found, but instead of that the tickets are used as currency, and passengers are compelled to take them or go without change. To illustrate this we need only relate an event which happened under our own personal observation yescerday morning in car No. 14 of the Green and Coatestreet Railway. A respectable gentleman of this city got into the car and gave the conductor a tencent note. Conductor received it and returned the passenger one cent and a ticket of which the following is a copy: GOOD ON ANY CITY RAILWAY. For Sale by the Conductor.

cent note. Conductor received it and returned the passenger one cent and a ticket of which the following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

One

Rea Ghild.

Two for Adults.

For Exchange,

Three.

(Endorsed) Green and Coates P. R. R.

The passenger declined receiving it as he would not want to use it. Conductor said he cullid' help it; that was the best he could do. Passager refused to take the ticket, and conductor kept his ten cents. Are the Board of Pessenger that by the issuing of the and imprisonment? They are already liable to the suit of any one to arrest and imprisonment for one spiracy; but, no doubt, believing that the apathy of the citizens of Philadelphis, which allowed their first allegal act to go by without punishment, will also take no notice of this acreally finance. of the classes of a state of the control of the classes of the control of this equally flagrant wro do not heattate to do as they feel disposed or selfishness tells them will be for their per sentimese tells them will be for their personal interests, regardless alike of the private rights of individuals and of their obligations to citizens at large for the uninterrupted use of the highways.

For their benefit we quote a section of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, relative to the postal currency of the United States:

SEC. 2. From and, after the first day of August, 1862, no private criporation, banking association, firm, or individual, shall make, i sue, circulate of pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to cliculate as money, or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both, at the option of the court.

MEETING OF THE FIREMEN. A meeting was held last evening at the Delaware Engine house to adopt measures for the reception of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who are expected to return to the control of are expected to return to this city on the 200 or EFRA 24th Instant.

Joseph Brady, of the Delaware Engine, was called to the chair.; John P. Todd, of the Shifter Hose, was chosen secretary.

The following-named companies were present: hiffler, Western, Perseverance, and washington loss Companies.

Resolutions were adopted inviting the chief and issistant engineers of the Fire Department, Bland issistant engineers of which F. A. Wolbert is chair, and Press Club of Philadelphia, to participate in the ceremonies.

Adjourned to meet at the Perseverance Hessions on Saturday evening, 20th inst. PREGENTATION.

Wissahickon Hall was the scene of an interesting occurrence, on last Tuesday afternoon, by the meeting there of the mechanics, and material men connected with building the flow of houses on Spring Garden street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, of which Mr. Nathan Stretch was the contractor. Mr. H. C. Harper was chosen chairman, and Mr. A. H. Campbell secretary. The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, presented to Mr. Stretch a very handsome gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by every one having any connection with him daring the progress of the buildings. After the presentation the party sat down to a suppor prepared for the occasion.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY

An additional bounty of \$25 will be given by the citizens of the Fifteenth ward to every volunteer credited to the ward. An adjourned meeting will be held to morrow evening at I wentieth and Coates streets for the purpose of advancing enlistments in the ward. THE DEFICIENT WARDS. committee now consists of the following persons:
N. B. Browne, Joshua Spering, Jas. T. Olighors,
Jas. H. Orne, Dr. Wm. M. Unier, A. H. Francisco,
and John W. Frazier. A meeting of the committee
was held on Tuesday afternoon, and organized by
the selection of Mr. Olaghorn as chairman, Mr.
Franciscus as treasurer, and Mr. Frazier as secretary. Another meeting is to be held, when five recruiting Heutenants will be appointed. A plan
of action will also be adopted then, by which calistments can be furthered.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS. A meeting was held last evening, by the machinists and blacksmiths, to receive the reports of committees in reference to an advance in wages. There did not seem to be as much interest manfested in the matter as was expected. Another circular was adopted to be sent to the employers, the reports to be made at a future meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Joseph Knoll, eighteen years of age, employed in Scholeid's mill, at Manayunk, was instantly killed by being caught-in-the picker belt.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.] Frederick Schrayshuen was arraigned for all ther hearing, at the Central Station, on the charlot setting fire to a quantity of hay on the what low Vine street, on the evening of August 31. number of winesses were examined. The gist the evidence addined was that the defendant stated that he wished to go away, on the evening the fire, in the six o'clock line to New York. Was subsequently seen to go up the whar, he having missed the Grain. The watchman saw him 40 bit of the shed, but did not see him return. In a seminates the fire broke out. The defendant did make his appearance until the following Saturdand made some expression that the fire was too be he also inquired whether the Fire Marshal been there, and what had been said. The water he had started to go away in the New 1 line. The defendant objected to this, and said the Fire Marshal should not have been so informs There was evidence that 350 bales of hay were fered for sale at the rate of \$20 per ton, and the bedding, and worth only \$8 or \$9 per ton, which an insurance was effected at the rate of \$10 per ton. The case, went over for a further investigation nuttil 2 o'clock next Monday. ALLEGED ARSON.

[Before Mr. Alderman Carter.] STRIPPING A CLOTHES LINE. Mary Rainer, a wandering female without a local habitation, was committed yestenday on the change of shalpping a clothes line of about two dozen shuts in the yard of a house within a stone's throw of the magistrate's office. She was committed. LARCENY OF BOUNCE MONEY. John McVey and Michael Hogan were arraigned before the same magietrate, on the charge of the larceny of the sum of \$200. It is alleged that the defendants induced a man to enlist in the natural large of the sum of \$200 from the large of the

[Before Mr. Alderman Shoemaker.] LAROENY OF WASH CLOTHES. A man named John McPherson was arrain yesterday on the charge of entering the yard house on Second streat; above Jefferson, and sting therefrom a quantity of clothing from a little yard or alley gate had been left unfasted.

The defendant was committed.

FICKPOCKETS.

Bernard Sherry was arraigned before the same magistrate yesterday on the charge of plexiby to pockets of a man who was asleep on the shersh near Third and Thompson streets. Two nen, it is said, were engaged in the transaction. But had away, but one of them was arrested. The detail and was committed to answer. CASE DISMISSED.

The elopement or abduction case of Mrs. Leophi T Pore,
Hess and Guillaume Pellet, as mertioned years to Wilse
day, was amicably settled. All the hashand daried we remove was posser sion of the children. The little ones were ex Wilse
given into his custody, and thus the affair tarming the children. AUCTION NOTICE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOWS We would call the attention of buyers to the ling and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, buy

The same of the sa