FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. TERMS OF THE PRESS.

To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in advance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the Mailed to Subscribers out of the city \$9 per annum \$4.50 for six months; \$2.25 for three months—in wariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers \$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months: \$1.26 for three months.

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nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts

Wo Voluntary correspondence is solic parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS

MRITZEL Will fecely substricted for the reason in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

The President. From the moment that Mr. Lincoln exerted the war power, which he legally possesses, he became the object of uninterrupted attack; and the country is familiar with the argument which would fetter the Executive in time of war by the restrictions constitutionally imposed in peace. Usurpation of power is the great crime urged against the President, and will be, throughout the campaign, the text of his opponents. Recently, however, a new method of undermining his popularity has been attempted. It is affirmed that Mr. Lincoln's friends are deserting him, and no loyal journal can criticise any act of his Administration, even in the most generous spirit of difference, without having its words cited and misrepresented as evidence of its hostility to his re-election. Of this we have a few words to say:

I. Unlike almost all other party canvasses preceding nominations, the political discussion within the Union party was not marked by any bitterness or confusion. Two years before June 7th, 1864, Mr. Lincoln had become the choice of his party, i. e., the people, irrespective of party, and the Baltimore Convention was but the formal expression of a popular decree. At no time was the Union party divided upon a personal question. Mr. CHASE had many friends who desired his nomination, but few who desired to make it a matter of dispute. He, indeed, early withdrew his name, in deference to the wish of the country, which was not that Mr. CHASE should not be the President, but that Mr. Lincoln should be. Thus the late Secretary of the Treasury was, in fact, never a rival of Mr. LIN-COLN, yet he was the only man who could have been called so. We affirm that the Union party has been, for two years, at least, unanimous in support of Mr. Lin-COLN for the next Presidential term, and it is not unimportant that, in the Bultimore Convention, his nomination was not even debated.

II. If, then, this remarkable popularity is impaired, what has caused the change? His policy has not been reversed, or in any important particular revised. No action of his Administration since his nomination is now less popular than the actions preceding it. No new charge has been made against him or his Cabinet. No great disaster has lessened the general trust in his ability, but the condition of the country is every day improved, and men of all parties admit the triumphant attitude of our armies. Is the faith that three years have justified to be so suddenly reversed, and without visible cause? Are the friends of the Administration, who have faithfully defended it in the days of its trial, to forsake it in those of success? The country knew the President almost as well one year ago as now it does. What reason, then, is there that his friends should desert him now? We defy his opponents to show any reason; yet they must make some plausible hypothesis if they wish their assertions

to be believed. III. If there were any division in the Union party it is time it should be revealed. Yet there is no division evident. The Fremont party is not a secession from the Union party, for if it had been its leaders would have attended the Baltimore Convention, and repeated the Charleston farce or tragedy of 1860. The Fremont party was formed outside of the Union lines, by men opposed to the Union platform and the Union candidate. Since then no political movement within the Union party has been made; no exception has been taken by its organs to any part of the Baltimore platform, and no new candidate has been named by any clique of its members. If any of Mr. Lincoln's friends are deserting him, who is it they intend to support? If they disapprove of the principles of their party, what principles do they prefer? We challenge answers to these questions, which show the absurdity of the charge. Even the candidate of the Opposition is unknown, and there is not a man in the country who can certainly predict the choice of the Chicago Convention.

V. The popularity of Mr. LINCOLN steadily increased throughout his Administration; it resulted in his unanimous nomination; at no time had he any rival in his own party; his policy has not been changed since the Convention met; there is no organization within the Union party opposing him; no other Union candidate has ever been named; not one staunch friend of his Administration before his nomination has become its enemy since he was nominated. All these facts we have noted, and they are sufficient for our purpose. We do not attempt to prove the self-evident truth of Mr. LINconn's popularity, but to expose the utter emptiness of the vague charge that his friends for some unknown and unimagined reason have left him. Opposition journals should understand that, while Union men sustain the Administration and the to criticise the actions of either. In hold the President to a strict account, now as from the first, but this they do not as his enemies, but as his friends. For ourselves: the President has forsaken him until such man honestly declares it; those who are now secretly his enemies can never really have been his friends, and with this hint we may dismiss the subject.

The Political Prospect. During a trying term of war, and before a Presidential election, it is of all things most natural, and the least to cause surprise, among those who understand our political institutions, that the question of peace should enter into the consideration of the American people. We may assert that from the beginning of the war peace has been the chief desire of all who have tion of their home. They did the same with served and supported the Union cause. We might go further, and say that it was only with a view to the defence of the very principles of peace that the war itself was inaugurated. The peace question belongs ever, anxious for plunder, stragglers from to no party. The whole people of the ervently desire neace. the Union itself is peace, and no wonder, | troops who took this means of retaliating then, that the question of peace has been | for outrages committed by the rebel inhainseparable from that of union. Without | bitants, General EARLY fails to state. union, the country is well aware that He had concluded, however, that they afthere cannot, in human possibility, be a forded a pretext for a wanton destruction lasting peace to this continent. This is the of the property of loyal citizens, hundreds conviction of the overwhelming mass of the of miles remote from the theatre of hostili-Northern people. All that disloyalty has ties, and "accordingly," he says, "I lately ever preached cannot divert them from this | sent General McCausland to Pennsylvairrevocable attachment to the integrity of nia. I did not wish to retaliate in Marythe Union. "No Peace without Union". this is the finality of the nation. Of the problem which lies between peace and war, we have acknowledged but this one solution. Upon this finality all our politics must be based. Those who think that the war loses its integrity by the revival of the question of peace may dismiss the thought. The Convention which will shortly meet at Chicago must bear these considerations in mind. That party will, in the future, be even more than execrated, which, by instructed to burn the town, which I learn

peace which is ruinous and dishonorable. | was a most disagreeable duty to inflict such South at the expense of the North is equalceive the scorn and contempt of the nation. The Chicago Democracy have proposed to meet the question, and the nation may hold them to their bargain. First of all, they must prove to the world that they are for must demand the terms upon which they whether the South is disposed to accept such terms. Accepting this challenge, the ground which the Peace Democracy must

yet travel is perilous in the extreme. We are not far wrong in supposing that the portion of the Democracy which opposes the war on every ground is really in favor of peace on any terms. This is the most significant meaning of the Chicago Convention. We shall see how far this Convention will prove consistent in serving the Union and the rebellion at the same time, and in offering a peace which repudiates the purpose of the war. Any platform which will be constructed at Chicago will at best but conceal the real notives of the men who are operating not so much to secure the triumph of a party as the success of the South, or, in other words, a peace of any kind. Those who have not scrupled to lend their whole opposition to every feature of the war would not scruple, we know, about terms. Not love of peace, but love of the South, is the animus of Wood, Long, and VALLANDIG-HAM; and these men are undoubtedly representatives of the leading ideas of the party which is to meet at Chicago. Admitting that their chance to make a platform of unscrupulous peace is next to no chance at all, who can doubt that every principle of the new organization to oppose the Government will be dyed in the political vat of the unconditional Peace or the unconditional Disunion party? The worst danger to the Chicago Democracy is that it may wholly commit itself to the leadership of such men: and it is for this reason that its action will demand the closest scrutiny of the partisans. It will undoubtedly receive the vigilant attention of the country.

What will be the course of the Chicago Convention we cannot safely predict. But we cannot indulge the speculation that it will surrender the manifest peace disposition of a large faction for the purpose of nominating an outright war candidate to defeat Mr. Lincoln. A possible result of the deliberations of Chicago will be a peace platform, with a candidate committed to the war; and whatever paradox may be presented in such a Convention, let no one who has observed the profligacy of the rebellion and its sympathizers be at all sur-

Any party is welcome to take upon itself the responsibility of endeavoring to make peace, providing that it can make peace upon terms strictly honorable to the nation. Although JEFFERSON DAVIS has repeatedly declared that independence or extermination is the only alternative of the South, and that the rule of the majority is utterly antagonistic to the principles of the rebellion, and although the same scorn of all offers of peace, upon the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, is echoed by the press of the South, any tolerably sincere body of men are at liberty to try and see whether it is possible that a peace with union may be obtained by negotiation. But who believes, after the recent utterance of JEFFERSON DAVIS, that there is a single disposition in the Government of the rebellion to meet, in good faith, the liberal spirit of the North? Who can believe that the present attitude of the emissaries of the rebellion regarding the peace question is anything else than a malicious piece of strategy to effect a peace

upon terms of separation? With the Union party alone is the cusody of Union and of peace. However impugned the motives of its leaders, they cannot be accused of complicity with the rebellion. We desire here-to assert that it is the mission of this party to secure a peace which will restore the integrity of the Union, and that it is at all times the duty and the disposition of the President to make such a peace. But until the idea of the Union can be recognized by the South, the proper sphere of pacification is in the ranks of the army. If the peace question shall amount to a general issue, the people must judge between the party which is willing to accept peace even above the Union, in any event, and upon any terms, and the great mass of the loyal nation who stand identified with their conscience and their duty in scorning every-peace which does not give thorough security for the restoration of the Union. In determining this issue, it is enough to know that, difficult as both problems are, it is infinitely more troublesome to the mind and honor of the nation to settle terms of territorial separation than to arrange a programme of reconstruction. For both North and South the latter problem is the easiest solved. Between separation and union there is but one normal and honorable course, that of war, until the Union becomes a recognized necessity of the South.

Why Chambersburg was Burned. The rebel General EARLY has deigned to explain the causes which prompted him to the commission of the recent atrocity at Chambersburg; and his explanation is published at full length in the editorial column of one of our Copperhead contemporaries, with an editorial introduction, and concluding comments, to give it all possible impressiveness. From the language of this remarkable document, one might almost infer that the burning of Chambersburg was simply intended as a measure of retaliation, and that it was performed 'more in sorrow than in anger." In fact, the impression evidently intended to be conveyed by its assertions is this-that it was not General Early who was responsi-President, they do not yield the right | ble for the conflagration of the town, but General Hunter, or General MEADE, or all things the loyal people of the North | General Grant, or any one the reader chooses. General Early merely directed the citizens to be plundered and turned out of doors, and the torch to be applied to we shall not believe that any supporter of their homesteads; and his statement is meant to disabuse the minds of certain prejudiced people who have imagined him lacking in some of the essentials of chivalry. The substance of his indictment of the North may be thus summed up: Firstly, that General HUNTER, in his late raid to Lynchburg, "caused wide-spread ruin wherever he passed." Secondly, that a small tannery in sight of General MEADE's headquarters was burned by "the army." Thirdly, that "they have burned the residence of Andrew Hunter, near Charlestown, with all its contents, requiring his family to stand by and witness the destructhe house of EDMUND J. LEE, near Shepherdstown, and repeated it on the buildings of Hon. ALEXANDER H. BOTELER. Whether "they" were rebel guerillas, howeither army bent upon mischief and excite-The idea of | ment, or organized detachments of Union

land, because we all hope and believe that

Maryland will eventually be a member of the

Southern' Confederacy. [The friends of

peace on any terms will please to make a

note.] I therefore sent him to Pennsyl-

vania, with written instructions to demand

of the authorities of Chambersburg a sum

which would be sufficient to indemnify

those gentlemen, and also pay some othe

damages which I specified in the order;

and on default in their compliance he was

Peace upon any terms" is out of the damage upon those citizens; but I deemed question. A peace which will serve the it an imperative necessity to show the people of the Federal States that war has two y unworthy of thought. Any peace which sides. I hope and believe it has had, and loes not contain the idea of union will re- will have, a good effect." We likewise 'hope and believe it will have a good effect"-but a very different effect from that

intended by General JUBAL EARLY. If no other good should come of this unfortunate and shameful deed, it will at least the Union, first and last. Second, we secure us against a possibility of the recurrence of similar outrages in future. propose to construct a peace. Third, It will impress upon the legislative and executive branches of the State Government the absolute necessity of taking precautions for the future protection of its own citizens; and it will impress upon citizens the necessity of cheerfully acquiescing in such measures as the Go vernment may propose for the defence of their border. The journal which has so cheerfully taken up the task of vindicating General EARLY's fame against the slanders of the Abolitionists concludes its column and a half of editorial upon the subject in these words of menace: "In private conversation, and on many occasions in public, in the presence of citizens of all shades of opinion, General Early intimated that he would frequently visit Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that he would pursue the war of retaliation as long and as bitterly as circumstances might require.' The threat would be very terrible but for the little circumstance that Gen. Sheridan now holds possession of the Shenandoah Valley, which is the vestibule to Maryland and Pennsylvania. If it were otherwise, Maryland, of course, as a prospective member of the Confederacy, would not be handled very roughly. As for Pennsylvania, she would not be quite as defenceless as she was upon the last occasion, and it is not at all unlikely that the Chambersburg affair has been the means of saving us from

a still-worse disaster. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 18. THE OHIO HUNDRED-DAYS MEN-SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN-THE IMPORTANCE

OF THE WAR. This afternoon the 169th Ohio Regiment, Colone This attention and a service has expired, paid their respects to the President, in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows: SOLDIERS: You are about to retire to your home and your friends, after having, as I learn, performe in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of the country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is nov engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle this form of government, and every form of human rights, is endangered if our enemies suc seed. There is more involved in this contest than s realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if on are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his pro-perty, but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never ollect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made. Sometimes things may be done wrong, while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent misiakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of the great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it homes rise up to the dignity of a generation of men worthy of a free Government, and we will carry out the work we have commenced. I return you my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon. Cheers were given for the President, and he was

saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot. THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE The attention of the War Department has been alled to the fact that insurgent enemies in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri have endeavored fraudulently and treacherously to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty for the purpose merely of preserving their property from the penal-ty of their crimes, or screening themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery, to all commanders in the military service to prevent the improper administration to persons taking it for any other than the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, as expresse in the terms of the proclamation, all the benefits of which and full protection are promised to those who voluntarily come forward and take the oath.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY FESSENDEN. Those here in the confidence of Secretary Fas-SENDEN deny that he has any intention of resigning.

GENERAL BURNSIDE. The opinion among the members of the court of Inquiry into the failure before Petersburg is that too much was taken for granted. There was gross neglect, but General BURNSIDE will probably not be adjudged the guilty party. This officer will SICK PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS. Lieut. BUTLER D. PRICE, Second Lieut. T. J.

WINE, 6th; Surgeon SHARP, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain Tomernson, of the 99th P. V., are among the sick who have reported at headquarters within a day or two. WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS. ROBERT FULTON, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; ISAAC PIKE, 119th; RICHARD JACOBS, 72d; JOSIAH S. BUTLER. 45th. and DANIEL K. ERWIN. of the 4th belonging to Pennsylvania regi-

ments, died and were buried yesterday FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. The amount of fractional currency in circulation is \$24,000,000.

THE 7-30 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to \$1,186,000. PROMOTION FOR GALLANT CONDUCT. Captain Dawson, of the 2d New York Artillery, son of the editor of the Albany Journal, and who was severely wounded at Petersburg, but who is now convalescent, received to-day a commission as major for gallant and meritorious service in the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg. VESSELS IN PURSUIT OF THE TALLAHASSER The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to proceed to Halifax several days before official information was received of the Tallahassee's entrance into that port.

REPORTED BATTLE IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. The Republican learns that Sheridan came into collision with EARLY's forces in the Shenandoah Valley, near Strasburg, yesterday, and some sharp fighting took place. THE LAND OFFICE.

The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for and settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during the previou season or within the last three years. The receipts of money have, as a consequence, been very largely DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Twelve soldiers, belonging to Collie Zouaves, arrived here to-day, on their way home, their term of enlistment having expired. But two of the origins company remain with the regiment. FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The captures by Moseny's guerillas, who atta exaggerated. Not more than fifty wagons and four hundred mules were captured. They also took a drove of cattle. The train was on its way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and Mosesy came upon our men through Spicker's Gap. MISCELLANEOUS.

The late rains have had a wholesome influence upon the atmosphere, the effect of which is seen in the improved physical condition of our sick and A considerable number of prisoners, sent from SHERIDAN'S command, via Harper's Ferry, and captured in the vicinity of Winchester, were con mitted to the Old Capitol last night. The guard accompanying bring news that Sheridan was still pressing Early.

Another batch of prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, arrived this morning. They are better clothed, younger, and finer looking than the generality of Dixie delegates. The loyal Pennsylvanians meet in conclave this The Secretary of War has forbidden the loan of Government horses for excursionists to use for plea-

sure purposes. The Milford Bank Bobbery. st is.—The Farmers' and charics' Bank, of Milford, Delaware, it will be remembered, was robbed sometime between Satur-day night and Monday morning last, of bank notes treasury bills, and specie, to the amount of abou \$20,000. The fact of the robbery was telegraphed to this city, with a description of some parties who were seen in Millord on Saturday, and who stopped at a hotel adjoining the bank. A detective at once arrested Erasmus Levy, it is alleged, on account of his answering the description of one of the parties, and, on arraigning him before Justice Spicer, he was committed for a further hearing. Officers have arrived from Delaware with a requisition upon Gov Bradford for the delivery of Levy, but he is still retained in the city jall. Yesterday, on the petition of Levy, a writ of habeas corpus was issued, directed to the warden of the jail, directing him to produce the body of the prisoner. The petitioner denies the jurisdiction of Justice Spicer in the pre-

mises, and prays a discharge. Mevements of General Cadwalader HARRISDURG, August 18.—General Cadwalader has closed his headquarters in this city and has left for Philadelphia, where he will resume com-Major General Couch and staff still remain here, be even more than execrated, which, by instructed to burn the town, which I learn but there is a rumor that he contemptates removing any possibility, surrenders the nation to a was done. I was very reluctant, and it is headquarters to Chamberghurg.

## THE WAR,

THE MOVEMENT NORTH OF THE JAMES General Grant Reports its Favorable Progress.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR WORKS ON TUESDAY.

TWO REBEL GENERALS KILLED. Their Bodies Left upon the Field. A VICTORY IN THE SHENANDOAH

VALLEY. A BATTLE NEAR FRONT ROYAL THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY REPULSED BY SHREIDAN. EARLY'S COLUMN REINFORCED BY LONG-

STREET'S CORPS. GENERAL EXCITEMENT IN THE VALLEY The People Flying in Terror from their Homes RUMORED REBEL CONCENTRATION ON SHERIDAN. ANOTHER FORMIDABLE INVASION FEARED.

NOTHING NEW FROM SHERMAN Wheeler's Cavalry Attack on Dalton. THE BRAVE GARRISON REINFORCED.

Wheeler Badly Beaten and Driven Off Sherman's Communications Intact

THE TALLAHASSEE AUDACIOUSLY ENTERS HALI-FAX HABBOR. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. GRANT'S MOVEMENT NORTH OF THE JAMES-THE

ENEMY DRIVEN ON TUESDAY-TWO GENERALS KILLED-NOTHING NEW FROM SHERMAN-A VIC-TORY AT FRONT ROYAL. Washington, August 18-9.30 P. M. To Major General Dix, New York: A despatch from General Grant, dated Monday. the 16th, at 6.30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that " the fighting north of the James iver to-day (August 16) has resulted favorably to us so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from his position of this morning with a coniderable loss in killed and wounded, and about four hundred prisoners (well ones) left in our hands Two brigadier generals, Camblin and Gherrard, were killed and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. "Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near one thousand killed and woundd, many, however, only slightly wounded. te so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost as many that have fallen into our hands." The Department has intelligence from General Sherman to 11.30 last night, but no operations are

A despatch from General Sheridan at Winches ter, dated August 17th, 10 A. M., reports that Gen. derritt's division of cavalry was attacked yeste day afternoon, on the north side of the Shenan-doah, by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry. After a very handsome cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, twenty-four officers, and 276 men prisoners. In a later despatch Gen. Sheridan says: "The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was on open ground, and the sabre was freely used by our n "Great credit is due to Gens. Merritt and Custer, and Col. Divins." EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. NOBSEANT SKIRMISHING-OUR LOSSES ON SUN-WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Chronicle has the following from their special: "CITY POINT, Va., August 16 .- At Deep Botto there is but little change to state. The Govern Curtin made two trips yesterday with supplies. S brought down the body of Captain Lindsley, a W consin officer, killed in action the evening previous The latest accounts brought leave our forces in the positions gained the day before. But little w

done yesterday beyond the shelling of the enemy position by the Agawam. Those who saw the pracice, pronounce it splendid, striking the right spot every time. The 10th Corps had swung around from the extreme left to the right of the 2d Corps, and were executing a movement which bids fair to dislodge the enemy. Our losses on Sunday were greater than I before stated, and will probably reach one thousand. At 3 A. M. to-day a rattle of musketry commenced, which continued for two hours " ANOTHER ACCOUNT -- OUR PORCES GAINING

GROUND. WASHINGTON, August 18.—The steamer Dictator. Capt. Blakeman, arrived at the Sixth-street whan this morning. She brings up about seventy rebel risoners, captured in the fight at Deep Bottom or Some four hundred and twenty prisoners in all were taken, the greater portion of whom are still at the front. Six eight-inch howitzers were also taken. It was reported that the Union troops were gaining

ground on Tuesday, they having met with the worst of it on Sunday and Monday. It is also reported a small cavalry party went out, and meeting with a body of rebel cavalry, obtained a decided success. The particulars of the cavalry engage ment were not, however, given to our informan termined earnestness, about Deep Bottom. The Dictator encountered pretty rough weather last night, on her trip up the bay. The rebel prisoner rals were killed in the fight on Sunday. There were indications of another advance on our part vesterday.

engers represent the affair of Sunday of greater proportions than at first supposed, the combined losses of the 2d and 10th Corps in killed and wounded being from 800 to 1,000, while the rebel loss was also severe. The position gained by us was still held on Tuesday night, and on that day there was some shelling by us to feel the rebel posi-

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. FORTRESS MONROE, August 17 .- The steamer Thos. A. Morgan arrived here this morning from Corps. Our forces on the north side of the James river have had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week. We have captured more prisoners than have been heretofore reported, but have no definite statement of the number. No general officers have as yet been reported either killed or wounded. ADVANCE OF TWO MILES BY OUR PORCES ON THE

JAMES-SHERIDAN DRIVING BARLY. NEW YORK, August 18 .- The Commercial's spe cial despatch states that part of our lines had advanced two miles further on the James river, and up to Wednesday morning had captured two line of rifle pits and 250 prisoners. The same special says that General Sheridan drove the enemy yeserday. There is no longer a doubt that he intends a heavy campaign on the Upper Potomac.

The Post's special says that Longstreet is known

to be in front of General Grant's army on the James THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. EPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA-THE PEOPLE OF MARTINSBURG FLEE ING THEIR HOMES-AVERILL IN THE TOWN PRE

PARING FOR BATTLE. HAGERSTOWN, Md., August 18.—There are ex siting and conflicting reports from the valley to General Averill holds Martinshurg and at noor oday was drawn up in line of battle just outside of the town. No rebels had made their appearance sight of our pickets, and the indic that the rebels were not moving in that direction in Sheridan. Assistant Quartermaster Wray, who removed his headquarters from this place to Martinsburg, of Monday, returned to day, bringing with him, fo greater safety, his stores and trains. Refugees from Martinsburg, and other points of the Valley, are beginning to arrive here in considerble numbers, all of whom bring exaggerated in

elligence of the advance of the rebels. A few of the wounded men from the hospital at Martinsburg arrived here this afternoon, and eveything that could be of service to the rebels has peen brought away.

The stage which left here for Martinsburg this morning has returned, having been ordered back. Considerable uneasiness is manifested here, but ain the exact state of affairs in the Valley.

THE ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA THE ATTACK ON DALTON—REINFORCEMENT OF THE GARRISON—THE REBELS REPULSED. NASHVILLE, August 17 .- The Chattanooga Gazette of the 16th contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton nu thousand infantry and cavalry, and six brass howitzers, commanded by Major General Wheeler. The garrison of Dalton numbered six hundred of the 2d Missouri, under Ool. Siebold. On Sunday morning he rebels approached the town in line of hattle Gen. Wheeler sent a formal demand for the surrener, to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.

"I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your nconditional surrence.
command at this garrison.
"JAS. WHEELER,

Col. Siebold responded in the following laconic "I have been placed here to defend the post, not to surrender. "B. Sienold, Commanding." The rebels entrumbered Col. Siebold ten to one.
His command sought protection in his earthworks
and a large brick building. The invaders swarmed into town, and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who, from behind their works, mowed down the rebels. On Monday morning Gen. Stead-man arrived with reinforcements. A skirmish at once commenced, when the garrison sallied out from their earthworks. At this stage, the 14th United States Colored Infantry, Col. Morgan coin-manding, were ordered to charge, which was done

Maj. Gen. Commanding Confederate forces.

track and rails this side of Dalton, but they have AN EXPEDITION AFTER THE GUERILLAS.

Chicago, August 17.—A meeting of the citizens of Cairo is called for this evening, to provide measures for the defence of the city. An expedition has gone in pursuit of Johnson's guerillas, who captured the poats at Saline Bar. The main body of this band, about 500 strong, were at Careysville, Ky., when last beard from. But few crossed the river, or if they did, had returned again. They carried off a considerable amount of stores from the steamers, which were laden with Government stores, cattle, &c. Gunboats are now stationed there for the protection of grounded steamers. GEN. SMITE'S EXPEDITION REPORTED AT TUPELO.
NASHVILLE, August 17.—A rumor was current

ere vesterday that Gen. A. J. Smith has reached Tupelo, and was moving on. It was circulated ong rebel sympathizers, who were not a little hagrined at the prospect. FORTRESS MONROE. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. FORTRESS MONROR, August 17.—The following

men have died in Hampton Hospital since the last report: Jos. S. Dennison, 76th Pennsylvania; N. Brougham, 188th Pennsylvania; Ami Devine, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Daniel Wattmire, 55th Pennsylvania; M. V. Stafford, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry : Adam Andrews, 2d Pennsylvania Artille ry. Died in Chesapeake Hospital, Lieut. Levi L. Marsh, 92d Pennsylvania. NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Advices from North Carolina to the 14th state that a deserter was shot on the 13th inst., and six more were to be shot on the 14th. A soldier was also to be shot for advising anto desert. Hereafter persons who through private letters may urge desertion, are to be tried y court martial, and, if found guilty, be summ THE GUERILLA WAR.

GUERILLAS ACROSS THE CUMBERLAND. Louisville, August 17.—Three guerillas, last night, attempted to steal horses from Mr. Cooper's residence, seven miles south of this city. Mr. Cooper, with a double-barreled shot-gun, killed one and mortally wounded another. The third came here to day and was arrested. A despatch from Clarksville says about 350 rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, at Sallor's Rest, this morning. They are suppose to belong to Woodward's command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. GEN. ULLMAN'S VICTORY AT MORGANZIA. NEW YORK, August 18.—Private letters fro Morganzia give the details of Gen. Ullman's recent success in driving the rebels from the right bank of the Atchafalaya. It appears that Gen. Ullman moved from Morganzia on the 28th of July, with a brigade of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and Capt. Barnes' 21st New York Battery. The rebels were found strongly posted in a position enfilleding the main road with their batteries. Our cavalry drove

in their skirmishers, taking several prisoners, and killing the notorious Capt. McNelly, a guerilla scout. Our batteries opened on the rebels, and the engagement lasted from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Col. Ohrysler, commanding the cavalry, was killed Finding that our position would subject us to heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance, to reconnoitre during the night. The next morning it was found the rebels had fled in confusion. Our loss was two killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing. Deserters report the rebel loss at sixty-three killed and wounded. The 2d New York Cavalry bore a prominent part in the Refugees report the rebels concentrating a large

force at Monroe, Arkansas, on the Wachita river, probably intending to operate against Gen. Steele. A considerable body of troops is being concentrated by Gen. Canby at Morganzia. Gen. Canby has infused great activity into the department, and the good effects of recruiting from the plantations is being felt in the military arm. Several colored regiments have been added to Gen. Ullman's command at Morganzia.

THE INDIAN WAR. THE EXTENT OF THE DISPUTED GROUND—ROBBER LEAVENWORTH, August 18.—Reliable news from he scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point sevent ive miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of Platte river, and from the Platte south to the Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured and the conductors killed, and a large amount of pro-perty has been destroyed. General Curtis is at Omaha organizing an expedition against them, and portion of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are n motion on the overland stage route.

THE TALLAHASSEE. HER ARRIVAL AT HALIFAX—ANOTHER LOT OF NEW CAPTURES. HALIFAX, August 18.—The pirate Tallahassee arrived at this port this morning. PORTLAND, Me., August 18 .- The schooner T. B. Harris arrived to-day, and reports that she was captured on Monday last, August 15th, twenty miles west of Seal Island, by the pirate Tollohore was bonded for \$8,000. The Harris brought in the crews of the following-named schooners, captured and scuttled by the Tallahassee on Monday: School ner Howard, Captain Burr, of New York; schooner Coral Wreath, Captain Blake, of Westport; school per Etta Caroline, Captain Poor, of Portland; schooner Restless, —, of Boothbay. The crews of these ressels were allowed to take all their clo

thing and effects, and were kindly treated. The incheoner Howard had been previously captured by tured vessels represent the Tallahassee as being heavily armed. She was short of coal, and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply. Her officer THE TALLAHASSER COALING AT HATTPAY HALIFAX, August 18.—The pirate Tallahassee i ow coaling from a vessel alongside, and will pro-

bably sail some time during the night. The Talls hassee was formerly the blockade runner Atlanta, and has made three trips into Wilmington. AFFAIRS AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 18th ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG SUNDAY, August 14, 1864-7 P. M. Nothing of importance has occurred to-day to mar

he monotony of camp life. The Sabbath has been spent as appropriately as possible. Religious services were held at division headquarters and by the different regiments which were not under fire. THE GRAND FIREWORKS. The enterprising managers of the firm of Grant and around Petersburg that they are now prepared and will continue until further notice, to give every evening a grand exhibition of fireworks for the benefit of their respective employees. The past experience of the firm has enabled it to acquire a success in this direction which it feels satisfied a liberalminded public will concede. The managers will no in any case hold themselves responsible for any accidents which may occur to those who may be at tracted, from curiosity or otherwise, to witness their exhibition. The managers promise nothing on their part shall be wanting to increase the interest of the lisplay, or be unworthy of the firm which has gained such a world wide reputation. Being the largest company that has ever undertaken a dis play of fireworks on so grand a scale, it is confiden in its ability to surpass all other exhibitions of its kind, and increase the wonder, if not the admira-tion, of all spectators. The heads of this grand firm take this method of inviting all able-bodied males in the United States to witness their brillians lisplays. Special care will be taken to accommodate all who patronize it; and in order that asse ciation may be agreeable, all those from the South will be continued together as far as practicable,

whose conveniences will be especially consulted by the junior member of the firm, while those from the North will be provided with the most favorable arrangement that circumstances will admit, with charged. The managers would inform all who have not witnessed their grand exhibitions that it would be best to avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity, as they are considering the propriety of bringing their engagement on a large scale to a speedy close. Two of the most brilliant displays he world has ever witnessed are expected to term nate the grand series, speedily, in front of Petersburg and Richmond. Due notice, however, can only be given to those in the immediate vicinity. REORGANIZATION OF COLORED TROOPS. The following order has been promulgated for the reorganization of all colored troops in General Butler's department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA. AND N. C.,
IN THE FIELD, VA., July 29, 1864.
ORDERED: Brigadier General O. J. Pain is
hereby ordered to the command of the 3d Division nerecy ordered to the command of the 3d Division 18th Army Corps.

First Brigade.—1st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. H. Holman commanding; 22d do.; Col. J. B. Keddoo commanding; 37th, do., Lieut. Col. A. G. Chamberlane. Chamberlane.

Second Brigade.—3th U. S. Colored Troops, Col.

A. G. Draper commanding; 5th do., Col. J. W.

Conine commanding; 38th do., Lieut. Col. D. E. Clapp commanding.

Third Brigade.—4th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. S.
A. Duncan commanding; 6th do., Col. J. W. Ames
commanding; 10th do., Col. Elias Wright com-Col. Holman'is acting brigadier general of the 1st, Col. Draper of the 2d, and Col. Duncan of the 3d

WOUNDED. The following persons were wounded yesterday by the firing of the enemy, all of whom belong to the the firing of the enemy, all of whom belong the firing of the enemy, all of whom belong the state of the fire of t

A Terrible Flood. HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 18TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 15, 1864.

with an impulse that was irresistible, and the rebels gathering themselves and their effects under their he has a field in confusion. The rebels slightly damaged the shelter tents, they were surprised by the repid rise drama!

of the water in the ravine. It rose with a suddenness that was at once alarming. Before they had time to comprehend their danger it came rushing down the ravine with a force that was particularly threatening. In three minutes from the time the rain commenced, the brave men, who had daily sent up a shout of defiance, mingled with ridicule, when the enemy's shot fell in their camp, were hastily plunging through water three and four feet deep to save their lives. This rapid rise seems almost credible; but the fact that many were obliged to leave all their clothing, and even their trusty muskets, when all was light about theur, may give some idea of the unexpected and terrible fixed that was rushing around them. Tents and bridges were immediately washed away. Officers

were seen gathering up their books and papers, as

many as they could carry under their arms, rushing

through three or four feet of water to save them

The coming-down torrents were nothing to the ra-1 dly-rising flood. Soldiers splashed through it, and gained the high banks in safety. Some, after struggling for a time to reach land, felt their strength failing, and caught hold of trees and stumps, where they held themselves against the rushing waters until ropes were thrown to their DROWNED. Several of the soldiers were drowned, though who they are will not be known in time for this mail. Some three or four colored soldiers are known to be lost out of the 38th and 5th United States Colored Regiments. George Reisel, of the 11th Connecticut, Co. C, was drowned. It is more than supposed that others have met a similar fate. The depth of the

Walker, sutler of the 36th United States Colored Regiment, is among the most unfortunate PEACE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

water was in some places ten feet, and coursed with

a violence that swept everything before it. Several of the sutlers lost all their goods. Henry B.

WHAT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION MUST DO Its Candidate Must Commit Himself to Suspension of Hostilities.

SYRACUSE, August 18 .- The Mass Peace Con-

A SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM.

vention, to meet here this afternoon, will be largely attended, although but few are here from New York city or the southern counties. All the western coun. ties are fully represented. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Weller, and Judge Onderdonk are announced to speak. The State Peace Committee last night agreed upon moderate resolutions, and the appointment of an advisory delegation to go to Chicago, but there is considerable opposition to this course.

SYRACUSE, August 18.—The Peace Convention has adopted resolutions thanking God for a subsi-dence of the excitement and passion which con-vulsed the country; calling on the people to take advantage of the luli in the storm to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities, and for the perfec-tion of some mode of conciliation which shall unite the country on the lasting basis of peace, prosperi-ty, and fraternity; enjoining on the Chicago Con-vention to nominate Peace candidates; protesting against the usurpation and lawless despetism of the present Administration, and resolving that "we will not tolerate the rule of martial law or military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary

rrests of our citizens, to the maintainance of which we pledge our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor."
The resolutions also declare that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Hol ombe is unmistakable evidence that the object of the war is not the restoration of the Union, but the destruction of Southern slavery or permanent separation; also thanking the fearless men who have stood up for the people's rights and declared for peace, whose services will be rewarded when the Democratic party shall be reinvested with the reins of governnent. One of the resolutions provides for the appointment of a delegation of one from each Congressional district to the Chicago Convention, to make suggestions and present their views, without dictaing to or disturbing the harmony of that body. There were two mass meetings of the Peace Demegracy to-day, the largest numbering about three thousand. They were addressed by Vallandigham and Fernando Wood. The former said that it was not the purpose of this Convention to sow the seeds of discord in the Democratic ranks. He would go to Chicago to aid in bringing about the nomination of a candidate upon a sound and patriotic platform, and promote harmony among the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. Had he possessed the

power not one drop of blood would have been shed; there would have been no marshalling of men, no hoson, no mighty debt-none of the calamitic which make this country a land of mourning. War had been tried. Never was there such an example of submission by a people. Nothing had been wanting that constitutional power conceded or that auous usurpation could take. What is the result? Is the Union restored? No! Are our liberties r spected? No! Is the Constitution maintained o served? No! Have we had a free press, free assemblages, the right of habeas corpus, or arrests by due process of law? No! No! How is it in a material point of view? A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, and which ten months the will be worth a hundred per cent. less. He was for trying conciliation and compromise. You have ried war four years, now let us try our plan. Through all the States the cry for a cessation of costilities is being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for five hundred thousand more men as a con-fession that the war was to be prolonged through 1866. If you send more men, demand that the war

shall be successfully conducted to the end for which alone it was maugurated. In June last, in his Philadelphia speech, Mr. Lincoln said that this war would continue at least three years longer. Elect him, and you are committed to that policy. There is but one way of avoiding such a calamity, and that is by a change of President, through the ballot-box. At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will iuspire the confidence of the people; a statesman imbued with the love of liberty and respect for the Constitution and all its guarantees and reserva-tions. He expected the candidate will be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a Convention of the States. That is what a vast majority of the lelegates from the Northwest are comp As to men, we have no special choice. Let us be united, disregarding all personal and minor con-

iderations for the sake of the cause, and if successful we will have rescued to ourselves and to our children civil and political liberty. He believed reunion possible. The South has proposed through her press and through agents to meet us, and see if we cannot agree, so that peace and prosperity will e once more restored to the country. The resolution appointing delegates to Chicago was stricken out and the rest of the series adopted. Fernando Wood briefly addressed the meeting. sided, and speeches were made by Colonel Whiting and Edward A. Lawrence. The third meeting was held to night, at which the speakers were ex-Gov. Weller, of California; Val

landigham, and Mr. Jay Cox. New York Politics. ALBANY, August 18.—The Democratic State Committee has called a State Convention to meet at Albany on the 14th of September, to nominate an electoral ticket and candidates for State offices Fire at Boxbury.

Oil Works, on Park street, Roxbury, were blown up and set on fire to day by an explosion of the boiler. A large quantity of oil was destroyed. The loss was \$23,000. Insurance \$15,000. Poughkeepsie Boat Races.

POUGHREEPSIE, August 18.—The race to-day be ween the Pittsburg boat Twilight and the Poughkeepsie boat Stranger resulted in the former being badly beaten. Time, 35 minutes, 20 seconds. -They have something novel in New York. Within the last few days a young lady of very pre-possessing appearance, wearing a monitor-straw bonnet trimmed with black ribbon, and a brown luster, and apparently not over sixteen years of ige, has presented herself in Wall street, offering or sale a dashing little equipage, consisting of a andsome sorrel pony and a four-wheeled cabrielet. rimmed with exquisite taste. The beautiful stranger appears to understand herself perfectly, and onducts herself with the most business-like propriety. She says she has come from Troy, and is risiting this city to dispose of her horse and carriage. Her appearance attracts much attention among the gushing and unsophisticated speculators

- A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes: "Recently I spent an hour with a score of wounded colored soldiers at City Point, Va. Most of them and been slaves—one or two only of them could ead. But they were intelligent men. They had just come out of a severe fight, and at hand were five brass cannon they had helped to take. As one f them was giving the facts and stating the man ner of the successful charge upon the enemy's bat-tery, his countenance kindled with excitement, and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, 'Didn't we yell Fort Pillow? That is now the terribl vatchword of our African soldiers. Their blood soils at the atrocities practiced upon their companions in arms; and when their turn comes to pitch n, in they go, and their rousing war-cry stimulates rengeance."

- The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: "General Johnston, who has recently made Macon his place of residence, we learn from the Montgomery Mail. ok command of the citizens on the occasion of the late raiding attack upon that city, and gave the raiders a handsome repulse. It is gratifying to see raiders a handsome repulse. It is gratifying to see that he does not let his removal by the President prevent his striking a blow for his country wherever and whenever an opportunity offers. Thus it is with him, and thus it will ever be with truly great - The Countess of Polignae, while saying her prayers in a church in Paris, was struck by a ladder

that some workmen repairing the church let fall

Before Petersurge, August 15, 1964.

The mach-wished-for-rain, the rain for which everybody has been praying, made its appearance this afternoon, about five clock. It came suddenly, and in torrents. Almost before the soldiers had time to congravate themselves on the prospect of a refreshing atmosphere an unexpected and terrible danger suddenly presented itself to those encamped in a twine on the left of the line before the city.

The appearance of the ravine is what might be expected—a long, low, flat bottom, with a deep guity running several miles in length, with very high bashks. It was an excellent-place for a camp, under the bashs of which the soldiers would rest in perfect searify from the shelling of the enemy.

The regiments encamped immediately in the ravine, neighbor the soldiers would rest in perfect searify from the shelling of the enemy.

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The regiments encamped immediately in the ravine, neighbor the soldiers would rest in perfect the soldiers would rest in perfect the soldiers would rest in the soldiers would rest in the soldiers were with the constitution of the companies, or either the stand in the proportion that the current of the said delarge to the stand in the trong the said classing said classing

STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session. SENATE,

The Senate met at ten o'clock A. M. The militia bill for the organization of fifteen regiments was taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Lowey submitted a substitute for the entire bill (very similar to the House bill), and made some remarks. He said that his substitute had been prepared by the Governor, Attorney General, and Generals Russell and Franklin, and was the measure which they desired passed. The Legislature of last winter had been severely censured for the incomplete law which they had enacted, when, in

truth, that very law had been sanctioned by the military authorities, who were responsible for its defects. Under these circumstances, he was willing

to take the present substitute exactly as offered by

responsibility of another failure or give the credit of success exactly where it belonged. The House and

the military authorities of the State, and throw a

Senate committees of last winter had prepared much better bill than had really been passed, but it had been cut up by the military authorities whom it had been submitted.

Mr. POMEROY raised several points of objection to the bill and substitute. Among these were two, viz: that the line of distinction between the fifteen regiments and the balance of the militia was not well defined, and that the system of allowing a partial draft in certain portions of the Commonwealth, at the discretion of the Governor (to establish a permanent corps for three years), was improper. It was well enough for men for certain localities to be called out for special emergencies. He favored the plan of raising one company from each militia regiment in the State of men exempt from the National draft. whom it had been submitted. Mr. CLYMER inquired whether there was any process of crafting out?

Mr. Turrell said that the mode had been prescribed by the act of 1822, which had not been re-

pealed.
Mr. Donovan objected to the ninth section of the substitute, because the captains of companies were to be appointed, instead of elected.
Mr. Champeners thought that the ages of the first class liable to duty should be between eighteen and forty-five years, instead of from eighteen to thirty-five, as the substitute proposed:
Mr. Penney relierated the objection that the manner of draft was not pointed out. It was not stated from which class the Governor should make any draft.

any draft.
Mr. CHAMPNEYS proposed to make it under the provisions of the act of 1822.
Mr. Lowry thought it was perfectly proper to allow the Governor to draft from any portion of the State, instead of the whole. If one section was believed in wall-transfer. backward in volunteering, why should not the Go-vernor have power to lay his hand upon it? The substitute should be passed exactly as it came from the authorities, who had gained knowledge by ex-perience. Mr. Donovan believed that the State militis could not be properly raised and organized unless the men were exempted from draft by the Nationa overnment. Mr. Beardslee wished to know positively whethe the substitute of Mr. Lowry was approved by the Governor and authorities in fact, or only by public report

Governor and authorities in Isc., or only by public report.

Mr. Lowry said that application had been made in writing to the Governor for his wishes. He had replied by sending the substitute, with his sanction.

Mr. Sr. CLAIE favored the House bill as being the most practicable of the two, although neither of them met his views in full.

The Committee of the Whole rejected the substitute of Mr. Lowry, and reported the House bill, which was then considered by the Senate on second reading.

which was then considered by the Senate on second reading.

Mr. Hopkins moved to amend by making the State bonds which are to be issued subject to State and local taxation.

Mr. WALLACE offered a substitute almost similar to the House bill, but with provisions making the regiments entirely for the defence of the State within its borders, and allowing regimental officers to be elected. It also exempted the milital forces of the State from draft by the General Government. The substitute was less—ayes 14, noes 15.

The amendment of Mr. Hopkins was lost—ayes 14, noes 15.

Mr. Connell moved (in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissary General) to strike out so much of the bill as required the appointment of inspectors of stores. Every soldier and officer was an inspector. The amendment was agreed to.

pointment of inspectors of stores. Every soldier and officer was an inspector. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment allowing both regimental and company officers to be elected instead of appointed. Lost—ayes 14, noes 15.

Mr. Kinsey moved to amend by allowing the Gevernor to organize either fifteen regiments, "or so many thereof as may be necessary." Agreed to.

Mr. Connell offered an amendment that any man now exempt from draft of the National Government, by reason of having furnished a substitute, or otherwise, shall also be exempt from draft during the same period of time.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the amendment, so as not to relieve those from State draft who had paid the \$500 commutation to the National Government. This proposition was not agreed to—ayes 13, noes 12.

Mr. Turrell offered an amendment allowing all able-bodied men to be received as volunteers, without regard to age. Not agreed to.

Mr. Clymbro offered an amendment that any brigade which may have furnished its fair proportion of the fifteen regiments, shall be argumt from

brigace which may have furnished its fair propor-tion of the fifteen regiments, shall be exempt from additional draft for the same object. Notagreed to. Mr. Sr. Clair offered an amendment authorizing a bounty of \$100 per annum to such men as enlist, who are not subject to a call of the National Go-

Adjourned, without a vote, until 3 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. ec consideration of the military bill was re-ed, and the following amendments were voted down, viz: Releasing the fifteen regiments from the National Requiring the State to furnish substitutes for any members of those regiments who may be drafted, and giving State bounty of one hundred and five

dollars.

Mr. Lowry moved to strike out the entire bill and theart the one proposed and desired by the Governor, Adjutant General, and Attorney General. Not agreed to—ayes 8, nays 15.

The original bill as prepared by the House and Senate was then passed—ayes 14, nays 12. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 A. M.
The Democratic members who had voted against the militia bill, and those who had voted in favor of its passage, entered their reasons on the journal. These reasons were numerous and lengthy. The principal points of objection to the bill which they embodied were as follows: That the companies were not allowed to elect their officers; that the troops could be drafted out of the State into the National service; and that the seizure of private property was allowed.

An act for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg was considered, as it came from the Committee of the Whole yesterday, appropriating \$100,000 to be distributed by commissioners.

Mr. SHARPH moved to amend by appropriating

Mr. Sharps moved to amend by appropriating one million dollars. He delivered a lengthy and forcible speech on behalf of his constituents, urging the appropriation of one million dollars as eminently just, and as being no more than absolutely needed. Mr. Schoffeld moved to amend the amendment by making the amount five hundred thousand dollars.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs.
WELLS, WATSON, HAKES, BIGHAM, COCHRAN of
Erie, and Patton. Erie, and Pattor.
A vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr.
Schofield appropriating five hundred thousand dellars, and it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 63.
Mr. McClellan moved to amend, substituting
two hundred and fifty thousand. Lost—yeas 43,
nays 49. PAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

two hundred and fifty thousand. Lost—yeas 43, nays 49.

TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Barger called up the Governor's veto of an act allowing City Councils to tax personal property in Philadelphia for municipal purposes.

Mr. Barger considered it his duty to urge the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto. It had been prepared by an able committee of Philadelphia Councils, the immediate representatives of the local interests of the people, who were themselves energetically in favor of the measure. He could not remain silent, and permit the Governor to assall such respectable and able gentlemen as those composing the Finance Committee of Councils, without any just cause. In urging the bill the city legislative body had expressed the wish of that class of the community who were real estate holders, and who now asked that a portion of the very heavy taxation, which they labored, might be shared by the holders of personal property. It came with bad grace for Governor Curtin to charge both branches of City Councils with extravagance, when the majority of those bodies were his own political friends.

The debt of Philadelphia at this time amounts to \$35,00,000. Of this, no less than \$12,000,000 was added upon the owners of real estate to carry on the war. The Councils have expended nearly \$7,000,000 to pay bounties, and over \$2,000,000 to support the families of volunteers, besides several millions for defence and arms. These things have been done by the duty of the State, as in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Upon what principle of justice can these heavy expenses be all saddled upon real estate owners if it knonest for Governor Curtin to step in and relieve the owners of bank stock, railroad stock, and insurance stock and mortgages, from paying their just proportion of city taxes, when they receive all the benefits of the municipal government? Bank and similar stocks pay eight to twelve per cent. dividends, while real estate seidom pays more than five or six per cent., and the extensive Girard

Mr. Barger continued at length to show that the MIT. BARGER continued at length to show that the real estate holders contributed more than their share of taxes, and that they should be relieved by the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto.

Messrs. MILLER and SMITH, of Philadelphia, continued in the remarks of Mr. Barger.

The vote being taken, the bill was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of ayes \$1, noes 0. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. The House appropriated two hundred thousand, dollars for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, and various bounty bills were considered. Adjourned.

The following is a copy of an act which has been introduced into the House of Representatives: An act relating to Canal, Railroad, and Navigation Companies:
Inasmuch as the limitations imposed by law and otherwise upon railroads, canals, and navigation companies, with respect to the toils and charges for transportation of passengers and freight thereon, were imposed by law, and agreed upon at a time when the currency of the country was in specie, and its equivalent, and regarding the then existing prices of labor and materials, and inasmuch as those charges and taxation in various forms have been greatly increased, and it is therefore reasonable that the companies above mentioned should be entitled to increase their charges correspondingly for toils and transportations: therefore,
Suction 1. Be it enacted, That while, and so long as the market value of gold in the city of Philadelphia shall be thirty per cent, above the paper currency of the country, it shall and may be lawful for any railway, canal, or slack-water navigation company chartered by, or lawfully running within this Commonwealsh, to increase their charges, for the transportation of traffic, and the toils therefor on their respective works however the constant of the country in the country is the country of the country. An act relating to Canal, Railroad, and Navigation Commonwealsh to increase their charges for the transportation of traffic, and the tolls therefor on their respective works, however fixed or imposed to an extent, amount or proportion not exceeding the difference or premium on gold in the city of Fhiladelle, and the companies, or either of them, may increase their easile therefore the extent and in the proportion that the currency of the country may bear to gold.

could be found in any body, as they had no heard of the Sheriff's coming, and thought ident to scatter. No action in force took therefore, and the whole affair would have in the force to the first prisoner, O'Nem's a took place, in which one of the Sterier's stook place.

NEW YORK CITY. espone lence of The Press. ]

NEW YORK, August 18, 1864 PART STATISTICS. The Commissioners of the Central Park have to ued their report, which contains many curious interesting statistics; of rious, because the carcely understand by win it mathematical and to quisitive process they were arrived at, unless than went upon that broad basis on guesswork which al went upon that groud ossis on But the County ways gives such grand recuft. 3. But the County sioners have a way of their on vn, and the figure they give will convey some ides of the utilities of the Park: During the year 1863, the total number the Parki During the year 1805, noninclustred its those nervous and sporadic gentle nen who, being extended the state of t somewhat ubiquitous and hard to 1 x, might pag any given point fifty times during to heir co strolls; the total number of vehicles, 922,450; or Ke equestrians, 90,724. On the 25th of Di cember, day of good skating, 94;076 pedestrians en ttered to day of good skating, 94;076 pedestrians en itered to park and congregated upon or about the park of the attendance of pedestrians during the summe it months was as follows: June 159;799; July, 80;5, 4; August, 189,366. As July is the out-of-town a local par excellence, the diminution of numbers has feel easily be accounted for, when other probable cases deare also referred to. During one week, that of the riots, the park was comparatively deserted, at the people caring to haunt its sequestered shader at the people caring to haunt its sequestered shader at the park was comparatively deserted, for the people caring to haunt its sequestered shader at the park was comparatively deserted. people caring to haunt its sequestered shades at the first of being quietly bludgeoned and shelved for the to future. The total expenditures, to date; have been up. nearly six millions of dollars:

AN INVETERATE VETERAN. George Coffin, a soldier whose deserts have brought him in more than they should have done. was apprehended a week or so ago. He fled from the officers suddenly, was chased and caught; broke off again, was shot thrice in the shoulder and recaptured, was sent to Governor's Island, where surrounded by water and under the surveillance of & regular guard, he nevertheless managed to oscane again, and is now at large. No one knows how he went. His character, before these occurrences is said to have been that of a pertinacious beauty. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Herald seems to have turned another of its peculiar somersaults. It has given over its vigorous prosecution theories, and now calls for an armistica and convention of States. The fact may be value ble in any future history of consistency, with agrebatic notes. The type setters of New York seem to be upon a "rampage." They have their "Union," and talk about traitors to it, of strikes and compulsions.

MISERIES OF AUTHORS.

Possibly the curiosities of literature should be divided into those of books and those of authors. Both of these are found in the book stalls. Not especially the former, but the latter, because they especially the former, one has latter, occause they are of more interest, and are more widely suggestive. Quite plentiful at present are the fragments of the little library that anciently belonged to one of the most powerful writers of the daily press. The soiled, ill-cared for volumes lying among the fresher, shinier books, are solemnly suggestive of the shocking bad hat, the tarnished clothing, which he was wont to wear. This man unfortunately ruined himself with liquor. His library went as did the all things else, and he is now a private in the army.

One would know him from the books he read; here
the French, upon which he framed his style-coupe; here the German, from which he acquired that inhere the German, from which he acquired that in-fusion of heaviness which he mixed so funnily in all his productions. A collection of works on the humorists—Hazlitt, Hannay, Thackeray, and indeed the host of authors who have written the subject to death—represents the library of another member, who was once popular but now forgotten; one who esteemed himself a genuine humorist when he was only an absurdity. It is a suggestive fact, this dispersion of literary libraries. There are more books in the market, bearing the autographs of men who are in some way connected with current literature, than those which have belonged to any other three classes of readers. And this, perhaps, because the craft in New York has become unro munerative. When editors become brokers, farmers, soldiers, and advertisement writers, the times must be considered as eminently disgusting. BRAL SANDFORD AND HIS INSUBORDINATE General Sandford seems not to have relished the upplicatory monition which he received from the ficers of the 11th N. Y. S. N. G., consequent upon he arrest of Colonel Maidhoff, It will be remen bered that those gentlemen coolly requested him to resign his generalship merely because he had for-feited their respect and their esteem. He has now

be subjected to trial by court martial upon a charge of insubordination. The affair has caused "considerable comment" in militia circles. THEATRICAL. To-night a small end of the pall of provincialism which for weeks past has enveloped the dramatis world is to be lifted. The regular season commences at Winter Garden. The prices are not advanced. The company, headed by John S. Clarke, comedian, and Charles Walcot, Jr., is good. "Everybodys wing Eriend" will be the means of introduction. We shall how make short work of the wandering Bedouins who have permeated the lurid drams during a long

rdered all the signers under arrest, and they will

and dreary summer season.

THE "DUNDERBERG" lies high and dry in her yard, waiting for her machinery, which, for some reason, is not ready. This delay has already lasted for three months, and, it is hinted, may last for three months to come. Consequently no one will be dundered by this mammoth except in the dim future.

GENERAL NEWS for the past few days has been of a gory nature.
A fellow named Herbert assaulted two employees upon one of the river boats, inflicting in the aggregate twelve stabs. Two men fought on one of the East-river piers. P. Collins, one of the belligerents, was knocked into the water and drowned. Suicides have abounded, and drowning accidents have been ingularly frequent. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, steamer Commonwealth, from Port loyal on the 14th; brigs Crescent, Cow Bay; Sarah Joodnew, Glace Bay; schooner Susan, Cow Bay. POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Not far from the village of Homer, Calhonn county, Michigan, lives the venerable Mr. Sabine, a retired Methodist clergyman, upon whom the infirmities of age have brought that of deafness; the Elder being in the habit always of clapping his hand to his ear when he speaks, as well as when he wishes to aid his hearing. 'Mr. S., the Elder's townsman, a ranting Copperhead, whose piety is jealous lest religion should be mixed with the profame ethics of universal liberty, and other similar questions growing out of the war for saving the Union, beset the stauned old patriot awhile ago, berating him with the charge of "mixing politics with religion." The Elder retorted that it was only the politics of the Union party that ministers "mixed" with religion. "What! what! what! that?" ejaculated Copperhead S. Clapping his hand to his ear, "Your's won't mix!" thundered the Elder, whereupon the shout which broke from the surrounding multitude caused S. to simmer down and disappear.—Chicago Tribune.

SALE OF CARPETINGS-THIS MORNING .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the dedrable assortment of superfine ingrain, Venitian, ist, cottage, and hemp carpets; also, English ingrain medallions, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at precisely eleven o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

THE CITY. The Thermamet

....E N.... MILITARY. LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. The following is a list of the sick and wounded oldiers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiment who arrived here on Wedne Western Metropolis: OF PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Geo. M. Williams, E., 188. W. M., Frew, E. 188.
T. Pricket, I, 2d H. Art.
Saml. Her, K. 2d Art.
James Stone, B. 188.
W. Hickel, E., 184.
T. Einstein, H., 5th Cav.
Pat Corcoran, C. 2d H. J.
Thorne C. Mayne, A. 188.
Thorne C. Mayne, A. 188. Isase Ling, K, 55.
David C, Mayne, A, 188.
J. Foll, E, 188.
J. Roll, E, 188.
T. Horner, B, 2d Art.
J. S. Murphy D. S. G. Blokett, K, 5 N. U. E. Carnes, 1, sun J. Plufingoelder, A, 2d A. John Beilwarr, H, 97 B. F. Richard, F, 2d Art. F. Nagle, L, 2d Art. Hall Hurd, A, 55. D. H. Frew, E, 188.

Hall Hurd, A. 55.
P. U. Frew, E. 188.
G. H. Loughlin, A. 188.
J. M. Maxwell, U. 65.
F. M. Roberts, B. 97.
S. Berry, E. 11th Cav.
Thomas Griffiths, A. 85.
Henry L. Christ, D. 188.
Amos Whitenight, G. 188. OF NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS. W. H. Moore, C. 9.
Ernst Biehl, D. 9.
K. Bechler, D. 9.
A. J. Steelman, E, 9. Nathan Applegate, E, 9. G. A. Stout, H, 9. A. D. Bogert, 4th Bat. Fred. Unger, 4th Bat. The following-named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, as having deserted from army hospitals in this department:

McClellan Hospital—John Carter, A. 3d N. Y. Gavairy; William Harrison, H. 155th N. Y. 16th Volz, 12th Pa. Cavairy; James Higgins, I. 60th Pa.; E. L. Brown, F., 61st Pa.; C. Thayer, C. 354 Pa.; E. L. Brown, F., 23d Mass.; T. Lucas, D. 27th Mich.; H. Butler, K., 8th N. Y. Artillery.

Cayler Hospital—Jno. Lyons, H., 3st N. J. Cavairy of a cow Yo

The following deaths were reported at the Medical man, we discover to office, yesterday, from army hospitals in e, white his departments ody, w. Haddington Hospital—Johnson Taylor, C, 140 ody, w. Haddington Hospital—Johnson Taylor, C, 140 ody, w. by calif Connecticut.

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital—Wm. H. Warner, M., 4th N. Y. Heavy Amillery.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCOTTS. sterday vered in The Philadelphia City Scouts are expected so at of the rive in this city this morning, at 11 A. M. And the count of the services of this company was get of the sin the Gestysburg correspondence of The Press 1 leadway few days ago.

MISCELLANEOUS. TRACERY ON SHIPBOARD

TRAGERY ON SHIPBOARD.

Yesterday, about noon; a drunken by all occurred on board the ship Lady Emily Pac, of Louist derry, lying at Smith's wharf, below a Vice Street, lying at Smith's wharf, below a Vice Street, which resulted in the death of the first mate of the vessel, whose name is McMastar. The fight, as at parts from the avidence adduced in the corner's laquest, originated from comp, aints between the serve and the steward and cook, in reference to the food. This first fraces, however, was apparently aguest, originated from comp, aints between the food. This first fraces, however, was apparently as aid, "Show me the mar' that struck Doughard, and after a conversation with Robert Doughert, is said, "Show me the mar' that struck Doughard, and after a conversation with Robert Doughert, is all out then occurred between him and several of its ty-fifth crew, which resulted as above stated. McKosef is seriously wounded in the thigh. The wantiff is, for its thought to be dangerous. Up to the time of writing he is lying in an meansible condition, out whele of mate is lying in an meansible condition, out whele of action from lie our is not known. Several other a body the participation in the fight were more or less bruited.

The vessel's crew seeins to have been for some ties