We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. No Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and naval departments. When used, it will

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

THE SITUATION.

The military situation in Virginia has never been so complicated as it now is. The campaign which began in May with the advance of our great army upon the concentrated forces of the enemy, which had for its object an immediate attack upon Richmond, and which resulted in the investment of that city and the imprisonment of the entire rebel force within its entrenchments, was pushed forward to the very limit of prudence. Suddenly, in June, GRANT changed his plan, crossed the James river, forced the rebel army into Petersburg, and threatened the destruction of all the railroads south and west of the two cities. The advantages thus obtained are too well known now to repeat, but the difference in the situation is remarkable. When Grant first crossed the Rapidan he forced the whole rebel army before him, leaving scarcely a guerilla in his rear : now there is a formidable rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley, opposed by a corresponding force under SHERIDAN. There are in fact two leading points of interest in the Virginia campaign, Peters-

burg and the Shenandoah. How far this change is radical is not to be predicted, while the results of SHERI-DAN's advance are unknown. A decisive victory gained by him would unquestionably restore the simplicity of the situation ? a decisive defeat would add to its complexity, by embarrassing GRANT. But it is evident that the Lieutenant General has never abandoned his original intention, to fight the main forces of LEE for the possession of Petersburg and Richmond. The invasions of Pennsylvania, the supposed danger of Washington and Baltimore, the rebel victories over HUNTER and WALLACE, failed to make him relax his hold upon these two cities. These superficial and fruitless successes of the enemy were followed-by what? By an attack upon the ended in one of the greatest victories of the war. Precisely in the same wav EARLY's movements in the Shenandoah valley have not compelled GRANT to weaken his atgeneral. . On the contrary, this distribution of the enemy's men enables him to move with greater freedom on the line between Richmond and Petersburg, and the activity of the past week has been emphatic and important. WARREN has seized the Weldon road; HANCOCK, with a strong force, is again north of the James, and within seven miles of Richmond. It is plain that EARLY's operations in the Shenandoah, though their success might be of great value to the enemy, are a present and positive advantage to GRANT. The Nassau, and Wilmington. Being 230 feet past week has shown that he is strong

enough to maintain the siege of Petersburg, repulsing any attack upon his lines, and to simultaneously move upon Richmond. He holds both of these cities with one hand, and baffles EARLY easily with the other. He is now, as he has been from the first, master of a difficult situation; and while the fury with which the campaign begun, the sufferings and toils which both armies have endured since May, have had decided effect, the enemy has had the worst of the long struggle. GRANT may carry this campaign, without interruption, far into the fall, but we are convinced that before winter a great and overwhelming success will crown his patience and perseverance in Virginia. Of Atlanta and Mobile we need not speak, for it is conceded that the great military difficulty is the Virginia situation, and that, we have shown, is not discouraging because it

Armistice. Benator Wilson finds it necessary to deny reports circulated by the enemies of the Government, to the effect that Mr. LINCOLN and his friends are endeavoring to prepare the country for an armistice. His remarks are useful in sealing the condemnation of the pitiful story lately trumped up by the New York World. He says : "No public man, connected with the Administra-tion, is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies, and the complete triumph of our cause. With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."

The far greater portion of the country will acquiesce in Senator Wilson's testimony, and in the patriotic faith and integrity of the President. We trust that it is settled, even to the satisfaction of the World, that the President will not surrender the moral and military advantages of the situation, and deliver up the honor of the country, bound hand and foot, by proposing an armistice that will virtually destroy the power and purpose of the war. But we must yet inquire into the motive of the charge made against the President and his supporters. The mere whisper of an armistice by proposal of the President has thrown half of the Peace party into a panic of protests and denunciation. The Administration is accused of perfidious complicity with the rebellion, and the idea of an armistice is scouted, as if it were not the leading aim and almost the predestined platform of the party which is to hold its Convention at new Slave Empire?" Such a criminal Chicago. Wood, VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, and the majority of significant and leading men of the Chicago party, have preached this policy for years. Can the World inform us to the contrary? That Democrat must either be exceedingly innocent or audacious who pretends to be shocked at what is so generally received among his own partisans as the manifest design and mission of the Chicago Peace party.

If the World does not intend to become a hopeless profligate as regards the morals of opinion, that journal owes it to its mystified readers to extricate itself, and declare plainly where it stands. Are we to understand that, after three years of persistent opposition to every war measure, it is opposed to the only method of peace yet ad and the right of England to resist it with all vocated by the leaders of its party? Must her force. This remarkable article concludes we believe, after all, that the World is the indignant enemy of every proposition emanating from its own party to dishonor the country? "In such a case, we shall hail its secession from Chicago with pleasure. Why the War Should Progress.

Gen. SEYMOUR, one of the Union gene rals who was placed under fire at Charleston, has written a letter which, for itshighly respectable statement of the condition of the South, should be generally read. We commend it particularly to those who throw doubt upon the war and the Government. Gen. SEYMOUR, it is well known. passed many, years of his military life in the old recoler service in friendly inter course among the Southern people; and, to within a very short time, has been reckoned by opposition journals with those unfriendly. to the Administration. Without saying a word in favor of Mr. Lincoln on personal grounds, General SEYMOUR clearly shows, from the convictions of an experience in the rebel States, that his re-election would be the worst blow which it is nossible for the North to administer as a people against the South. He is convinced, as the Government is also convinced, that the "Confederacy" is in its worst straits, and now relies chiefly upon Northern sympathy to secure its independence by betray. ing the pacific Union sentiment. A rebel is pledged to represent to reject him beletter in his possession inveighs bitterly cause of his personal unfitness. The necesagainst the villa ny of the Southern leaders; sity of defeating the opposing party is then and not a small portion of the Southern paramount to personal considerations and people favor at heart the progress of our it has not unfrequently happened that men arms. The loyal nation has but to make a known to be unworthy have been elected loss in stock.

vigorous effort worthy of its power and its by the suffrages of men who have voted for cause, and the purpose of the war is them under protest. achieved. Though Gen. SEYMOUR has passed though the most terrible vicissiconquer the South." Nevertheless, "the South will fight as long as the struggle "What folly," he exclaims, is equal." to struggle on, in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there." He sees but one course consistent with the Northern safety and honor. "Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great North, and the

rebellion will crumble before us." The result of General SEYMOUR'S observaion, as a prisoner of war, is the same as Colonel JACQUES' experience as a missionary of peace. The former finds the people of the South in a State of exhaustion, many earnestly praying for the triumph of the Union, and many more praying for peace. The latter ascertains that the rebel President will accept no terms but independence or extermination. Both are convinced that the war must go on, for there can be no peace until the authority of the rebel leaders is shattered, and the Southern people are emancipated.

Blockade-Runners. There is something sublime in the superb audacity of the open violators of the law in England, particularly in Liverpool-a town which GEORGE FREDERIC COOKE, the actor, publicly told its inhabitants, more than fifty years ago, that every brick in its warehouses was cemented with the blood of an African. These were the days when most respectable firms, usually making the loudest professions of plety, owned a fleet of slavers, and so plied the trade in flesh and blood that if only one-third of the human cargo survived the horrors and mortality of "the middle passage," the slavetraffickers made largely by the voyage. The Tobins and the GLADSTONES were chief in that abominable trade, and, with no small consistency, we find a GLADSTONE, one of the British Government, still sympathizing with the South-his father's old saleground-and rejoicingly telling the world that JEFF. DAVIS, the traitor, had converted that South into "a great nation." The Liverpool Mercury, which used to

twaddle about spinning tops, and swimming, and the philosophy of the boomerang, in the halcyon days when EGERTON SMITH, (whom Cobbett nicknamed "Bot" SMITH,) sympathizes very decidedly, now. with "the sunny South." That eminent entrenchments of Petersburg, which, but rebel-agent, SPENCE, who writes prosing for an accident or a blunder, would have | and lying letters in the Times, is believed to supply much of its anti-Union scurrility. We think we can recognize his hand in an exultant paragraph describing the first trial trip of the new blockade-runtack by detaching men to meet the rebel | ning paddle-steamer Bat, on the first day of August. The trip was from Liverpool, down the Mersey, by the Welsh coast, and

> built, by Jones, Quiggin, & Co., a Liverpool firm, to which fleet, already including the Badger, Lynx, Fox, &c., will imme diately be added the Owl, nearly ready, and this Bat, nearly fit for sea. The Bat, of 700 tons burthen and 400 tons register, and able to run 14 knots an hour, without being fully loaded or ballasted, is to run the blockade between Bermuda, long and 23 feet in the beam, perhaps the Bat may be promoted to act in concert with the Tallahassee and other British pirates; her speed would be of value in that connection,

for these buccaneers know the value of a light pair of heels. The particulars of the Bat-her construction, speed, size, capabilities, destination, owners, and builders-have been detailed in the Liverpool papers. We shall look out to notice and report what Lord Russell's action in the premises may be. Here is a vessel avowedly built to violate the proclaimed neutrality of the Queen of England and the law of nations, by running the blockade, and, of course, if Lord RUSSELL does not fall into a repose during the Parliamentary recess, profound as was that of the Seven Sleepers, he cannot avoid taking notice of this actual and intended outrage against neutrality, which, so far from being concealed, is ostentatiously paraded before the world. Is the Bat to be regarded with more favor than the AlexMATLEY, 1st Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Foore,

andra was? Lord Russell's neglect or | 121st New York, have been released by the rebels procedure in this case will be anxiously looked for. If British neutrality be a fact and not a mere pretence, the Bat will never be allowed a chance of running the blockade. We shall see. Captain Semmes, the Pirate. SEMMES, the infamous, has published

book, entitled " The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumpter," from his private journals. A notice of it, from the London Athenaum will be found on another page. The Athenaum, which hitherto bestowed its sympathy upon the rebels, alters its note in this article. It denies the possibility of making a creditable story of SEMMES' career. It denies that his conduct has been that of a gentleman, far less of a hero. It shows him to be a cowardly, shuffling, lying braggadocio. It exhibits him as "a rebel in his own city, a deserter from the service, a traitor to his country." It denies, on personal knowledge, his assertion that the Kearsarge had any armor; over a part of her side hang a few common chain cables, affording her engines a slight protection, not much more than a man would find in action from having hung a dozen watch chains round his neck." It shows how, in the action off Cherbourg, the Alabama really was "slightly superior to her rival, having one gun more in battery." It denies that SEMMES could have become a rebel out of patriotism, and asks "Can it be an insane hatred of the negro race, as such, and a monstrous desire to found a scheme, it affirms, would "put the men

who entertained it out of the pale of social laws." The Athenaum is purely a literary and scientific journal of high character and very large circulation. It is chiefly read by persons of education and a certain station. Among its writers are some of the keenest intellects in Europe. Here is what it says, with earnest emphasis, on the true issue involved in our civil war: "We can have no toleration of slavery, in any shape, under any excuse. We can have no friendship with slaveholders. We can have no peace with a slave empire." It affirms that, should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be the duty with these words: "It is only on condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Captain SEMMES appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations." We firmly believe that this is the opinion of the thinking portion of the British nation. They cannot submit, having smitten down Slavery in their own colonies, to see it dominant in this great country. We commend the

Athenœum article to the careful attention of The Primary Elections. To-morrow evening (Tuesday) the priby the Union party, and the character of the delegates chosen will determine whether Philadelphia is to be represented in Congress and the State Legislature by good or bad men. The primary election is the apparently insignificant, but really the all-important, beginning of political action. When politics pass into more advanced stages of action they are practically beyond the control of citizens who are simply voters and not party managers. When a convention of delegates has chosen a candidate for office, it is almost impossible for voters who believe in the principles which this candidate paramount to personal considerations, and

To correct this evil it is indispensable that the primary elections should be attended by tudes of the war, he declares that it all good citizens; that they should not be is "weakness to think that we cannot abandoned to a few politicians who secure the election of delegates they are able to control. We cannot have a good Legislature that is thus chosen. We have had repeated proof of this fact, and the invasion of the State, the burning of Chambersburg, all the alarm, loss, and disgrace of the recent movements on the border may be directly traced to the character of the late Legislature. That this character was not better, was simply the fault of the respectable citizens who failed to attend the dele-

> gate elections last year. Next October we shall vote for members of Congress, the State Senate, and the House. If we desire these to be good men we must take the right measures to-morrow evening. As are the voters at the primary elections, so will be the delegates; as are the delegates, so will be the Congress, the State Legislature, and the policy of the

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1864. THE NEW LOAN AND THE LAND OFFICE. There are two distinct pepular movements now rogressing, which are barometerized daily in this city, though their operation and influence extend throughout the length and breadth of the Union These are the subscriptions to Secretary FESSEN. DEN'S new loan, and the transactions of the Land Office. Both have exceeded, for some days past, the most sanguine expectations, and both bespeak a vitality and a confidence of the American people and of immigrants in the stability of the Govern ment and the success of the Union cause which must be eminently encouraging to all true and re flective friends of republican institutions. ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF STAMPED EN-

VELOPES. The price at which stamped envelopes are for nished to the PostiOffice Department, under a recent contract, being largely in excess of those here tofore made, the Department has issued a circular to the various offices, announding a corresponding idvance in the rates at which they are to be fur nished to the public. The increase in price on the etter-size three cent stamps is about seventeen per

EXPORTATION OF COAL PROHIBITED. The State Department has been officially informs hat the Governor of Canada has prohibited the ex ortation of anthracite coal from that Province any manner or way whatsoever. THE CLEANSING OF WASHINGTON.

The municipal authorities, being negligent o beir duty in guarding the public h tary are now at work, with the aid of a large force f contrabands, cleansing the city of its disease pro oking superfluities. THE FLAG STEAMER DON. The flag steamer Don, Commodore PARKER commanding the Potomac flotilla, is now completed

and, with a full complement of a crew, will pro bably sail to-day. SUBSTITUTE BROKERS Substitute brokers are as thick as flies since late orders, and newer restrictions have been placed upon them. They have been shorn of some of their oppor-

tunties for swindles. SHIPMENT OF REBEL HORSES FROM CANADA. A large number of horses have been purchased on rebel account in Western Canada, and transper on the royal n all steamers plying on the St. Law-rence, for transhipment to a Mexican port, whence back. She is one of a fleet built, or being they are to be taken across to Texas, and finally dis tributed to points where the Richmond Government need them most.

COMMERCIAL DECREE. The President by proclamation has declared New port, Vt., entitled to all the privileges in regard to the exportation of merchandise in bond to the British North American Provinces

THE TREASURY REGIMENT The regiment of Treasury clerks is uniformed, and will parade between two and three o'clock to-day, upon the grounds south of the White House. OATH-OF-ALLEGIANCE-TAKERS. HENRY D. RAVESENAUD, HUGH SOUTHARD, and JOHN ROBERTS, rebel deserters, having taken the oath of allegiance, were yesterday sent North. PROMOTION OF GENERALS SHERMAN AND HANCOCK. General Sherman was yesterday made a major general in the regular army.

generalship conferred upon him in the same army COMMITMENTS BY THE PROVOST MARSHAT. Among the commitments of yesterday by the provost marshal were the following: Uriah For-EEST and five other Southern sympathizers, for treasonable language. Also, George W. Brown,

ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS. The following rebel officers, prisoners, have arrived, and are quartered here. Surgeon J. R. Forge; First Lieut. A. J. Avres, 2d South Caro-lina; Captain William F. Baker, 44th Alabama; Engineer CHARLES WITHEY; First Lieut, J. S. WILLIAMS, 6th North Carolina; and E. B. NEWLEY,

PERSONAL Lieutenant Colonel JOHN MANSFIELD, 2d Wis-

on special parole. General Bartlett, commanding the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, passed through this city to day, upon a sick leave of twenty days. He is prostrated from one of those malarious fevers inciden to the country in which he has been campaigning. It is believed that Major General Doubleday has been assigned to a command in Kentucky, relieving Brevet Major General BURBRIDGE. Brigadier General CALLUM, chief of staff to Gen. HALLECK, has gone upon a mission to Gen. SHER-MAN'S army, and is expected to be absent a fort-

A Severe Reprimand to a Court Martial.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1864.
General Orders No. 40.—At a naval general court martial convened at the navy yard, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Latham, of the navy, was recently tried and found guilty of the charges of "drunkenness" and "assaulting and abusing an officer," and was sentenced in the following terms:

To be suspended from guty for two mouths from the date of this sentence, and to be confined during that time within the limits of the United States receiving thip at the New York navy yard, and to be reprimanded by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy in general orders.

Sam'll L. Bebess, rear admiral and pres't.
W. C. Nicholson, commodore.

Henry Lagle, commodore. A Severe Reprimand to a Court Martial.

the Navy in general orders.

SAM'L L. BREESE, rear admiral and pres't.

W. C. Nicholson, commodore.

Henry Eagle, commodore.

James Glynn, captain.

J. A. Doyle, lieutenant.

Bayse N. Wescott, lieutenant.

Sanuel C. Perrins, judge advocate.

The sentence in this case is disapproved, and will not be carried into execution.

The Department has had occasion more than once, since the passage of the revised "Act for the better government of the navy," to direct the attention of courts martial, by general orders, to that article of the law which provides that "it shall be the duty of a court martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the character and nature of the offence committed; but the members of a ccurt may recommend the person convicted as deserving of elemency, and state on the record their reasons for so doir g."

This sentence appears to the Department, after a full consideration of the record in the case, to be even more objectionable and more in disregard of the law than the sentences which called forth the general orders referred to. The engineers of a ship of war should, perhaps, more than any other class of officers, be exempt from the disqualifying vice of indulgence to excess in intoxicating liquors. The safety of the ship, its efficiency, even the honor of the flag, depend, in a great degree on their sobriety and vigilant attention to duty. Yet, for the offence of drunkenness, aggravated by the assault and abuse of an officer, and without any palliating circumstances to authorize a recommendation to elemency, an engineer is sentenced by this court to be relieved from duty for two months, without losing any portion of his pay. The same officer, if he had committed no offence, could not have obtained permission from the Department, under present circumstances, to remain idle for two months, rendering no service, yet receiving pay. stances, to remain idle for two months, rendering no service, yet receiving pay.

If the sentence were approved the Department would be unable, after such approval, to frame a reprimand which would impress upon the convicted officer a proper sense of the gravity of the offence committed by him. He would necessarily infer, from the sentence and its appraval, that his offence was of the most trifling character, and thus be led to a repetition of it.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Latham is relieved from arrest, and will be ordered to duty.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The Congressional Excursionists at St. ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 21.—The American re sidents of this city, and distinguished officials and provincials, invited the Congressional party to an excursion to Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, over the European and North American Railway, that being the terminus thereof. Dinner was provided at Shediac, and the party visited Point Duchause the immire first cheuse, the jumping-off place of "Wey down East." Returning to St. Johns in time for tea, at the depot he Hon. Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, redurned thanks for the party, and three cheers were given for the Provincial Government, three for the European and North American Railway Company, three for the American residents, and three for the ladies of St. Johns. Hon. S. L. Kelly, Provincial ecretary, on behalf of St. Johns and the St. John people, proposed three cheers for the Queen, three or President Lincoln, and three for the guests. The Congressional party concluded the affair by ging "God Save the Oneen "

senator Wilson on the Proposed Armis-Boston, August 20.—Senator Wilson publishes a ote, denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with He says: "No public man, connected with the Administration, is in favor of an armistice. I personally know that President Lincoln, and all the members of his Gabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete tritimph of our cause. With this belief they will pursue th

carry on the war." Departure of Soldiers. Boston, August 21.—The steamer Constitution eft for the South to-day with soldiers on board, mainly from New Hampshire.

most vigorous measures to raise money and men to

Fire in New Haven. New HAVER, August 20.—The large four-story carriage manufactory of Dunham & Borth was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock is \$40,000. Insurance \$15,600.

M. & T. Scott machinists, also sustained a heavy loss in stock.

THE WAR.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS NEAR PETERSBURG

GEN. WARREN IN POSSESSION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

THE REBELS ROUTED AFTER SE VERE FIGHTING.

ATTACK ON GEN. BIRNEY'S CORPS. THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

The Movement on the North Side of the James Progressing Favorably.

The Rebel Loss During the Week 4,000 ADVICES FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

SHERIDAN FULLY PERPARED FOR THE REBRIS. A Battle at Cedar Creek Reported.

Martinsburg Re-Entered by Gilmor. Arrival of a Train from Sherman's Army, Several Engagements Near Graysville.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED.

GEN. STEDMAN REPORTED WOUNDED AND COL. STREIGHT KILLED.

Marysville, Kansas, Sacked by the Indians. OPETCIAL GAZETTE WARREN'S CORPS ACROSS THE WELDON RAILROAD

CONSIDERABLE FIGHTING AND THE REBELS RE-PULLED—EVERYTHING FAVORABLE WITH SHER MAN—SHERIDAN QUIET. WASHINGTON, August 20-8.10 P. M. To Major General Dix, New York:
The operations of General Grant's forces are dealled in the following official despatches received

CITY POINT, August 18—8 P. M.—General War-ren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road, about one mile south of the lead works, to which point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there towards Peourg, meeting the enemy early in his advance He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy. I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the despatches. me of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners. CITY POINT, August 19-7.30 P. M.-Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There

has been little or no fighting to-day either south of Petersburg or north of the James river. Warren eports that the enemy's dead, in considerable num bers. were found in his front unburied. General Birney telegraphs to General Butler a follows: HEADQUARTERS 10TH CORPS, August 19 .- The

enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried works not so well defended. The enemy's loss is at least one thousand. D. B. BIRNEY, Major General. We have had a great deal of rain about Peters-

burg this week, and a very grateful change in the

CITY POINT, August 19-9 P. M.-The the picket connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank-road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's corps. A heavy fight took place, resulting in the establishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's, and Hoke's divisions. We also lost con-The last foregoing despatch was received this

oon, and is the latest information received by the Department. It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week in killed, wounded, and captured cannot fall much short of four thousand If it does not exceed that number. The Department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. Sherman to 8 30 P. M. yesterday. Reports at 5 o'clock this morning from Gen. Sheri dan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gilmor, with forty or fifty men, entered Mar-

that Gilmer, with Arry Edwin M. Stanton, tinsburg last evening. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE FIGHT FOR THE WELDON RATLEGAD—HILL'S
CORFS ENGAGED—OUR BARTHWORKS ACROSS THE BAILROAD-SEVERE REPULSE OF THE RE-BELS-NARBOW ESCAPE OF GEN. WARREN-EN THUSIASM OF THE TROOPS. [Special Despatch to The Press.]
YELLOW HOUSE, August 19, A. M.—About five

les from Petersburg stands the yellow house, The Weldon Railroad, running directly north and south, divides into two semicircles this beautiful farm. Our earthworks extend along the road a short distance, and, meeting the rebel batteries, turn off to the right, mutilating a magnificent field of corn, les, turn off to destroying the symmetry of well-cropped hedges, and joining the timber again far to the right and rear. In this field, on an easy rise of ground, oc-curred the conflict. The rebels wished, to preserve heir railroad intact, and our aim was to make them relinquish all hold upon it until such time as we thought proper. Heth's division of Hill's corps guarded this point. They perhaps numbered between three and five thousand men. How came we upon them so suddenly? Why was our visit so unexpected, or they so unprepared for an attack? This has been a subject of wonder to me. It would be to any one who had ridden over the ground, torn up at intervals of ten or fifteen feet to form shelters for pickets and sharpshooters. The march of the 5th Corps was arduous. The distance travelled was not more than five or six miles, but the effect of the exercise; and heat was apparent, and increased the number of those suffering from sun-stroke, A short distance this side of the railroad our cavalry met the enemy's pickets. That instant they were driven in. Soon the reserve rallied and a sharp skirmish ensued. Our infantry coming up, ended this amusement by driving the rebels back from the railroad. As soon as our line was formed across the track, Griffin's livision began tearing it up. About noon, when the stragglers had nearly all rejoined their commands, and the men were regaling themselves upon coffee and green corn, the enemy opened upon our skirishers. The 2d Division, commanded by General Ayres, was at that particular moment in a state of transition. The first battle line was being relieved by the 2d Division, under General Ayres, when they to be mixed into one. The rebels, taking advantage loudly, and press our right most vigorously. Heth soon concentrated his whole division at this one point. Our men began to drop here and there; it seemed we were being surrounded, for both flanks were open, and there was a chance of being sur-rounded and crushed back, when Colonel Hoffman led-up the 2d Brigade of Outler's division and fast being overpowered. It was then their turn to suffer. The Purnell Maryland Legion fired a very opportune volley into the swarming rebels when they were hesitating whether to retreat or advance. They fell back terribly repulsed. Here at this important moment in the progress of the battle General Warren had his horse shot in the head. The General had a very parrow escape. Had his horse lowered his head at the time Warren would have been shot in the same manner as was the heroic and lamented Sedgwick. The ball came from the rifle of some vigilant sharpshooter. After quietly disengaging his feet from the stirrups, the General coolly ordered his orderly to remove the saddle and trappings from the dying animal The position, which is a very advantageous one, is ours. We are strongly-entrenched. The rebels will undoubtedly bring up reinforcements and endeavor to expel us, but their efforts LATER-August 19-10 P. M.-Quiet prevalledtill 5 o'clock this afternoon. We made several at-tempts during the day to advance our lines, but with very poor success. The men had their tents and blankets out to dry. With each hour came fresh

showers; every one soaked through. All the fields where our troops were encamped were in a liquid state, and seemed to have no bottom. Five o'clock came and rain began to shower down afresh. In the night few shots were exchanged. Our the night lew shots were exchanged. Our cavalry were attacked and forced back upon Wilcor's division of the 9th Corps. The men seemed glad of the assault. It relieved them from all thought of discomfort and wretchedness. With a hurran they ran to meet the advancing rebels, giving them a volley which admonished the to beware of closer approach. The gaps were soon filled up, and every sign of wavering disappeared from the gray, obscure line of rebels, marching with determined bravado into the jaws of death. Nov our cannon opened, and the thunder of great guns added to the fur; of the bellowing. The Union troops hurrahed, and were answered by the rebels with one of their prolonged peculiar yells. From right to left the fight extended until almost every portion of our line became enveloped in the smoke of battle. At every point their fierce assaults were repelled. In a single night our men had thrown up substantial breastworks. The rebels soon learned this fact, and, disheartened and defeated, they cease all vain endeavors to repossess themselves of the Weldon road. Before dark quiet reigned. Water rained too. The roads are in a fearful condition. Wagons, ambulances, calsons, horses, mules, everything, can be found sticking in the mud between General Meade's headquarters and the Yellow House. Never were the indications of success brighter than they are at present, nor the confidence

of the troops in the wisdom of their leaders stronger

been removed to a safe place, and Assistant Quar-termasters Brown and Wray have reached here THE MOVEMENT NEAR RICHMOND—ASSOCIATED
PRESS ACCOUNT.
WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following was rewith their stores and trains, where the have estab-WASHINGTON, August 20.—The following was received here to night, dated Headquarters Army of Potomac, August 18, evening:

August 18, evening:

Caused much unessess among Union men, and Potomac, August 18, evening:
This morning, at 4 o'clock, the 5th Corps started many are making preparations for another skedadon an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Ream's Station, taking four days, rations with

here this morning at seven o'clock has returned, having deemed it prudent not to cross the river at them. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and have been in reserve ever since. They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock, and the 1st Division, being in the advance, had a A train of about fifty wagons, belonging to the skirmish with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, how-ever, and the loss on either side was light. After post quartermaster at Martinsburg, is now passing through Hagerstown, and an ambulance load of wounded from the hospitals at Martinsburg has

also reached here. These were not wounded, how placing the troops in line to meet any attack which ever, in any recent engagement. night be made, the work of tearing up the track was NOTHING DEFINITE FROM SHERIDAN.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—We have nothing deficommenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were interrupted at their nite from the Upper Potomac. The rebels are unlabor by the appearance of a force of the enemy. derstood to have occupied Martinsburg in small who were advancing along the railroad from Peters-burg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's force. It is not proper to speak definitely of our po sition, but there is good reason to hope that Sher orps, which had been lying in reserve for the past dan will prove more than a match for rebel strategy in that quarter. few days, and who were advanced at double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention and movements. The 2d Division, General Ayres com-REBEL COUPATION OF MARTINSBURG.

HAGERSTOWN, August 20.—There was another anding, held the advance on the railroad, the 3d and 4th supporting on the right, while the 1st was oig scare here last night. placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise from that direction.

The attack on the 2d Division was very deter-General Averill revired from Martinsburg on

Thursday evening, with his main force, leaving one company of Lincoln Cavalry to garrison the town. mined, but our men met it in gallant style, driving Yesterday afternoon sixty-five rebel cavalryment commanded by Captain Boyd, of Tennessee, entere the enemy back with heavy loss. After repeated the town, and drove our men out in the direction of attempts to force our line, they finally, after about two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea, and fell Hainesville. This caused a general stampede of parties residing between Williamsburg and Marack some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers. The 15th New York Heavy Artillery particularly distinsburg towards this town, who repor troops were retiring in this direction, followed by uished itself in the engagement, and Colonel the rebels. The merchants here immediately packed Weiderick, its commander, was severely wounded across the back. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the pickets stationed in the their goods and sent them North. The quartermas ter's train, with Government property, was despatched for Frederick, but, before getting out of the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, town, Captain William Browne halted it in the street and determined not to move till he knew several of whom are wounded. The track is torn up over a mile, and our troops are still holding the more upon the subject. It remained until seven o'clock this morning, when it was ordered back to camp. The stores are all closed to-day and but few position at dark to-night, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails, unless the citizens are to be found in the street. rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong No sick and wounded from the hospitals have The loss on our side is about 300, among whom are Martinsburg is reported to be in possession of the

the following-named officers: Col. Pierson, 39th sachusetts, badly wounded; Captain Thomas ebel cavalry, and Early's advance is said to be a H. Watkins, Company B, Purnell Legion, scalp Winchester.

Every horseman that enters this town is imme wound ; Lieut. Coombs, Purnell Legion, in shoulder; Lieut. H. H. D. Albinstannery, 5th New York diately besieged by parties who anxiously inquire a to the whereabouts of the rebels. Veterans, wounded; Lieut. Fay, 8th Maryland, badly wounded in side; Lieut. W. T. Spear, 39th To-day the rebel pickets were advanced to Falling Massachusetts, fatally wounded; Lieut. Thomas Henry, 1st Maryland, wounded in head; Lieut. Edward Williams, do., thigh; Lieut. W. G. Brashears, do., thigh; Lieut. A. D. Reynolds, do., Waters, but were driven in by a detachment of the 3d Virginia Union Cavalry. That is the nearest point to this place at which they have as yet made their appearance. killed Lieut. Hobart Porsch, 15th New York, THE REBELS REPORTED BEYOND BERRYVILLE. breast; Lieut. G. Schemmel, do., hip; Lieut. Chas. G. Kensey, do., leg; Captain Louis Mahriein, do., BALTIMORE, August 21 .- As far as ascertaine

this morning. Some firing was heard during the night, in the direction of the 5th Corps.

UNSUCCESSFUL REBEL ASSAULTS—AN ATTACK OR

OUR LEFT ABANDONED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 20-6 A. M.—Yesterday was the quietest day

we have had in front of Petersburg for a month,

On the Welcon road, where General Warren's

corps has taken position, considerable skirmishing

with occasional discharges of artillery occurred, but

In the afternoon the enemy moved a force from

near Petersburg towards our left, and made an at

empt to force our line, near the Jerusalem road

out finding the work was not so easy as they antici-

pated, they abandoned it. They took a few prisoners

efore they fell back. The number of casualties in

the 5th Corps on Thursday was about 450, nearly all

of whom are in hospital and well cared for. About

midnight some batteries opened in front of the 18th

Oorps, and also on the left, and a sharp cannonading

was kept up for several hours, with the result, a

ar as could be ascertained, that nobody was injured

The few remaining members of the Zouave com-pany which Gen. Banks formerly had for his body

guard were mustered out of service on Thursday, their term having expired, and left for their homes.

They belonged to the 114th Pennsylvania Volum

eers, headquarters guard. Only a dozen remained

The roads are becoming bad in consequence of the

ontinued rain which has fallen during the present

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE WELDON RAILROAD AND

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES.
FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.—From City Point

re have intelligence that the 5th Corps had a severe

fight with the enemy, yesterday, on the Weldon Railroad, but succeeded in routing the rebels, and

finally advanced and held a position on the railroad,

On the north side of the James river our lines were

at the last accounts unchanged, notwithstanding

WASHINGTON, August 20.—There is no news of

The new movement on the northern side of the

James river is progressing favorably, and a grati-fying result is confidently anticipated.

Reports from the Shenandoah Valley intimate

hat General Sheridan is watching the movements

of the rebel column. He is prepared to meet them

It is raining heavily here. The drought, which

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIGHTING

ON THE JAMES—A BRAVE REBEL GENERAL—HOW

A MOVEMENT WAS DISCOVERED, AND PARTIALLY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- To day's Chronicle pub-

CITY POINT, Va., August 18.—In yesterday's de

spatch I should have mentioned the death of Colonel

gallantly leading a charge on Tuesday last. His

period into disorder, during which time we lost

Speedily rallying, however, the enemy were drive

our men were recaptured by the 10th Corps.

from their rifle-pits, and it is reported that some of

It is still a debatable point whether we surprised

the enemy by falling upon him unawares or whether

were well covered, but rebel shrewdness broke the

covering, for, on the day the troops embarked, twen

James. Information of their movements was given

mained undisturbed until our fleet of transport

The latest news I hear from Deep Bottom i

ably-our forces within seven miles of Richmond

and holding a better position than the rebels. Ou

of the enemy. The losses of the 10th Corps are

500 more of the sick and wounded of the 2d Corps

arrived at City Point yesterday. When the Sani-

tary Commission tug Governor Curtin left Deep Bottom, at noon yesterday, the hospitals were filled to overflowing. Numerous amputations had been

pade, and the patients generally were cheerful.

There seemed to be a lack of surgical aid. If so, it

ras certainly only temporary, for there is an abun-

Brig. Gen. Chambliss (rebel) was wounded, and

died within our lines yesterday. He was a brave, rockless fellow, fought hard, and though repeat-

dly summoned to surrender, stubbornly refused to

do so, and not until he had wounded four men was

he killed. It is generally believed that another rebel officer of a similar rank (Brigadier-General

Gherardie) fell in the same fight. We have on the

ordnance wharf here one siege gun, with thirty boxes of ammunition, taken from the rebels on Tuesday, all bearing the Richmond brand, and the

John A. Warner takes down the river to-day three

cross between a mortar and howitzer_effe

inge, rudely mounted pieces, 8-inch bore, and a

hould judge, in delivering grape and canister at

long range; these had been spiked, and were cap-

Landing south of the James. We had a severe but welcome and refreshing thunder-shower yester-

day, lasting from 4 to 7 P. M., and the atmosphere

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.-8 o'clock A. M., Aug.

18.—I have this morning returned from the 5th

and 9th Corps, where, in company with Captain Halloway, of the 4th Division, 5th Corps, I have been witnessing rather an unusual exhibition.

At [precisely 1 o'clock this morning, the enemy opened with artillery and mortars in front of the 5th, 9th and 18th Corps. The firing con-

tinued rapid for rearly two hours, the rebels

having things about their own way. Very little of

our artillery was brought into action, and but com-paratively few mortars. Their firing, both from mortars and artillery, was far superior to any I have

seen from them. What our casualties are I have

not yet learned, but presume they are few. Re-freshing thunder-showers visited this section every day this week, and welcome visitors they were, too.

A race between two horses from the 9th Corps

ame off yesterday afternoon, a short distance from

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE—REPORTS OF A BATTLE.

Hagerstown, Md., August 18. - Considerable

excitement exists here, owing to conflicting reports from the valley. A fight is said to have taken place

on Tuesday, at Cedar creek, between Sheridan and a nsiderable body of the enemy, in which we are re-

ported to have captured five hundred rebels. No details of the battle have reached here. Averili

holds Martinsburg yet, and at the latest advices the rebels had made no demonstration against him, and it was believed that no considerable body of the

enemy is moving in that direction, the main robe

force having apparently started in quest of Sherl-

All Government property at Martinsburg has

in his brilliant excursion, came out ahead.

ared by our men between Deep Bottom and Jones

bout 1,000; those of the 2d Corps will reach 2,500.

yesterday. He reports things progress

enemy on our approac

number of our men by their being taken prisoners

Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, commanding the 2d

has been protracted so long, is now at an end.

ishes the following special correspondence:

and at the last accounts they still held it.

The canal is progressing favorably.

mportance from General Grant.

DEFEATED.

At this hour not a gun can be heard.

f about one hundred.

reek, and which still continues.

thing resembling an engagement took plac

scarcely a shot being heard the entire day.

here has been no engagement on the Upper Potoarm; Captain Chas. Declyne, do., arm; Lleut. Robert Miller, do., head, very badly.

LATEST—August 19—6 A. M.—Everything is quiet The rebels are believed to be in force beyond Berryville. FORTBESS MONBOE.

YEWS FROM ALBEMARCE SOUND-DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL. FORTRESS MONROE, August 19 - Despatches from canoke Island of August 16 state that Captain Ellis, formerly of the United States navy, is now in command of the rebel ram Albemarle. Captain Moffatt, her former commander, is now in command of the rebel steamer Coquette, and has just run the blockade at Wilmington, loaded with cotton.

Fifteen thousand pounds of sugar were recently received at South Mills, N. C., by the rebel agents, and conveyed to Weldon via Edenton.

The mail steamer Keyport arrived at Old Point at 5 P. M. from City Point, and reports heavy firing in the direction of Butler's canal, last night, lasting from 11 P. M. till 3 A. M. Died in Hampton Hospital since last report: L. Thomas, 85th Pennsylvania; T. Hively, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

OPERATIONS IN SHERMAN'S REAR. TRAIN THROUGH FROM THE FRONT—WHEELER'S
MOVEMENTS. NRW YORK, August 21.—The Commercial Adverser has a Nashville despatch stating that the first train from the front, since Wheeler's raid, reached Chattanooga on the 18th. Six heavy trains left there at once for the front, the last of which is reported to have been captured, near Kingston, by a sall force detached from Walter's command. Since the occupation of Cleveland Wheeler's ements have been mysterious, and are probably. made to avoid Kilpatrick, who, with a force of three livisions and one brigade of cavalry, and 10 guns—

in all 5,000 men—is in pursuit.
Suith Battles With Forbest. MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—On the 13th General Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Forrest'scommand, who held a partially fortified position on Hufficane creek, Mississippi. After a short but sharp fight the rebels were dislodged, and were obliged to retreat, leaving fifty dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded. General Washburne has issued an order regu lating the prices of provisions in consequence of the extortionate prices demanded by the dealers.

The hospital steamer Monitor has arrived from Deep Bottom, with 150 wounded men for Hampton · NEW ORLEANS. SALUTE FOR THE MOBILE VICTORIES. LATER-4.20 P. M.-The mail steamer John New Orleans, August 19 .- A national salut Brooks, from City Point, confirms the success of the was fired on the levee at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in honor of the victories in and about Our position on the north side of the James is not The telegraph line is now working to Fort Pike, materially changed, but the 2d Corps are making wenty-six miles from New Orleans. It will be extended across Pass Rigolette, thence along the shore an important move.

The steamer John Rice has arrived from Pensa. to and across the Bay of St. Louis, thence to and cola, with 500 re-enlisted men on furlough. The steamer Hudson, from Hilton Head, brings no news. FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF THE JAMES-RIVER AD-VANCE.

across Bay of Biloxi, thence via Pascagoula to Grant's Pass. The line from Pascagoula to Mobile has been worked by the rebels. General A. L. Lee, now commanding an infantra brigade at St. Charles, on White river, has been or-dered to New Orleans, to take command of a cavalry division.

THE GUERILLA WAR. A GUERILLA BAND IN KENTUCKY SCATTERED. INDIANAPOLIS, August 19.-A despatch to Gen. Carrington from Gen. Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Adam Johnson's guerillas says he had reached Morganfield, had captured a few prisoners, and had scattered the balance of the guerillas in all directions. Gen. Hovey levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union county, Ken. tucky, for \$32,000, to cover damages sustained by he Government.

ORDER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Major General Rosecrans having learned that his order restricting the urchase and sale of fire-arms and ammuniti being practically evaded in Northeast Missouri by disloyal residents crossing the river and purchasis in the towns of Illinois, bordering on the river, he has notified such offenders that active measures are being taken for their arrest and punishment.

A HOME GUARD ORGANIZED CAIRO, August 19 .- The meeting held here last night, for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard, Three companies were immediately organized, and others are forming. Receipts of cotton for two days, 41 bales ; tobacco, il hogsheads, from Paducah for New York. There

are 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco at Paducah, awaiting

ty-four rebel scouts were watching every movement from a large white building, known as the Harri-MABYSVIILE, KANSAS, SACKED.
St. Louis, August 20.—St Josephs papers say, that Marysville, Kansas, ninety miles west of St. and by throwing thets across the river the party probably would have been captured, but they re-Josephs, was completely sacked by the Indians on Sunday last. No particulars are given, and the began to move, when, one by one, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, they galloped away towards the statement is regarded as quite doubtful. The route from Fort Kearney to Omaha is not molested, and the overland mail is forwarded to St. Josephs as brought by General Barlow, who arrived at 3 P. M. usual. General Fisk has levied an assessment of fifty thousand dollars on the Secessionists of Shelby county, to repair the recent damages done to the osses are somewhat heavy, but do not exceed those NOTE FROM SUPERINTENDENT LANE—THE FEELING AT DENVER.

DENVER CITY, C. T., August 20.—The following ote from George W. Lane, superintendent in the Branch Mint, to Senator James H. Lane, expresses the general feeling here.
"The despatches purporting to be from the Indian Bureau at Washington are an outrage on the memory of the unarmed and unoffending wo-men and children who have been killed and scalped by those treacherous devils the Indians. Every band of Indians of any size on the plains have united for the purpose of exterminating and driving the white men from these mountains and plains The only wrongs that I know of are that thes natural enemies to progress and improvement has seen fed, strengthened, and armed under a mis taken policy, the better to accomplish their hellish purpose. If Colorado has any friends in the States, let them prove it now. Those who sympathize with the wrongs of the Indians had better out their hair short before passing the Missouri river; as the Indians are no respectors of personage or sex.

All the stores here remain closed, and the citizens are drilling and working on the fortifications.

THE TALLAHASSEE. SHE SAILS PROM HALIFAX—A LIST OF HEE CAP-TURES. PORTLAND, Me., August 20.—The British brig James Crown, from Liverpool, reports that on the night of the 28th spoke a yacht or pilot boat, the oners in which made earnest inquiries if we had seen a steamer with one mast, giving a full description of the Tallahassee. The boat was, no doubt, the New York pilot-boat James Funk, before reported as captured by the pirate Taliahassee. HALIFAX, August 20.—The pirate Tallahassee sailed at two o'clock this morning, going eastward. The gunboat Pontosuc arrived at six o'clock, having

seen detained by a heavy fog. She sails immediately in pursuit. Another American steamer is signal-The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the pirate Tallaha Ships Atlantic, Adriatic, and James Littlefield. Barks Bay State, Glenalvon, and P. C. Alexan Brig Billow.

Richards, Spokane, Lamont Dupont, Henry Howe Howard, Flora, Restless, Caroline, North America. General Warren's headquarters. One was the property of Colonel Thomas, the officer who took a trip Pearl, Sarah Louisa, Magenta, Josia Ashore. to Petersburg not long since, and, like the Colonel Pilot-boats James Funk and William Bell. brig Neri ; schooners Carroll, R. E. Parker, J. B. Harriss, and Leopard. WASHINGTON, August 20.-The Star has the fol-

STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session. HARRISBURG, August 29, 1884. SENATE.

Mr. CLYMER called up the resolution offered by himself Jesterday relative to officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery. The resolution passed. Mr. Johnston called up the act regulating elections by soldiers in actual service. Passed. In Committee of the Whole the supplement to the general bounty bill passed second reading. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock, and was engaged during the session in consideration of numerous local bounty bills. Adjourned until Monday at 10

AUGTION NOTIOE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE The attention of buyers is invited to the large and desirable sale of 1,100 cases of boots and shoes and desiratio cate of 1,100 cases of boots and account to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, Monday, August 22, commencing at ten colock precise.

ly, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioners, at their store, dle.

ly, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store,
The stage with the mail and pastengers which left Nos 555 Market street, and 522 Commerce street. Live State Art the Advances

EUROPE.

The Peruvian off Farther Point. FARTHER POINT, L. C., August 20.—The steame Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 11th, via London the 12th of August, passed here this eve ping. The Damascus and Kangaroo arrived out o the 9th, and the Edinburgh on the 10th. The news by this arrival is unimportant. The Liverpool of Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull

Consols $89 \frac{2}{3}$ @89 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Three men have been tried in Liverpool for en sting men for the Confederate steamer Kappahan nock. They were found guilty and fined £150, and then liberated on their own recognizance. The little brig Vision, bound from New York to London, was spoken July 20th, lat. 45.10, long. 33 west and was supplied with provisions and water. The Dano-German question confinued to excite con-

At the Liverpool Assizes three men, named Cun lingham, Buchanan, and Campbell, were tried for breach of the foreign enlistment act, in having a breach of the loteign enlistment act, in having procured men to serve on board the rebel steamer Rappahannock. The prisoners were found guilty, but were liberated on their own recognizances, in the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling each. The Judge intimated that any men charge with a breach of the enlistment act a second time with a breach of the enlistment act a second time would be most severely dealt with.

The Morning Herald believes the Danish minister at Lendon has been recalled, and that the vacancy will not be filled, the Danish Government thuking its sufficient to maintain one first-class mission In that case the Danish ambassador at Paris will attend to the important business in England.

Mr. Bateman, father of the American actress, Miss Bateman, has been brought before a magistrate in London, charged with an assault on a lady, growing out of a theatrical scandal. The case was sent for trial.

sent for trial.

Animosity between Prussia and the smaller German States shows tokens of increase on one hand, and it is semi-officially announced that Prussia has demanded, or is about to demand. of the German Diet an explanation regarding the entrance of the Federal executive troops into Lauenberg. On the other hand, the Hanoverian representative is said to have been instructed to declare, if the Diet does not obtain satisfaction, for the expulsion of the Federal troops from Rendesburg.

The Hanoverian forces will be withdrawn from Holstein to avoid the possibility of a second violation of the Federal right.

FRANCE.

FRANCE. It was rumored in Paris that the French Government had entered a protest against the extension of Prussian territory, except under the consent of the Powers who originally traced the boundaries.

PARIS, August 11.—The Bourse is firm. Kentes, 166, 45c.

SPAIN. There are fears of a political movement in Madrid. The Government was taking active measures to naintain order in the principal cities.

TURKEY.

Prince Couza has signalized the settlement of his difficulties with the Sultan by granting an amnesty to all political offenders. Foreigners, however, are required to leave the country. required to leave the country.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 11.—The Bank rate remains at 8 per cent. discount. The demand cortinues active, but not excessive, and the market exhibits rather more case. Consols yesterday were firmer. Satterthwaite's circular says that large amounts of United States bonds have been imported from America, and last week's prices depressed fully 3 per cent., but on news of higher prices from New York continued the continental demand, the market rallied, and they closed strong at 41%@12. We note more disposition to take these bonds in England during the last week. Illinois Central is in good demand, but at lower prices.

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Angust 11—LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the four days
add up 21,000 bales. Prices at the opening showed
a downward tendency, but the market closed firmer.
The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,000 STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the price of goods and yarns closing with a declining ten

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Messrs Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce, & Co. report: Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiel and steady at 78 90@88 44 for red Western. Cornfirmer and advanced 6d@9d; sales at 29s 6d@29s 9d firmer and advanced 6d@9d; sales at 29s 6d@29s 9d for mixed.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messis Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Athya, & Co. report: Beefquiet. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon steady. Butter firm. Lard quiet, with a downward tendency. Tallow firmer.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashesdull, Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil, a downward tendency. Rosin dull. Spirits of Turpentine nowinal. Petroleum firmer; sales at 2s id@2s 3d for refined.

London Markets, August 11.—Wheat dull and declined 1@2s per quarter, the market, howver, closing steadier. Sugar dull. Coffee easier. Teanot so firm. Rice dull. Tallow still advancing. Linseed Oil dull at 36s 6d.

American Securities.—London, Aug. 11.—II-III linois Central shares 45@44 discount; Erie shares 40@42.

By Telegraph to Londonderry] (By Telegraph to Londonderry I LIVERPOOL. Aug. 12.—COTTON—The sales for the week foot up 35,000 bales, the market being irregular and closing dull at a decline of 120 2d. The sales to speculators were 4,250 bales, and to exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer, but at unchanged quotations. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

ations : Middling Orleans ...30%d. ...30%d. The SLOCK in port is 240,000 Dates, of Which 12,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester to day are more favorable, and the market is better.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn still advancing; sales of mixed at 30s.

Provisions dull with a downward tendency.

LONDON, August 12.—Consols 894@89% for money. Illinois Central shares, 45@44 discount. Erie shares. 40@42. money. Illinois Central shares, 45@41 discount. Erie shares, 40@42. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 267,000. No important news has been received from any

SPECON BY LORD PALMERSTON-THE REBEL STEAMER GEORGIA IN THE PORTUGUESE SER-New York, August 21.—The steamer Kedar has arrived with Liverpool and Queenstown dates of the 10th inst. Her news is mostly anticipated. Palmerston had made a speech expressing hopes of an early peace in America, but thought the in-

terposition of England at the present time useless.

The Confederate steamer Georgia had left Liverpool for Lisbon to enter the Portuguese service. Arrival of the City of Limerick. New York, August 21.—Arrived, steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool. A SUSPICIOUS STEAMER.

A vessel arrived here from Cow Bay reports seeing suspicious steamer, with three smoke stacks and one mast, steering east. Farmers and the High Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1864.
To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to become the champion of the farmers in the vicinity of this city? For several months patt there has been a great deal published in the papers in regard to the (supposed) extraordinary high price of butter—recommending the formation of butter leagues, people to do without it, &c., but not one word in regard to the explanation of why the article in question should be so high in price. Permit me to explain a few facts, which seem to be lost sight of, and I think that you and every one else will look of, and I think that you and every one else will look at the matter in the same light that I do. In the first place, permit me to say that I am not farming at present, neither am I in any way connected with the business; therefore consider myself free from prejudice, and proceed to give you the reasons for e present high price of butter, and why it should

We are all aware that our only good butter is made within a circuit of forty miles of Philadelphia, and rought to market every week by the farmers in person. There is not one-half as much butter made within that circuit now as there was two or three years ago, owing to the great increase of the milk rade, a vast quantity of which is being condensed and sent to our armies. Three years ago good butter averaged 30 cents per pound the year round. At that time bone dust sold for \$30 per ton against \$60 now. Guano 860 against \$200 now. All kinds of agricultural implements have increased in price 50 per cent.; also, live stock. Three years ago the farmer could buy good muslin from 10 to 15 cents per n proportion for all other cotton goods. Three n proportion for all other cotton goods. Three years ago sugar was worth from 6 to 12 cents; now it is worth from 24 to 36; coffee 16 to 25; now it is worth from 45 to 70, and all other groceries in nearly the same proportion. Lumber, and all kinds of building material, have increased over 200 per cent. Ship stuff, with which farmers feed their cattle, three years ago was worth \$18 per ton, against

Now, with these facts staring us in the face—with the inevitable knowledge that the farmer is obliged to pay three times as much for that which he consnmes now as he paid three years ago, is it not just and right that he should receive two or three times the price that he received three years ago? Is not everything, the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life, just as much higher in proportion as butter? These facts are indisputable and conclusive. Then why such a crusade against the butter? Again, you say that "the farmer is singularly exempt from taxation." You surely do not mean this. Is it not the land which has always borne the greater share of the burthen of taxation? Unloubtedly. Do not the farmers pay a tax upon the doubledly. Do not the larmers pay a tax upon the greater portion of their products raised, and a heavy tax too? Undoubtedly. We all know very well that the soil we tread upon, and out of which everything that we have and possess God gives us, always thing that we have and proceed the greatest propor-has borne and always will bear the greatest propor-tion of our taxation. I don't care what butter is worth in Lewisburg or any other place a hundred miles from a good market; we can't get it for that price here, and we might as well wage a war against the price of all other articles as well as butter, and will amount to the same thing-noth Yours, respectfully, Ed. H. RADCLIPP.

THE NEW CHES THE NEW CHESTRUT-STREET THEATER.—"Aladdin" was produced for the twenty-second time on Saturday, to a crowded house. The play has lost none of its popularity; indeed, the efforts of the manager to give general satisfaction are reaping the reward which they deserve. There is little scope for acting in this play, indeed is then cope for acting in this play; indeed, if there were, but few of the members of the present comp the Chestnut would be able to sustain it. Miss German makes an excellent Frince, however; she is one of the few actresses we have seen who, in assuming the garb of the other sex, retain the mo-desty and grace of their own. Kazrac's feats and desty and grace of their own. Above reads and contortions are, we submit, slightly out of place in a first-class theatre. They certainly occupy too prominent a position in the piece. The fountain of colored waters, recently introduced, is a consideof colored waters, recounty introduced, is a considerable attraction. We look forward with pleasure, but with hope deferred, to the day when the mae nagers of our theatres shall return to the legitimate.
drama, and give to the public renditions of those plays whose merit earned for the drama the title of the highest walk of poetry.

THE WALBUT STREET TREATRE—4The Naisd Queen" was successfully produced at this house on Queen" was successfully produced at this house on Saturday night, on the occasion of the reopening of the theatre for the fall season. The lessee has made some alterations in her company, a few of the old members having been judiciously dropped and others substituted.

Public Entertainments.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer WIED WEST WIED WIED WIED AUGUST 21, 1263 P. M. 2 by N. E by S. W by S...

WIND. SE ENE WIND. MILITABY. OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. AND The following students of the Free Military of School for applicants for command of Colored troops passed a successful examination, last were recommended for the positions named: In the For Captain.—Zenas H. Bliss, sergeant, Company of For First Lieutenant.—Francis M. Cheadle, Company of the Light Company K, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, are in the For Second Lieutenants—Luxerne P. Harper, are expent, Company K, 2d Ohio Regiment, Real of the Wm. Mullevy, civilian, Ireland, aged 23; Emery of the Milevy, civilian, Ireland, aged 23; Emery of the Milevy, civilian, Ireland, aged 23; Emery of the Sir George W. Passel, private, Company (12); Sergeant, Company I, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalir, shi Arrival Of Sick And Wounded Solder P.

aged 25.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIER P.
On Saturday morning the steamer De Moldy at rived at Callowhill-street wharf from City Point, with fifteen wounded officers and 217 colored soldiers. The following is a list of the officers.

Colonel J. P. Gould, 59th Massachusetts.
Colonel J. Irving Gregg, 18th Pennsylvania Ci. ill. rairy.

Colonel Dani. Chaplin, 1st Maine Artillery.

Th
Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Wilson, 8th Pennsyl
recapita Cavairy. Lieutenant Colonel Samuol Valley and Cavalry.

Major W. A. Corle, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major H. L. Patten, 20th Massachusetts.

Captain J. W. Haseltine, 2d Pennsylvania Carles. alry. Adjutant Issiah Fretz, 16th Pennsylvania (₃.

Adjutant M. H. Wood, 23d United States Colored Troops.

Adjutant E. E. Clough, 29th United States Ch. Adjutant E. E. Clough, 29th United States C.

Adjutant E. E. Clough, 29th United States C.

First Lieutenant E. Mattson, Company A, 21 Att
Pennsylvania Cavalry
First Lieutenant J. E. Audenried, C, 2d Pennsylvania Cavary.

First Lieutenant R. W. Tyler, K, 2d United States Signal Service.

First Lieutenant James A. Arguthnot, K. 19th c if the United States Colored Troops.

Second Lieutenant Andrew Nellie, G; 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Corporal Robert J. Marks, 8th Pennsylvania ary Cavalry.

Of the colored soldiers on board the following ary long to the 43d Regiment, raised in this city.

Topic I. Winters, Wm. Jones, Daniel William Colored States Wm. 19th Colored W. 19th Colored St. 19th Colored S Of the colored Soldiers on Solar the following to long to the 43d Regiment, raised in this city. Issac J. Winters, Wm. Jones, Daniel White Reuben Peters, Richard Banks, Willis Jones, W. H. Smith, Levi Morton, Robert Miller, Frankowsky, Wm. Bundy, Morton Burback, Rauk

Ross.

The United States steam transport Geo. Lear, mi Capt. Denning, arrived here yesterday afternoon in about one o'clock, from City Point. She had 91 ge of board 330 sick and wounded soldiers, who were discombanked at Callowhill-street wharf. The following-named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, on Saturday, as have used ing deserted from the Chester Hospital:

Joseph Robinson, Co. B, oth New York Artiller;
Bernard Locraft, Co. A, 6th New York Cavalry

CONDECTION

Sho

CORRECTION. John Lyons, Company H, 3d New Jersey Cavair. was, by mistake, reported in Friday's Press as a de-serter from the Cuyler Hospital. He is on a fur-lough. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

The following deaths of soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, on Saturday, from army hospitals in this department:
Beverly Hospital—Robert Bouther, Co. C, 16th New York Artillery.
White Hall Hospital—Earl Young, Co. I, 6th New York Artillery; Charles Adams, Co. I, 190th Pennsylvania; Michael Shaeffer, Co. B, 60th Onto.
Chester Hospital—Orin Thompson, Co. F, 31 eth Maine.
Ohestrut-Hill Hospital—A. C. Caswell, Co. F, on is 58th Massachusetts.

THE FIREMEN.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD (BIR MEY'S ZOUAVES) REGIMENT.

The convention of firemen and others interested in giving a becoming reception to the 23d Regiment Birney's Zouaves, met on Saturday evening last, at the Perseverance Hose house, Mr. F. Mills, of the epail western Hose. acting as chairman, and Mr. I. P. Todd; of the Shiflier Hose, as secretary. A contained one of the officers of the regiment, in which it was arke munication was read, dated Middletown, Va. from arke month of the officers of the regiment, in which it was stated that they expected to arrive here between ices the 25th and 27th of the present month. The following committee of arrangements was appointed to make the necessary preparations for the reception. NEY'S ZOUAVES) REGIMENT.

The convention of firemen and others interested ingiving a becoming reception to the 23d Regiment Birney's Zouaves, met on Saturday evening last, at the Perseverance Hose house, Mr. F. Mills, of the Western Hose, acting as chairman, and Mr. J. P. Todd; of the Shiffler Hose, as secretary. A communication was read, dated Middletown, Va. from one of the officers of the regiment, in which it was stated that they expected to arrive here between the 25th and 37th of the present mouth. The following committee of arrangements was appointed to make the necessary preparations for the reception.

Washington Hose, B. F. Park; Delaware Engine, J. Brady; Moyamensing Hose, T. McCuster Perseverance Hose, Wm. T. Ladner; Shiffler Hose, J. P. Todd; Western Hose, J. Giboney; Assixance Engine, T. J. Dagney; Independence Engine, J. J. F. Toda; Wettern Hose, J. Giboney; Assistance Engine, T. J. Dagney; Independence Empine, J. Sheron. Mr. McCusker of the Moyamensing is the chairman, and the committee will hold the first meeting this evening of the West first meeting this evening at the Washington Hose ound House.

Mr. F. A. Wolbert, chairman of the Committee of Councils for the reception of returning volunteers, stated that he appeared on behalf of Councils and would ask the secretary to read a letter he had tree to confer with the Council Committee. He also surveyes gested that some public hall should be selected of committee that some public hall should be selected wherein the returning soldiers should be received may as he thought it rather hard that wearied veterant of the hought it rather hard that wearied veterant of the hall, which, without wishing to dictate, in suggested should be that of the National Guards, and if any of the soldiers were from the county they could be quartered there for the night, it may be considered the county they could be quartered there for the night, it may be considered the promise of the remise the county the county they could be quartered there for the night, it may be considered the county they could be captured the remise to the county they could be quartered there for the night, it may be considered the county they could be quartered there for the night, it may be considered the county they could be captured the remise the county they could be captured the county they could be captured the county they captured the capture

suggested should be that of the National Guards, and if any of the soldiers were from the country they could be quartered there for the night, it no cessary.

Chief Engineer David M. Lyle was unanimously elected Chief Marshal of the parade.

A remark having been made by a delegate in regard to the position of the band, hoping that it would be placed in front of the regiment, Mr. Walbert said that in his official position he had received twenty-two different regiments, and had always hal as much noise made as possible at the head of the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the purpose of bringing out the people. Into the line, for the cold, and they were not invited until the line, for the cold, and they were not invited until the line, for the cold, and they were not invited until the line, for the letter, were part and parcel of the Eire Department. It was intended to provide Birter's Zonaves, they were part and parcel of the Eire Department. It was intended to provide Birter's Zonaves with a band, but it was understood that the regiment had a superior drum corps. He also stated that he had a conversation with Mayor Alley and that gentleman had stated that while he had no objection to that organization turning out to receive a regiment where the escort was entirely military, he did have where firemen formed a part of such a regiment, was dated Middletown, Virginia, August 18th, and was to the following effect: That the term of service of the 23d Regiment would expire on the 23d of this month, and that they would leave for philadelphia as foon the regiment was again among th

NEW AMBULANCE. On Wednesday next the Western Hose. Company will be presented with their new ambulance, which has been constructed for them from funds procured for the purpose by some of the ladles in the southwest of part of the city. The body of the vehicle is of a lake color, picked with gold, and having upon the panel of on either ride a prairie scene, with a buffalo in the foreground. On the dasher is a well executed representation of the Citizens' Hospital, at Broad and prime streets. The running gears are of a blossom color striped with green, white and gold. The ambulance will hold fourteen invalids, and cost about \$400. It, will be presented by one of the lady purchasers, and received by a member of the company after which a collation will be served for the organization and guests.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE. The Friendship Fire Company, on Thursday last, housed a new carriage which is a pattern of heauty. The members assembled at the heuse about four o'clock in the afterneon, and from thence proceeded through several of the principal streets for the parpose of giving the public an opportunity to view the new addition to their property. Upon their return to the house, the members and a number of invited guests partook of an excellent collation.

MISCELLANEOUS. WILL THERE BE A DRAFT?

WILL THERE BE A DRAFT?

This above question, as the time for enforcing the draft approaches, is frequently asked, and, when we look into facts and figures relative thereto, we can onto but answer the question in the affirmative men to free the city from the calamities consequent upon conscription. their efforts have not been crowned with entire success. Much, however, as been done by them, and the quots of the city uniet been reduced to a little over 5,000. There remain but fourteen days in which that number may be reached to a little over 5,000. There remain but fourteen days in which that number may be reached to a little over 5,000. There remain for the wards did not gat promptly to ward obtained since the President's call was issued. Much valuable time was lost while waiting for the Convention of Delegates from the different wards to mature; general plan of action. There is much mismade standing with reference to the regiments for one cannot be a substitute of the substitute of the general plan of action. There is much mismade standing with reference to the regiments for one cannot did to wait four days for the action of the Bounty Fund Commissioners. Major Moore's regiment of sharp phia organization, and the Committee of the League phia, and there is no dispute with reference to the organization. But the Philadelphia Guard Resiment is represented as a city organization, and get in the commissioners for the wards having the largest quota, have been appointed. Those efficers will commence work in earnest during the coming week, and their efforts will, to some excent, lessen the quota of the city. There will still remain a large deficiency, unless the substitute and representative system becomes attretic to the City. There will still remain a large deficiency, unless the substitute and representative system becomes attretic to the

CITY TREASURER AND THE BOUNTY.) to the During the week ending on Saturday at 3 o'clock if the City Treasurer, Mr. Henry Bumm, paid out the sum of \$65,000 for the different bounties. TAX ON EDITORS AND REPORTERS.

TAX ON EDITORS AND REPORTERS.

The United States Assessor, with truly commendable patriotism and business activity, has decided that editors and reporters must take out a United States likense to carry on their professions. This licenies will cost ten dollars, and the Assessor has already served notices upon several editors and reporters to come forward and take out their license. This license is claimed under the 79th section of the amended tax bill, which prescribes that "a license in the continuous and the amended tax bill, which prescribes that "a license in the continuous and profession whatsoever, for which no other license is profession whatsoever, for which no other license is profession whatsoever, for which no other license is herein required, whose gross annual results in the year.

BASE BASE BASE. BASE BALL

The return mash between the Camden and the strong Clubs took place on Saturday afternoon on the ground of the Clympic Club, Twenty and Jefferson sireets. The playing was very strited, but a high wind prevailing throughout a larger game rendered the fielding somewhat difficulty and tended largely toward running up the score. The scored 44, and Keystone 20.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire how to the roof of a two-story frame house hand ted "P No. 712 Baker street. The damage done was triling. At 9 o'clock on. Saturday night a slight fire at the carred at Whitney & Son's carwheel hearty. Six teenth and Callowhill streets. substituted.

A Marian Control

'ar Ar