TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two

doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washingto City, is the Washington agent of THE PEESS. Mr REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising. The Elections this Evening. It would seem scarcely necessary to show the importance of the delegate elections to be held this evening, yet we have repeat-

edly urged upon our citizens the impossibility of obtaining good candidates without taking the preliminary steps to insure good conventions. If respectable Union men will take a very little trouble to-morrow. and attend the polls, voting only for men whom they know to be worthy of trust. they will do more for the principles in which they believe than is superficially apparent. The polls will be open from 6 to 8 P. M., and no Union voter should allow ordinary affairs to interfere with his attendance.

A Truce Impossible.

In answer to numerous letters and inquiries, we may state that the proposal of an armistice by the Government of the United States is a moral impossibility. In the first place, it is not desired by the people; in the second place, it would injure the credit of the country almost irretrievably at home and abroad; in the third, it would ruin the military plans of General GRANT, and undo all that he has done; in the fourth, it would make the whole war a useless sacrifice of men and money; in the fifth, it would abandon great victories that are now certainly soon to be won by us; in the sixth, it would inevitably result in a longer and bloodier war than is now probable, or in the recognition of the South; in the seventh place, it would be cowardly, foolish, useless, and dishonorable. Those who are most anxious for an honorable peace are the least desirous of such an armistice, and if suspension of hostilities for the purpose of negotiation is ever to be proposed by the United States to the rebel leaders it could not possibly be until GRANT has whipped LEE and SHERMAN vanquished Hoop. When we have our foot on the neck of the foe, we can propose to stop the fight, but not while he confronts us in baughty pride and defiance.

Niagara and Chicago. We propose "to whom it may concern, and for the facilitation of all concerned. the construction of a special telegraph between the conspicuous points of Chicago and Nisgara Falls. At the former the selfstyled Democratic party promises to meet, and, if possible, to deliberate. At the latter, JEFFERSON DAVIS' own confidential friends have a watch-tower for the strategic espial of Northern politics, from which eminence every speck of pungent intelligence favorable to the last master-stroke of mischief may be transmitted to that gaunt and unexterminated person who has the life of the rebellion in his despotic keeping. This task of observation has been rendered less difficult than might be supposed, for the approach of the suspicious strangers to the Canadian border has been a signal for the rally of all the Peace party to the Northern frontier. Conveniently near the great Falls, and next door to precipitation itself, three or four gentlemen of the precipitate school of Southern politics have come to precipitate a question.

aid their interesting effort, let their sympathizing friends fall at once to work, and complete a telegraph between Chicago and Niagara before the meeting of the grand Convention. It can be done in a short time if all the Peace men are set to task between Niagara and Chicago, and by the hour the Convention meets the line will be ready to receive a message from JEFFERSON DAVIS long before any word from the President of the United States can by any possibility reach the ears of the friends of Mr. VAL. LANDISHAM. The construction of a platform will thus be the merest scrivenery in the world; and the upholders of the doctrine of State Rights and Peace-upon-anyterms can secede at pleasure, by telegraph, to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and down to Richmond, and have terms of peace to their hearts' content, just exactly as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS wants them. Wireworking could not have a greater triumph, for, with a little magic of prestidigitation, Chicago could, in a flash, be converted to Richmond.

With all our pains to make this proposition clear, we find that we have suggested mothing new. The telegraph is already constructed. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' mesworking order for all further communication. In view of this portentous circumstance, it is easy to conceive how the gentleman from New York may become the mouth-piece of the gentleman from Alabama, and how a Northern Convention may become a Southern Convention by proxy. How triffing a matter, for instance, it would be to reverse the relations formerly existing between two distinguished men, if Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE could become Mr. JEF-FERSON DAVIS' Secretary of War, by being re-elected to the Presidency. Better still, if elected President upon a platform made according to Mr. Davis' plans, General McClellan would be the best of all commanders-in-chief for Mr. Davis' Northern army. Here we reach the limit of speculation, and must return to fact.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, one of the Niagara commissioners from Richmond, has brought with him the draft of a platform and address, to be adopted by the Chicago Convention, the conversion of that body being the main and specific object of the Southern embassy. The points of the platform, as numbered by the Times, are

b. The war to be prosecuted only to restore the Union as it was, and only in such manner that no further detriment to slave property shall be effected. fected.

6. All negro soldiers and seamen to be at once dissimed and degraded to menial service in the army and navy; and no additional negroes to be, on any pretence whatever, taken from their masters.

7. All negroes not having enjoyed actual freedom during the war to be held posmanently as glaves, and whether those who shall have enjoyed actual freedom during the war shall be free, to be a legal question.

The paragraphs of the address, which we give further, are in happy keeping with this fragment of platform; and both, for identity with the established doctrine and the habitual expression of the Democratic party, read to a charm. Is it possible to distinguish in the following the rebels of the South from the Peace men of the North?

"Let all who are in favor of peace; of arresting "Let all who are in favor of peace; of arresting the slaughter of our countrymen; of saving the country. from bankruptcy and ruin; of securing food and raiment and good wages for the laboring classes; of disappointing the enemies of democratic and republican governments; who are rejoicing in the overthrow of their proudest monuments; of vindicating our capacity for self-government, arouse and maintain their principles, and elect their candidates. "The stupid tyrent who now disgraces the chair of Washington and Jackson could, any day, have peace and restoration of the Union; and would have them, only that he persists in the war merely to free the slaves."

We cannot doubt what the Times predicts, that this platform and address will be the substantial utterance of the Chicago Convention; and we are prepared for another piece of revelation:

"Mr. Clay confesses to his Democratic friends that he is for peace and disunion; but he says: 'You cannot elect without a cry of war for the Union; but, once elected, we are friends, and can adjust matters somehow.' He also says: 'You will find some difficulty in proving that Lincoln could, it he would, have peace and reunion, because Davis has not said to, and will rot say so; but you must assert it, and reassert it, and stick to it, and it will puss as at least half proved."

Here close the terms of bargain, and the understanding between Niagara and Chicago is perfect. We shall receive without surprise the developments of the Convention. It may be objected, on the part of the people, that the Southern scheme for peace is unfair; and that peace for the Union and peace for disunion are not terms convertible. Let all such weak patriots hesilent while the mystery is unfolded at Chicago of how the nation is to be saved by conspiracy. In the hour of our deadliest peril we are told the Democracy is about to throw itself in the breach, and preserve the nation by delivering itself to

the enemy. The sublime heroism of saving one's honor by running away may discover a more majestic height in the devotion which proposes surrender for the purpose of victory. The nation will not wait till the surrender to inquire for whom the vic-

ory is intended. Home Produce. The shipments of specie from New York o Europe during the past week amounted o only \$45,000, against about \$300,000 in the preceding week. This indicates a corresponding reduction, it is to be hoped, in the imports of foreign articles—a return to the principle practiced here during the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, of consuming as little foreign imports as possible, and of wearing "homespun," if needs be, rather than costly clothing from abroad. At the same time, custom and luxury have combined to swell the number of foreign products which now appear indispensable to our daily life. It is very well to talk of restraining from the use of such things, but when we recollect that seventy cents per pound is extorted by the grasping farmers for fresh butter, which used to sell for fifteen; that we could reduce the price by a general determination to dispense with the article until the extortioners abated their exactions, and that we lack the determination to do this trifling thing, it is very clear that very little real self-sacrifice is to be expected at this time. Our own Pennsylvania can supply the majority of articles required to feed, clothe. and house us. Custom has rendered many foreign articles almost absolutely necessary. Tea and coffee, sugar and spices, are chief among these things, and it would be difficult to restrain from their use. Foreign wines and foreign spirits are less necessary. and ought to be dispensed with very easily. There is no occasion to import malt liquors, -especially when as good porter and ale are now made in Philadelphia as in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. Neither is it indispensably requisite for health or comfort that we should waste large sums every day in the purchase of tobacco. We can grow it here, without sending to Cuba for it. Foreign fruits are luxuries which we well can spare, admitting lemons and oranges for the sick. linen gloves rather than pay \$2.50 on a pair of kids made by Jouvin or Alexandre

Our ladies ought to put up with net or of Paris, or said to be so made. All foreign manufactures of cotton, flax, wool, and silk are absolutely not required here. Our own looms can work up the raw material, and in the best manner, too, provided that the demand arises. There is a natural desire (offspring of fashion and luxury) to have our houses well furnished. Having discovered that our own cabinetmakers can supply us with all that is needful in their line, we do not import our furniture. But we do import our carpets, and pay very dearly for them. In fact, however, they could be as well made here as in England, France, or Germany, and they would have been so made, long ago, but for the most absurd and unpatriotic preference given to foreign above home manufactures. Our real prosperity as a nation will date from the time when, instead of bragging, "I imported this from England; I had that expressly manufactured for myself in Paris; I had these velvet cuitains made at Genoa after a design of my own; I gave two thousand dolof his house are solely American, and the paintings which hang on its walls are the production of native genius. Until this occurs, society here will be in leadingstrings-conducted, at will, by foreign fashion, or what pretends to be such. The tendency of our tariff laws during the last four years has been in favor of home industry, and in prohibition of foreign produce. . Already the impetus thus

given to native industry, talent, and invention is beginning to make its good fruit visible. We can be as independent of foreign manufacturers as England now is, and we must be so. The world never saw. a greater absurdity than for American cotton to be sent 3,000 miles across the Atlanthen returned, a manufacture, to be sold here, for the profit of England. The easy thing would have been to retain the cotton here and put it into our own looms. This is what we are steadily advancing to accomplish.

"ONE SEYMOUR.—Vulgarity and violence are ingrained in Black Republicanism. The indictment of Mr. Mulialy gives this a striking illustration.' The Governor of the great State of New York is referred to in that extraordinary paper under the style of 'one Seymour.'" In legal phraseology exactness is gene-

rally preferred to politeness; still, if it would gratify the Daily News, we will agree with it that Governor SEYMOUR might have been referred to as two, or sage is prepared, and the line is in excellent | three, or half-a-dozen men. But we beg permission to ask attention to the following brilliant bit of argument which the News asks its readers to admire: "The brutal stupidity of that indictment is in exact keeping with the spirit of Mr. Lincoln's whole course while at the head of the General Government, and gives another illustration of the audacity and insolence with which he has dared to trample under foot not only the spirit of the Constitution, but even the traditions of the Government."

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER of the 3d inst. gave the nature of the political situation with remarkable accuracy. It is evidently well understood in the South what use is to be made of the Democratic party: "If GRANT is engineering for Lincoln's reelection on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while SHERMAN is log-rolling for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard General Les as a pipe-layer for the

to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party." IN ANOTHER column we publish an appeal from a committee of ladies of Philadelphia in behalf of the citizens of Chambersburg. For the relief of these destitute people, hundreds of whom are literally without homes or the means to buy food, enough has not been done; and Philadel. phia, prompt to help the Union men of ful Tennessee, always eager to be first in all charities, will not be indifferent to the burg suffered for her loyalty, and her people deserve all we can do for them.

WASHINGTON Washington, August 22, 1864. SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. The term of the leeth Ohio Regiment of the hundred days men having expired, they, this afternoon, paid their respects to the President, who made them a speech in front of the Executive Mansion. He said: "I suppose you are going home to see your families and friends. For the service you have done in this great struggle in which we are engaged I present you sincere thanks for myself and the country. I almost always feel inclined when I happen to say anything to soldiers to im press upon them, in a few brief remarks, the importance of success in this contest, that it is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come, that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free Government which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this, not merely for my sake, but for yours. I happen temporarily to occupy this big white house. I am a living witness that any one of your children may ook to come here, as did my father's child. It is in fook to come nere, as did my father's child. It is in order that each of you may have through this free. Government, which we have enjoyed, an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise, and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations. It is for this the struggle should be maintained, that we may not lose our birth right, ot only for one, but for two or three years. The nation is worth fighting for to secure such an inestimable jewel." Three cheers were then given for the President.

REPORT OF A NEW LOAN CONTRADICTED. It is reported in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which have not been decided. On inquiry at the Department, it is ascertained that there is no truth in the statement.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounts to nearly one million dollars.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN. The report that Admiral Dankgran has been relieved, and is to be succeeded at Charleston by commodore Rowan, is not true. REBEL PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON. The mail boat which arrived to-day brought up rom twenty-five to thirty rebel office in the recent engagement of the Army of the Po-THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Sa-

turday amounted to \$935,000, and to the ten-forties

over half a million. Secretary FESSENDEN has re-

turned from his visit to the East.

THE WAR.

THE MOVEMENTS IN GRANT'S ARMY Hancock Said to have Recrossed the James.

WARREN'S LINE STILL ACROSS THE WEL-DON RAILROAD. L Detailed Summary of his Operation

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT BATTLES IN THE VALLEY.

ANOTHER PANICIN HACERSTOWN IT IS ENTERED BY REBEL CAVALRY

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR. SUMPTER STILL STEADILY BOMBARDED Union Prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia.

They make a Direct Appeal to our Governmen Wheeler's Operations in the Rear of Sherman HORE TALLAHASSERS FITTING OUT AT WILMING-

. TON. N. C. The Peace Party in North Carolina Gaining Importance.

UMMARY OF OCCURRENCES ATTENDING WAR-REN'S ATTACK ON THE WELDON BATTBOAD-THE CORPS PORTIFIED ON THE LINE OF THE ROAD-FIERCE ATTACK ON WILCOX: A PARTIAL BURPRISE—REPULSE OF THE REBELS—REAVY UNION LOSS OF PHISONERS—RICHMOND SOON TO BE IN NEED OF SUCCOR. Special Correspondence of The Press.

THE YELLOW HOUSE, August 20, 1864, P. M. Here is a summary of the movement which gave us possession of the Weldon Railroad: Thursday orning the 5th Corps marched to the left. Their estination was the present position: the object of ating with North Carolina. The small command of cavalry in advance car

tured or drove off every rebel this side of the road. Very few shots were exchanged. A few cavalry viettes only opposed our progress. If a surprise was esigned it could not have been more successful. driffin's division first reached the road, and imme liately began to tear it up, making breastworks of the rails and sleepers. At this place the command balted for rest and refreshments. Near noon the rebels made their appearance. Mahone's and Heath's divisions were rushed up on the double-quick. They attacked us instantly, impetuously. Ayers' division seemed about to be overwhelmed, when Hoffman's brigade of the 4th Division came bravely upon his left, and offered the rebels stout The Purnell Legion, composed of Marylanders, for a moment received the heaviest portion of the shock, but soon recovered from the comentary confusion into which they were thrown Crawford upon the right and Ayers upon the left, now advanced their line simultaneously, swinging it around and forward so as to take longer and stronger grasp upon the road, for which the enemy now exhibited great anxiety. It was here the gallan Pierson, lieutenant colonel of the 39th Massach setts, received a mortal wound, and many brave fellows belonging to the 2d and 3d Divisions were placed hors du combat. Scarcely a morth has elapsec since I performed the melancholy duty of furnish ing you with the particulars of Colonel Davis' death. He commanded the 39th Massachusetts. One evening, while quietly sitting in his tent, a shell came whizzing along, burst under the chai whereon he sat, killing him almost instantly.

At last we hold the Weldon Rallroad. That night Thursday) we built breastworks of the soft mud. All night the rain fell drearily. Next day, until 10 o'clock, there was very little firing. Between 10 and lars for that picture at Rome," a man will | 11 A. M., the enemy felt the line in front of the Vesay the furniture, fixings, and ornaments | teran Reserves. A brisk skirmish ensued, which lasted about half an hour, and then died out Te was noon, General Wilcon's division of the 9th Corps had taken up a position near the woods, upon the extreme right of the line. General Bragg's brigade of the 4th Division was slightly advanced as skirmishers. Then came Crawford's division. Whee-

lock's brigade in the centre, Lyle and Hartshorne

with their respective brigades, on either side. At this point ran the railroad. Upon the other side was Ayers' division and the 2d Brigade of Outler's

division, Griffin's and the balance of the 4th Divi-

sion following.

Between four and five o'clock the enemy came upon Wilcox with fearful force. Volley succeeds volley, but failed to destroy the impetus which the rebels had acquired in their run. Hartranit on the right, and Humphrey on the left, had their brigades closely united, and successfully resisted and foiled every effort of the assailants to penetrate their conflict. A simultaneous attack was made upon our entire front. Every battery in position roared tic to be spun and woven into clothing, and | forth its dreadful direful notes. Great dark, threat ening clouds began to gather, and the white smoke of the battle field gently ascended in soft pillow. shaped wreaths to plead and propitiate. Seen the rain began to drop upon the hot heads of the com batants, and the roar of men's cannon vied with the rumbling of heaven's artillery. Fifty sharpshooters, belonging to the 7th Indiana, were swept from sight in less time than it takes me to write this. The rebels had forced their way brough the skirmish line, and were deploying right and left, to come down upon Crawford's right and Wilcox's left. Here the fight thickened; men grew desperate, and drew strength from the frenzy which he battle created. General Bragg's brigade was forced back, and the rebels rushed upon Lyle, breatening to devour everything. The veteran re serves were swept from sight, after doing fearful xecution with their new Spencer rifles. Colonel Hartshern, commanding brigade, was captured. Colonel Carle was wounded and captured, and near two hundred men from this brigade are missing. General Potter brought the 2d Division, 9th Gorps, upon the right of Wilcox. General White soon took

osition still further to the right. This was early in he engagement. These troops had just performed a wearlsome march over soft roads, yet they entered the fight immediately with cheerfulness and conage, holding their place upon the right with great tubbornness. The 50th Regiment of Pennsylvanis Veteran Volunteers captured a stand of colors from the 47th Virginia. Emblazoned upon the red, white, and red folds were inscriptions of thirteen engagements in which the regiment had fought-from Bui Run to Mine Run. About this time Major Belcher, commanding the 8th Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, com-manding the 51st Pennsylvania, wounded. A short

distance to the left the 104th New York captured a stand of colors and some prisoners. The rebels penetrated our front, and pounced in upon the flanks of the different commands. Men began to come to the rear, with weapons in their hands. General Hayes, who connected with Crawford at the railroad, was roughly handled. Ho was Democratic Convention in Chicago, and lately dubbed brigadier general, and commanded General Early, it is said, has gone over the regular brigade in Ayers division. Hayes was carried off, and a number of his troops. We receded from the clay banks, hastily thrown up in a night. f they were of any protection, they were lost. The battle assumed the appearance of a melee. Every one seemed to fight to kill. Darkness was stealing over the field of battle. The rebels strewed the ground. Here and there. they lay as when killed, their long hair drabbled in mud, their gray clothes dripping with blood. Being the assailants, they suffered severely. We lost mor in prisoners; they had many killed and wounded. Beauregard's men had concentrated with Hill's corps. They designed annihilating, with a powerforce, a single corps d'armée, which they imagined detached from the main body to tear up the railroad track. Unfortunately for the success of needs of loyal Pennsylvanians. Chambers- hand, and the salvation of Warren's corps was sure-Lee has generally been successful when he comes with tremendous power upon an isolated body of

troops. This time he failed. We lost near 1,000 men taken prisoners, and about 500 killed and wounded. Over 100 rebel slair were found in front of one brigade this morning. They were interred. A short time before dark, our line redressed and trengthened. It was too long and attenuated before the fight. It was now our turn to advance Forward rushed our soldiers, and back went the rebels. We recaptured the works and the ground lost two hours before. No doubt Lee desires us to leave here. It is very inconvenient for us to remain in this soft glutinous mud, but I fear we cannot accommodate the "great Virginian." What then? He will force us! Oh! twice he tried that, and failed. Would he ri k a general engagement at this time and place? Verily, no. Then we claim the road to and place: Verliy, no. Then we claim the road to-be ours by right of "squatter sovereignty," for we are now camped around and above it. Lee is thus forced to lengthen his line, which necessarily weakens it. He must forego all supplies by this route, and relinquish this line of egress. He has remaining one other road. We are, to night, nearer that than ever. He may well tremble for it. Gen. Mcade will there camp his men next. When the Danville road is as the Norfolk and Weld

who, I ask, will succor Richmond? R. H. M. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADOUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS. TEN MILES PROM RICHMOND, August 18, 1864 Another step has been taken toward the rebel capital. Another warning has again disturbed the heavily-burdened consciences of the arch conspirators. Lieut. Gen. Grant is rapidly negotiating peace "on this line," and is daily despatching messengers towards Richmond, and into Petersburg whose powerful reasonings even Jeff. Davis will no be able to resist much longer.

Another battle has been fought, and a decided ad Another battle has been rought, and a decided advantage has been gained. The troops, white and black, covered themselves with undying fame. Their conduct could not have been surpassed. The colored troops fully sustained the most exalted opinion which their ardent friends could possible entertain. Major General Birney, commanding the 10th Army Corps, remarked yesterday, without however, wishing to do any injustice to the whites that his colored soldiers had done hands There was neither wavering nor straggling; but pre-senting a fearless front to the enemy, their conduc-elicited especial remark, and excited admiration A few more exhibitions of loyalty and bravery, as evinced during the past few days in this Corps, wil soon eradicate the last vestige of prejudice and oppression from the grand Army of the Potoma The circumstances which gave the colored troops, in conjunction with the others, the opportunity of a passage into public favor, are as follows: On the night of the 13th inst., in accordance with the

masterly strategy of General Grant, a part of the 10th Corps crossed the James river at Deep Bottom, and on the 14th moved out on the Darbytown road; and, as a necessary precaution, indulged in skirmishing during the day. About 4 P. M., Brigadier General Wm. Birney, commanding a division, sent seven companies of the 7th U.S. C. T., supported by a part of the 9th Regiment U. S. C. T., to retake General Sheridan's Headquarters, Sunday, a line of rifie pits on our left, which had been cap-tured by Brigadier General Terry in the morning, ugust 21, 1864.-On the evening of Sunday, the 14th inst., and while Sheridan's army lay in biyous

and afterwards abandoned voluntarily by a mistake and reoccupied by the enemy. They sent up a shout of confidence, and, under the inspiration of their beloved commander, General Wm. Birney, the colored troops charged through a corn field and drove the rebels out of the rifle pits. The enemy poured a heavy fire upon them, but was obliged to yield to their bravery. He was driven out, and we ccupied them as a part of our defences. In this assault our loss was between fifty and sixty killed That night our forces moved from Deep Bottom and took the position which they now occupy. It is an onward to Richmond movement, and thus far is regarded as a success. As speculations always tend to acquaint the enemy with our movements, I will add nothing more than the cheering prospect which now animates this grand army. The crowning act of the Commander in Chief may be the reduc tion of Richmond and Petersburg at the same On the 16th, General Terry was directed to attack the line of the enemy's works on our left, and to drive him from his position. Brigadier General Birpey was ordered to hold his division as a support

to Brigadier General Terry. General Terry ad vanced, and drove the enemy out of the first line of rifle-pits, and then stormed the strong line of breastworks, suffering severe loss, but driving the enemy from his position. The rebs rallied, howver, in overpowering numbers, to force Genera Terry to retreat in confusion. Finding himself graually driven back by a greatly superior force, hi men acquitting themselves grandly amid a galling fire, Brigadier General Birney moved forward to his support, and with his troops, which consisted of the 2d and 3d Brigades of the 10th Corps, and the 9th U. S, colored troops, he advanced to th enemy's breastworks. The rebels then appeared in great numbers, advancing upon Gens. Bitney's and Terry's forces, and a brisk fire was opened and continued on both sides. The enemy in at tempting to take the breast works were repeatedly driven back with severe loss. The rebels finally succeeded, however, by moving their troops to o left; a portion of the breast works which had ex tended beyond our lines, and had not been carr by our forces. By this manouvre, they were enable to pour a galling fire upon our flank and rear, and withdraw, not because they were whipped, but that

General William Birney after, having twice filled the gaps caused by the giving way on the left, was unable to do so again without exposing his lines at other and more vital points. He gave the order to fall back to the first line of riff-pits, which were captured from the enemy, which was accomplished n good order and without any confusion. The olored troops were the last to retire, which they did with unwavering firmness, and in obsdience to orders; not, however, before they gave three cheers, which evinced their dauntless spirit. During this fighting the 3d Brigade, 2d Division 10th A. C., lossed one hundred and forty-eight men and officers, killed, wounded, and missing. Colonel F. A. Osborn, 24th Massachusetts, we slightly wounded; Major Walroth, 115th New York,

the position was, under the circum

ounded in the side; Captain F. W. Parker, 4th N. H., wounded in the face. These officers were ded while each was temporary commander o the 3d Brigade. The 4th Regiment N. H. Volunteers lost three killed, thirty-two wounded, and fourteen missing The killed are Corp. David W. Knox, Joseph Apoleyard, and First Sergt. Edmund T. McNell.

The 115th N. Y. Volunteers lost four killed: Sergt. Frank M. Conner, Co. D.; Corp. Abott C. leisgrove, Corp. J. H. Haynes, and First Sergt. W. Francisco; forty wounded, and fifteen missing. The whole loss in this brigade is thirteen killed, ninety-one wounded, and forty-four missing, making a total of one hundred and forty-eight.

TROPHIE The 10th Army Corps has captured during this lanking campaign four 8-inch siege guns, six colors, and over five hundred prisoners.

FLAG OF TRUCE. Major General Birney requested, yesterday, a ces-ation of hostilities to allow him to recover his wounded and bury his dead, which were near the snemy's breastworks. It was conceded, and the time was fixed from four to six o'clock P. M. Major J. C. Briscoe and Captain Sweet, aids-de-camp to Major General Birney, and Lieut. Pancoast, ambucer, carried the flag of truce. It was re ceived by Captain Rand, aid to General Ewell. Major Briscoe delivered the body of the rebel Geff. Chambliss, killed and remaining within our lines. The Major received our dead. During the existence of the flag of truce the rebel officers manifested no aclination to communicate with our officers. Their countenances were an aspect of anxiety, not un-mingled with chagrin and disappointment. The interchanging was of that formal nature which convinced the Union officers that the enemy was not in the enjoyment of good spirits, or were indulging STRIPPING THE UNION DEAD.

As the hour approached for the cessation of hos-Hities, I mounted and advanced to the outer line of our works, to witness the bearing in of our honord dead. Two rows of men, several deep, extending far into the dense forest, formed a passage through which their comrades were now borne on stretchers. As each fallen here was carried along his passage of brave men, even the solemnity of the scene could not restrain the indignation of the soldiers, as they witnessed the Union dead returned to them stripped of their shoes, coats, pants, and, in some instances, of their shirts. Those who were returned in their pants gave unmistakable evidence of having their pockets rifiled-the ockets of which were turned inside out. The mutterings of the men were deep, and their feelings emphatically expressed on witnessing the respected dead dishonored. This act of ineffable meanness has nerved the hearts and strengthened the arms of the adefenders of the Union, who will sweep from existence these enemies of God and civiliza-

THE ENEMY REPULSED. Last evening, just after the flag of truce returned, the enemy advanced in line of battle, and made a rigorous effort to turn our left flank, but were forced to retire. Later in the evening an effort was made to drive in our skirmishers, but without success. The firing was so severe for a few minutes that it much resembled the opening of a grand battle. SLAVE MANACLES.

The hurried manner in which the worshippers of the patriarchal institution were obliged to leave these parts for Richmond, compelled them to leav behind several articles which illustrate their character and their humanity. I am, through their haste, able to add to some one's collection two pair of manacles for the wrists, and one iron collar for the neck, which is fastened with a padlock, to which are several links of a chain to be attached, if neces sary, to a similar necklace on an individual, by which means quite a number of men and wor could be yoked together, single file, for any desirale length. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBUBG.

THE BATTLE FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE WELL DON BAILROAD. FORTERS MONROE, August 21.—The mail steamer Dictator, from City Point, arrived at 4 P. M. to day, bringing a few more rebel prisoners. Heavy cannonading commenced at 11 o'clock or Saturday night, on our extreme left, in front of the 5th Corps, which continued until 4 o'clock this morning, when it ceased. Heavy musketry firing continued, however, when the mail boat left, at 10 A. M. The fighting is described as being of the nost spirited character, and was occasioned by an attack from the enemy, for the express purpose of driving our men from the Weldon Railroad. Up to the latest accounts, they had failed to accompl their design, and the 5th Corps, reinforced, still maintained, and no doubt was expressed of their ability to maintain, their hold on the read so long as they desired to do so. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21.—Our losses in the fight on the Weldon Rallroad on Friday after noon were greater than heretofore reported in this ace. The number of prisoners is now put down at 1,500. It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being in their shelter tents

at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling for several hours previously. The enemy first appeared about noon, on the right of the road, in front of the 3d Division of the 5th Corps, out this was evidently a feint, or for the purpose of About 3 P. M. they charged in heavy force be ween the 5th and 9th Corps, and succeeded in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large numor of prisoners. This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th Corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the 2d Corps, came on the field, and opened a fire, checking the enemy's advance, and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column at the same time charged on the left of our line west of the railroad, held by the 2d Division, Gen. Ayres, which they broke, and here also they took 500 or 600 prisoners from the regular brigade. This brigade was commanded by Col. or Gen. Hays, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he cannot be found. Our whole line was thus forced each with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, however, suffered more than we did in this particular, his men lying thick all round the field. Sefore dark our men were reformed, and, being renforced, a desperate charge was made to rec our lost ground, which was successfully accom-plished, so that we held at night the line which had

been taken from us in the afternoon. Col. Earle is reported a prisoner, as is also Col-Hartsteine. Gen. Crawford was shot through the vest and shirt, and narrowly escaped capture. Lieuenant Clark, of his staff, was shot in the arm, while nd Capt. Smith, also of Gen. Crawford's staff, had their horses shot while carrying orders and rallying the nen of the various commands. The last named was a prisoner for a while, but, seeing a favorable chance, made his escape.

Captain Doolittle, of Colonel Wheelock's staff, was ordered to surrender, when he, getting angry at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and ayoneted the rebel against a tree. Colonel Wheelook's brigade, of the 3d Division, was flanked, when they faced to the rear, charged and drove the

the 2d Corps had successfully recrossed the James river on Saturday night, thus adding to the mysti-fication of the rebels as to the intention of our THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

at Cedar Creek, the brigade of Col. Devin was sen out towards Front Royal and directed to picket the Sonette Fork of the Shenandoah, which runs through Chester Gap, and watch the movements of the enemy. A considerable force of the enemy, sub-sequently ascertained to be Kershaw's division of ngstreet's corps, and the cavalry brigade Wickham and Lomax, was found to be at Fron Royal, but until the afternoon of Tuesday, the 16th inst., no attempt was made to cross the river.
On Tuesday the brigads of General Custer arived to the support of Devin, and fortunately ju in time to participate in the engagement which fol lowed. Everything remained quiet until half past three P. M. on Tuesday, when the enemy's cavalry commenced trossing the river at the pike leading t Front Royal. Custer had aiready made his dispos tion for their reception, and quietly awaited their approach. Hanson's battery was placed in position on the left of the pike, while a detachment of the 1st Michigan, Major Dean's, and the 4th and 6th New York, held the picket line, and were in readiness to dispute the enemy's advance. The 5th, 7th, and the greater portion of the 1st Michigan were formed in nounted squadrons in support of Ransom's battery on an eminence to the left of the Front Royal pike Sharp skirmishing soon commenced between the pickets, our men occupying a position half a mile from the river bank. Cautiously viewing the situa-tion, General Custer made no attempt to advance mill charged upon furiously by the enemy, when, ordering a counter charge, the brave boys of the 1st Michigan and 4th and 6th New York swept down upon the approaching Johnnies like a whirl

instance, as in most others, they were hunted back, shattered and discouraged, across the river, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and sustaining he loss of over a hundred prisoners and two battlefigus, captured by the 4th and 6th New York, of Colonel Devin's brigade. Advancing as the enemy did, is column of fours up the pike, they were cut and torn by the fire from Ransom's battery, which completely commanded the road, doing splendid execution. The enemy used eight guns, but with little execution.

The rebels were considerably astonished at the ceremonious manner in which they had been

hurled back over the river, and the enemy remained quiet for half an hour, doubtless wondering if any portion of the Army of the Potomac had arrived. At the expiration of that time, another crossing was made half a mile down the river, and on our ex-treme left, with the intention of flanking us at that point. This fact ascertained, dispositions were imsediately made by Custer to thwart the enemy in their intention to cross the river at the point mentioned. The enemy, Wafford's brigade, of Kershaw's division, moved under cover of the woods and bills half a mile further down the river towards a high crest, over which it was evident they must charge to attack our left flank. Allowing this force of infantry to move down the

river unmolested, General Custer quickly trained he guns of Ransom's battery on the crest, and posting the 5th Michigan, dismounted, behind it, awaited ther developments. A few minutes elapsed and the yells of the rebels were heard as they came charging up the hill on the other side. Now for the crest. A moment's delay on our part and all is lost. Forward is sounded, and up the hill charge the 5th. They gain the crest before the enemy, and from their seven-shooters pour death and destruction into the rebel rames. Unable to stand the galling fire, the enemy again fell back in disorder towards the ford, pursued by our victorious troopers; but Gen. Custer was not content merely to deers; out Gen. Custer was not content merely to de-feat them, and had sent in the 1st Michigan, Major Pardi, on the right, to possess the ford and prevent their escape. Surrounded in the river bend, and completely cut off from the ford, the enemy made

no resistance, and nearly all were taken pris a few only escaping by swimming the river, but all left their arms in our possession. Meanwhile, the enemy, seeing the condition of affairs, had sent down a force to the rescue of their men below, but this manœuvre found Custer prepared, and, as the rebels from the pike charge d wn the river, they were assaulted in their flank by the 8th and a portion of the 1st Michigan, which had been drawn up fronting the river, in anticipation of the movement, and in a few moments the enemy, leaving his killed and wounded on the field, had again fallen back across the river. Darkness came on and the fighting was over. We had captured two battle-flags and two hundred and seventy eight prisoners, besides thirty or forty of the enemy's wounded. They had nearly as many killed. The less on our side was one killed an twenty or thirty wounded. We completely baffled

every attempt of the enemy to dislodge us from our In one of the charges made by our cavalry Adintant Lucius Carver, of the 7th Michigan, waskilled and Lieut. Granger, A. D. C. on the staff of Ger Custer, was taken prisoner. Prisoners report that Gen. Wafford was killed during the engagement. The body of Captain C. H. Strickland, of the 3d Battalion of Louisiana Sharpshooters, and a lieu tenant colonel, whose name I was unable to learn. rere found on the field.

On Wednesday morning Gen. Custer retired his ommand in thed irection of Berryville, bivouacking in the vicinity of that place on Wednesday night and the next day following in the rear of the infan try column moving down the valley towards Har-THE REBELS IN THE VALLEY PRIGHTENING THE PEOPLE OF HAGERSTOWN-REBEL DAVALRY IN

THE VILLAGE, WASHINGTON, August 22 -- Advices from Hagers. own represent that the excitement at that place still continues. Refugees are arriving in large numbers. The farmers living along the Potomac river are again running off their stock towards Pennsylvania for eafety. The Star's special correspondent from Hagers-town, 10 P. M., 19th, says: The cavalry force left in possession of Martinsburg by General Averill cor sisted of a small company of the Lincoln Cavalry. Parties who have just arrived here from Marting burg state that sixty-five rebel cavalrymen entered the town this afternoon and drove our troops out Skirmishing is said to be going on between the contending parties on this side of the town. Refugers are beginning to come in large numbers again, and it is believed by them that the main

CHARLESTON. ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO PROM PORT ROYAL—THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE EMPOWER SOM OF THEIR RELEASED FELLOWS TO REPRESENT TO GOVERNMENT THEIR HORRIBLE CONDITION—THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMPTER.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The U. S. transport Arago has arrived, with Port Royal advices of the On the 20th inst., fifty miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed the steamer Fulton, with a three-masted schooner in tow, bound south.

body of the rebels are moving down towards Wash-

The blockade-runner Prince Albert attempted to enter Charleston harbor on the night of the 9th inst., but was discovered by the gunners at Battery Chatfield, who opened fire on her with marked effect. Colonel Hoyt, 52d Pennsylvania, one of the offiers exchanged by flag of truce on the 16th, went to Folly Island on the night of the 17th. He intends to remain there a week or ten days, and then take passage for the North. Privates P. Tracy, Edward Bates, S. Noirot, and H. C. Higgenson, exchanged on the 16th, go North on the Arago, and will proceed to Washington, they having been elected by the Union prisoners at Anersonville to represent the horrible distress they are in, and to urge the necessity of their being exchanged as soon as possible, that their lives may be The rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange

all that our Government will consent to. Gen. Hatch is about to resume active operations in Florida. The operations against Fort Sumpter are pro-A number of recruiting officers appointed by various States had arrived. Massa first man, and it was understood she was getting hem more rapidly than any other State. The steamer Prince Albert, in attempting to run into Charleston Harbor, got aground opposite Fort

Moultrie. Our batteries opened heavily on her, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Her cargo consisted of medicines and other lighterticles, which were almost wholly destroyed. She belonged to the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company. On the night of the 2d instant, Capt. Reed and Lieut. Stevenson, of Co. K. 3d Ohio, succeeded it escaping from Charleston, where they were held a prisoners, and reached Battery Gregg in They say that wherever they were they found the negroes to be their friends. Six hundred rebel prisoners are to be placed under fire on Morris Island, there being that number of ours in Charleston. The rebels claim, however, that they are merely in transitu for some other point. The Charleston Mercury of the 15th says non combatants are ordered to leave Mobile. It was thought impossible for the garrison to hold cut against Far-

THE OPERATIONS IN SHERMAN'S REAR. WHERLER ACROSS THE TENNESSEE—THREATENED ATTACK ON KNOXVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The Nashville Times ublishes a report that Wheeler's forces had crossed the river above Chattanooga. The rumor that he had gone to East Tennessee is disoredited. It is reported that a train from Knoxville to Chattanooga was captured near Cleveland, and an empty train from Chattanooga to Atlanta, on The Knoxville fortifications can resist effectually General Steadman's wound was slight, being only a slight scratch under the eye. He drove the rebels five miles, and returned to Chattanoogs. A discre-dited report prevailed that the rebel Buckner had een killed in a recent engagement.

been killed in a recent engagement.

DEFARTMENT OF THE GULF.

NO ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MOSILE—THE LATE CAPTURE OF GYBARRES ON THE YAZOO.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The steamer E.

Nothing but skirmishing took place along it elines to-day, both parties being busy entrenching themeeves. A battle is looked for at any hour, as the enemy seem determined to regain the possession of the road, while we are as determined to hold it. The prisoners we took to-day belong principally to Beautegard's and Hill's corps, and are a fine, healthy-looking set of men, although claim in the usual style.

Acuser 21.—6 A. M.—Considerable artillery firsh has been going on on our left since four o'clock, and is at this time quite brisk. No muskery can be heard, the distance from headquarters being too great.

Washington, August 22.—Passengers by the mail steemer from City Point bring a report that

Cotton at New Orleans was steady. Middling, 155; angar and molasses firm. Business generally dull A Vicksburg letter of the 10th states that the A vicesour letter of the leth states that the steamers Atlantic, No. 2, and M. R. Chock, ob-taining clearances from the custom house, and sanctioned by Gen. Slocum, went up the Yazoo river to obtain leads of cotton from within the rebel nes, which had been purchased by private Union

parties. The rebel Gen. Adams had given permis on for the transaction. The speculators took the boats beyond the prescribed limits, and they were captured. These steamers are now used by the rebels as transports on the Yazoo river, to our NORTH CAROLINA.

MORE TALLAHASSEES FITTING OUT AT WILMING-TON—THE HOLDEN MEN IN A MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE. NEWBERN, N. C., August 19.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Confederate says that Gen. S. D. Lee recently arrived at Atlanta, from the Mississippi, with a large number of reinforcements, and participate in the late battle. Intelligence has been received here (Newbern), stating that, since the sailing of the rebel pirate Tallahassee from Wilmington, seven more steamers of like character had arrived there, and are now re eiving their armaments with the view of running the blockade to war on our commerce. The North Carolina Times, speaking of the recent tion, says the Holden men have a majority in the Legislature. Mr. Myers, of North Carolina, desired peace no withstanding the fact that rebel bayonets were used o overawe the conservative party who supported

Holden. In the extreme western counties, we learn

hat Holden obtains some very heavy majorities

but these votes are to be thrown out, on the ground

rate Government. At Kinston several men were

Hopkinsville yesterday. His command has sepa-

mprisöned for voting for Holden.

THE GUERILLA WAR. LARGE BODIES OF GUERILLAS SCATTERED. EVANSVILLE, August 20 .- Generals Hovey and It is a notorious fact that a sabre charge by our Hughes have just arrived with their commands cavalry is always successful. The gleaming steel has no charms for the rebel troopers, and in this They attacked Johnson's rebel command in and about Morganfield, completely routing them and capturing nineteen prisoners, and retook all the sovernment property, CLARKSVILLE, August 21.-Major Tyler, 52d Kentucky, attacked Adam Johnson, near Princeton, this morning, and routed him, killing four and ounding four. . A party of the 83d Illinois, unde Captain Turnbull, was attacked, and badly cut up, yesterday, below Fort Donelson, by a portion of Woodward's command. Captain Turnbull and eight men were killed. CLARKSVILLE, August 20 .- Woodward died at

> rated. Johnson is reported at Madisonville, 12 one strong. Johnson is evidently making for the Cumberland river. There is four feet of water on the hoals and rising slowly. THE GUERILLA SWAY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, August 20.—The Bulletin says that boat from below are obliged to pass Gaines' Landing by night, with all their lights out. At last accounts the rebel force there was under the command of Captain Pratt, with two 12-pounders, assisted by Grau's brigade of Marmaduke's division Gen. Waller, who is in command of Dick Walk-

n's forces, is reported as threatening Morganzia. THE TALLAHASSEE. THE TALLAHASSER SPOKEN FIFTY MILES FROM HALIPAX. HALIFAX, August 22.—The brig Rosetta, from Boston for Pictou, put in here yesterday, and re-ports having spoken the pirate Tallahassee on Saturry, steaming east, off Cole Harbor, about fifty miles rom hence.

A vessel which arrived yesterday saw two steam-78 on Friday evening to the eastward, probably Federal gunboats.

There is no doubt that the Tallahassee is the oneer ship of a number of the same description which are being fitted out at Wilmington, North Caolina. Some, it is stated, are quite ready for sea, nd may soon be heard from. BOSTON, August 22.—The officers and crew of the ship James Littlefield, from Cardiff for New York, aptured by the Tallahassee, arrived here to-day om Yarmouth, N.S.

THE TALLAHASSEE OFF CANSO, N. S. HALIFAX, N. S., August 22,-The Tallahasses vas seen yesterday off Canso, steaming north. Two amers passed Canso yesterday also bound north. FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM PENSACOLA, FORTRESS MONROE, August 20. The ste ohn Rice, with 500 troops, from Pensacola, Florida, arrived this morning, and is in quarantine. No sickness on board. The troops have re-en-

listed, and are going home to enjoy their t DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—Deaths in Hampton Hospital since last report: T. O'Brien, 97th Penna.; F. M. Bush, 85th Penna.; B. F. Stack-CALIFORNIA.

Financial News-The System of Interior , Railroads. SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—There is a better feeling in mining circles, and mining stocks are more active at better rates. Flour and grain firm, and prices are well sustained There is considerable activity on the railroads in the interior. The Oregon Railroad survey is being The Northern telegraph line has been extended o Washington Territory, and is being pushed to

in in fraction . NEW York, August 22.—The steamer Roznoke nes arrived from Havana, with dates to the 18th inst. She brings but little news. An extract from a Havana letter, dated the 18th. says nothing has occurred in San Domingo worth noting. Sick soldiers continue to arrive from thence, and provisions, &c., are sent back. Considerable alarm is felt at the non-appearance of the Dacotah, which is said to have left port on the 8th. Various circumstances connected with her and the steamer Frances, which lately arrived from Philadelphia, furnish foundation for rumors that she has gone into Wilmington, where no doubt both these vessels were destined. The yellow fever does not seem to abate, owing doubtless to the rains and continued heat. Meeting of the National Democratic Com-

SARATOGA, August 22.—The National Democratic Committee, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Florence is chairman, and which met at Saratoga to-day, determined with marked unanimity to promote entire harmony in the deliberations of the Onicago Convention, to solicit the National Committee, of which August Belmont is chairman, to unite in inviting Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, to call the Convention to order, and also determined to ask their co-operation in soliciting the Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, to open the Convention with prayer.

The committee also suggested, in order to restore national integrity, constitutional liberty, and indi-

vidual rights, that the Chicago Convention devote its energies to the adoption of such measures as will best secure the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, Seizure of Arms Intended for "Sons of Liberty." Impianarolis, August 21.—Some days ago Gov. Morton received a letter from the East, stating that large quantities of arms were being shipped to dis-loyal parties in Indiana. On the 17th four boxes were received, addressed J. J. Parsons, from H. H. Dodd & Co., printers, of this city. Last night 22 boxes to the same address were received, and drayed to Dodd's office. A military guard was immediately laced around the building, who took possession, and upon examination, they were found to contain re-volvers of the best quality and fixed ammunition. J. J. Parsons and Charles B. Hutchinson, Dodd's ertners, and Wm. Harrison, Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty, were arrested and placed under guard at the Soldiers' Home. The two former were eleased on taking the oath of allegiance. This

evening a book containing a list of the Sons of Liberty was found in Dodd's safe, including the Secreary and Auditor of the State, Attorney General and J. J. Bringhaur, editor of the Sentinel, and the names of 400 sebel prisoners and third degree members. H. H. Dodd is the Grand Commander of the order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana. The Yellow Fever at Bermuda. HALIFAX, August 22.—The blockade-runner delen, from Bermuda, reports the yellow fever

raging there. The Congressional Excursion.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., August 22—The Congressional committee arrived here at 5 o'clock this atternoon. The party numbers fitteen. The remainder of the party returned on the New Eugland from St. John to Portland this evening.

HARRISBURG, August 23, 1864. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M.
On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of an "act authorizing the payment, by the State Treasurer, of certain warrants issued by the Auditor General for the payment of certain military claims, and for legalizing claims heretofore settled by the Board of Military Claims."

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Bigham, Smith, of Chester, Olmsted, Mr. Cochran, of Erie, and others, the bill passed. Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia, called up an act relating to coal and mining companies.

This bill provides that corporations may hold lands leased by them, providing the whole amount does not exceed three thousand acros.

Bill passed finally—yeas 38, nays 19.

Mr. Bigham, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the special session.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The first section authorizes the State Tracement HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session.

On motion, the House proceeded to the considera-tion of the bill.

The first section authorizes the State Treasurer The first section authorizes the State Treasurer to pay the amount of a certain military loan advanced by the banks to pay the military loan advanced by the banks to pay the military loan advanced by the banks to pay the military loans at called into service in June and July, 1863, amounting to over six hundred thousand dollars, and repeals the act of May 4th, 1864, authorizing a negotiation for the payment of the loan.

The second section appropriates fifty thousand dollars for the payment of the members of the Legislature for services during the extra session, and provides that each member shall receive \$300.

The bill also authorizes the employment of four additional elerks in the Surveyor General's department, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

The bill was passed to second reading, Adjourned until 3 P. M.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The Nalad Queen drew a crowded audience to the Walnut-street Theatre last evening. The performance was much better than on Saturday evening. As a show piece, some of the scenery is gorgeous beyond description; the tableaus are vivid and truly beautiful. The music, in some parts, was wretched, and therefore marred the general harmony of the piece. These defects may be easily avoided. Then there would be no reason why the theatre should not be well filled during the continuance of the Naisd Queen. New Music.—A new, stirring; and beautiful national song, with chorus, entitled "The Starry Flag of Liberty," has been published by the author, Mr. ohn Hillyer, 249 Pearl street, New York. From its

of wide-spread popularity. It may be procured at ABY of our music stores. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BEO GANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, stock of shoes, travelling bags, &c., &c., embracing sample of 1,100 packages first-class seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

patriotic sentiments and intrinsic merits it is worthy

THE CITY.

The Thermon NNE....NW....WNW ENE...... MILITARY.

RECRUITING FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

RECRUITING FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.
Recruiting for the colored regiments is progressing with much spirit and success. The weekly amount of recruits received is about one hundred and fitty. The 45th Regiment was filled on Saturday, and the 127th was immediately commenced. When completed this will be the ninth regiment raised by the committee during the last fourteen months. The following is a list of these regiments, with the names of their colonels, and the time taken to raise each: to raise each : 3d Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col Alghman, 28 days.
6th Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col.
100 mes, 50 days.
8th Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col. Fribley, 51 days.
22d Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col. Kedoo, 32 days. 25th Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col. Scroggs, 36 days.
32d Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col.
Baird, 25 days.
48d Regiment United States Colored Troops, Col. Yeoman, 85 days. 45th Regiment United States Colored Troops, 77

days. 127th Regiment, commenced August 20, 1864. MILITARY RECEPTION. MILITARY RECEPTION.

A meeting of the military friends of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, expected to return in a few days, was held last evening at Major Berry's, on Sixth street, to perfect measures to give the veterans a creditable escort. It was not ascertained at what time the regiment would arrive. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. The time of the regiment expires to morrow, but the arrival is not expected before Friday or Saturday.

STREET PARADE. The 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, formerly contanted by the lamented Colonel J. Richter Jone nade a street parade yesterday preparatory to their leparture for the seat of war. This regiment returned to our city two months ago upon furlough the most of the members having re-enlisted. It has for some time been stationed at Camp Cadwalader. In the afternoon the regiment left the city. It was about two hundred and fifty strong. GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial will convene in this city to-day, by order of Major General Couch. A number of officers are to be tried by this court, which will be one of the most important ever convened in this city. The following officers have the detailed for it: or it:
Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Penna.
Colonel Peter Sides, 57th Penna.
Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Lewis, 110th Penna.
Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Ewing, 4th New Jersey
Major Arthur Deering, 32d Maine.
Capitain A. Barnitz, 2d Ohio.
Capitain C. E. Colgan, 28th Penna.
Capitain C. E. Colgan, 28th Penna.
Capitain Charles P. Clarke, judge advocate.

DESERTERS.

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

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.—G. W. Gray, Co. G, 95th New York Oavalry.

Haddington Hospital.—Robert Feberidge, Co. G, 36th Wisconsin; Wm. E. Hall, Co. B, 7th New York Heavy Artillery; John Maclandrew, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania; James Petitt, Co. F, 5th New York; John Weish, Co. I, 2d New York Heavy Artillery.

Filbert-street Hospital.—Christian Gross, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania. DESERTERS. 97th Pennsylvania

Cavalry.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

During the past week, at the army hospitals in this department, there were admitted 3,374, returned to duty 481, died 48—total remaining in the hospitals 10,477. DEATHS. The following deaths of soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday, from army hospitals in this department: Officers' Hospital.—Jacob Gould, 57th Massachu-

lellan Hospital.—A. Miller, 11th Pennsylvania

setts. Chestnut Hill Hospital.—Solomon Eyster, Co. D., 48th Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Troop, Co. D., 2d New York Artillery.

Broad and Cherry-streets Hospital.—James Hamilton, Co. F. 23d Pennsylvania.

Summit House Hospital.—G. W. Jhearden, Co. A, 87th New York. 87th New York. THE V. S. GUNBOAT VANTIC.

THE V. S. GUNBOAT YANTIC.

This fine gunboat, lately built at Philadelphia, has returned from a week's trial trip at sea. While away she has been cruising for the Tallahassee. She is a fourth-rate gunboat, of 693 tons burden. Her trip was very satisfactory, and proved her to be a staunch vessel and of good speed. Her machinery worked admirably. She will leave for the station upon-the blockading fleet, to which she has been assigned, in about a week. Her officets are as 701-10ws: lows:
Lieutenant Commanding Thomas C. Harris, excutive officer; Lieut. Lemuel C. McIntyre, first assistant; Wm. H. Messenger, chief engineer; H. C. Beckwith, 2d assistant engineer; H. F. Loveaire

MISCELLANEOUS. THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock this evening the National Union party will cleet delegates to the city convention to nominate candidates for city and county officers; also delegates to . Congressional convention; also delegates to a Senatorial convention in the Third Senatorial district, and delegates to the various representative and ward conventions to nominate candidates for members of the State Legislature, City Councils, and ward officers. It is hoped that the Union men will turn out in their strength this evening. The preliminary meetings beld last Tuesday evening were well attended. From the delegates then placed in nomination, there can be but little difficulty in selecting men who will nominate honest and respectable persons for the various offices to be filled. As the nominations which shall be made this evening will in a great measure be a finalty as to the candidates to be voted for by the people, care should be taken that none be elected who would choose men for office whose past history would injure the party, or whose acts are such that no honest man could endorse them whatever his political creed might be.

JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA. THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS. JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA.

JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA.

A convention of the Junior Sons of America adjourned on Saturday at Norristown, Penna. There were over one hundred delegates present, and the proceedings were interesting and of importance to the Order generally. D. O. Alexander, of No. 62, was elected president; J. Hileman, of No. 31, and G. Mofarlane, of No. 61, were chosen vice presidents, and U. O. Banks, of No. 1, secretary. VIOLATION OF THE QUARANTINE.

Captain George G. Jameson, of the schooner Sophia R. Jameson, from New Orleans, under a coasting license, was recently fined, under a suit brought against him by the Board of Health, for violating the 1st section of the act of Assembly approved April 2, 1821, and the 4th section of an act passed in 1818, requiring all vessels passing the Lazaretto to report to the Board of Health physician at that point for examination, in order to ascertain whether any contagious diseases be on board.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF MUE BOOK

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR. Admitted within the last two weeks. 84
Births do. do. do. 6
Deaths do. do. do. 17
Bischarged do. do. do. 38
Eloped do. do. do. 38

Admitted within the last two weeks.

Births do. do. do.

Deaths do. do. do.

Discharged do. do. do.

Discharged do. do. do.

Number of persons granted lodgings within the tumber of persons granted meals within the same president of the Board and the obstetricians of the House.

The said committee reported that in consideration of the inferior hygienic condition of the present children's asylum, both from its situation near the river; and from its ineligible construction for such purpose, they suggested that a building be erected entirely distinct from the Almshouse proper, and sufficiently removed from the malarious influences of the river, and that the building be sufficiently commodious to accommodate the Nursery Department. With these improvements they feel assured that the minimum moriality of the Foundling and Nursery Departments will be fully attained.

The steward reported the House receipts to be \$65.34. The steward reported the House receipts to be \$65.34.

The out door agent reported having collected for emigrant tax \$536, and for support cases \$191.37.

The clerk of the house reported having received \$68 pounds of forfeited butter since the last report.

The Committee on Out wards reported that they have recommenced the rebuilding of the fallen portion of the house, but that; being unable to obtain iron girders, as the only party from whom they could be got refused to furnish them for city warrants, therefore the committee had instructed the artisans to use brick arches.

The steward's requisition was read and the Board adjourned.

A meeting of the members of the Keystone Clubwas held at their headquarters last evening. A resolution was adopted that the Club procure music and proceed to Chicago to attend the Convention. WARRANTS ISSUED. WARRANTS ISSUED.

Warrents were issued by the City Treasurer yeserday for the payment of the city bounty to twentywo men. ten of whom were substitutes furnished in
dvance of the draft. RELIGIOUS EXCURSION. . Two Methodist Church congregations will make an excursion to Atlantic City to-morrow. See advertisement. Yesterday morning Thomas McReynolds was caught in the belting at Robbins' rolling mill, Beach street, above Warren, and was seriously injured. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. John Masterson, aged 65 years, residing on Tenth street, below Montgomery, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging himself. SUICIDE.

KEYSTONE CLUB.

THE COURTS. United States District Court Judge Cad-walader.

James G. Chew was tried last week upon an in-dictment in which he was obliged with having passed a forged, altered, and counterfall fifty-cent

ractional currency note, and was acquire informality in the indictment that altered, when in point of fact it w and counterfeited.

Yesterday he was arraigned upon a sof indictment, in which he was charged won the 5th of July last, passed a forged terfeit fifty-cent fractional currency note Mary Funston. Discovery being somethe note in question was counterfeit. was given to the police, by one of who fendant was soon arrested, and, a configuration of the officer, about thirty-seven greenbacks and nearly fifty dollars in postage notes, similar to that passed up Function, was found upon his person. Some other testimony of a like nature mitted by the United States attorney, show mitted by the United States attorney, shoot he same day the defendant half notes of the same character. A point we behalf of defendant, that the note for the same on trial was desired. of which he was on trial was of which he was on trial was described by the nesses as a new note and unsolled; where note in evidence bore evidence of having residerably handled, and was, to a certain esciled, and was not, therefore, the same note was explained by the fact that it had been bandled in court by the jury and other, rendered a verdict of guilty, when the car journed till this morning.

rendered a versice of games, when the conjourned till this morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Lag. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge In The second period of the Ansat Session vesterday, and a new panel of juror were ance. Defaultir gjurors were fined \$75, and ments were issued against all such.

The following cases were disposed of:
John O'Donnell and Elizabeth Darrell pullty to charges of larceny. Sentence disposed of the property of the property of william McLaughlin, charge of and battery on William McLaughlin, charge of a Manaynnk car, who attempted to recommend. and battery on William measurement, conductive Menageria, Monayunk car, who attempted to remove a from the car because of an insult offered to all the was sentenced to pay the costs and to account of three months.

Georgians Black, for larceny, was sentenced to make the country prison. four months in County Prison.

Ann Beal, for larceny, was sentenced to

months.
Semuel Given, Mary Fisher, Michael F. H.
Mary Anderson, and Exta Carroll were and Extra Carroll were and E THE POLICE. SHOCKING CASE.

A party of three or four young men becam disorderly yesterday afternoon, in the House, on North Second street. One of the the proprietor, in attempting to preserve the shockingly beaten about the head. An arrest of the assailants was made, but the worst of [Before Mr. Alderman Carter] VERDANT YOUNG MAN,

Mary Ann Devlin was arraigned yestering on the charge of the larceny of \$64, the of a young man named John Ox, just from the country. He was met in the lower party of and was charmed with the song of the strandard to route the charmed of the strandard to the charmed with the song of the strandard to the charmed with the song of the strandard to the charmed with the song of the strandard to the charmed with the strandard to the strandard to the strandard to the standard to t on moral death, for he followed straights, her as an ox that goeth to the slaughte. He not know how the money was stolen, when stolen, or by whom; but the circumstances such that he thought nobody but the accusely opportunity to do the stealing. The accused committed.

(Before Mr. Alderman Welding.) ILLEGALLY RICH FOR AN HOUR. JAMEGALLY RICH FOR AN HOUR.

James Collins was arraigned yesterly macharge of the larceny of a \$1.000 note, the process of the larceny of a \$1.000 note, the process of the larceny of a \$1.000 note to decovery on his laud in Pennsylvania. Hours are the Girard House on Saturday eventually on any early the Great House on Saturday eventually on any early the description of the individual sought for had taken a care for the Kensington denot. A party started it suit of the fugitive, and after closely scarching train, which was on the eve of departure, for I York, he was found stowed away in the barging Jupon scarching him, \$980 of the amount soles; found upon him. He was committed to answer.

ALLEGED INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE: ALLEGED INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE

Peter Yates, the driver of a Sugar wayn, n arranged yesterday on the charge of wayn, n arranged yesterday on the charge of tunings and killing the child Fisher, the facts of a were published in The Press yesterday. The had ant was comitted to await the coroner's ingues. CITY ITEMS.

THE MOST USEFUL and economical article every family is a Sewing Machine, and we be the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, most in and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. are sold every year. Every machine warners and the money returned if not entirely satisfies. Instruction given at the residences of pureting Go to the Wheeler & Wilson agency, No. 104 Carl nut street, above Seventh, and examine there lerful machines.

IN A BAD WAY .- A forlorn lover lately wrang follows to his lady love: "DEAR AMELIA : Since you so kindly in the cause of my sprained ankle, and my blaze torn coat, and my bad cough, I would say it sprained ankle was occasioned by standing toe and trying to look over a three story be my bad cough by inhaling the dust raisely ladies, "trains" on the pape; my black ere: scratch from an oyster shell worn in a laive. and my torn coat by a bad fall caused by ea my foot in a small hoop skirt with 416 springs
Amelia immediately wrote him that the last least of his troubles could readily be care! chasing a new suit at the Brown Stone de Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 631. nut street, above Sixth. CLOTHING AND THE WAR.-Clothing ED

had; the war must continue. Since the course ment of the war, the prices of everythingncluded—have necessarily increased. The t behooves everybody to "take time by the lock," and save at least fifty per cent. ming advance on clothing, and purchases from Charles Stokes' one price, under the tinental," Chestnut street, below Ninth. List Oh, list! to the clothier's warning, and call at An ABTISTIC ADVERTISEMENT. - Messy. & Childs, No. 101 Liberty street, N. Y., haveled Thorwaldsen's celebrated bas relief "Nig.

"LUBIN'S FLORILINE." This Fordressing fixes the hair in any position, insignand strengthens the hair, and imparts to it use. fragrance of the flowers of Southern fa A SEASONABLE FAMILY REMEDY .- Cholen bus, summer complaint, cholic, sour stown; rhoca, and all affections of the bowels indir-childhood, at this season of the year, are cronce by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Rule benefit of the season of the year, are cronced by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. the irritation and calms the action of the and, being pleasant to the taste, is readily tast children. While it may be given with entire

Morning" as a show card for the new teller-

to infants, it yet acts promptly and there when administered according to directions, the children or adults. Prepared only at 22 Car street. ESTAND NOT UPON THE ORDER OF GOING. t once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant Se You will never regret it. It not only beautife eserves the Teeth, and arrests decay, but he mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as 3 All Druggists sell it. A. S. DOTTER, 804 North Broad stree.

dealer, would respectfully advise his fried 8 the public in general not togelsy in burner. It coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal, and run the risk of paying further at the coal at but buy at once of his superior stock of but stove, stove, egg, &c. None ig en quality, durability, or cheapness. EYE AND EAR most successfully tresid saacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine a cial eyes inserted. No charge for examination 🚜

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTEL

S Berry, Erie
D Lauffer, Oil City
J Acheron, Wheeling
Sell, Wheeling
Sell, Wheeling
J Alexander, St Louis
J Jenks & wf., Pittsburg
Jampbell, New York
Emphell, Springfield
amphell, New York
E W Adams, Kentucky
eim, Penna
J M Cross, Politics W K Mehaffav, W D Cameron, Cite Mies L Canfield, C J Dobbins Pottsville Miss Jennie Wilton, N Y W H McCartney, Virginia Mrs Saunders I Allen d. New York ownsend, New York T. W Dwight, N York Burchard, New York Buller, New York Cowing, Seneca Fall leaf & la, N-w York J F Ra C W Wooten, Cincinnati Sidney Sweet, New York The American

W W Yohe, Bethlehem
J M Wiggin, Virginia
Geo H Blarkt, U S N
A C Next, Wash, D C
W P Reisers, St Paul
Miss A M Lyman, N J
T W Harder, St Paul
J Handock, Wash, D C
A C Edy, Prov, R
J E Howser, Rerks co, Pa
B How M, Rew York
Henry Bowtz, Wash, D C
J R Walker, Sait Lake
John Trayor, Minersville
J S N B Tyand, Chicago
W S Ryand, Chicago
W S Clark, Sense, Seliair
Chas Lewis, Laurel, Del
B J R J R Lizzie, Brown, Essen
W S Clark, Beaver Meadow
W S C C H Breswin, Laurel
H W Wash D C
H W W S Sites
H W W S The Barley Sheaf A E Clark, New Jersey
H C Cartis, Burlington
Miss Adds Smily, Balt
Edward, Van Fook, Penns
Thos Fairell Sucke co
Jas Kelly 5, Ia, N Jersey

A E Baberts
John W Balt