the Junes House, across the Jerusalem plank roa

may, however, be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction. Occasional firing

has been going on along the centre, and was quit lively during the night. This morning occasions

invery during the night. This morning occasional shots are heard. The road continues wet, making travel very difficult. About thirty rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Caralinians, mostly claiming to be deserters. This story is, however, not believed, as the solidiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side

than any other in the Confederacy. They are strong hardy-looking men, and seem to think the end of the

truggle is at hand. They believe Petersburg to be

lmost within our grasp and will be in our posses

sion at an early day.

DESPERATE FIGHTING REPORTED—A: THOUSAND

REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The steamer Key-

ort. Captain Talbert, arrived at the Sixth-stree

wharf this morning, about nine o'clock, from City Point, bringing up the mails and a few passengers. She also brought up forty-two rebel officers, cap-tured in the recent engagements. She reports that

desperate fighting was still going on, the rebels making repeated attempts to dislodge General Warren from his hold on the Weldon Railroad,

Gen. Warren has made a reconnoisea

ant's ability to hold the road.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION.

August 15, 1864. GEN. TORBERT: There was but little more figh

The 2d Brigade did superbly. It captured on

nundred and forty horses. Twelve officers were

also taken. The 1st Brigade also did magnificently,

capturing over fifty prisoners and repulsing a heavy force of infantry, killing and wounding a large number. Two battle-flags were captured, and the

old division gave the boys a most magnificent

The Reserve Brigade was not engaged. The

prisoners represent Kershaw's division, of Long-street's corps, and Somers' and Wickham's brigades

of cavalry, both small brigades. The country was

open, and several elegant mounted charges were made.

The enemy tried to turn our left by wading the

river up to their waists, but they found us laying for them, and we corralled them, shooting them

down until they cried for mercy. Over thirty of their dead, and a larger number of their wounded

The enemy opened with splendid practice from two batteries. I rejoice to say our casualties are

small for the amount of fighting done. Sixty will

cover my entire loss. I never saw the command ac

better or do more execution.

A rebel colonel was killed, and his body is in our

A recei colonel was killed, and his body is in our hands. Two field officers were captured. The pri-soners report that they came from Culpeper, and had been marching hard. I sent the prisoners and our wounded to Winchester to night. Please see to

POSITION OF THE ARMY UNCHANGED—SKIRMISH

ING GOING ON-GEN, MAX WEBER RELIEVED AT

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 23, via Balti-

MORE, August 24.—The position of our army still

heavy line of skirmishers have been thrown out in

front. Desultory skirmish firing could be heard all

day yesterday and this morning. It broke out with

Nothing of any importance resulted from it, how-

Twelve o'clock .- No evidence of the enemy being

in our immediate front has been obtained as yet

and it is believed that they will make an attempt to

ever, and it has now almost entirely ceased.

abled strength in front of the 19th Corps, hold-

ngements for the wounded. I start at daylight

W. MERRITT, Brig. Gen

lie in one spot.

in the morning.

ing the centre.

BARPER'S PERRY.

ng after my despatch sent you at 7 P. M.

This was our left four days ago. They are feeling

R. H. M.

The Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Uity, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr. City, is the warmingood agent of the Passes. Mr. Retter will receive subscriptions for The Passes in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27, 1864. I. ENGRAVING.—The Siege of Petersburg—The 5th Corps Awasting the Order to Advance.

II. POETRY.—"The Old Homestead," by Alice
Cary—"Sonk of a Nest," by Jean Ingelow—"Lashed
to the Mast," by F. H. Stauffer—"The Lay of the III. EXTRACTS FROM MY JOURNAL, by H. Richards: Part 2.
IV. EDITORIALS.—The Union Party and the Peace

IV. EDITORIALS.—The Union Party and the Peace
Question—Why the War Should Progress—A Trace Impossible—The Western Conspiracy—Home Produce—
Extortionate Market Prices—Blockade runners—P. ace
Talk North and South—Touching the Mource Doctrine—
The President—The Political Prospect—Why Chambersburg was Burnad—Whitebalt.
V. LETTER OF "OCCASIONAL."

VI. THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY—Full Admissions
To the Strength and Purposes of the O. 1. as to the Strength and Purposes of the O. A. K.
VII. WAR NEWS.—The Army Before Petersh Special Correspondence—The Colored Troops—The Fight for the Weldon Railroad—Desperate Attacks by the Retels—The War in the Shenandoah Valley—The Siege of Atlanta—Desertion of 240 Rebels—The Besieged Rebel Cities.
VIII. THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—

dcClockey.

IX. GENERAL NEWS.—Saratoga Springs.—Peace
Convention at Syracuse—Letter from Gen. Seymour—
Experience of a Boston Woman in Castle Thunder—An Artist's Life in Rome, &c.

X. COMMUNICATIONS, —Duties of the People—Farmers and the High Prices—Petitions for an Armi Mers and the tright rorge.

A Trip to Valley Forge.

XI. "HARVEST FIELDS AND LABORERS"—By Mrs. Emma Eggleson.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. - Tobacco in the Army-Digging up Skeletons-An Ohio Haro, &c.
XIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT. -Editorial-Problem

XIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Editorial—Problem— End Geme—Chess in Philadelphia, in France. XIV. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. **Specimens of the "War Press "will be forwarded when requested. The subscription fate for single copies is \$2 per year. A dediction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for malling, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

An Exchange of Prisoners. Thirty-five thousand Union soldiers, imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., and subiect to a cruelty unsurpassed in its malignity by any record of war, have petitioned the President, through their appointed commissioners, to procure their release from unendurable suffering by means of exchange. What these men undergo is terrible-beyond the calculation of comfortable citizens. Two-thirds of them are wholly without shelter; the food given them is adapted to produce starvation and disease; the water given them creates thirst; their clothes are in rags and vermin; they are huddled together "thick as herrings packed in a barrel," and die at the rate of 180 per day. Numbers have become crazed with their misery, and dozens are shot down weekly at the "dead-line." Six thousand eight hundred and ninety of these brave and veteran soldiers have died, by privation and disease, in a period of five months. These awful facts might be incredible to those who make it their task to nalliate and excuse the crimes of the rebel Government, but this time there are thirtyfive thousand witnesses, a number too great to be given the lie, and in a state too pitiable, we think, to be mocked by the callous insincerity of journalists who, in their search to find argument for treason, occasionally stumble across a word of authority for murder and massacre. These d victims of rebel villains are in a fair way to become numbered with that hospital class who, when returned to us. are too weak either to fight or vote. The Northern enemies of the Government may at least afford them the indulgence of This last grand prison-act of the rebellion

is a climax of the comparatively slow but efficient process of the torturing out of our armies, begun at Libby. It is almost too cruel for even the bitter jest. Given the number of 40,000 men, and the rebels show us how they may be reduced in less time than it takes to kill them off in war. A teen-twentietus tra Libby comes out nine-

tion serving the rebels all the purposes of exchange. In this manner, they demonstrate how an invader may be used up by simply dieting out his prisoners. and Southern hygiene achieves as great a victory as Southern arms. Had the North resorted to the same method for depleting its enemies, there is enough medical ingenuity in our countrymen, could they adopt Count Fosco's idea of the moral and political agency of poisons, to have made the South sick of the war long ago. But we have no moral necessity to poison our wells, to assassinate our enemies, or to reduce their prisoners by the methods of endeavoring to concentrate and discipline diet, ventilation, and water treatment practiced in the prisons of the South. Whatever be the color of private opinion entertained by the thirty-five thousand prisoners of Andersonville, Georgia, it is too much to expect that they will forgive their enemies, or consent to a "peace upon any terms." Could they rejoin our armies before the prison system of the South destroys their usefulness, their wrongs would be a double reinforcement to the heroes under Grant and Sherman.

We hope something will be soon done to relieve the noble sufferers of Andersonville. Brave men deserve well even of their enemies, but we may expect nothing, either in fairness or reason, from the insane turpitude of the wickedness of the ruling rebels. Only their hard necessities will bring them to terms. The exchange is still at lock on the question of the status of negro prisoners. No wonder that our white soldiers, starved and diseased, at Andersonville, plead that the slavery to which the blacks are consigned on their capture is freedom and happiness compared to the daily death endured in prison. We may doubt such a plea, but we cannot doubt its terrible cause, Our captured soldiers, black and white, are victims of great suffering, but each suffer for each other. We trust that we are not mistaken in the recent signs of the Richmond press, promising a recognition of our JUAREZ himself, whose courage and panegro prisoners to effect an exchange for triotism may be vindicated when the situthe benefit of the depleted armies of the ation becomes more intelligible. South. That exchange will not, we hope. be delayed a moment. We can imagine how painful to the Government, as to the country, is the appeal made to the President by the prisoners of Georgia.

A Peace which is a Double War. We have often asserted that there can be no peace of a dishonorable character which will relieve us of the troubles of war. We may even accept it as an aphorism that a helf peace may prove a double war. Anarchy results from failure and shame. What we ought to do, and fail to do, must have its revenge upon us. We find this intelligent warning in a communication addressed

At the Times.

"I said we might have anarchy; it is only a little way behind this seemingly desired but dishonorable peace. When an able people make war without solving the problem of war, then may sensible men stand apart in fear. When the strong submit to be crushed, then may dredit submit to bankruptcy. When credit submits to bankruptcy—to repudiation—then may the people submit to unregulated oppression. There can be no safety to the capital of this country in a patched up peace—in a divided Union. Then let both men and capital come forward and do their duty. If they will co-operate, be prompt about it, and act, with energy, we shall yet have a stable Government, prosperous times, and a united and happy people."

JEFFERSON DAVIS' delaration to Colone the rule of the majority," is but the expression of the anti-republican theory he has long advocated. In 1859, at Jackson, Mississippi, referring to the probable success of his political opponents in 1860, he said: "The success of such a party would indeed produce an 'irrepressible conflict.' To you would be presented the question, will you allow the constitutional Union to be changed into the despotism of a majority?" It is singular that the Democratic party has any sympathy with men who thus repudiate its principles. This tyranny of the majority, by the way, has only been mentioned hij Southern leaders, and the majority voted in the interest of freedom. There was no tion may only end in farce, or make indespotism, of course, in the old pro-slavery finite misery for a people already severely majorities. najorius.

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ATT BEEN TO THE TANK

The Moral of Politics.

The affairs of Denmark have been adjusted—precisely as if a highwayman who called out "Stand and deliver!" to a traveller, merely robbed him of his purse and pocket-book, his watch and guard, his diamond pin and carbuncle ring, and left him the clothes he wore. Denmark has to surrender a good deal to the brace of brigands (Austria and Prussia) who had invaded, plundered, and ill-treated her. The Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenbourg, with a population of over a million of souls, are surrendered to ruthless Germany. The Alsen and islands in the North Sea go with Schleswig, but Arro (or Œroe), which is purely Danish, remains with Denmark, though by law of descent it forms part of the Duchy of Schleswig. The future Denmark will consist of Jutland and the larger islands, on one of which Copenhagen, the capital, is built, and the population will be reduced, by the

compulsory cessions we have mentioned, from 2,605,000 persons to 1,500,000. In the new and diminished Denmark the population will be Danish, who may be relied upon. In the former Denmark, the Germans in the Duchies could scarcely be trusted with arms. The Danish army, therefore, will not be much weaker than before. The navy will be as strong as it was. Denmark will continue master of the entrance to the Baltic Sea as long as she holds the Sound and the Kattegat. There has been some talk of a Schleswig-Holstein canal, which, if made, would reduce the northern access to the Baltic to little value, but a long time will elapse ere

that be begun. The future of the reduced Denmark may resolve itself into three contingencies: 1. Maintainance as a small but independent monarchy. It is geographically larger than Belgium. 2. Absorption by the German Confederation. 3. Annexation with Sweden. At the best, under the collapse of her naval and military prestige, there seems to be a very poor outlook for Denmark. With her people there is much sympathy, but we confess that we feel little concern for her sovereign. A mere cadet (third brother of the reigning Duke) of the small branch of the house of Holstein-Glucksbourg, the accident of his siding with Denmark in 1848, when his brothers went against her, led to his having the good fortune, as it then seemed, to be selected by the rulers who signed the treaty of 1852 as successor to FREDERIC VII., King of Denmark. Before that event in his life his income was about \$1,500 a year. One of his sons is King of Greece; his eldest daughter is Princess of Wales, and will be Queen of England, and, for himself, even if he has a diminished Denmark to govern, it is infinitely larger than anything he was born to. He seems to be a gentleman of no very

strong mind, but it is equally evident that he has been badly used. Had England but raised her voice, Denmark would not have been disintegrated. Lord Russell raised hopes that England would insist on the treaty of 1852 being rigidly observed, but when the time came to act, his Lordship coolly said, "I will write protocols and despatches, but must decline what may lead to blows; for the new shave-penny policy of England is Peace at all risks." It is said that he but carried out the personal policy of Queen VICTORIA. It may be so; but if ever, or is invaded, Queen Victoria may be reminded, when she protests against that which had a tendency to lessen their patriotism. fair island being wrenched from her sway, "Madam, we do this precisely which was manifested by yourself when in Sunday's fight. you stood calmly by and did not raise even a finger to prevent the dismemberment of Denmark. If the German Confederation had a right to wrest the Duchies from Denmark, surely Ireland has an equal right to separate herself from the yoke of England?" This will return the bitter chalice to her Majesty's own lips, and men who are now far into "the fifties" may live to witness such a consummation.

VICTORIA has given Ireland's friends a strong justification of effecting Ireland's More Mexican than Spartan. To judge from the general tenor of the news current from Mexico, the patriotic cause in that abandoned country has more than begun to "dwindle, peak, and pine." MAXIMILIAN is making his throne firm, and extending the clearage of submission. Several well-known generals on the Juarez side are now reported as loyalists of the Empire, and the betrayal of the Liberal cause seems to have become almost a matter of fashion. A considerable army is still attached to Juanez, which he is now at Monterey. This army, hungry, insubordinate and disaffected, as it is said to be, is under command of ORTEGA, who, in consequence of his peculiar escape from the French after his surrender at Puebla, is regarded by them as a deserter. We published lately, with some praise, a letter from Gen. URAGA, late commander-in-chief of the Liberals, refusing with great bitterness

the invitation of some of his countrymen to come over to the Emperor. This letter is as it appears, more Spartan than Mexican. But a month after he wrote his indignant refusal to betray the Republic, Gen. URAGA has acceded to MAXIMILIAN, if we may credit the latest correspondence. Mexican patriotism, we fear, does not possess the heroic vitality, for Gen. URAGA alleges in excuse that his troops were addicted to frequent mutiny. MAXIMILIAN has taken the most politic and conciliatory course to insure the Empire, by inviting all the influential men of the nation to his counsel. He is now busy organizing an army for the Empire, out of the French force, the recusant Mexicans, and the heretofore oppressed Indians. He has also appointed a commission of sixty to examine the commercial and financial state of the country; and it is feared by the Mexican clergy that the straits of the new exchequer will compel him to ratify the Juarez confiscation of church property. Less we know of

Ireland. The people of Ireland have at last suc-

ceeded in laying the foundation of a monument for the statue of O'Connell, in Dublin. The occasion was celebrated by an immense procession of the trades and the religious and political societies, and was a general holiday of festivities. This occurrence shows that Ireland has yet a national existence, though it needs, next to O'Con-NELL's self, a leader to stand in the place of O'CONNELL. Even in connection with this generous tribute to nationality, ignorance, bad feeling, and clannishness showed themselves again in the conduct of a number of depraved "Orangemen," who were cited by the old religious feud to burn "The Liberator" in effigy some time before the celebration. But the event has been useful in gathering and strengthening the distracted patriotic sentiment of Ireland around one whom the vast majority of Irishmen, both Protestant and Catholic, cordially respect as the greatest man of his race in modern times. In a great day O'Connell was a great leader. Ie was the greatest of popular orators and JACQUES, "We seceded to rid ourselves of agitators, and it may be said that his voice alone directly wrested the concession of religious freedom from the enemies of his country. It is not astonishing that the foundation of a monument to him should also furnish a basis for the revival of the repeal agitation. Ireland has suffered from the neglect of legislation, and from evils of mal-administration, which only an Irish government can redress. The repeal agitation labors to effect for Ireland what has been secured to Australia and Canada a Legislature of its own. Both in the mother country and in America an intensely national spirit prevails among Irishmen, and while revolu-

tried, the repeal agitation may have yet a

AND THE RESIDENCE OF A STREET OF THE PARTY OF THE STREET O

chance, though it would be impossible to predict it from the present state of sentiment in Ireland.

THE World has a correspondent in Bal timore who may have taken the oath of allegiance, but who certainly writes more in the spirit of a rebel than a patriot. With all the mysteries of the rebellion even the thoughts of its leaders, he seems perfectly familiar, and we have frequently been amused with his cool announcements. In a recent letter he thus talks of making

Peace:

"As regards the terms of peace, they are not unreasonable. All they would require would be the rights that are secured to them in the Constitution. But they would require guarantees for those rights. They would require an express stipulation that the General Government would never again interfere with the domestic institutions of any State; and that this stipulation should be made in the most solemn manner, and should constitute a part of the organic law. A convention of all the States could easily regulate this matter.

"If these terms are granted by the North the South would at once lay down their arms; the Southern States would dissolve the Confederacy, and each one of the Southern States would despoive the Confederacy, and each one of the Southern States would send their Senators and Representatives to Congress as before the war. Allaother matters in dispute could be easily adjusted."

Our readers do not need to be told that

Our readers do not need to be told that this is pure folly or falsehood. They know that the head of the rebellion himself has said that he will carry on the war till he is conquered or the independence of the South granted. The assertions made by this corespondent, who ought to be looked after by the proper authorities, are intended simply to deceive the people and help the Chicago Convention. A more unmitigated falsehood than the paragraphs we have quoted could not be told.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1864 THE PUBLIC DEBT. The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday shows it to be \$1,850,274,000, or \$9,561,000 more than the previous week's statement. The unpaid requisitions are nearly \$18,000,000. The debt bearing, no interest has been decreased 8,632,000, while the debt bearing interest in lawful money has been increased \$17,000,000, and the debt bearing interest in coin has increased \$2,000,000. INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 13, 1864. Syn : In answer to your letter of the 10th instan I have to state that telegraph companies should make the return required by section 107 of the act of June 30, 1864, to the assistant assessor of the district in which their principal office is located. Very respectfully, Jos. J. Lewis, Commissioner.

To American Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, New York. A COMMISSIONER APPOINTED. ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, of New York, has been appointed commissioner, under the treaty of July 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in the place of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, declined THE 7-30 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the

Treasury Department to-day, amounted to \$606,000, and those to the 10-40 loan to \$213,000. PETITIONS FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT ALEXANDRIA, VA. Petitions are circulating for signatures, in Alex ndria and beyond its limits, addressed to Military Governor Sloven, asking for the substitution of in litary for civil power, as in the recent case at Norroll Should the prayer be granted, Governor PIERPON will, as a consequence, be superseded in his funtions, and the State Government in that portion o

the territory of Virginia over which he presides h abolished. The Alexandria Journal, the official paper, strongly condemns the movement, and says some of the petitioners are men of standing, while others are squatters and known disloyalists. RETURNING TROOPS. The 147th Ohio, 100 days men, have passed throug Washington on their way home, their time having expired. They, like other returning regiments of that State, paid their respects to the President, we should probably say, whenever Ireland who thanked them for the service rendered to the

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS. No information has been received here confirm on the principle, or want of principle, was killed and Gen. A.P. Hill mortally wounded, ing the truth of the loose report that FITZ LEE ARRIVAL OF BEBEL OFFICERS. The mail steamer to-day brought up about sixty rebel officers, including a colonel, a major, and captains and lieutenants, captured on Sunday.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. The following deaths are reported at the army hospitals : Samuel Pike, Co. G, 71st Pen STEVENS, Co. F, 61st Penna.; SAMUEL E, SNYDER, Major Win. P. Biddle, 4th Penna. Cavalry, ounded, has réported here.

The Congressional Excursionists WOODSTOOK, N. B., August 24.-S. L. Tilley the evening of that day gave them an entertain

They left Fredericton by stage on the morning the 23d, and arrived here at a late hour in the night. They were received and entertained by our citiens with a supper, after which they took the slage for Hamilton, and arrived there at half-past two o'clock this morning. Everything passed off in the most pleasant and happy manner.

The Draft in Ohio-Peace Speech of Fer-nando Wood. Cincinnati, August 24.—Governor Brough has ssued a ploclamation to those persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to Fernando Wood, in a speech at Dayton last night, esserted that Peace men on a Peace platform would inated at Chicago, and the Convention would

Recruiting at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, August 24. - Recruiting is very brisk. A great many are enlisting for the one-year's service. There is but one man left in charge of the State arsenal, the balance having taken up arms.
ENLISTMENTS AT ALTOONA. ALTOONA, August 24.—We have nothing later here from the valley. Over two hundred men engaged on the works of the Pennsylvania Railroad lave enlisted in the one year's service.

Destructive Thunder-Storm. WATERVILLE, Mr., August 24.-During a severe hunder-storm, last night, the bridge over the Martin stream in North Fairfield, on the Somerset Raiload, was struck by lightning and blown down. Many buildings and erchards were also blown down. FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS. FORTERSS MONROE, August 23.—The mail steamer Keyport, from City Point, has arrived with

ninety rebel officers, captured in the recent opera-tions on the Weldon Railroad. The privates captured at the same time, it is now said, will number seven or eight hundred. They will all be brought

NORTH CAROLINA. A NEW PIRATE READY TO LEAVE WILMINGTON.

NEW YORK, August 24.—By the arrival of the
steamer Haze, from North Carolina, we learn that a new pirate vessel, the Coquette, one of a number now in Wilmington receiving their armament, is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if she has not already started.

> BALTIMORE. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, August 24 .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now open as far as Harper's Ferry.

THE 23D PENNSYLVANIA. The 23d Pennsylvania arrrived here this forencon from Bolivar Heights, via the Relay House. They are quartered in the depot, and expect to leave for ome at six o'clock this evening. We have since learned that the regiment will not

tart so soon as we thought, but they will certainly reach Philadelphia at noon to-morrow. ROBE OF GEN. WALLACE ISHMAEL DAY TO BE HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, STH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, August 23, 1864,— Special Orders, No. 211—Extract.—Brigadier General H. H. Lockwood, commanding 3d Brigade, 8th Army Corps, is hereby directed to detail a competent officer of his command to proceed to the late residence of Mr. Ishmael Day, Baltimore county, Maryland, and make an estimate of the damage sustained by him in the destruction of his property by the rebels during the late raid, and assess and collect from the disloyal and disaffected persons residing within a radius of five miles of Mr. Day's farm a sum equal to the amount of damages sustained by him, and to pay the same, when colle o Mr. Day. The levy will be made upon the indi-By command of Major General Wallace

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE Assistant Adjutant General NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 24 194 STRANGE RUMOR—PEACE COMMISSIONERS RE-PORTED SENT TO RICHMOND. Rumors are in circulation, and are credited in financial circles, to the effect that the Government as sent a com peace, consisting partly of Republicans and partly of Democrats. It is also alleged that these com-missioners have left for Richmond. The effect has been to lower the price of gold some four or five per

THE PEACE COMMISSION RUMOR. The rumor about the sending of peace commissioners to Richmond is still affoat here, but little confidence is placed in it.

RETURN OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. The Susquehanna has been orusing about the Island of Bermuda, and left there on the 22d inst. The frigate Susquehanna has returned from an unsuccessful search for the pirate Tallahassee. ARREST OF THE ENGLISH BAILWAY MURDERER The ship Victoria arrived to-night, and Franz Muller, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway car near London, was arrested as soon as she came into the bay.

Gold closed at 254% this evening. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, barks Salamander, Cardiff; Sandy Hook, low Bay; brigs Tornado, Fort. Monroe. Below, ast C. S. Brown, Oardiff.

Marine intelligence.

Below, ast C. S. Brown, Oardiff. The state of the second second

THE WAR,

The Brunt of the Fighting borne by Ayres and Cutler's Divisions.

GENERAL CUTLER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED LAND BRIGADE, KILLED.

DON ROAD ABANDONED. Skirmishing in the Shenandoah Valley

THE ENEMY REPORTED RETREAT ING FROM WINCHESTER.

Moseby's Guerillas Repulsed at Annandale.

back from our front towards Petersburg, thus abandoning the effort to retake the Weldon Railroad. ALL OWET ON THESDAY-A BATTLE EXPECTED His Forces Driven out of the City. all was quiet in Grant's army, but a battle was ex pected that day, the rebels still being desirous of shaking Grant's grasp on the Weldon Railroad. The utmost confidence is felt by our forces in

REBEL NEWS FROM MOBILE.

PULSED WITH FEARFUL LOSS GENERAL CUTLER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

About 7 o'clock, this morning, the enemy made a fierce onset upon the left of our line. This is the first Sunday attack of the rebels I have been obliged to ecord for some time. Of late the armies in Virginis have been chary of Sunday fighting. Lee's necessities must be great and urgent, when he would, on that day, risk an assault contrary to good policy. Two rules enter largely into the military philosophy of the rebel chieftains—time and con-centration. They will resort to any mean trick o beguile the Yankees of the former, and, contrary to every printed philosophical rule, march men day and night that they may be concentrated at any given point by a certain hour. Rarely does this simple strategy fail of success. To reach our present position Grant assumed the offensive.

This has been the attitude of the Potomac Army since the 5th Gorps attacked Ewell's flank, below Wilderness Tavern, until Hancock charged through Deep Bottom. Our foemen cannot be more enraged at the good-natured way our soldiers fight them, than we are at their late backwardness in attacking our works. No position that we occupy, from the Rapid Ann to the Appomattox, have they conidered worth retaking at any reasonable cost. Even

acquainted with two violent efforts of Hill's command to repossess this important avenue of trade, and know that each in turn failed to tear it from our grasp. I admit the loss of Gen. Hays and a few right proved their eagerness to drive us hence, and an unwillingness to have us remain longer in the present position. For them to attack was what we the ground relinquished after 5 o'clock P. M. The right wing was, to use a military phrase, refused—thrown back slightly. The left was extended and was to strike our extreme left with overwhelming numbers, swing around that wing into the rear, and roll it upon the centre. He was foiled-defe

rollit upon the contre. He was to the line tised. As I before mentioned, this portion of the line had been extended. All night busy men worked had been extended. All night busy men worked was gathered together and placed in the left centre. New works covered those built a day or two age, and were occupied by Griffin's division. Our line assumed the shape of a cul-de-sac crossing the railroad diagonally, the mouth being turned from the enemy. As early as one o'clock Sunday morning, the pickets were driven in along some. the line. Slight skirmishes ensued, but all soon be-Every preparation seemed completed. About seven coclock their batteries opened with unparal-

leled fury. We were in a diroular clearing, with mbient woods. The railroad crossed the centre, north and south. The point assailed was on the west side of the road. Our position was in an open field, facing the dense woods, which were distant about half a mile. Forty pieces of cannor commanded this sperical plantation. They all open ed with one accord. The shells appeared to have a centripetal force, for they went rushing and scream ing to the middle of our circle. Our troops clung to the dampearth while the storm lasted. Soon the rebel column emerged from the green woods. They calmly deployed, forming double battle lines with a quickness and skill that would have charmed the spectators, had they not known what was the object of that parade. Forward they came upon the double-quick, yelling like demons while they ran. At intervals they halted to deliver their s, and again renewed their perilous quicksten

All this time the line was well dressed, the men behaving as coolly as if upon battalion drill. Here began the danger. Now comes death to the men, confusion to the line, mortification to the officers. Hart's battery sent a discharge of grape and anister into their very midst. Unshapely gaps were ploughed through the advancing lines of hucan flesh, but in an instant they were closed, to be man nesh, out in an instant they were closed, to be torn open afresh. Battery after battery poured its iron storm among the rebels, and still unwa-veringly they advanced. They are now within mus-ket range. The distance between them and the works they covet is not great, and is lessened every minute. Will they continue to march through a stream of death and snatch the breastworks from us? The men of Ayres' and Cutler's divisions are on heir feet. Brave fellows! Quietly, without a murmur, they have crouched upon the scaked earth, while the mutilating, death-dealing shells flow thick and fast among them. Patient valor has its reward. Now is their time. The soldier's peerless, priceless,

inestimable boon is at hand. Victory is about to perch upon the war-worn, battle-stained banners of I admire such men as Havelock. Their trade is kill, yet they continue gentle and good, brimfu there should exist such human paradoxes. Cinc natus is alone in history. He tasted of power, yet relinquished an empire; sceptre, and purple for his farm, his plough, and his wife. But one man has ever governed without ambition, and history justly embalms his name, which with honor will descend to latest generations. The Duke of Wellington said: "A man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier." Every charge that is made upon our lines serves to convince me of the truthfulness of this remark. Here come these rebels with supernatural valor. They are veterans. Such scenes as the one they now enact has made them so. In belowing veterans they cease to be men. Concealed by smoke, roar of rific and cannon, they still press on. Ranks decimated by shot and shell, the shattered remnant

begrimed with powder, dealened by the continuou obey the relentless command, "Forward!" and carefully heed the admonitory "Steady-steady, men!" On they come, never looking at the bloody ground, heedless of the mangled body of a faller comrade, who writhes beneath their feet. The batteries along Griffin's line pour in an enfilading fire. Into their faces fly the rifle-balls from the 3d and 4th Divisions. Mortals can no longer endure such a fiery trial. The rebels in front of Ayres fly in confusion. Hundreds are shot through Stormed at in front, raked and enfil aded from the left, Stormed at infront, raked and entiladed from the left, where they expected no enemy, is too much. Down go the weapons of Heyward's brigade and a thousand hands are raised in supplication. Out rushed Captain Daily, provost marshal of the 4th Division with his squad of thirty men. General Heyward was there. Daily demanded the General's sword, and, for reply, received a builted from his revolver. The for reply, received a bullet from his revolver. The ant rebel fied, two-thirds of his brigade follow ing the example. The provest guard brought in two hundred of these men prisoners, and their own gallant captain mortally wounded. None but rebels men throw down their arms, and beg for when men throw down enveloped by the mercy, they are presumed to have surrendered. So we interpreted their actions, and stopped our murderous fire to bring them in. One brigade of Griffin's

division gave them a couple of volleys before their asylum, the woods, could be reached. This stretched out many of them.

About five hundred prisoners are nour hands.
Thirty-two commissioned officers and five stand of colors were taken—one by the 76th New York, and two by the 3d Delaware. I could not learn what regiments had the other two fags. This repulse was one of the most sangularry the rebels ave sustained for some time. Their slain were piled in great heaps before our works. All day have their wounded crisd for water and assistance. have their wounded cripa for water and assistance.
All within our reach have been carried to hospitals, where they are cared for as our own soldiers.

General Outler was slightly wounded in the upper lip, a fragment of shell passing underhis nose. He was with his men at the time, directing and encounterment of the mental o

And the second

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE REBELS PROV. THE WEL-DON RAILROAD—REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August THE ATTACK ON THE FIFTH CORPS. 23.—The enemy, early yesterday morning, disappeared from the front of the 5th and 9th Corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces. The

COL. DUCHENE, COMMANDING MARY

TWO STANDS OF REBEL COLORS AND FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN. RECONNOISSANCE BY GENERAL WARREN.

The Enemy Falling Back to Petersburg. THE EFFORT TO BETAKE THE WEL

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL

ATTACK ON MEMPHIS BY FORREST

SAFETY OF GEN. STEADMAN AND COL. STREIGHT

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. ULL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY—THE ASSAULT ON THE 5TH CORPS—THE ENEMY RE-

pecial Despatch to The Press. 1 THE YELLOW HOUSE, August 21-10 P. M .-

our fighting men began to grow disgusted, and wondered if we could not force them to the aggres-At length our point is gained. The circumstances attending the seizure of the Weldon Rail-road have been communicated. You have been made enetrated, and some embryo breastworks taken rom us. The heavy masses concentrated upon our asked—all we desired. Last night we recovered strongly fortified. No one knew how soon it would be tried. The right had survived the crushing force left. Too well, we knew, it must pass through the The enemy's design was apparent. His intention

cross the river, although our latest news from Willamsport says that they had not yet crossed the Guns could be heard yesterday up the river, suposed to be Averill shelling the woods in the direc ion of Sharpsburg. The army is lying quietly in their entrenched The samy is 19the questy in our entrements camps, and the sutlers are arriving, which looks like a protracted sojourn.

There is very little news of interest from this general max where has been remeded from the ommand of Harper's Ferry and ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna General Stevenson now has command of the post of Harper's Ferry.

THE REBELS REPORTED PALLING BACK FROM WIN-BALTIMORE, August 24.-A resident of Winchester, Va., temporarily sojourning here, informs me that he has private information from there which leads him to believe that the rebels are preparing to fall back from that point. THE REBELS REPORTED CROSSING THE POTOMAC. Baltimone, August 24—11.45 A. M.—We have reports via the Northern Central Railroad that the rebels have crossed the Potomac. The reports need confirmation. We have nothing direct this morning from the THE ABOVE BUMOR DOUBTED

BALTIMORE, August 24.—The report of the rebels again crossing is not credited here. The Potomac has risen some from late rains, and it is thought Early would not make such a foolhardy movement in the face of a force such as he knows Sheridan The Baltimore evening papers make no mention of the rebels having crossed into Maryland. NO REBELS ACROSS THE POTOMAC. BALTIMORE, August 24.—Reliable information from the Upper Potomac shows that the report of

the rebels having crossed the river is incorrect. and it is believed by many that the rebels are falling THE GUERILLAS IN VIRGINIA. (OSEBY'S GANG TEN MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA—HE this morning at 5 o'clock the garrison of the stock-ade at Annandale, consisting of two hundred and seventy-four men of the 16th New York Cavalry, was attacked by the enemy, under the leadership Moseby, who had with him two pieces of artillery n two to three hundred men. On taking his position Moseby demanded the sur

render of the garrison, which was refused, where upon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting three-quarters of an hour, and, the garriso still holding out. Moseby withdrew

ATTACK ON MEMPHIS BY FORREST—OUR PICKETS DRIVEN IN-NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL WASH BURNE. MEMPHIS, August 21.—Memphis was attacked at our o'clock this morning, by the rebel General Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong. This force left General Smith's front, at Oxford, on the evening of the 18th inst., and made a rapid march to this city. They drove our pickets and dashed directly into the head ters of General Washburne, who made a very nar-They then made a rush into General Buckland's adquarters, but he also succeeded in making hi escape. They then attacked the Irving Prison, but were repulsed by the guard there. They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture General Hurlburt, but he was stopping at a friend's house, and so the rebels did not succeed in getting ossession of him.
Our troops now attacked the rebels, and soon. drove them from the city, killing about thirty and

ounding one hundred. The rebels captured thirty of our men and forty orses. They did not have time to obtain much plunder... Our loss in killed and wounded is about he same as that of the enemy. Gen. Washburne is now carrying out a plan which it is supposed will result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party. LATER-THE ATTACK A FAILURE. MEMPHIS, August 22.—The rebel raid into this city yesterday was a complete failure, and is so ad-His intention was to capture General Washburne and other generals. Our troops being without leaders, the rebels carried off some plunder, and

ALL QUIET BEFORE ATLANTA. The latest despatches from Atlanta show that no active operations are going on there, and that Gen-Sherman is to remain quiet till events transpire in other quarters. THE SAFETY OF GENERAL STRADMAN AND COLONEL STIRIGHT.
CINGINNATI, August 24.—The Chattarooga cor

8th lowa. The latter has since died,

Datole-Shouldern 18c.

were made accordingly, but night wore away without an alarm. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning out an alarm. About 10 o'clock yesterday, morning another attack was made on the same life by the enemy's skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, but were again repulsed with great loss. The attack was renewed last night with lines of battle, and the enemy were again repulsed with heavier loss than before. One corps has passed around to reinforce Palmer, and matters to-day are unusually quiet; no she list thrown into the city. Service was held in several churches yesterday.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE TENNESSEE REPAIRED AND IN SERVICE-TORS TO ASCEND THE BAY. NEW ORLEANS, August 16, VIA CAIRO, Augus 23.—The Tennessee had beenfully repaired, and had fired a shot upon Fort Morgan, which remained mysteriously silent.

Two of the monitors are expected to ascend the bay to Mobile, and the Tennessee will accompany

AFFAIRS IN MOBILE-PROCLAMATION OF THE

Late Mobile papers contain the following: Late Mobile papers contain the following:
General Higgins, a young and popular officer, is second in command to General Maury at Mobile.
The Mayor has issued the following proclamation to the people of Mobile:
The enemy's vessels, as you all know, have run past the forts and are now in the bay, so that the outer water defences are of no further present use for the security of our city and homes. What the purpose of the enemy is we have not yet discovered—whether to hold command of the bay, in order to dominate the forts; or by his shallowest vessels to attempt to draw near enough to open a bombardment on it, it is now impossible to say.
We must act without this information. We must gather every man fit for defence into some organized body, and hold ourselves in readiness to repel attack, come from what quarter it may. This is the only way to make our efforts useful, and to stand strong against the progress of the foe, in case he should approach us within reach of the weapons that we have at command.
The advance on us has been unexpected, and our arms cannot impede or repel the enemy in his present position; but his ulterior intentions may soon

but they were unsuccessful, he still holding that road. Over a thousand prisoners have been cap-The advance on us has been unexpected, and our arms cannot impede or repet the enemy in his present position; but his ulterior intentions may soon be unmasked in such a form as will bring our services into use, and then on your valor will depend the safety of the city.

We must defend this city to the last point of resistance. Let it not be said that Mobile is craven, while we have the illustrious examples of Richmond, Petersburg, and Oharleston looking us in the face. Let not the name of this city stand in the historical records of this unexampled war beneath, or in contrast with, these grand instances of heroic fortitude and endurance.

Fellow-citizens, I can only counsel alacrity in this business and a cheerful obedience to your commanders. They are striving with all their might, and they will not lead you to dishonor. My own services will be given to the cause with all the zeal Lposess. And so, trusting to the benign influences of God, and our own hands and hearts, I hope we shall eacage all danger, or battle through it to successfalend. Services will be given to the Cause with all the Red Gadniet steamer ran the blockade, and came safely into this port. tured and are now at City Point. Our losses have been slight. General Warren is entrenching him self, and it is believed that no efforts of the rebels A RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. WARREN—THE ENEMY WASHINGTON, August 24.—Intelligence just reseived from the Army of the Potomac says that Petersburg, with important results.

Gen. Warren found that the enemy had fallen

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. THE CAVALRY PIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL. STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session. BALTIMORS, August 24.—The following is the official despatch received by Gen. Torbert:

HARRISBURG, August 24, 1864. SENATE. THE 85TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. THE 85TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Mr. CLIMER called up resolutions relative to the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as follows:

Whereas, A misunderstanding exists between the men of the 85th Regiment P. V., and the authorities, relative to the time of expiration of the service of the said volunteers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby requested to use his official influence with the proper authorities to produce the discharge of said men at the expiration of three years from the date of their enlistment under the authority of the State, agreeably to the terms of their enlistment. Lost—yeas 14, nays 18.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE MILITIA BILL. The Senate was engaged during the remainder the morning session in discussing the supplemento the militia bill (already published.) Ad AFTERNOON SESSION. The business of the afternoon was confined matters of no public interest.

HOUSE.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Local bounty bills and resolutions relative to the orinting of documents were considered. PUNISHMENT FOR RETAINING BOUNTY MONEY. Mr. OLESTEAD called up the Senata bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to retain any bounty money justly due to a volunteer after he is mustered into the service, and inflicting a penalty of \$500 therefor. Passed. THE VOTING OF SOLDIERS The House was engaged during the remainder of the morning session in considering the act pre-scribing the manner of voting by soldiers, which passed—yeas 47, nays 41. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITIA BILL. THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITIA BILL.

The amendments made by the Senate to the militabili, as published in this morning's papers, were concurred in. The section exempting from State draft those who furnished substitutes for National service was stricken out and a new section was inserted requiring all enrolled militia to be organized and officered and drilled by companies thrice and by regiments twice per year—the penalty for non-attendance three dollars. Every militia man will be entitled to receive six dollars for clothing.

Mr. Rex made an effort to have ten thousand copies of the Governor's message printed relative to the 2d Artillery. Postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 44 to 35.

AN ANTI-DRAFT RESOLUTION. Mr. Myers offered a presuble in substance. That the National Government has neglected to defend the State, and has refused to give her credit for any troops to be raised for State defence, but has eyinced a disposition to enforce a national draft even among e troops, thereby disorganizing them; therefore Resolved, That the President be requested to re frain from the execution of the draft in this State. Mr. Brown moved to refer the same to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations.

Agreed to by a vote of 43 ayes to 34 nave. PETITION FOR NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Warson presented a petition signed by a large number of colored citizens of the city of Philadelphia in favor of the right of suffrage.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR QUETIN BELATIVE TO THE 2D PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE OHAMBER, HARRISBURG, August 22, 1864.

To the Honorable Senate of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN: I received the following preamble and resolution on the 20th of August :

Gentlemen: I received the following preamble and resolution on the 20th of Angust:

"Senate Chamber,
"Enate Chamber,
"Whereas, It is alleged that the officers of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, or provisional regiment, are without commissions, and the regiment, are without commissions, and the regiment, although in the front, is without surgeons, therefore, in order to ascertain where the neglect is, be it "Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence that he may have had with the President or the War Department in relation thereto."

To which I have the honor to reply that on the recommendation of an officer of the War Department, on the 18th day of June, 1882, I appointed A. A. Gibson, then a captain in the artillery service of the United States, colonel of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery. It was represented to me that he was very well qualified, and I selected him accordingly for this particular arm of the service. Early in January, 1863, complaints were made to me by the officers of the regiment in reference to the conduct of Oblonel Gibson, and, indeed, charges were made of a serious character. I was extremely reluctant to interfere between the War Department and a colonel of the service. But these complaints continued to be repeated, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington City on other business, I was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, gentlemen who were personally known to me to be entirely reliable, and statements were made so seriously that I could not disregard them, and I addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, and sent my communication from Willard's Hotei without having retained a copy, asking that Colonel Gibson should be relieved from the command of the regiment, and ordered back to his regiment in the army. To this communication no answer was returned, but to my surprise I learned unofficially that all that was required to secure the removal of Col. Gibson was my request to that effect. On

War, as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HABRISBURG, December 2, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I beg leave to request most earnestly that you will issue an order to Col. A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, relieving him from the command and returning him to his post, as capitain of the 2d Regiment of Artillery (regulars). I am constrained to make this request from the fact that Colonel Gibson has not and does not give satisfaction to his regiment; that his officers—some of them the finest in the service—are constantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charces nstantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charges a serious nature could be preferred, but this would volve the delay attending a court martial, and ould oreate dissensions, all of which can be avoided nvolve the delay sound and of which can be avoid oreate dissensions, all of which can be avoid by his being returned to his regular rank. The most charitable construction placed upon his conduct by his officers is that he is insane, and under such circumstances the mildest means consistent with the good of the service are probably the best.

I respectfully refer to papers already on file in a relation of the service are probably the best. I respectfully refer to papers already on file in your Department with my endorsement in relation to this subject; and I beg that the order may issue. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To which no answer was returned. The complaints still continuing, and both officers and mer constantly appealing to me, I again addressed the secretary of War on the 19th of January, 1864, as follows: follows:

JANUARY 19, 1864, as follows:

JANUARY 19, 1864.

Hen. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have upon two occasions before this endeapoped to sail your attention to the propriety of ordering Colonel A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, to join his own regiment of regulars, and was surprised that no answer had been returned. I learn, however, unofficially, that my letters upon this subject have not reached you. I, therefore, take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of my last letter on this subject, which fully explains the matter, and in addition to what is there stated, it is proper to say that from information received I am assured that if Colonel Gibson is not removed very few of that regiment will re-enlist, and that if he is nearly all of them will; hence the necessity for early action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. Cuertin.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 500 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DRY. GOODS This Day.—The early particular attention of deal ers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, German, Swiss, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, weekens, satured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers and several clerks and telegraph operators. Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels. Among the wounded are Col. Starr, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, and Lieut. Irvin, of the ion, by John B. Myers & Go. sectioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and desirable sale of 1,250 cases of boots and shoes to be sold by cata-

of 1,250 cases of boots and shoes to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, Thursday, August 25, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 325 Market and 522 Commerce street. CINGINNATI, August 24.—The Chattagooga correspondence of the Gazette says that neither Goneral Steadman nor Colonel Stroight were injured in the fight at Dalton, but that both are well.

THE SIECE OF ATLANTA.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF FIGHTS AT ULLY CREEK.

The Memphis Argus of the 18th says that the following conflicts have not yet been reported in any Northern papers. They are taken from talegraph reports in Modile papers of the 9th:

ATLANTA, August 8.—On Saturday evening the enemy attacked in heavy force Armstrony's cavalry and Bates' tkirmishers on the extreme left, and succeeded in driving the cavalry across the south-branch of Ully creek, but in front of Bates they were repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their dead and wounded, and about one hundred priceses. The colors of the 8th and 15th Federal Tensesces are in our hands.

At hight su attack was expected and preparations

MEXICO. The Empress Charlotte to be Regent if [From Galignani's Messenger, August 13.]
Letters from the Olty of Mexico bring the text of Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Empreys death, the Empress Charlotte Regent of the Empire. It is thus couched:

Considering that nothing is so urgent as to provide for the maintenance of the legitimate Government of the nation which has elected us for its Sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise.

We have decreed—
That in the case of death, or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire.

My present Minister of State, or the respective Minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.
Given at the Castle of Miramar, on the 10th April,
MAXIMILIAN. A TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO THE EMPEROR.

[A TRIUMPHAL ARCH TO THE EMPEROE.
[From Galignani's Messenger, August 13.]
The municipality of Mexico having resolved to rake at the entrance of the Promenade de la Piedad, to which the name of Avenue of the Empress Charlotte has been given, a triumphal arch in honor of her Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian gave orders to his Minister of State, M. Valasquez de Leon, to reserve the white marble and other materials already prepared to erect in Palace Square a monument consecrated to the heroes of National Independence. The following are the terms in which his Majesty expresses himself:

My Dear Monsieur Velasquez de Leon: Among the numerous testimonials which I have received since I arrived on the shores of Vera Cruz of MY DEAR MONSIEUR VELASQUEZ DE LEON:
Among the numerous testimonials which I have received since I arrived on the shores of Vera Cruz of the love and respect which my countrymen feel toward me, as well as toward the Empress, a fresh one has just reached us, and it redoubles our emotion. I learn that it has been resolved to raise a triumphal arch in marble, dedicated to the Empress, at the entrance of the beautiful Avenue de la Piedad, which will henceforth bear the name of "Promenade of the Empress Charlotte." This intelligence has augmented, if that be possible, our firm determination to be forever Mexicans.

Considering for the same reason how much it will be agreeable to our fellow-citizens—and I am sure in advance of the appropation of all true patriots—to see raised in the centre of the grand square a monument which perpetuates the remembrance, alin advance of the approbation of all true patriots—
to see raised in the centre of the grand square a monument which perpetuates the remembrance, always dear to our hearts, of Mexican independence,
I desire, in accord with the Empress, that with the
marble destined to construct a triumphal arch in
her honor, a monument shall be raised consecrated
to the independence of the country, placing thereon
the statues of the principal heroes, such as Hidalgo, Morelos, Iturbide, &c., and insorbing thereon
the names of the other chiefs of that glorious epoch
in letters of glided bronze, and surmounting the
whole with a grand statue representing the nation.
For my own satisfaction, yielding to the most
lively emotions of my heart, I wish to lay with due
solemnity the first stone of this monument on the
leth of September next. For this purpose, my dear
Minister, I charge you to call, as soon as possible,
through the office of the Minister of State, to which
such matters appertain, upon engineers and artists
to present their projects and plans, for I decire ardently to see this idea realized. Maximilian.

Palace of Mexico, June 14, 1864.

The Opening of the Danish Rigsdag. The special correspondence of the London Times writing from Copenhagen on the 7th inst., gives the account of the opening of the Danish

writing from Copennagen on the 7th inst., gives the following account of the opening of the Danish Rigadag:

His Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark opened his Rigadag yesterday. You have not forgotten, perhaps, that the new session of the Etigaraad commenced about six weeks ago. The latter, as you know, is, or rather was, the General Parliament for the whole kingdom; the former was a special assembly representing only the purely Danish provinces—i.e., the islands and Jutland. As these will henceforth be all that is left of the old Monarchy, the two assemblies will be identified, and Rigsraad and Rigsdag will become synonymous expressions.

The King did not on the former occasion, as you may recollect, appear in person; his message was delivered by Bishop Monrad, then President of the Council of Ministers. There seemed at that time no good reason why his Majesty should keep out of sight at such a crisis, and his absence gave rise to unifiently comments. Possibly the murmurs of his people reached his ears, and he resolved to make amends on the first opportunity by giving the ceremony all the consequence that the pageantry of the old Court of Denmark could confer upon it.

The labors of the Danish Parliament are inaugurated by a religious solemnity. It was always a subject of regret to me, when I attended similar ceremonlesin Italy, to see religion altogether excluded from the transactions of a Parliament convoked by virtue of a constitution declaring the Roman Catholic faith to be the religion of the State. These earnest Northern people are faithful to the Homan Catholic faith to be the religion of the State. These earnest Northern people are faithful to the Homan Catholic faith to be the religion of the State. These earnest Northern people are faithful to the Homan catholic faith to be the religion of the State. These earnest Northern people are faithful to the Homan catholic faith to be the religion of the State.

The searnest northern people are faithful to the Homan catholic faith to be the religion of the

fictiverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui edificant eam." He dwelt at full length on the grievous calamities with which the country is now afflicted, and referred their causes to that lack of unanimity and brotherhood which had set up party against party, and man against man. He exhorted his countrymen to bear with patience the visitation of heaven, and held out some hope that the evils which they now suffered might be but transitory, and that they would eventually recover by concord and charity what they had lost from ill-will and disconnect.

and charity what they had lost from ill-will and dissension.

At about 12 o'clock the religious solemnity was over, and the members of the Rigsdag, in full dress, were assembled in the hall. The three famous silver lions of King Christian IV., cast more than 250 years ago, were brought hither from the lumber-rooms in the Rosenborg Palace, and laid upon the carpet in front of the throne. On the throne itself was thrown the ermine mantle of the King, and on the right hand of the Royal seat was a chair for the Crown Prince, covered with crimson velvet. The Royal Foot Guards were on duty at the Palacegate; the Horse Guards, dismounted, were ranged along the corridors where the King was to pass. All these household troops were, of course, in full uniform; the infantry in dark blue, with bearskin caps, after the French Imperial isshion; the cavelry cuirassed, helmetted, and white-coated, as Austrians.

At half past twelve the King appeared, accompanied by a large and brilliant retinge of court marshals, chamberlains, gold steks, and white wands, and colleged by it. Epiphne and the other ministers, their places his Excellency the Home Minister.

their places; his Excellency the Home Minister handed the royal speech to his Majesty, who read it with a firm and distinct voice, and with an utter ance to which even the men least partial to his royal person are willing to do justice, acknowledging that it has greatly improved of late, that it is more free from German accent, and more purely Danish than it was at the time of the King's accession. The speech was as follows:

"To our faithful Danish Rigsdag, our Royal greeting:

speech was as follows:

"To our faithful Danish Rigsdag, our Royal greeting:

"Although the Session to which we have summoned our faithful Rigsdag, in accordance with section 27 of the Constitution, must be immediately prorogued on account of circumstances, we have yet felt the necessity of opening this Rigsdag in person, and of assembling round us the chosen of the people. Notwithstanding the courage and endurance with which our valiant army and fleet have fought to uphold Denmark's right and honor, and notwithstanding the readiness with which the critic people has brought every sacrifice for the salvation of the country, the war waged against us by a superior force will, nevertheless, compel us and our people to the heaviest and most grievous concessions, for, as all Europe leaves us without assistance, we have seen ourselves forced to minate a war whose continuance under existing circumstances would only occasion our beloved people and country, greater losses and misfortunes, without holding out the prospect of any improvement of our position. Nevertheless, we will look towards the future with comfort, in full reliance upon our faithful Danish people, ontertaining the firm hope that brighter days will not fail, if King and people unite, to heal the deep wounds inflicted upon our beloved country, we rely especially upon you, gentlemen, the elect of the nation, faithfully laboring with us for the welfare of the country, and wish you in all your endeavors the blessing of Heaven."

wish you in all your endeavors the blessing of Heaven."

Having acquitted himself of his Royal task, Christian IX rose in the midst of the most profound silence, and he had almost crossed the whole space between the throne and the door, when one of the members of the Conservative party gave the signal of cheering by a loud "Kongen leve"—a cry which was taken up with three times three. It is my painful duty to add that sounds of a somewhat discordant nature were distinctly heard issuing from the hindmost benches of the crowded gallery.

You are by this time, I doubt not, familiar with the substance of the King's speech, which was rather short, and simply intimated that Denmark had been conquered, and must submit to the law of the conquered, and must submit to the law of the conquered, and must submit to the law of the content of the people to hear; but it was certainly most ungenerous, to use no harsher word, to vieit upon the King the displeasure which the nabities which his Majesty was not certainly, instrumental in binging upon the country, and which it was not by any means in his power to avert. Those signs of disapprobation, which jarred upon the feelings of unconcerned strangers, and broke the harmony of the loyal cheers, proceeded, in all probability, from men who were not Danes, or were unworthy of the name; it is to be hoped they never reached the ears of the retiring King.

Although the King entered into no particulars of the conditions of the peace of which he has already signed the preliminaries, he spoke to an audience to whom those terms are as well known as to himself. Upon the subject of these terms, and on the impression wrought by them upon the minds of the people here, I shall have to return in a future letter. The End of the Polish Insurrection.

The End of the Poish Insurrection.

[From the London Times,] WARSAW, August 5.

The final scene of a melancholy drams was played to an end to-day. The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died this morning uponting gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Trangutt, a discharged Russian colonel; Krajewski, an architect; Joseph Toczyski, a bookkeeper, Zulinski, a teacher at the Gymnasium, and Jackam Jezigranski, a tax collecter—all young men, none over thirty years of age. Originally twenty-two men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men and all the women. It must not be imagined, however, that the objects of Count Berg's clemency have much reason to congratulate thempselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable comparty.

fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable company. The official Designate of yesterday gives a detailed account of the whole prosecution, and furnishes many interesting particulars of the manner in which the insurrectionary Government was carried on. The following are the extracts:

"Owing to the discoveries made, by the Military of the Waysaw police, numbers of persons concerned in the revealed long of the Waysaw police, numbers of persons concerned the beginning of, the year, and an examination were arrested at the negation of the documents and examination of the prisoners further, arrests were undertaken, which, country to one of the documents and examination of the prisoners further, arrests were undertaken, which, country to possible to gain possession of the chiefs of the inplace brought to light thomain details of the orso called, National, Government, standing at the "The National Government, standing at the ganization, and the action of the accret society, or, seeded, National Government, standing at the nut street, above Sixth.

"The National Government operated by means of a special central organization in Warsays, and of which the rebels had divided the kingdom, of Pocomosed only of a small council, the Covernment was and arrangement of which was velled in the composition mystery. After that date as entire, oltange took and independent leader of the existing took as welled in the composition from charles Stokes' one price, unit to the claim of the existing the corps in Lithuania. After the dispension of his follows he field to Cracow, whence he wint to Warmander the assumed, name of Michael Crantelle.

"The Warraw Central Organization, the word of its chief, and or the revolutionary Government, was completed in the entire organization, the members of to its chief, and of the chief themselves most were known through the various decrees diskiduded among the cortain powers; 2, of the civil chiefs of the woywer mens; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns, and complete the civil chiefs of the civil chiefs of the woywer mens; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns, and complete the civil chiefs of the woywer mens; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns, and complete the civil chiefs of the woywer mens; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns, and complete the second control of the civil chiefs of the woywer manner. The local administration through the various decrees disknowled among the consisted of the civil chiefs of the woywer manner. The local administration through the various decrees disknowled among the consisted of the civil chiefs of the woywer manner. The local administration through the various decrees disknowled among the consisted of the civil chiefs of the woywer manner. The local administration through the various decrees disknowled among the consisted of the civil chiefs of the woywer manner. The local

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of the operations of the National Govern the 10th of October, 1863, the date of assuming the of October, 1863, the date of assuming the of October, 1863, the date of tinnes:

"From this period several heads of the same into personal communication with the first of the officials to mise whom they visited at his lodgings in the Helene Kirkow, in Smolna street. Transport of the officials to mise ments with them. These meetings of the cased in January, 1864, after the capture of the investigation proved that, beside the different diplomatists was carried on female agents.

"The investigation proved that, beside the chief personages of the revolutionary architect Janowski. 2. The heads of the secretary of architect Janowski. 2. The heads of the secretaries, Thomas Burzynski and procki; Treasury, Joseph Toczyski, a bristornery banished, aged 31; his secretaries a noble, aged 50, and Summeh, noble, secretaries war, Galpzowski, falsely called Golkov, sian, a military man; Foreign Affairs, Dipastor of St. John's Church; his socretaries war, Galpzowski, falsely called Golkov, sian, a military man; Foreign Affairs, Dipastor of St. John's Church; his socretaries, by liski, formerly teacher at the Wolfford, also a clergyman; Public Press, by liski, formerly teacher at the Wolfford, and the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of St. John's Church; his socretaries of St. Police, Pinkowski, teacher at the Wolfford, and the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of St. Police, Pinkowski, teacher at the Wolfford, and the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of St. John's Church; his socretaries of the grant of the gra

tresses, each prisoner incurring the lost rights.

"The court-martial also found Johann wide, Helena Kirkow, the sisters Emilia at a Gazaweka. and Anna Wroblewska having illegally aided and abetted the rethis offence Madame Kirkow, Muklandia Gazaweka were condemned to loss of and hard labor in the factories, the formal pears, the others for six. Anna Wroblewska the others for six. Anna Wroblewska her civil rights, was sentenced with the criminals was also confiscated to the State." State."
The five persons condemned to device the fortree of the fo by the nive persons condemned to deal a outed upon the glacks of the fortress the although a paidon was hoped for the ment. They stepped upon the scaffold and underwent their fate with perfect real composure, in presence of an immense tra-cited spectators. Thus perished the latest victims of the and ill-fated Polish rising of 1863.

Public Entertainments, THE WALNUT STREET THEATER. -To Queen is being produced at this theater rable style. The play is one allowing conscope for scenic effect. It is, however, no ficient in literary merit, a deficiency to r spectacular plays seem doomed from the spectacular plays seem doomed from the The chief attractions of the "Nalad the sist, therefore, in the beauty of its scener, indeed superb, and the opportunity which to the manager of introducing the new me her company. The changes made during mer solstice have all apparently been for the book with the distinction which lessor of the received, would have been hanged long at Annie Graham has disappeared from the her place is supplied by Mrs. C. Henri, at of some popularity. Mr. C. Henri is don't have a constitute of the control of valuable acquisition to the company, then the slight opportunity which the cast of the Queen's gives him for a display of his we are unable to judge of his mer-Hemple, the popular humorist, still This gentleman frequently meets with a greater approval from the refined portion; lience were his indelicate allusions a little quent and his humor a little less coarse. The Beauty, exhibing numerous Naiads floating ly over the still waters of a grotto, is a page peantiful scene, as is also the closing see: second act. THE CHRSTNUT-STREET THEATRE.

still continues to be the attraction at the Ca The beauty of Miss Price as the Princes, a attractions and sauciness of Miss Germe bined with the beauty of the scenery, will p ARALENA PURNELL.—This talented with at Atlantic City Hall a few evenings since select audience of the guests of the Unite Hotel. Her rendition of the "Last Rose Louisa Purnell, gave the "Gem of the One nuch taste and feeling. Indeed, throat, entire programme they acquitted themse. A GOOD TIME COMING. - We yesterda: pleasure of seeing the children's favorite. table Blitz, who has been recuperating in try for a few weeks, which he certainly need his laborious and valuable services at a Sanitary Fair. The Signor resumes his ments at his Temple of Wonder, 1. Buildings, next week.

J. S. OLARRE, THE COMEDIAN.—Treason the present summer there appeared at the Garden a young and comparatively player, who, in that most disgusting to Toodles, took the public by surprise, and a tablished for himself the reputation of benthe clayerst the cleverest comedians on the Amena The theatre-going public had at that recalled upon to deplore the loss of the modern comic actors, and had vainly gaze towards certain performers the one who, having assumed the garments of the Burton, thought themselves capsus the clear that the defeate the comment of the garments of the Burton, thought the mane was capsus the clear that the mane was Clarks. From that details that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the that actor has occupied a first place in the the New York public; and now, when size of several months he again steps upon the the crowded hones, he is most liearly rethe crowded hones, he is now playing, has really little incommendation of the story with a success depends entirely at latent of the actor who has crowder, assumes all the tristics of individuality and originality. In a cated by Clarke, however, assumes all the tristics of his wife, yet, because he has better name of Wellington, feels himself unbit to sessume the military bearing and of that hero. The change which takes him, between the swaggering braggar draggletailed husband, is, although marked, rendered with a degree of salling between the swaggering braggar draggletailed husband, is, although marked, rendered with the contagion which his presence in which of the two characters the actor was himself unbit of the m

CITY ITEMS THE MOST USEFUL and economics every family is a Sewing Machine, and the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, " and cheapest Sewing. Machine in the we are sold every year. Every machine and the record returned if not entirely is

Instruction given at the residence of ?

30 to the Wheeler & Wilson agency, No. nut street, above Seventh, and examine eriul machines. ONE BHOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD reward is offered by the proprietors of the "Lubdn's Floriline," if it does not keep desired position for the control of the c desired position for an entire evening. o this it keeps the head clean and cool. nair long, strong, and healthful, incline and imparts to the wearer the rare and performe of a thousand exetic flowers. In and see. As a present to a lady, nothing ore acceptable. WHAT A GUSHING IDEA!-In a rest lished novel appears the following passars she, leaning on his strong mind, and citizens. whole soul to him, will so happy in him late.

Further so glad to be thus robbed, offertive rich milk of love in a full udder of trust.

Exit

rich milk of love in a full udder of trust, if for him to come and take it!" "Barkiss" but he said he would first procure for history class wedding suit at the Brown Store o'clo Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and of the nut street, above Sixth. CLOTHING AND THE WAR.—Challed full had; the war must continue. Since the ment of the war, the prices of everything included—have necessarily increased it behooves everybody to "take time from lock," and save at least fixty per coming advance on clothing, and pression of timental," Chesinut street, below high the continuental, to the clothier's warning, and continuental warning, and continuental warning, and continuental warning, and continuental warning warning, and continuental warning warn

STARD NOT UPON THE ORDER OF GOING at once, and buy, a bottle of the fragrant of the will never regret it. It not only be in the preserves the Teath, and arrests decay the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant and I Druggists sell it.

A. S. Dozenze coa North Road of Fue dealer, would respectfully advise his the public in general not togdelay in coal, and run the risk of paying further but boy at once it.