FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864 Mr. W. W. REITZHL No. 504 Ninth street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Oity, is the Washington agent of Tus Penss. Mr. REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising

Impossible Terms of Peace. The interest in the peace question is shown by the number of bases proposed, upon which it is said peace may be made. Unquestionably peace may be made upon many of them; it would be possible to make it at once by recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Indeed, the war might be ended by a reconstruction of the Union which would give the leaders of the rebellion the controlling power in the Government. But other terms have been gravely proposed in Northern journals, which it is well to notice, for there is no absurdity so great that something may not be learned from it. A Michigan paper published recently "A Proposition for Peace," from the pen of a citizen "known to be actuated by none but the best and purest motives." Its terms, however, show that purity of mo-

concluded on the following conditions, which the writer has kindly sent us, with a request to publish: 1. From this time until the 1st of January, 1900s let the independence of the Southern Confederation be acknowledged by the Northern States.

2. On that day, namely, the 1st of January, 1900, let slavery absolutely, entirely, completely, and utterly cease to exist in the Southern States.

3. Let all such colored begans as a second process.

tive is not always accompanied by sound-

2. On that ray, nomely, the 1st of January, 1900, let slavery absolutely, entirely, completely, and utterly cease to exist in the Southern States.

3. Let all such colored persons as are now practically emancipated, whether by fortune of war, or otherwise, remain in the state of freedom.

4. Let a general amnesty be proclaimed to all who have taken part in the war, absolving them from all punishment as traitors, deserters, etc.

5. Let all sentates excheated on account of political differences or political crimes be restored to the owners from whom they had been taken.

6. Let a treaty of alliance, as between two powerful and independent nations, adjust the moduse operands in earlying out the provisions mutually resolved upon, as, also, respecting the exaction of castoms, dues, etc., to be regulated by such treaty.

7. On or shortly after the list of January, 1900, let delegates from each Government confer tagether on the feasibility and advisability of reconstructing the great national Union, slavery being then abolished absolutely, and good fraternal feeling restabilished among these great and noble States.

The details must be left to the plenchotentiaries appointed to adjust these most unhappy differences. I have only ventured to point to first principles and to trace the outline of amelioration, which, in all humility, I lay before the candid and reflecting men of all parties in the United States, being the sole agencies who wield the sceptres of political power in the land. There is no mistaking the nature of the D. W. VOORHEES, which even the latter

These paradoxes propose that slavery shall be protected that it may be eventually abolished, and that the Union shall be divided that it may be in the end permanently restored. It is unnecessary to maint out that in the thirty-six years to which the author would limit the existence of slavery, it would grow too strong to destroy at their end. The idea that slavery would die out if it should be let alone was entertained by the great statesmen of the South at the formation of the Republic, but we know, to our cost, how it grew over half the country like a poisonous vine, crippled the strength of sovereign States, and made the whole Republic weak in making itself strong. Nor need we pause to show that in these thirty-six years of independence the South would form new alliances with foreign Powers, and develop interests opposed to ours, that would make reunion impossible. It would be too much, indeed, to expect peace to be preserved; the two the great statesmen of the South, at the forto expect peace to be preserved; the two ivided by arbitrary lines, would inevitably interfere with each other, and each step made by either toward prosperity or power would be a new cause of war. Very possibly, if the United States should offer to make peace on these terms, which contemplate a far-away restoration of the Union, the rebel leaders might accept them. If they did it would be because the fact of separation they include would be practical and permanent; while the stipulation of reunion would be known to be a dream and a delusion.

A writer in the Evening Post proposes that "when our arms have achieved a decided success and there seems a possibility of peace, let the President withdraw his former proclamation of amnesty, which, based as it was upon the oaths of traitors, who have broken all obligations human and divine, did nothing but unmitigated harm, and let him proclaim forgiveness to all those who return to their allegiance, excepting those who, at the beginning of the rebellion or at any time since, have been the owners of twenty or more slaves." He believes that this offer would at once destroy the power of the large slaveholders who have made the war, meaning, of course, that all others concerned in the rebellion would desert them. We question whether a class that, according to the writer's own statement, made the war, could so easily be deprived of power. The South is governed by this class, and no offer that excludes it from pardon has any chance of acceptance. Nor would the denial of amnesty to this class be just, for its members might be as penitent as those of the poorer classes; nor would it be politic, for the very power they possess for evil they could as easily use for good. An amnesty, to be wise and humane, should be as nearly universal as possible, and it will be found, when the South finally submits, that the Government will not exclude in this sweeping way the more intelligent and wealthy part of its inhabitants. Exclusion from amnesty should be confined to those who have specially and prominently offended, and upon no principle of justice or expediency could it be made to embrace those who happen to own more than a certain number of slaves.

The great condition of peace, upon which no discussion will be permitted, is, we have repeatedly shown, the submission of the rebels to the Union. All other conditions may be afterward determined; but this must be admitted by all parties as precedent to any negotiations. The proposals we have referred to are only important as they show how great is the desire for peace: but they do not show, what is by a thousand other signs as clear as the sun. that the American people, greatly as they desire peace, prefer an indefinite duration of the war to an unjust or dishonorable adjustment of our difficulties. The present Administration would speedily propose terms of reconciliation that all the world. would admit to be magnanimous and just, and which would fully satisfy the people of the South, were it not met by the unconditional refusal of the rebel authorities to make no peace that shall not acknowledge the independence of the South. For the present it is forced to urge the war with all vigor, until the military power of the rebellion is broken, and the people who are now controlled by it are permitted to express their will. When that time comes, conditions of reunion will be proposed which will forever destroy the delusion that the United States Government desires to interfere with the rights of the Southern people. They will show magnanimity, mercy, and justice un-

paralleled in the history of nations. JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile, and late editor of the Richmond Examiner, is now serving as a conscript private in an aming given the life of one of his sons, and sistant quartermaster, in the Rendezvous naturally feel this indignity, and beg him to save his life and happiness by leaving Washington, D. C., with the rank of Colodestined, we fear, to be an unrewarded servitor of both liberty and slavery. This is the mournful and fatal ridiculous of all JOHN MITCHELL'S sublime-to serve liberty in a cabbage garden and slavery as a wagoner. He has seen the end of his romance of revolution.

WHAT the great Democrat, Douglas, said at the outbreak of the war has peculiar | ness attainments and efficient services of significance now. We commend his weighty that officer. Of the immense amount of it is not a violent presumption that Mr. testimony to Democrats of the present hour: testimony to Democrats of the present hour:

"The slave question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since-formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no newirgle in this war; only patriots or traffers."

labor performed by the department of this camp, over which he has presided, we deem it unnecessary to speak in detail, as every thing connected with the post bears evidence of the energy and fidelity with which the duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department have been performed. A man possessing less business tact and executive

The Judas Conspiracy. judgment must have become inextricably The seizures made upon Mr. Dopp, an enmeshed in the management of so exten-Indianapolis editor, and one of the most sive and so diversified a field of labor, and active agents of the Western conspiracy, our only regret is that we are to lose his presence and services." have, as was expected, led to developments most important to the welfare of the country. As the confiscated correspondence shows, the 20,000 muskets just condemned by the Government were forwarded to Mr. Dodd brough the polite agency of ex-Senator

contemptible scheme, perfidious, if pos-

to the country; and if not so horrible,

infinitely a more contemptible mass of

ingredients than the witches' hell-broth

we read about. The conspiracy is evi-

dently an exhalation from the Confederacy,

as purgatory has been supposed to breathe

revelations before us, for, after the style of

conspiracies, they are apocalyptic and in-

spired. An epitome of some of the most in-

teresting facts brought to light will be found

in a letter by General CARRINGTON to Mr.

gentleman will acknowledge is remarka-

ble for its amiable sarcasm. From the ex-

amination of the conspiracy thus far, it is

stated that one hundred thousand men are,

either in ignorance or mischief, among its

members. Words of significance in Mr.

VALLANDIGHAM'S recent speeches will easi-

To the loyal public, and to Democrats

called upon to vote on the question affect-

feeling of caution how the rebellion itself | similar.

people will not be giving life to a new

large as it boasts, there can be no reasona-

the home of VALLANDIGHAM has no merit.

to win what the rebellion cannot of itself-

The Libbyan System.

Another chapter upon the Southern prison

system is comprised in a number of letters

confined at Charleston to the rebel com-

somewhat absurd device of placing our

officers under fire at Charleston; but read-

ers of the rebel papers must be aware that

Gen. Jones, though said to be a stupid

upon the conduct of their captors:

prisoners in the South.

Colonel John A. Elison.

labor performed by the department of this

a Peace with Disunion.

ly be recalled in this connection

atmosphere from the lower penitentiary.

The Draft. The submission of the American people

to authority is one of their remarkable characteristics, and it goes far to show the JAMES W. WALL, of Burlington. The republican theory to be sound. In no etters disclosed also commit, more or country are popular disturbances less freless, all the notorious leaders of the quent than in ours, and yet the practical in Peace party, and VALLANDIGHAM figures terference of the laws with the citizen mysteriously as the leader of an under. amounts to almost nothing. The freedom ground revolution, like that for which the of his action is singularly untrammelled celebrated Mr. FAWKES lit his treasonable and the cumbrous system of checks and lantern. "Ring the bell," exclaims Mr. safeguards which in most European coun Weller in the immortal Pickwick, "up tries is considered necessary to maintain goes the curtain, and enter three conspiraorder is unknown here. The spectacle tors." As if there should always be an presented is that of a nation of many milodd trio in a plot of this character, lions, peopling an immense territory, go Messis. Vallandigham, Voorhees, and verned by the simplest system, and lite the incorrigible BENJAMIN WOOD are rally without social disturbances. Socially, revealed in the act of petitioning fothe experiment of republicanism is undethe independence of the South, and the niably successful, whatever may be said of breaking up of the North into two repubit politically while the end of the war reics—one, of course, to be the Northwestern mains undetermined. While the American Confederacy, if we are to credit the underis, beyond all other men, independent ground rumors. Other letters show that where no law interferes, his obedience to Mr. Voornees entirely understands the rethe laws he has helped to create astonishes lation which the twenty thousand rifles those who do not reflect that his interest in bear to the purposes of the Chicago the preservation of order is far greater than Convention and the Peace party, while that of a subject of a monarchy can be. ness of judgment. Our readers may Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is perfect in his simply because of his share in the responsiimagine how long a peace would endure if | part up to the very clock-click of events, bility of Government. In other words, and is anything rather than a "victim." the man who is taught to govern himself is Candidates, officials, political adventurers, naturally a better citizen than he who is Congressmen, ex Governors, and even a governed by others. candidate in career for the office of Governor of Indiana, are mixed up in this

It might have been supposed that this great war would have revolutionized the social condition of the North, and become the ocsible, alike to the Democratic party and casion for disturbances in every State. On the contrary, it seems to have had generally the effect of increasing the respect for the laws. There has been but one great social outbreak during the war, and that was the riot in New York city, in 1863. This was a riot of rebel sympathizers and foreigners whom they influenced; that it was not characteristic of the American people is shown by the fact that it was exceptional and universally condemned. The draft of all the war measures, is indoubtedly the most unwelcome, and the more likely to be resisted. Yet the sub-

mission to it, upon the high ground that it s indispensable to the protection of the Union, has been cheerful and decided. We dislike it as it may interfere with our personal welfare: we sustain it as it is necessary to the welfare of the nation. Men frequently evade it; they seldom combine to resist it. From experience we may trust that the new draft, soon to be enforced, will meet who have some pride in the name of

American, or some patriotic respect for however, anticipates much trouble, and their party; to ignorant men whom it is vesterday published the following paraintended to deceive; to all who will be graphs: "The feeling in Pennsylvania on the draft."

little opposition. The New York Express,

what, having taken start from cowardice Granting this to be true, and the truth it , is almost sure to exaggecontains is an exaggeration, it does not l rate itself. Many of the members of follow, as the Express would lead its this new Judas party may have been readers to believe, that the draft will be Quixotic enough, and never have intended | generally opposed. Last year those charged rebellion; and perhaps the great bubble of with the execution of the law met with the conspiracy will burst with its own | considerable trouble, but the draft was enshame. But we may remember with a forced, and the experience this fall will be

rose to power; and this thought may give | In New York city, we regret to say, us pause to consider whether, in strength- another riot is dreaded. The efforts to fill ening the Peace party of the North, the | the quota are very feeble, and those men who might be expected to use their politirebellion. If the Western conspiracy is as | cal influence and official authority in encouraging volunteering seem to be chiefly ble doubt of the success of a Southernoccupied in quarrelling about quotas. Peace Platform at Chicago; and Mr. FER. Whatever may be done in New York, and NANDO WOOD's prediction to that effect at | we believe that if another riot is attempted the rioters will not again find the authoritherefore, as an original and independent | ties unprepared, we deny that the piece of speculation. Students of these feeling in that city can be considered signs will not wonder that JEFFERSON representative of the country. It is Davis has declared his only terms to be with pride that we turn to Philadel-"independence or extermination," and | phia, a city which truly represents the that the leading journals of the South are so | general temper and resolution. In this scornful of all disposition-toward peace and | city the organized effort to fill the quota union. The reason for this is obvious. | will, at least, greatly lighten the conscrip-The South has its confederates in the tion, and may, though this is doubtful, pre-North. The Democratic party is expected | vent it entirely. No city has sent a larger proportion of its population to the war than Philadelphia; yet she has borne all the burdens of the war with patience, and will meet those yet to be imposed with fearlessness. Nor do we claim any especial credit for this spirit; it is that which from general officers of the Union army rules the entire country; and those who argue a general disturbance from excepmander Samuel Jones. This officer has tional outbreaks may gratify their desires received universal credit for the novel but by making prophecies of trouble, but can-

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

not create evil by predicting it.

officer, is a relative of the rebel President. WASHINGTON, August 25, 1864. and the instrument which Mr. Davis has Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the chairman used to effect what the world will regard of the National Union Committee, reached as a piece of unmanly malignity, but Washington this morning, and has been in which Gen. Jones esteems a brilliant consultation all day with the President, coup de guerre. One of the letters addressed the different members of his Cabinet, and to Gen. Jones, and signed by five brigadier. the other friends of the Administration of generals of the United States, (WESSELS, the Federal Government. Governor Ray-SEYMOUR, SCAMMON, SHALER, and HECKmond is a statesman of enlarged compre-MAN,) is simply a request for a sufficient hension and thorough experience. He has supply of food. Without comment or exnot only been educated in the legislative planation, this fact is disgraceful enough school, but is a graduate of that most tryto the South in the eyes of the world. If | ing of all trials, the editorial chair, and, our generals are famished, what must be | therefore, brings to the task of conducting the condition of our private soldiers in the | a Presidential campaign in the vortex of hands of the enemy? The fairness of the an unparalleled civil war the best and terms of request casts still greater disgrace most useful qualities. In these days, when independent journalists must take vast re-1. The Confederate law allows to Confederate soldiers certain articles of food as a ration, consisting of flour, meat, beans or rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, scap, &c., in fixed quantities delity, and which quantity, by the circumstances of war, as a temporary necessity only, is now diminished.

2. Every Confederate prisoner of war receives recolarly the prisoner. sponsibilities; when they must be cowards in their own esteem if they fear to speak on great issues, and, doing so, must be asnecessity only, is now diminished.

2. Every Confederate prisoner of war receives regularly the ration allowed by United States laws to United States soldiers, which ration is superior in quantity and quality to the Confederate ration.

3. While prisoners of war we have constantly received an amount of food barely sufficient to support life, less in quantity, far inferior in quality and preparation to that doled out usually to the worst felon or the poorest beggar.

Since our arrival here (on Sunday, June 12, 4 P. M.), we have received no bread ration whatever: sailed by suspicious and ignorant partisans -such a man as Henry J. Raymond is a treasure which the friends of Union and honorable peace cannot too highly prize. And in this allusion I refer to the narrow misconstructions placed in some cases upon the article under the title of "The Road to Since our arrival nere (on sunday, June 12, 2 r. M.), we have received no bread ration whatever; for twenty-four hours after arrival no food whatever; and that at first issued was simply disgusting, and would have disgraced any poor house in any stuffized land. Lasting Peace," which appeared in the Washington Morning Chronicle of the 16th of August, and the Philadelphia Press of For very shame's sake, Gen. Jones paid the 17th of the same month. What everyattention to this request, and issued orders body thinks about, it would be folly to redirecting the issue of "Confederate" rafuse to speak about. North and South the tions to his prisoners, and providing, with humblest and the highest are discussing the some omissions, for ordinary privileges of problem of the easiest road to peace. All deiail. But to half dozen other letters, comsire it, and when I wrote the article plaining that our soldiers are robbed of which appeared in the Chronicle and The their money, and requesting permission to Press, above refered to, I did no more receive sanitary supplies for the starving, than to print something of what the loyal mind was thinking at that well deserves this mark of their regard, there is not a word of answer. This correspondence has apparently effected nothing very moment. It is so easy to misunfor the army of victims lately removed from derstand a public man who desires to save Andersonville, but it is crowning evidence his country, that I was not surprised of the deliberate cruelties inflicted upon our to see that article misunderstood on the one hand and misinterpreted on the other Governor Raymond will be found, I think, on a higher plane and a bolder platform A worthy Philadelphian, well known than that which I assumed. Indeed, his and highly respected in his native city, has articles in the New York Times have been obtained promotion from "the powers that bulance corps of the rebel army, after hav be." Captain John A. Elison, late as ground of national unity, than anything I date, and News of the World a day later. have written. And why? Because he has his own talents and influence, to the re- of Distribution, Virginia (recently Conva- looked over the whole field, and has perlescent Camp), has been assigned to duty | ceived that we, the stronger party, and the as Chief Quartermaster Department of conquering party, and the party that is sure to win in the end, can afford to offer genenel, to date from August 2, 1864. His nurous and magnanimous terms to the people merous friends here will agree, we doubt of the South, who, however erring, are still our brethren-bone of our bone and not, in the opinion on this promotion expressed by The Soldiers' Journal of last flesh of our flesh. Mr. Greeley himself, the Wednesday, published at the Rendezvous great anti-slavery leader, who commandof Distribution, where Colonel Elison has ed and demanded the emancipation been on duty for more than two years. It proclamation, is now, I believe, willing says, the order of promotion "is simply a to take any ground consistent with the well-merited recognition of the rare businational dignity to secure a reconciliation

between the two contending sections. Nay,

Greeley would not be willing to ignore

that proclamation in order to secure such a

belief that Southern independence can be better maintained in the old Union, why should not all the issues, except that only of national unity, be entrusted to National Convention? Southern independence has already bravely asserted itself in the field of battle. So, indeed, has Northern independence. Each has shown its ability to defend itself, and yet the South has been unable to tear itself away from the old Union. We may be independent of everything except God and our country-independent in our counties and in our States, but not independent of the Constitution nor of that great indissoluble bond that holds us forever together.

## OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1864. IMPOSITION ON BLACK TROOPS STOPPED. General Thomas has issued an order prohibiting lored troops from performing all the labor in erecting fortifications. They will only be required to take their share of fatigue duty with the white soldiers. This is necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. Commanders of colored troops are requested their superiors of an excess of labor of their con mands over white troops.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS There is no ground for the rumors originating New York, and so assiduously repeated here, that the President proposes to send peace commission to the rebels. The rumors that an armistice has been, or is to be proposed, are equally witho

THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE. Private letters received in Washington from na val officers belonging to FARRAGUT's fleet, off Mooile, say that the captured rebel ram Tenne invulnerability and power, is vastly superior to any ron clad vessel (excepting, perhaps, the "New Ironsides,") in our navy. She had but one defect in her construction, and that was the exposure of her rudder chains, which were above deck instead below, only partially protected by a thin coating of iron. Only two shot, out of more than 200 which struck her, penetrated her sheeting, and only one ( fifteen inch solid shot) went through her wood-work REGIMENTAL BAND LEADERS. The Secretary of War has decided that regin al band leaders of the regular service of the United States Army are entitled, in addition to their reguiar monthly pay, &c., to an allowance of clothing

DISMISSAL OF A TREASURY CLERK. A fourteen-hundred-dollar clerk was dismissed tosy in the Treasury Department, who represented that his pride would not allow him to appear in the United States uniform worn by the clerk's brigade INDIAN AFFAIRS. Superintendent WHITLEY has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Ute Indians, numbering about 2,000 war-riors. These Indians have a treaty with the United

equal to that of a regimental quartermaster's

States, and now give assurances of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact, considering that they are great warriors, and occupy the mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably impressed with the kind treatment which they received. The good effects of bringing hither influential Indians of the remote tribes are seen in the conduct of the Utes. DR. JOS. K. BARNES APPOINTED SURGEON GENERAL. Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, who, since the arrest of

Surgeon General Hammond, has had charge of the Medical Department, has been appointed Surgeon General, vice Dr. HAMMOND removed. THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE. The Executive Committee of the National Union committee met here to-day. No business of importance was transacted, and they adjourned unti to-morrow. There were present, Henry J. Ray-mond, of New York; George B. Senter, of Ohio; MARCUS L. WARD, of New Jersey; SAMUBL A

PURVIANCE, of Penns., and JOHN B. CLARKE, New Hampshire. Messrs. CHALFIN, of Massachu chusetts, and SPERRY, of Connecticut, were no THE GOVERNMENT LOANS. The subscriptions to the seven thirty loans, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to \$953,000, and to the ten-forty loan, \$486,450. DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH.

Twenty-six rebel deserters reached here this morning from the front, and after taking the oath of al legiance were furnished with transportation North. DISLOYALISTS ARRESTED. Sixty citizens of Loudon county, arrested for dis loyalty and other offences, arrived here last night, and were committed to the Old Capitol by order of the provost marshal. THE PAY ETC. OF COLORED TROOPS Negro soldiers are to be paid the same pay, bounty

and clothing allowances as the whites, in accordance with the late decision of the Attorney General CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The primary election in San Francisco, for delegates to the Congressional Convention, resulted in a choice of 42 out of 52 pledge to Frederick Billings, for Congress, from this Dis-The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to lay, with four hundred passengers, and \$880,000 in treasure. The steamer Moses Taylor sailed with passengers

for the first trip by the reopened Nicaragua route. HAVANA. NEW YORK, August 25 .- The steamer Liberty, rom Havana, arrived at this port to-day. een allowed.

he crown for representation in the Spanish Cortes The blockade-runners Denbight and Susanna were at Havana. Business is dull. Steamers Seen Near Hallfax. HALIFAX, August 25 .- A ship from Pictou reports passing a rebel steamer on Sunday, off Port Hood

A meeting has been held at Havana to petition

and another in the Gut of Canso. A steamer passe east at noon to-day,

Music for Chicago Boston, August 25 .- Gilmore's full band leave nere to-morrow for Chicago, to furnish harmony for Sailing of a Biockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The blockade runner Con-tance sailed yesterday, it is reported, for Wilmingon, and, being chased by a Federal gunboat, ran to Ketch Harbor, which place she left this morn og, hugging the coast. Death of an Eminent Physician.

New Haven, August 25 .- Dr. Jonathan Knight. Yale College, died this evening, aged 75. STATE LEGISLATURE—Extra Session.

HARRISBURG, August 25, 1864. SENATE. Mr. CONNELL called up the Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the Philadelphia City Councils to levy a municipal tax on personal property. The bill passed over the Governor's veto—ayes 0, noes 5.

Mr. Penney, Speaker of the Senate, vacated the Mr. Penney, Speaker of the Senate, vacated the shair. Before doing so, he made a brief address, returning thanks for the uniform courtesy and sindness of his associates, and bidding them a cordial farewell.

Senator WILLIAM J. TURRELL was then elected Senater of the Senate, aves 15, noss 14, the Demo-Senator William J. Turrell was then elected Speaker of the Senate, ayes 16, nose 14, the Demorats voting for Senator Wallace, of Clearfield.

Mr. Turrell, being elected to the chair and sworn in by Mr. Wallace, expressed his gratitude for the confidence which had been bestowed upon him by the Senators, and should endeavor to justify it by a faithful, just, and courteous discharge of the duties. He hoped that when the Legislature again assembled, it would be when the people of the country were once more re-united,

gislature again assembled, it would be when the people of the country were once more re-united, with the old fiag over them. [Applause.]
Mr. Wallack offered the following:
Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are tendered to Hon. John P. Penney for the able, impartial, and gentlemanly meaner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate.
Adopted unanimously.
Mr. Glatz also offered a resolution of thanks to the chief, assistant, and transcribing clerks.
Adopted unanimously.

Mr. HOPKINS offered the following resolution: Whereas, The present Secretary of War has shown is inefficiency, therefore His inefficiency, therefore
Resolved, That the President of the United States
be requested to remove Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from office.
Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- To-night Mr. C. D. Hess, the business manager of this theatre, a ntleman whose ability and experience have contributed largely to its success and the pleas from the manager and company, Mr. Hess s and is so thoroughly entitled to the good will of the public, that it gives us much pleasure to offer him our own congratulations. The performance will begin with a comedy. and close with the spectacle of "Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp." In addition, Carneross & Dixey's band of minstrels and several other popular artists have volunteered to help make the entertainnent one of unusual variety and interest.

Chestnut street, we have the London Illustrated News SALE OF CARPETINGS THIS DAY .- The early

attention of purchasers is requested to the desirab assortment of superfine ingrain, Venetian, list, cottage, and hemp carpets; also, superfine English ingrain medallions, to be peremptorily sold, by cata-logue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at precisely eleven o'clock, by John B Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. - An English paper, describing a recent scene in

Parliament, says that "Mr. Kinglake, rousing, for some reason or other, from the torpor in which he is always deep sunken, rose, erected his chin, which is his mode of displaying oratorical action, and dropped out a series of neat sentences, as if they were ped out a series of near sentences, as if they were too precious to be poured out, but were, so to say, the distillation of his sagacious thoughts about Mexican affairs, of which he seemed to speak as Coleridge wrote of the realms of Kubla Kahn, and under a like influence. Still he does contrive to make interesting what he says—and did so then." - Letters from Rome, says the Courrier des Etats Unis, state that Plus IX. intends to make Archreconciliation. We are not fighting a foreign foe. The blood poured out in this war for liberty mingles with the blood that is poured out, not for slavery, but for an before obtaining from the Pope that mark of establishing and if we have a single pour and if we have a single pour and it we have a single Department have been performed. A man ideal Southern independence, and if we possessing less business tact and executive can change this latter sentiment into the honored.

## THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF GEN. WARREN'S CORPS

THE REBELS ERECTING NEW WORKS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON ROAD PROGRESSING.

The Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. MOVEMENTS OF SHERIDAN AND AVERILL

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

THEY CLAIM 2,700 PRISONERS IN

THE CAPTURE OF THE WELDON BOAD DEPLORED.

The Rebel General Clingman Wounded. TWO THOUSAND UNION TROOPS MARCHING ON MOBILE.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSPURG. THE ENEMY FALLEN BACK AND ENTRENCHING-ESCAPE OF COL. TILDEN FROM PETERSRURG. os the enemy have fallen back to their lines, two and west of the lead works, to the south-side road line extends nearly a mile south of their works, with idettes thrown out near the Davis House. The Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy los that they have taken 3,000 prisoners.

missing will turn up, as some of our men have bad habit after a little reverse of retreating to the greatest proportion, he having lost about 2,000, mostly prisoners. Col. Tilden, who was missing after the fight of Friday, is safe. He was capture

TROOPS DESTROYING THE BAILROAD. railroad as far as Reams' Ste for a distance of about three miles, while that po-

ready to take the oath of allegiance. which they quickly took advantage of, the movemen al attacks upon our works have invariably termine

HARPER'S FERRY, August 24, via Baltimore, Ar rust 25.—We had some slight skirmishing in front of Crook's line yesterday (Tuesday), which lasted for an hour or more, but it amounted to nothing. Since Sunday it has been quiet, and the excitement of that day has subsided. Gen. Sheridan has chosen his grounds for a fight, and in that portion of Dixte he has made his stand. If the rebels want to advance into Maryland or Pennsylvania they must fight But they have no such intention at present. The risk is too great, and there is no possibility of their accomplishing it. If they can prevent Sheridan from dvancing they will have performed all that is ex-Early has been reinforced from Longstreet, and

has resulted in nothing serious. The enemy give nistakable signs of offering resistance should we attempt to interfere with his present vocation of threshing the grain he stole some weeks back. THE UNION POSITION IMPREGNABLE-AVERILL HOLDING THE UPPER FORDS-THE REBELS AP PARENTLY FALLING BACK. BALTIMORE, August 25 .- The special correspon ent of the Baltimore American, at Halltown, Va., under date of yesterday, says: Our position is one of impregnability, and the works will exist as a monument of untiring industry. He thinks our forces are in possession of Shepardstown. He has

own, was only a seductive snare to allure the rebal

he direction of Lectown. and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Amongst the killed is Major Schlick, of the 22d Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieut. Hunt, of the 5th New York, serving on the staff of General McIntosh, was shot through the car. At the time of sending the despatch heavy firing is

going on in the vicinity Sheppardstown. THE LOWER POTOMAC

Adgust 23, says news may just come in from our out-posts that Sergeant Major Winslow, of the 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, was killed in a skirmish, it is supposed, with guerilias. He, with five men, was stationed at or near Chaptico, in this county. The five men were also killed or captured, it is presumed, as they are missing. It is supposed, and reported here, that a body of guerillas, thirty strong, had crossed the Potomac, above St. Mary's Inlet. A body of cavalry has been sent out in pursuit.

MAJOR GENERAL DODGE WOUNDED AND REPORTED NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 24.—Matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing parapets and strengthening works. On the 19th inst. Major General Dodge was seriously wounded. He was out on the picket line at the time, and though warned by the men, expored himself, and was shot in the head. It was reported at Chattanooga yesterday that he had died of his wounds. General Lightburn, of Logan's corps, was wounded in the same way three or four days.

ago.

FORREST'S RECENT ATTACK ON MEMPHIS

Our Troops in Pursuit of his Force LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

LARCE REBEL LOSSES ADMITTED

Non-Combatants Ordered to Leave the City A REBEL VICTORY IN FLORIDA CLAIMED

38,000 UNION PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE, GO

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3.—No engagement has taken place since Sunday, miles from Petersburg, where they are seen busily erecting strong works similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here. They are laboring night and day, with a large number of men, as hough they were afraid of an attack before they get the works completed. Their main line runs near which is said to be strongly defended. Their picket officers and men on Sunday morning, but claim Our losses in the 5th Corps foot up as follows: Killed—officers, 17; men, 122. Wounded—officers, 74; men, 784. Missing—officers, 99; men, 2,853. In the 9th Corps the castalties are about 300, which

will make a total loss of 4,255 in these commands since Thursday last. No doubt many reported Of this loss Gen. Crawford's division contains the

and with others taken to Petersburg, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars he managed elude the vigilance of the guard, and ran into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away, and he came into our lines on Monday. GENERAL WARBEN'S LINE ADVANCED A MILE—OUR

August 24 .- Gen. Warren advanced his line over mile along the railroad towards Petersburg, yes- men were at bivouac, and were surprised and terday, the rebel pickets falling back before his obtamishers. The 1st Division of the 2d Corps were engaged yesterday, all day, in tearing up and burning tion over which the 5th advanced was also completely destroyed. All quiet on the lines this morning, except the usual picket firing. Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contra

THE FIFTH CORPS HOLDING ITS POSITION—TWENTY REBELS CAPTURED BY A PENNSYLVANIA COM-BALTIMORE, August 25-FROM THE FIELD, NEAR YELLOW BURNT HOUSE, Aug. 24.—We have had bree days of hard fighting, and have gallantly held save made breastworks of the ties and rails of the Weldon road, and it will require considerable force dislodge us. On Friday last the 3d brigade gave way, which gave the rebs an opportunity to flank us, resulting in the capture of that brigade. Their seve ted in their being driven back with loss. To day we ave had another spirited fight. The rebels charge in three lines, but we drove them back. Company B, of the 187th Pennsylvania, captured twenty rebels to-day, which highly elated the gallant boys o The battle lasted for three hours. The loss of the rebels cannot be estimated, but, thanks to our breastworks, our own was slight. We expect another attack to-night, but are prepared. We are living on rebel provender, and appreciate their green corn, which is as tender and as sweet as an

roduced in the old Chester valley. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. SKIRMISHING IN FRONT OF CROOK'S LINE-BARL STRONGLY REINFORCED.

the whole of Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry is known to be with him. There has been considerable picket firing in front of the 6th Corps this morning, but it

late and reliable advices from General Averill, who reports that no movements has yet been made by he enemy to cross the Potomac in force, and the his command still holds possession of the upper fords, which are being carefully watched. Advices rom the mountains state that a heavy rain had fallen ithere, and that it will probably have the A thousand little signs, only discernable to an adept, tend to prove that General Sheridan intend to assume the offensive. Everything now seems t how that the enemy in the valley are falling back on Richmond, evidently the result of the recent suc essful operations in front of Petersburg. The contemplated counter movement is doubtless deamed lure, and a recall has been sounded. This will explain much of the mystification regarding the operation of this part of our forces. We were to amuse Early while the real key movement was executed by Warren on the Weldon railroad. Doubt less the falling back of General Sheridan, on Hal

General in and keep him engaged. ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF BOTH ARMIES-A NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED. BALTIMORE, August 25 .- The American has received to-night the following special despatch: HARPER'S FERRY, August 25 .- A reconnoissand was made this morning by a large force of cavalry under the command of Gen. Torbett, which has re sulted in the obtaining of very important informs. tion with respect to the enemy's movements. From the information received it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown this morning at daylight, moving in Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about mile beyond Kearneysville, and after a brilliant charge, succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed

GUBRILLAS AT CHAPTICO, MD.—SERGEANT MAJOR WINSLOW KILLED. WINSLOW KILLED.

BALTIMORB, August 25.—The correspondence of the Baltimore American, from Point Lookout, Md., August 23, says news has just come in from our out.

Winslaw Winslaw of the out.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. TORREST'S ATTACK ON MEMPHIS—INHUMAN OUT-RAGES COMMITTED—THE REBELS FURSUED AND SEVERELY PUNISHED.

UAIRO, August 24.-The Memphis Bulletin savs that the rebel force that entered Memphis on Sucday merning consisted of nine regiments of cavalry and four guns, under Forrest, in person. Only half the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat from being cu off. They captured 250 prisoners, mostly 100 days men, many of whom escaped, and others were mur dered. The rebels fired on the patients in the hospitals, and shot several sick soldiers, and captured others, who, being unable to keep up with the ca-

valry, were killed. But for the prompt action of the 8th Iowa, the prisoners in the Irving Prison might have been released and the Bulletin office sacked. The rebels enddenly left the city about six o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight oc-curred near Lane's Landing, lasting two hours, in which the rebels were severely punished and driven off. It was here that Colonels Star and Kendrick were wounded. In coming through Lane's Landing, the rebels captured two guns, a portion of the 7th Wisconsin Battery, and a number of the oneundred days men, but they were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat. After the retreat Forrest sent a flug of truce, asking an exchange of prisoners, which was denied. Lieutenant Harrington, of the 3d United States Artillery, was killed in the Gayoso House. Major Lansing, 4th Colored Artillery, and Lieutenant Linsey, a member of Gea. Washburne's staff, were captured.

When last heard from, at seven o'clock on Monday morning, the rebels were eight miles beyond Nonneaugh Peak, in full retreat, Col. Winslow's cavalry pursuing them. The 3d Illinois Cavalry passed through Cairo today, on their way to Springfield, to be mustered out. Forty of its members were captured at Memphis on Sunday, among them Major O'Conner and Lieut. Col. Duncan.

LATE REBEL NEWS. THE PRISONERS CAPTURED ON PRIDAY—UNION TROOPS MOVING ON MOBILE—THE EXAMINER ON -PENNSYLVANIANS IN RICH-MOND-AFFAIRS AT MORILE. BALTIMORE, August 25-11.20 A. M .- The Ameri-

can has received Richmond namers to the 18th inci They claim to have captured 2,700 prisoners in the assault on Friday, but seem to deplore the loss he railroad very much. The only items of news from Mobile are the folwing, under date of the 7th: A force of the enemy om Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, advancing toward Mobile bay A heavy Yankee force is in North Mississippi whose destination is supposed to be Mobile. BALTIMORE, August 25.—Richmond papers have been received here of dates as late as the 22d. The Examiner says that the days that are passing over our heads are truly days of crisis an perhaps of peril, and at a moment when northern breezes come laden with dubious sounds of armistice and peace, we must all feel that we were never so completely in the hands of our generals and ou noble army as at this very moment. It happens, too, that Sherman in Georgia, the

course of whose compaign has closely resembled that of Grant in Virginia, and whom we fancie reduced to a checkmate before Atlanta, as was Grant before Petersburg, was by last advices striking out again to his right. He had got possession of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Montgomery, and was so massin troops on the right of his position that it was said Hood must either deliver a general battle or else evacuate Atlanta. The elaborate operations also against Mobile, and he renewed expedition into the interior of Florida,

show the determination of the enemy to press us hard at every possible point now, so as to be the better prepared either for peace or war in No-Now, therefore, is also our accepted time : now is our day of salvation. Every man ought to be at his post. Now, every officer and soldier saould have eye and ear quickened, and arm braced, and heart nerved for the great wrestle which may settle which nation is to be uppermost and which under most forever The rebel papers account for their defeat a

Moorefield in this wise: Averill came upon and captured the scouts sent out to give notice of his ap-Having dressed some of his men in the uniforms taken from the captured scouts, he sent them forward towards our pickets. The latter, being de ceived, were surprised and captured.

The thin column of the enemy kept these Confederate dressed soldiers in their front, and advanced gence teaches them that such a catastrophe must without opposition upon Johnson's corps, whose

McCausland's force, on the other side of the river, fared no better. Both retreated down the The rebels admit the loss of four pieces of cannor three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, and about the same number of cattle. The whole blame of the disaster rests upon the officer in command of The following Pennsylvania prisoners, captured at

Deep Bottom, had arrived at Richmond: Captain J. D. Black, 97th; W. M. Kerr, 85th, and Lieut. L. . Hager, 141st. The Mobile Tribune of the 13th thinks that city s to be bembarded, and urges all non-combate to leave the city. It says: "With his artillery the enemy, without falling against our obstru can accomplish thus much, and within less than one week shells may be falling upon the tops of our houses. Of all terrible things, it is the most terrible, and those who cannot endure it had better get to a place of safety and quietude." Major Carrall, agent of exchange, returned from the Federal fleet, after sending off letters and packages to the Dauphin Island prisoners. Hopes are entertained of their early exchange.

General Maury has ordered the officers and sol iers under his command having families in Mobil to remove them to places of safety, and urges all on-combatants to leave the city. This looks as I ae expected hot work shortly. The Yankee fleet is cruising in the bay, south o the bar, but in sight of the city. A heavy Yankee orce is in North Mississippi, whose destination i presumed to be Mobile. The Richmond Examiner, on reviewing the propect for peace at the hands of the North, says: material Yankee success now, and that peace party at the North which our soldiers have created and now sustain, would sink overwhelmed.

bashed, and silenced, under a renewed and universal shrick for war." It then asks for unceasing vigilance, and thinks there may be designs in these peace demonstrations Speaking of Grant, it says "he has still a very large army close at our doors. He is not an utte

idiot by any means, nor a coward, nor always drunk. It would doubtless be most agreeable to us to persuade ourselves that all pluck and vigor are taken out of him and his army, and that he will tamely adopt the policy we are always tracing out for him—namely, to lie down in the unwholesome swamps until the sickly season sh persed the wasted relics of his host. Move he mus and that rapidly-suddenly, if possible, in s expected manner. He must break out of the deadock in which we hoped to have charmed him, and carry out, to the last moment, the vigorous prosecuion of the war. He is well aware that, whether this fall is to bring peace or war, his country's hopes and pretensions, in either event, now depend "If the Federals, after examining the prospects for

a negotiation, say but in truth, our people are so very desirous of securing a peace upon the basis of our independence, as they are prone to imagine, the enemy must be as tired of the war as we are, not considering that the Yankee nation has really, as yet, suffered but little compared with us. Their uffering is chiefly to come, and, though certain nough in the future, does not bear upon them with uch a severe present pressure as to make them ong for peace at any sacrifice." It says, in conclusion, "Grant has awakened from his treacherous slumber. He is moving heavy orces rapidly, both by his left and his right flank, and while with one hand he aims a direct and furious blow at Richmond, with the other he strikes nce more at our lines of communication with the

FORTRESS MONROE.

THE BESPECTIVE LOSSES IN PRIDAY'S FIGHT—A VICTORY CLAIMED IN FLORIDA-UNION PRISON ERS AT LIBBY-38,000 PRISONERS AT ANDER-SONVILLE, GEORGIA-ADVICES FROM MOBILE. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—Late Richmond apers have been received here. The Richmond Examiner of August 22d contains he following despatches "PETERSBURG, August 20 .- Lieut. Gen. A. P. fill commanded our forces in the fight of yesterday

The enemy were driven about three-

quarters of a mile. 2,200 prisoners, including nine oned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight. The enemy still hold the Weldon Rail-"Our losses are not heavy. General Clingman was wounded. Major Lawson, 59th Virginia, was killed. Enemy's loss unascertained. " CHARLESTON, August 20 .- Captain Dickinson with a greatly inferior force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainsville, Florida, completely routing them, capturing 150 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and 100 stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered. "SAM JONES, Major General." "General Richard L. Page, commanding Fort dorgan, is a Virginian. "During Saturday afternoon there were received at Libby Prison, from Petersburg and other places, 1,349 Yankee prisoners of war, including 83 com-

oned officers, with Brigadier General Hayes, of Warren's corps. The number of prisoners of war, near Anderson. ville. Georgia, is 38,000. "The bad policy of congregating such an army of prisoners in one spot must be apparent to the aublunder. "Samuel W. Wyvell, confined in Castle Thunder was ordered to be discharged yesterday by virtue of

a writ of habeas corpus,"

[The Examiner of the 22d does not make one single remark concerning Chaleston or Mobile,-"The powder works located at Charlotte, North Carolina, blew up some days since, killing three men and wounding several." men and wounding several."
The Richmond Examiner, August 19, says:
"Mobile, August 17.—Major General Frank
Gardner assumes command of the Gulf District today. The people are pleased with him Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches.

Our cavalry fired on them, wounding several. Hopes are entertained of an early exchange of the prisoners at Dauphin Island. A NEW TELEGRAPHIC CABLE -- ALL QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE, August 21.—A telegraph cable of English manufacture arrived here to-day.

It is to be placed across the Chesapenke bay from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone, Eastern Shore.

The old cable has been useless for several weeks.

Steamer United States arrived last night from New Orleans. No additional news from the Gulf.

The mail steamer John Brooks, from City Point,

arrived at 4 P. M. All is quiet, not even the usual firing by the sharpshooters. The enemy have evidently given up their effort to retake the position so strongly held by our left wing, which is represented as perfectly secure, and easily held by our

DEPARTURE OF WOUNDED FOR PHILADELPHIA. FORTRESS MONROR, August 24.—The U. S. hos-pital steamer Atlantic will leave here this even ing for Philadelphia, with four hundred and fourteen wounded men, all of the 5th Army Corps, re cently wounded near the Weldon railroad.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS FORTEESS MONROR, August 24.-Flag-of-truce steamer New York arrived last evening at 9 o'cloc from Aiken's Landing, James river, with 400 paroled wounded prisoners of war, in charge of John E. Mulford, major and assistant agent for exchange.

RALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 25. THE WADE AND DAVIS MANIFESTO DENOUNCED. The Unconditional Union men, in a Convent beld yesterday, declared that the action of Henry Winter Davis, in joining in the Wood manifesto meets with their unqualitied condemnation, and that its real object was the defeat of their ches ished candidates, Lincoln and Johnson; that the manifesto had its origin in the arrogance and presumption of Wade and Davis, which has peen evidenced by their course in Congress, and their desire to have their own rule in national affairs. One of the resolutions reads: That it is idle to argue with such presumption, arrogance, and aristocracy as are assumed by H. W. Davis, but that we regard him and his friends as the enemies o Lincoln and Johnson, and that we are his and their political enemies; that their efforts to state the 'iniquities" of Lincoln, and thus assail the Adninistration, at the moment intense anxiety exists for the safety of all that we hold dear as a people, are deserving only of the most supreme contempt of the

REBEL OFFICERS IN UNION CLOTHES. A lot of rebel officers, some of them of high rank, who arrived here vesterday, were, notwithstanding heir detestation of everything Yankee, not ashame a appear in uniforms doubtless stolen from the

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS. Chas. Mullen and Thos. Coltrell, of Philadelphia were arrested at Buck river upon the charge of eing suspicious characters, and being in a bad lo cality. They took the oath of allegiance and wer DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE 23D P. V. AND THE PE BALTIMORE, August 25.—On the arrival of the 28d P. V., a difficulty occurred between some of the

egiment and the provost guard. The guard had interfered in a fight between som I the 23d boys and a sergeant in the regular army. when the parties belonging to the 23d attacked th The following members of the guard were hurt H. W. Walker, W. F. Thomas, W. Morgan. The soldiers got the best of the guard, and finally joined

companions and left for Philadelphia. NEW YORK CITY.

ndence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, August 25, 1864. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

This impending national affliction—for want of a nore refined public stimulative—is the admitted "sensation" of the hour with us; and the probabilities of its consummate event furnish ample subject for energetic disputation and monetary risks! I do not mean to say that the aforesaid "Conven tion" is occasioning quite as much delirious agitation, all over the world, as many ardent and rather ignorant "Dems" seem to think it is; nor do a majority of my fellow "victims of despotism" evince an marked evidence of inward bliss at the approach of so much of tyranny's downfall as may be accomplished by the same convocation of avenging red loses; but it is safe to say that Gotham pretty positively anticipates a grand free-fight in the Con vention—the whole to conclude with a compremise on Governor Seymour, of New York. The fight for Mr. McClellan, however, will be most formidable, his supporters including all the faristocrats of our city democracy, and being able to fur nish as much money as may be necessary to decide the judgment of gentlemen on the fence. These ery supporters, though being as superior intellectually as they are socially to the "scrubs," or impec

nevitably prove fatal to their whole party, and they THE CITY QUOTA. for the September draft, still lacks so many thousands of being filled that we can scarcely hope t escape the dreaded wheel. It is claimed that a credit for twenty-six thousand enlistments in th navy is due to our county, and, in the event of such credit being allowed by the War Department, we shall be in the comfortable position of not only escaping the draft, but having 6,000 men over. Just now, however, everything is uncertain, and tubstitutes are receiving \$1,000—when they can get it. Marshal Fry's decision, that those who paid the \$300 commutation under the memorable July conscription, were not thereby exempted from this drait, causes a great stir amo and it is to be hoped that the Marshal will youchsafe some statement of the grounds on which he bases his declaration. I may add that the Board of Supervisors have directed a proper commit operate with the Governor in seeking a postpone-

dosos, of the party, will surrender-do anything

-rather than force the Convention to a "split."

and a duality of tickets. Their superior intelli-

ment of the draft. THE PRINTERS' STRIKE This movement of the Printers' Union for increase of remuneration is still resisted by the Tribune, and by the book publishers. One or two of the latter save agreed to give 47% cents per thousand (52 is the demand) after the 29th of this month, whilst some others are sending their work to Philadelphia and elsewhere. The Union will hold a meeting for consultation on Monday, when a compromise may be effected. The Tribune, at present, works with spendent printers, whom it protects from molestation by the aid of three policemen; but its typographical appearance does not promise a long continuance of such arrangement. A few of the papers have submitted to the "regulars" under protest, hoping to procure cheaper typos from the rural . districts before long. It is to be regretted that the Union does not disavow the acts of such of its members as appeal to personal violence for the advance-

ment of their claims. SEIZURE OF ARMS. Thirty two cases of revolvers (from fifty to eighty in each), destined for the Indianapolis "Sons of Liberty," have been seized by Marshal Murray in an unoccupied warehouse in Walker street, where they had been temporarily hidden. The revolvers are confiscated, but the guilty parties have not yet been detected.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, steamer Cella, from London; ships Esmeralda and American Union, from Liverpool; Notre Dame des Victoires, from Havre. Arrival, Identification, Arrest, and Detention of Mulier, the Murderer. From the N. Y. Evening Post.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. 1

The packet-ship Victoria, from London, arrived at quarantine last evening, after a passage of thirty-eight passengers the London railway murderer, Franz Mulier. According to previous arrangement, when the Victoria crossed the bar, the operator at Sandy Hook telegraphed the fact, and the telegram was transmitted without delay to Staten Island, where, for a fortnight or more, Inspector Tanner, of the London detective police; an inspector of police from Manchester, England; Mr. Death, the London jeweller to whom Mulier soid the chain which he took from the person of his victim, and Jonathan Matthews, the cabman whose communication to the London police first gave them a clue, have patiently awaited the arrival of the accused.

Promptly on the reception of the telegram from Promptly on the reception of the telegram from Sandy Hook, the London inspector, accompanied by Officer Tieman of the New York detective police, and Matthews, the cabman (who went with them to identity Muller), sought the health officer, and when the Victoria dropped her anchor at quarantine they boarded her. The party then introduced themselves to Captain Champion, and were cordially welcomed to his ship. He was glad to see them, he said, as from the time when, on speaking a pilot, he first learned that he had the burderer aboard, he had experienced an oppressive weight of responsibility, and so watchful had he been lest Muller should escape that he had scarcely slept; and yesterday, when near the lightship, an excursion party halled his vessel with "How are you, Muller, the murderer?" he knew that his passenger could no longer hope to escape, and he was deeply concerned lest he should jump overboard and swim ashore. The captain adds that Muller was quite cheerful throughout the voyage, up to the time when he heard the excursion party's salutation, after which he became depressed, and made inquiries about the islands, to which he seems up to the time when he heard the excursion party's salutation, after which he became depressed, and made inquiries about the islands, to which he seem; ingly desired to escape.

The Captain then ranged his passengers where the detectives might see all, and the officers, who had a photograph to guide them in their search, readily recognized the man they sought, as well as did Matthews, the cabman. Muller was then arrested and taken to the cabin, and there informed of the character of the officers who surrounded him. He seemed in nowise disconierred, and stoutly asserted his innocence. When asked how it happened that he had in his possession the watch and hat of Mr. Briggs, his victim (these were found on the prisoner's person), he replied that when he was about to go abourd the Victoria he purchased them of a man whom he met on the pier, and he assured the officers that on returning to London he could prove an alibi, and thus establish his entire innocence.

The efficers remained on board the Victoria, closely guarding their prisoner, until 6% o'clook this morning, when they chartered a tug and brought him to the city, taking him immediately to one of the cells which are attached to the detectives' office.

Muller is, as his name indicates, a Garman Market and the same indicates.

is about twenty-five years of age, of medium stature, slim, and of inollensive appearance—the very last person in the world to suspect of murder. In his cell, at police headquarters, this morning, he was downcast and morose, having scarcely a word see him. A Card from Signor Brignoli. A Card from Signor Brignoil.

The real merits of the great triangular duel between Gran, Godfrey, and Brignoil, are clearly explained in a very sensible and explicit letter from the popular tenor, published in a New York morning paper. According to this Brignoil was engaged in the spring of 1863 by Gran for eight months, at sixteen hundred dollars a month. Thus engaged, he refused other offers. But Grau went to Europe, was not ready to have the tenor sing for him, and wrote to him to sing wherever he wanted to in the meantime; but Brignoil, naturally unwilling to break the contract, and thus invalidate his claim, held himself in readiness to sing only for Grau. On the return of the latter from Europe he offered the fenor eight hundred dollars in lieu of the payments due by the contract. This Brignoil declined, hence the litigation.

The claim of Mr. Godfrey is thus alluded to in the the litigation.

The claim of Mr. Godfrey is thus alluded to in the The claim of Mr. Godfrey is thus alluded to in the letter:

"It would seem, however, that misfortunes never come singly, for, in the midst of my troubles with the unreasonable Grau, I am assailed by a Mr. Godfrey with a chaim of fifteen hundred dollars for 'professional services.' I beg to say that this claim is not merely unfounded but preposterous. The services performed by Mr. Godfrey have never been professional, but they were of an humble description, and I will prove that he has been liberally reversional, but they were of an humble description, and I will prove that he has been liberally reposterous. The services performed by Mr. Godfrey have never been to ease of the public to whom his singing he's given so much public to whom his singing he's given so much in this country. I have been treated, both in public in this country. I have been treated, both in public on the grage so familiar to me, amild the connect of wrangling and discoved. It will be no small consoling.

The letter:

"It was on method and that Convention agreed that the list of the public in the grage of familiar to me, amild the connect of wrangling and discoved. It will be no small consoling."

The deward A. Merrick, Geo. W. Schaffer, Thos. K. Finletts.

Wm. C. Stevenson,

FOR RECHYER OF TAXES.

Richard Peltz, Hohn C. Ginnede layton hale.

Wm. Elliott, G. W. Gamble, Mr. Charlet Peltz, Hohn C. Ginnede layton hale.

Wm. Elliott, G. W. Gamble, Mr. Charlet Peltz, Hohn C. Ginnede layton hale.

Wm. Elliott, G. W. Gamble, Mr. Charlet Peltz, Hohn C. Ginnede layton hale.

Wm. Elliott, G. W. Gamble, Mr. Charlet Peltz, Hohn C. Ginnede layton hale.

Wm. P. Billion, Brignoli thus bid's farewell to a public to whom his singing he's given so much layed by the mile of the medical peltz.

The conclusion, Brignoli thus bid's farewell to a public to whom his singing he's given so much layed by the mile of the mile

tives' office. Muller is, as his name indicates, a German. H

see nothing in the explanations I have not tends in any degree to diminish my claim favor and applause so long x and lavishing to no me. My sadness in bidding the somewhat relieved by the earnest hope that distant day, I shall reviet these shores, the my earliest and happlest efforts.

"Very gratefully," P. Bain see nothing in the exclu

P. BRIGS - On hearing of the result of the decision House of Lords in the case of Theresa Yes the family of the Major gave a grand ente at their seat at Belleisle. Music, dans

reshments were provided on a large scale THE CITY.

The Thermometer AUGUST 25, 1863 SAM.....12 M.....3P.M. SA. M.....12 M. 12 M. S by E....SW.... .....SSE WSW MILITARY. RECEPTION OF THE 23D REGIMENT OF

TERANS-ONE OF THEM ACCIDENT KILLED as the one given to the Fire Zonave, a tesince, was very pretty, and, altogether, There were eleven fire companies in alle and the Henry Guards also added dignity rect marching to the line. Upon the arrival egiment at the depot at Broad and Prine regiment at the depot at throad and Prine a committee from the Cooper-Soop Paris Saloon were in wairing. The returning were escorted to the saloon, where a summit past was served up in the usual style.

After dinner the line of march was taxing the cooper and the processing of the cooper and the coo Mashington avenue, and the procession the route as published in The Press year following is the order in which the moved in front of Independence Hall:

Mechanics' Band. Mechanics' Band. Committee of City Councils in Carrie

Committee of Arrangements of Carriage President and Secretary of the Board Directors.

Old Returned Members of the 231 Region David M. Lyle, Chief Fire Department, and Aids, of the Band. Delaware Fire Company, with Hose Carriage, Steamer, and Hand H. Jefferson Cornet Band. D.

with Hose Carriage, Steamer, and Hard L.

Jefferson Cornet. Band.

Perseverance Hose, drawn by hard.
Assistance Steam Engine and Hose Carriage
Washington Hose.

Douglass Brass Hand.

Hope Steam Engine and Hose Carriage
Liberty Band.

Henry Guards, Captain J. Sper.
West Philadelphia Hespital Brad.

23d Regin ent of Vererars,
carrying with them six colors, some of there,
sively bullet-riddled.

Ambulances.

The left of the first division was closed in
ambulances of the United States Engine,
Hose, and Assistance Engine, contains
wounded, sick or faint of the thus welcold.

SECOND DIVISION. The extreme right of this division was members of the regiment that had pre turned. Then followed the Band. Western Hose and Steamer.

Band.
Moyamensing Hose,
Independence Steamer and Hose Carri
Band. Shiffler Hose, the carriage being drawn by "Hail Columbia," "Rally Round the Flaz a while passing along the front of Independent The veterans were escorted to National Hall, where they were briefly and eloquent comed by Mr. Wolbert, the chairman of the mittee on Reception. The companies formal escort were here dismissed, and proceeded trespective locations in different parts of the exactended city.

The only accident that happened to mar the sure of the occasion was one justantly first Maginis, who resided near Fairmount, had his crushed by coming in contact with a beam at Ferry Bridge. He was killed in an instan, understand that he was a single man.

ISSUE OF CITY WARRANTS Warrants were issued yesterday morning a payment of the city bounty to 59 men. 11 of were substitutes. CHANGE OF SURGEONS, Dr. Camac, lately in charge of the Officer pital in this city, has resigned from the and Surgeon O'Leary has been appointed place, and has assumed charge of the acspiral

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. in this department ton Hospital.—Charles Cook, Conga Addington Hospital.—Jacob Reiner, Compared Not Pennsylvania; Burnell G. Gunn, Compared H. 182d. Pennsylvania.

Chester Hospital.—Jeremiah Kester, Compared Not Pennsylvania.

Chester Hospital.—Jeremiah Kester, Compared Notes 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry. DESERTERS.

DESERTERS.

The fellowing named soldiers were report which the medical director's office yesterday, as in stit deserted from army hospitals in this departer.

Turner's lane Hospital.—George Sherword, pany F, 148th New York; Philip Woolf, Cor., G, Delaware.

Filbert street Hospital.—Wm. M. Lunt, Cong. philip the street Hospital.—Wm. M. Lunt, Cong. philip the street Hospital.—Charles Holmes, Car. Summit house Hospital.—Charles Holmes, Car. \$260 sho. ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY YARD, CO.

The extension of the navy yard, which we peter some time ago, but which has been pear Bo on account of inseparable difficulties attenda with operation, is soon to be commenced. Up not form an instant of the ground designed to be other light the surveyors found that the proposed extent trial mits would enclose several building and with which, of course, would have to be vacated to for the Government could gain possession. Also gen the Branch of turber difficulties are to be auticled Branch and for further difficulties are to be auticled Branch and for the period of the streets to be vacated by building and the period of the p The streets to be vacated lie between the Beingen fiver and Front street and were intended to sua opened through two private estates which the of fiver ment also intends to purchase.

\*\*BISCEPLANEOUS.\*\*

BISCEPLANEOUS.\*\*

FOR NATIONAL UNION CITY CONVENTION dea.

The delegates to the National Union City note vention, met yesterday morning at Sanson.\*\* the Hall. The convention will nominate can there in the Sheriff Register of Wille Clustered.

vention met yesterday morning at Sanson; Hall The convention will nominate an idea. Sheriff, Register of Wills, Clerk of the type Court, Receiver of Taxes, and Clity Commission. The Convention was called to order at 1970, and Mr. Samuel P. Hancock, of Tenth wells chosen temporary president. Fletcher Hurtweiteth ward, Amer Redstreak; Third walk william R. Leeds, Tenth ward, were apparanced to the convention. Anthony Gifford was appointed door keeper is a one-armed soldier. Jos. B. Cobb and I. A. J. Close were elected as assistants.

A motion was made to appoint a committee was from each ward, to receive the credentials of the gates. Agreed to.

The following committee was appointed:

Warde Names Woul

Wards. Names.
Words. Names.
Words. Names.
14. George P. Nagle for ti
15. Henry L. Smith.
16. Andrew Wright.
17. Enos C. Renor.
18. Henry Vandershithe c
19. William dickar.
20. Wm. R. Thomas.
21. George W. Myesi his d
22. John Silvertton. Cres
23. Thomas Derson. luxu
24. Frank Williams style
25. Samuel Erwin.
26. F. Frettyman. Wards. Names.
1. Houston Smith.
2. R. C. Titlermary.
3. Wm. H. Slocum.
4. Adam Hill. 7. John A. Shermer,
8. John C. Martin,
9. Jas. S. Thompson,
10. James Stokes,
11. H. R. Logan,
12. John P. Green,
13. C. M. Carpenter, This committee then retirientials. It is understood

A motion to appoint a committee of one from than Wards.
1. David Boyd.
2. Robert Gill. Wards.
14. Samuel Schiede. lives
15. Thomas Froil.
16. Wm. Pritchard. the fi Robert Gill.
Amos Redstreak.
Lytle J. Hurst.
Ableet Smith.
Wm. H. Wakefield.
Geo. W. Myers.
Frank A. Johnson.
A. Stimmell.
Hiram Horton.
Jas. Neal.
Wm. O. Young.
John Mansfeld.
The Convention then James Hamilton Brow 18. Wm. Strunk.
19. John Jeffreys.
20. Frank Coulson.
21. W.J. P. White.
122. Wm. M. Taylor.
23. Jesse Coch.
24. Marshall Heard Included Marshall Heard Included So. Thos. Datlas.

The Convention then took a recess until The Convention reassembled at noon.

Mr. John C. Martin, from the Committee dentials, reported the names of the delegate were ten contested seats, as follows: Firm sixth and eighth divisions; Sixth ward, interest ward, first and nith so deals elighteenth ward, eighth division; Twenty-fourth ward, so call wision; Twenty-sixth ward, fourth and nine sions. The contested seats were referred to a Calof seven, consisting of the following gentle at bert G. Pidgeon. Jackson Leidy, Lewis ward, Samuel Daniels, Jos. S. Allen, Allen, Pennen, Sande The Convention then adjourned until tro AFTERNOON SESSION. Pursuant to adjournment the Convention 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Organish purted in favor of the following gentiemed ing the respective positions:

President—Isaac A. Sheppard.

Vice Presidents—Robert C. Tittermark Stokely, Marshall Henzey, Watson Combinator Graef, Daniel J. McLane, Wm. Amer Redstreake, James Porter, and Prettyman.

Prettyman, Sceretaries-Fletcher Hartley, Wm. H. Ger Stephen Coulter, David B. Hershberger, and Messenger—John C. Martin.

Messenger—Thomas J. Close.
The report was adopted unanimously.
Upon taking the chair, Mr Sheppar's he could not but feel grateful for the with which the Convention had agreed a report of the committee; that he would not to make a speech, but hoped that in dishis duty he would act with entire impartial trusted that, whatever feelings in regard of didates to be elected the members of twention might have, they would all as in maintaining the order and dignity of vention. A committee of three was appointed to wait

A committee on Credentials to ascertain when

would be ready to make their report.

The committee in a short time report.

The committee in a short time report. On motion, adjourned till five o'clock in the 1 W No.

EVENING SESSION. Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock.
The Committee on Credentials presented port, which was accepted, and the committee on The 5-11 and the committee of the c ollowing nominations were then ma John A. Houseman,
James M. Moore,
John W. Hir ckle,
Parkhurst McLaughles,
Peter Glasgow,
George M. Evarly,
George M. Evarly,
George O. Rickards,
Harrison Pavis,
Lewis Gordon,
Wm. H. Genner,
Chas. E. Taylor,

CLERK OF THE ORPMANS' COWNING.

George M. Everly,
George C. Rickards,
Harrison Bavis,
Lewis Gordon,
Wm. H. Gonner,
Chas. E. Taylor,
Clerk op The Ordensis A. Wall
Edward A. Merrick,
Geo. W. Schaffer,
Charles Dixey,
Wm. C. Stavenson,
FOR RECHIVER OF TAXES.
Richard Peltz,
Wm. Elliott,
Alex. I. Harper,
Chas. G. Overbeck,
Charles O'Nell,
Fredk M. Adams,
Geo. T. Thorne,
Dr. David Skerrett,
John J. Whitney,
SHERIFF.
Henry C. Hovell