THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864. Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Winth street, two foors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washingt City, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. City, is the wannesser subscriptions for The Press in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertisin

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. I. ENGRAVING .- Farragut's Victory-The Hartford ngaging the rebel Ram Tennessee
II. FOETRY.—"The Bridge of Cloud." by Longfellow—"Wissahlekon Waters" and "Wissahlekon Rocks." by George A. Townsend.
III. EXTRACTS FROM MY JOURNAL, by H. Rich. ards—Conclusion.

IV. EDITORIALS.—The Strange Doings at Chicago—
Governor Seymour's Speech—The Weldon Road.—The
Draft.—The Union Nominations—The English Ratifood
Murder—The late Captula Garrett Nowien—The Mili murder Inc and Capacitation How the Government Makes Rnemies-Impossible Torms of Peace—The Judas Conspiracy— The Libbyan System—An Exchange of Prisoners—Ire

The Libbyan System—An Exchange of Prisoners—Ire land—"Muller, the Murderer"—G. A. Sala on Ameri v. Letters of "Occasional." VI. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. - The Opening Proceedings—Speech of Angust Belmont—Ex-Governor Bigler temporary Chairman—The Permanent Organi-zation—Governor Seymour Chairman—His Speech. vii. WAR NEWS.—Tie Army before Petersburg—
Desperate Battle on Thursday—The War at the Guif—
Full Confirmation of the Capture of Fort Morgan—The
War in the Shenandosh Valley—Gen. Sherman's Army
—A New Movement—The Union Prisoners in Georgia—
When Public Attack on Mannahia. The Rebel Attack on Memphis,
VIII. THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.—100,000 Men

Prepared for Action-Seizure of Arms and Ammunition -The Persons Involved.

IX. GENERAL NEWS.—Condition of the Crops—The Militia Law of Pennsylvania—The Fremont Correspondence—Political Disclosures from Germany, &c. spondence—Political Disaucsures from termany, &c.
X. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Reception of the 23d
Regiment of Pennsylvania Veterans—The Execution of
Howe at Fort Mifflin—Arrival of the 16th P. V., &c.
XI. AN HOUR IN THE DEPOT.—A Sketch by Mrs. Imma Eggleson. XII. CHESS'I EPARTMENT.—Chess Matches—Lessons to Learners, No. 7, concluded—Problem—Eac Game—Chessin Philadelphia, in England, in Germany,

XIII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Specimens of the "War Press" will be for-rarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

The Presidential Candidates. If the Chicago Convention had not nominated George B. McClellan we should have been surprised, for of all the names before it his is the most popular. He owes his popularity, which for a year has been waning, chiefly to his military career. While he was in the service of the Government, and conducting the war upon its policy, he was universally sustained by all parties. His recent opposition to the Government has lost him all but party followers. Still he is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen. The very fact that he is not a party leader makes him the better party candidate; for VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR are pledged to certain policies, have spoken freely on many important subjects, and have awakened enmities in their own ranks which might not easily be soothed. General McClellan has no such political record. It is better for him that he is without it. No man would have the ghost of a chance in any free State, except New Jersey, who would say what VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR have said. Gen. McCLEL-LAN, whatever his opinions may be, must have learned by this time the truth of the proverb which declares speech to be silver. but silence to be golden. Among the men who nominated him were some who have declared, on the floor of Congress, the dissolution of the Union, but he has not en-

Mr. PENDLETON was in the last House one of the able and dangerous members of the Opposition. During the campaign there will be ample opportunity of referring to his record, and that of his associate on the Presidential ticket; at present we defer personal criticism. The attitude of the party itself is more important, and claims immediate attention.

What was expected of the Chicago Convention? Men knew not what to hope or fear; yet it was believed, by those who had faith in its ability, that it would offer some new plan for the ending of the war which would either appal or delight the nation. It has proposed no such plan. The whole argument of its party and the gist of the great discussion have been carefully avoid. ed by it, and those who will analyze the resolutions framed by Mr. GUTHRIE, and adopted by the Convention, will find that they contain but two important affirmations: first, that the Democratic party is pledged to the maintenance of the Union: second. that the Administration is unworthy to be trusted. If there is anything

else in the creed of the party it will scarcely be found in its platform, but must be sought in the declarations of its leaders. The Democratic party, therefore, stands pledged to do its best to save the Union. Such a pledge it could not avoid making; for it would be useless, even for the party which boasts the leadership of VALLANDIG-HAM, LONG, and HARRIS, to appeal to the people on any platform that omitted this promise. But how will it endeavor to protect the Union? Can it do more than the Union party has done and is doing; than the Administration, supported unconditionally by a vast majority of the people, has done? Can it make any offer of truce to the rebel leaders when they have distinctly informed the world that they will never make peace till their independence is acknowledged? Can it offer to the people of the South terms more generous than the unconditional amnesty which is now in their power to accept, or rather will be when the military tyranny which governs the South is broken by the loyal arms? Can it degrade the Republic by bringing it to its knees before a foe, haughty, insolent, stubborn, and unconquered? What can it do for peace and Union that the Administration and the Union party have not done? Nothing. Generosity has been exhausted and justice strictly observed in the offers of the Government of the United States, and yet the Union party stands ready to-day to make any sacrifice for the sake of peace that in honesty and self-respect can be made, and is willing to suspend hostilities whenever the rebel leaders shall intimate their willingness to negotiate terms of submission. If the Democratic party can do more thanthis, it must be something dishonorable and cowardly. The spirit of concession in a free and noble people can go no further, and where this passionate longing for peace among brethren ends, there the war begins. There begins the unfaltering resolution of men who will do all in their power to preserve the Union by honest compromises of peace, and, that failing, will not shrink from the sterner duty of war. The Democratic party, were it in power to-day, could honorably offer the rebel leaders no more than the Union party does offer, and it would be compelled, by the oath it has taken to sustain the Union, to carry on the war for its protection as ardently as it is now prosecuted. The dilemma would confront any political party in possession of the Govern-

war till Disunion is accomplished, the Democratic party to succeed. Nor is the argument thus ended. The Union party is far more powerful to save the Union than is the Opposition. The one is composed of men who are unconditionally for the Union, and it is pledged and repledged, bound by ambition, interest, and duty, to use all means to maintain the Union, whether these be war for thirty years or a National Convention next month. The other numbers among its leaders men who have said that the Union is destroyed; men who have said that the war is a curse and should be ended, even by dissolving the Union; and others who are known to be in sympathy with open traitors. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has no such friends and supporters General McClellan possesses them all; and their opinion. It is from the pen of an

ment. The issue between Union and Dis-

union is not to be changed by the substitu-

tion of one Northern party for another.

For. bear it in mind, the Democratic party,

if it is sincere in its professed devotion to

the Union. would be as bitterly detested by

the rebel leaders as the Administration is. It is because they believe it to be insincere

that the men who advocate Disunion, and

ciples, which are known to be loyal, is better fitted to be the protector of the Union than his new rival, who, whatever his own principles may really be, is surrounded by men who have said that they would, in certain contingencies, be willing to abandon the Union. True, the Convention which nominated him did not say this, but individual shame has stained the name of his party, and the individual disloyalty of many of its leaders has never been openly condemned by its official action. Gen. McCLELLAN, were he elected, would go into the highest place in the Republic escorted by men who have been willing to surrender the Republic; and, were he known to be all that an American should be, he could not be trusted while these men supported him. Much as the nation longs for peace, it prefers war of indefinite duration to peace that is dishonorable. It is sure that ABRAHAM LIN-COLN never will consent to dishonorable peace, but it is not sure that Gen. McCLELflag by the men of his party who have repeatedly trampled on its sacred folds. Who will Support General McClellan

The nomination of any one at all by a

Democratic Convention upon the first ballot, and with only one row, is so mysterious an affair that comment would be entirely justifiable. At present, we prefer to forbear. General McClellan, however, having been "regularly nominated" by the Chicago Convention, the question naturally arises, what manner of men will be found to support him? We think it tolerably safe to include among the number of his adherents-firstly, such subservient and volatile men as Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, who, having pronounced General McCLELLAN a tyrant, a traitor, and an assessin, yet avowed his determination to support him as the choice of the Convention! Secondly, the peace-on-any-terms men, represented by such party leaders as VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, etc., who, although perfectly well aware that the Chicago nominee stands upon a platform in which their sentiments find not a single repre sentative plank, yet cling to him, in the hope that if elected he will allow his policy to be largely shaped by the chieftains of the peace-wing. Thirdly, the class of Democratic hero-worshippers who prefer men to principles, and who are satisfied with a selfcomplacent glance at the bespangled ruisms of the Chicago platform, without caring to know whether it has any vital meaning or points to any practicable solution of our present difficulties that the present Administration has not already attempted. Fourthly, the class of officehunting Democrats, who regard a union of the two elements of the party; however rreconcileable, as essential to their chances for the "spoils." In addition to these, there are undoubtedly many good and honest-minded, though mistaken men, who will support this nomination, and who will do so in the sincere belief that they are conserving the best interests of the nation; but such men, at est, constitute a respectable minority of the Opposition party. Could it then be expected that such a party, so incongruously constituted, would possess any fixed policy upon the great issues distracting the country, even if it should succeed to power? In a multitude of conflicting counsels, would not Gen. McClellan's course, sup-

HORATIO SEYMOUR, in a second speech before the Chicago Convention, yesterday said: "He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to the distinguished member of that delegation (Mr. HARRIS), because he (SEYMOUR) did not understand the purport of his remarks, and he now desired to say that that high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this body, participating in its deliberations, and reusing to abide by its decision." This Mr HARRIS, whom Governor SEYMOUR styles "high-toned gentleman," is the same Mr. HARRIS whom Governor SEYMOUR felt called upon to rebuke on Tuesday for having bitterly denounced General Mc-CLELLAN as a tyrant, a traitor, and an assassin. And if memory serves us, it was this same high-toned gentleman who enlivened the proceedings of the Convention by knocking down another high-toned genleman with his clenched fist, because hightoned gentleman No. 2 happened to observe, in the most harmless way imaginable, that high-toned gentleman No. 1 was "a d- traitor." Clearly, they are all, all honorable men!

The Memory of Douglas.
The mortal Mr. T. B. Florence, after a long obscurity painful to remember in these days of degenerate statesmanship, has emerged at Chicago in the character of pilgrim. At the outbreak of the war Mr. FLORENCE was a Breckinridge Democrat, having aided the defeat of all Mr. Dou-GLAS' principles; to-day he is hundreds of miles from his own home for no other purpose than to render homage to his memory. In these badly-hinged sentences the peculiar style of our departed Representative will be recognized. Mr. FLORENCE writes on behalf of the Democratic National Committee :

Committee:

"Whereas, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West; was the crowning motive which induced the Committee to concur in calling the National Convention in the city of Chicago.

"Now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this Committee that had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that 'war is disunion'—a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of—would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact and avoided the terrible loss of life which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling so much to be deplored, which is a greater barrier to the restoration of peace and union."

On this lugularious jake no comment is On this lugubrious joke no comment is made in the minutes at Chicago. "The Memory of Douglas" was received in silence, nor was any notice taken of Mr. Florence's astounding convictions. Abundant reason for this sudden forbear-

ance is given in the latest words of Dou-GLAS himself: "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 neutrals in this war; only-patriots or traitors."

Colonel James B. Gwyn. Colonel Gwyn, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, (one of the regiments raised and equipped by the munificent liberality and true patriotism of the Corn Exchange, at the cost of over \$40,000,) is now on duty in the camp near Reams' Station, Virginia, in command of the 3d Brigade of the 1st Division of the famous invincible 5th Corps. The 118th Regiment is commanded now by Major HENRY O'NEILL, a very experienced soldier, having formerly been an officer in the East Indian army, where he saw a great deal of service. Colonel Gwyn's reception by the brigade, as we learn, from letters from the camp, was very warm. One correspondent says: "Colonel G. has twice led his brigade, under heavy fire, with a gallantry which brave men can best appreciate." His division participated in the great contest for the Weldon Railroad. which they took and destroyed-a feat which has thrown dismay into Richmond. Another friend writes. "The Colonel riding in front of his command and cheering the men, led his brigade to their work, while shot and shell were flying around in all directions, and the rain pouring down in torrents. He has barely recovered from a severe wound received in the battle of Spottsylvania (a ball passed through his thigh), and it was his friends' opinion that he ought not have subjected himself to the severe work he performed; but nothing could restrain him, and the result is his men will follow him any where." It gives us pleasure to place before our readers these tributes to one of our most popular

Philadelphia soldiers. THE article on our first page, entitled "What the Soldiers Think of the Draft," should be read by every man who values the President, because of his friends, officer who has done good service to the who are known to be patriots, and his prin. I country.

Politico-Religious Feud in Ireland. The late Sir Isaac Coffin was a shrewd man. Son of NATHANIEL COFFIN, the last Cashier and Receiver of the port of Boston, he left this country while a mere child, and eventually rose to a Baronetcy, besides being an Admiral in the British service-He lived to a great age, was very proud of his family connexions in Nantucket, which holds as many Coffins as a grave-yard, and used to maintain, between jest and earnest that "Long Tom Coffin," in Cooper's 'Pilot," was a real, and not imaginary character. In Parliament, where he had a seat for many years, old Sir Isaac did not display much oratorical ability. But he made one speech, by which he will be remembered. In a debate upon the eternal subject of Ireland he gave his opinion that the only way to deal with that island, so as to prepare it for becoming a great nation, which its natural productions, resources, climate, and locality evidently LAN would not be forced to disgrace the fitted her to be, was to sink her in the sea for four-and-twenty hours. His opinion was unpopular with the Irish, who declared, when a few years later he was acci-

dentally drowned at sea, that the manner of his death was a just judgment for what he had said about Ireland. After all, the old salt was not very wrong. For some years past Ireland has been in a course of depopulation from two causesfamine and emigration. But the great cities and towns in Ireland will always be well populated, and the census of 1861 shows them to be increasingly so. Some of these towns have sprung up wonderfully within living memory. Belfast contains more than six times the number of inhabitants it possessed forty years ago, and its augmented trade, shipping, and manufactures have placed it next below Dublin and Cork alone. It is the capital of Ulster, which is by far the most industrial province of Ireland. It possesses intelligence, liberality in money matters, and other fine characteristics, but it lacks that true Charity which St. PAUL so much commends as the greatest of all. Belfast is disgracefully intolerant in religious matters. It has a political religion of its own, which also largely abounds in other parts of Ulster, and is known, all the world over, as Orangeism. This baneful organization i to be found in other parts of Ireland, but more slightly; it has even spread to England, and is one of the curses of Canada. DANIEL O'CONNELL, as may be supposed left numerous admirers in Ireland, to which country his efforts mainly contributed to give Catholic Emancipation. Seventeer years after his death, measures were taken

to erect his statue in Dublin. The initial act was publicly performed on his birthday, the 16th of last month, and persons of all persuasions participated therein. The Orangemen of Belfast, illiberal and uncharitable, determined to insult the memory of the great Irishman whom Dublin had determined to honor. The admirers of O'Con-NELL from Belfast were met on their re turn from Dublin, by a procession in which an effigy, in mockery of the dead man, was borne aloft, and finally hanged from an improvised gallows. Next day the effigy was burned and the ashes placed in a coffin, which was also borne along with the most insulting contumely. Then was renewed the old war, of which Belfast has often been the scene—the war between the He and a garrison numbering 581 men were sent to posing him to be elected, be necessarily as Orangemen and the Catholics. The win- New Orleans. Seventeen men were killed. The vacillating and timid as was that of his De dows of the Catholic Bishop's dwelling number of wounded is unknown. None of the stroyed by one party. Those Dr. Cooke, the Protestant clergyman, by the other. So with other houses, with other property. Arms were used, (the Orangemen are all armed, and follow CROMWELL's advice, to "put their trust in God and keep their powder dry,") and gunmakers' shops were broken open, in midday, for muskets, fowling-pieces, carbines, pistols, and revolvers. Several persons were

killed; many were wounded. Some of the magistrates, tainted with Orangeism, are said to have sided with the Orangemen. and one of the chief constables is reported as a prominent leader on the same side. Thousands were finally engaged in all. At last the army had to be called in. And this, in the second period of the nineteenth century, is the political and religious intolerance of Belfast, self-styled "The Athens

of Ireland !" In one of Moore's Irish melodies he re presents vanquished Erin weeping beside the Boyne's ill-fated river," where Discord drops his loaded quiver into the tide. and she prays that the venomed darts may

lie hid forever :-But vain her wish, her weeping vain-As Time too well hath taught her-Each year the Flend returns again, And dives into that water, And brings triumphant from beneath His shafts of desolation. And sends them winged, with worse than deat Through all her maddening nation.

Alas! for her who sits and mourns, Unwearied still the Fiend returns. When will this end, ve Powers of Good ?" But only hears, from out that flood.

It would seem, by the unfortunate events which it is our painful duty to record here. that Moore, in the above lyric, was as much prophet as poet. While correcting the "proof" of what we have here written, we learn that the Belfast riots were resumed on the 19th ult. What hope can there be for a country in which fanaticism thus opposes itself to good order and religious toleration?

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1864 ANOTHER LOAN TO BE OFFERED. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to off the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1881, amount ing to about \$31,500,000, to public competition.

The bids will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, on the 9th of S one-third on the 19th, and one-third on the 24th Proposals stating the amount of premium may h addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Was ington, or will be received by the general assistant treasurers, at the depositories of public moneys, an

CIRCULAR OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT The State Department is in receipt of an official circular from the Spanish Government, introducing some favorable modifications of the rules observed at the Fortress of Tarifa and Isla Verde, to oblige vessels navigating the jurisdictional waters of these fortresses to hoist the flag of their nation, a prac Tottesses to note the ing of the internal a practice which they often neglect, alleging a very improbable ignorance in vessels which so often pass the straits. Every vessel which, on crossing the line of the fortress, within range of its cannon, does not show the flag of her nation, is to be reminded of her neglect by the discharge of a cannon loaded with powder only. If after the lapse of ten mi nutes she shall not hoist her flag, a shotted gur shall be fired across her bow. If notwithstan these two notices, and the lapse of ano nutes, she omits to hoist the flag, a third discharg of ball shall be fired at her mast.

of ball shall be fired at her mast.

Her Catholic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Af fairs says the Queen, in bringing the preceding dis positions to the knowledge of our Government flatters herself that the Cabinet of Washington will find in the measures adopted a fresh proof of the tertains for the American nation. PENNSYLVANIA IN THE LEAD UNDER THE

LAST CALL. Reports here place Pennsylvania in the lead as to the number of recruits raised under the last call Reinforcements have been going forward to the Potomac army at the rate of about four thousand per ly increased previous to the 5th inst. ADVICES FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. From Mobile we have details of Admiral FARRA-

tion of the obstructions between the city and Do The Admiral does not find anything that would stop him reaching the city, should he undertake THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported at the Treasury Department to day amount to \$678,000, and to the ten-forty loan to \$203,550. Constitutional Right of the New Hamp consonance and the state of the supreme Court of New Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing the soldiers to vote.

Chased by a Supposed Pirate. BALTIMORE, Aug. 31 — The bark Adelaide, Capt. Williams, arrived here from Rio Janeiro, reports, August 8, latitude 1 40, longitude 45.50, was chased o schooner resembling a pilothoat, supposed t Sailing of the Asia. Boston, August 31 -The steamer Asia sailed

...oon, with sixty passengers, and \$18,000 in specie.

THE WAR,

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM SE-CRETARY STANTON.

Rebel Account of the Surrender of Fort Morgan.

General Page and his Garrison of 581 Men Sen Prisoners to New Orleans.

1.000 UNION TROOPS AT GRANT'S PASS. Sherman's Communications.

GEN, SHERIDAN STILL AT CHARLESTOWN. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES GREATLY EXAGGERATED. The Rebeis Using the Weldon Railroad

below Reams' Station.

PETERSBURG SUPPLIED BY WAGON TRAINS THE REBEL DEAD LEFT UNBURIED

SINCE THURSDAY.

WHEELER'S ARMY NEAR GALLATIN, TENNESSEE. IS FORCE ESTIMATED AT FROM FIVE

THE GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PRONTIER.

TO TWELVE THOUSAND.

A Battle with the Sioux and Cheyennes. SHOOKING ATROCITIES OF THE SAVAGES.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. EBBL ACCOUNT OF THE SURBENDER OF FORT MORGAN - FOUR THOUSAND UNION SOLDIERS LANDED AT GRANT'S PASS - MOVEMENTS OF PORREST, WHEELER, AND MORGAN-ADVICES

FROM SHERIDAN. WASHINGTON, August 31. Major General Dix, New York: This Department has received from Gen. Grant a rebel account of the surrender of Fort Morgan, taken from the Richmond papers:

CITY POINT, August 30, 1864.-The following is

from the Richmond Enquirer of this morning: "MOBILE, August 26, 1864.-The flag-of-truce-boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated last Tuesday at two o'clock. On Monday afternoon they concentrated their fire on the fort, which replied spiritedly. On Tuesday the bombardment was renewed. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers into position and a line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners, and, with the assistance of the mortar fleet. they succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire on Tuesday. General Page destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns.

* [SECOND DESPATCH.] "Mobile, Aug. 28.—No change in affairs at this point. All is quiet." U. S. GRANT. Unofficial reports represent Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan as having joined their forces, and as operating against General Sherman's communication between Chattanooga and Nashville, but no report has been received from General Sherman. General Sheridan is still withhis force at Charles-

enemy have thrown a force of 4,000 men on the main

town. No operations have taken place, since my last telegram, in front of Petersburg.

EDWIN M. STARTON. Secretary of War. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE REPORTED LOSSES ON THURSDAY EXAGOR-RATED—HOW SUPPLIES FOR PETERSBURG ARE HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 29—Evening.—The reports published in some of the newspapers that the losses of the 5th Corps in the battles of the 18th, 19th and 21st of the present month, reach five thousand, are greatly exagge-rated. It is now definitely ascertained that they do not exceed 3.800, and, as stragglers and others still

continue to come in, and the sick are not all accounted for, it is not believed that the aggregate loss in all these engagements will exceed 3,500. The loss of the 2d Corps in Thursday's fight will not exceed an aggregate of 1,500, according to the offi-cial statement; and it is believed that, when all who cial statement; and it is believed that, when all who are now within our lines report, 1,200 will cover the The rebels are said to be using the Weldon Railroad, below Ream's Station, and running their sup-plies thence to Petersburg, around our left, by wagons. As this requires a large force for train guards, and to defend the road against the incursions of our cavalry, it cannot be either a very profitable or pleasant means of communication

Arrangements have been made, it is understood, for burying the rebel dead left on the field of las Thursday's battle. The fact that the enemy did not bury their own dead, and that they left their wounded they drove back the 2d Corps, they did not achieve any very complete or creditable victory.

The usual picket firing has occurred to day, with. sut any result of consequence.

DESERTERS ASKING TO BE SENT NORTH. WASHINGTON, August 31.-The Charlotte Vanderbilt, with the army mail and a number of passen.

hing unusually quiet, up to ten o'clock yesterday norning, the hour at which she left City Point. Squads of rebel deserters come into our lines daily, all of whom ask permission to be sent North. The Vanderbilt brought up fifteen of these deserters, who were sent to Provost Marshal Ingraham to be disposed of. There are quite a number of rebel iers now at City Point, who are kept under strict guard. They will be forwarded to the prison ers' camp at Point Lookout in a few days.

FORTRESS MONROE. DEATH AT NEWPORT NEWS-THE 163D OHIO OF FORTRESS MONROE, August 30 .- Mr. Thomas Simpson, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, o yesterday at Newport News, after a brief illness. The 163d Ohio Regiment left for home to-day, their term of one hundred days having expired. The United States light-ship, which was sunk by the rebels in 1861, near Sewall's Point, has been KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

OVEMENTS OF THE REBEL WHEELER-GUERILLA OUTRAGES. Nashville train say that Wheeler and his entire force appeared at the head of the Cumberland river, three miles below Gallatin, captured a company of Federal troops, and were attempting to cross the river this morning for an advance upon Gallatin. His force is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 12,000, the former number being probably

correct.

A despatch reached Cave City, Ky., that the colonel commanding the post of Gallatin had ordered the deport to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

Lesse's gang of guerillas went into Ghent, Kenucky, last night, after having shot 13 negroes in The Vevay (Indiana) Home Guards shelled the rebels out of Ghent, from the opposite side of the Jake Bennett's squad of seventeen men went into

Owensboro on Saturday afternoon, captured and shot Captain Walters, 3d Kentucky Oavalry, cap-tured ten negroes, seven of whom were shot, and the other three concealed themselves on the wharf boat. The rebels set the wharf boat on fire and left. The citizens afterwards extinguished the fire. Twenty guerillas, under Capt. Pratt, attacked Taylorsville on Sunday night, and were repulsed by the Anderson county Home Guard. Last Tuesday Duposter robbed David Henry's ouse, near Bradbury, shot Mr. Henry, and demolished his furniture. LOSS OF A MISSISSIPPI STRAMER.

ound to St. Louis without cargo, struck a snag at Devil's Island, on the Mississippi river, on Sunday light. No lives were lost. The Ohio river has risen five feet during the past week, and is still rising.

Twelve bales of cotton arrived to-day from Co-There is no news from below. THE INDIAN WAR.

FIGHT WITH THE SIOUX AND CHEVENNES-THE MILITIA DEFRATED—SHOCKING ATEOCITIES OF THE SAVAGES-GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PRO-The frontier journals come to us filled with accounts of the progress of the war with the Indians on the plains. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative publishes the following account of a fight was taking a large train to the mountains, and a soldier belonging to Capt. Murphy's company. Constable was killed while he and some of the soldiers were trying to get some of his cattle from the Indians, which the indians were herding, having stampeded them from the train last week—three hundred and forty in all. This fight took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The soldiers and militis fought them for four hours, and finally had to retreat and leave the redskins. The Indians followed them about ten miles. Captain Murphy returned to Fort Kearney, and the militia returned home, not being able to compete with so large a foe. About five hundred Indians, led by white men, were engaged, but a much larger number were seen at a distance. The Indians have a provision train and are mounted on the fleetest horses that travel the plains, and those in the engagement of Tuesday were well armed with rifles. The cavalry could not use their revolvers, owing to the long range of fire, and the Indians had guns of longer range than either the United States soldiers or the militia. The mounted howitzers became disabled after the

either the United States soldiers or the militia. The mounted howitzers became disabled after the first fire.

The arms for the militia of Marysville have not yet arrived, and our people are becoming very much alarmed, and not without cause. One handred families have left Washington county, and have brought their stock and families to this place. Some have left the country entirely, never to return. This is no Indian scare, but is Indian war in reality, and the bloody scenes of Minnesota are being enacted on the border of our own State.

There has been no coach up as far as Fort Kearney for ten days. Great anxiety exists here tonight in regard to the situation of Brigadier General Sherry and Captain Thompson and his company of the 16th Kansas Volunteers. They left this place on the 14th inst. Gen. Sherry had eight hundred and fifty men in his command. They started for the Hepublican, or White Rock, a stream emptying into the Republican on the south side, where a large body of Indians are camped, and where they have about five hundred head of horses.

Since the first of this month over three hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed and stolen by the Indianson the road east of Fort Keafney. Our men report that flour, coffee, and tea, and all kinds of groceries are scattered over the prairie, the trains having been sacked by the Indians. A great many more persons have been killed between here and Fort Kearney than was first reported. There was one whole family murdered, one young lady missing, and in all between this and Fort Kearney about twenty-live killed. Some bodies remained unburled till within a few days ago. Some bodies were horribly mutilated, with the limbs burned from their bodies, and such like atrocities. The returned militia think it will take a thousand men to put them to flight. This certainly will be done soon, and they will take to the mountains for winter quarters.

tains for winter quarters.

ON THE NORTH PLATTE.

The Denver (Colorado) News of the 10th says:

Hostile Indians infest the North Platte and South Plass road all the way from Julesburg to Green river. Many emigrants have been killed and grent numbers of stock driven off. Inone or two instances the telegraph has been cut, and efforts made to waylay the men sent out to repair it.

On the 25th ultimo, a party of about seventy sayages, who had been committing depredations below, but who then claimed to be friendly, reached the Upper Platte bridge, going west, and while passing over it they were attacked by the soldiers—fourteen in number—stationed at that point. The fight lasted about two hours, and resulted in killing seven Indians, wounding a number more, and killing three, and wounding one of their korses. Nine prisoners were also taken. Our loss one man slightly wounded, one horse killed and two wounded. The Indians fied into the mountains. On the same day two hundred and fifty Sioux robbed the mail station and a large freight train on Green river. One company of the 1st Nevada Cavalry has been sent out from Fort Bridger after the savages.

The Junction City Union says: The following figures will show the population of the various Indian tribes at war upon our Western and Northern borders. It is estimated that four thousand of this number are warriors:
Upper Platte Agency—

Upper Platte Agencypper Arkansas Agency-..17,595

CALIFORNIA. Earthquakes-Nevada Affairs-the Saud-

wich Island Convention. SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Heavy earthquak the week. Money easy at 11/2 per cent. Receipts of bullion for the last ten days, \$1,500,000. Currency bills on New York 143 premium. Coin bills, 31/204 premium Legal tender notes weak at 39½ cents on the dollar. as to the propriety of adopting a State Constitution It may now be adopted in order to get rid of ob-noxious Territorial officers. Sandwich Island dates of July 25th report the slow progress of the Constitutional Convention. Much time is consumed in discussing the powers of the Convention, and the Government is accused o

evolutionary designs.
Sailed, bark Chalgrove, for Hong Kong, with quicksliver, valued at \$32,000, and nearly \$500,000 in my ARBIVALS OF TREASURE-THE INDIAN WAR ON CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The last steamer from Oregon and British Columbia brought over \$700,000.

The northern mines are increasing in productiveness. A great trade is springing up with this city.

ity. The Indian war on the northern coast of California is at an end.

In the fair of the Christian Commission about nama.

San Francisco, August 30.—The ship Intrepid has arrived from New York; also the steamer Sierra Nevads, with \$150,000 in treasure from the northern mines.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento this afternoon. After nominating Presidential electors the Convention will divide into three District Conventions, and nominate three Congressional -candidates. What is called the "Anti-Conness" wing of the party seems to be in the majority.

HAYTI.

The Condition of the Republic New York, August 31.—By an arrival to-day from Port-au-Prince, we have Hayti dates to Au-The Haytian Sanata has presented to President Geffrard a full statement of the condition of the Geffrard a full statement of the condition of the Republic, showing a vast improvement in the moral and physical condition of its people, and containing, among other significant passages, the following:

"It is evident that the happy results of the agricultural measures of 1863, the constantly increasing culture of cotton, and the activity of commercial affairs during the same year, prove that remunerative labor is necessary in our country, and that this state of things is the consequence of your (President Geffrard's) administration.

"We learn with equal satisfaction that the financial situation is prosperous, and that the foreign debt is net with regularity. The Senate observes with satisfaction that the number of crimes has notably diminished, which proves evidently an amelioration of the manners of the people."

Mons. Testard du Cosquer, the next Archbishop

Mons. Testard du Cosquer, the next Archbishop of Port au-Prince, has taken the oath of allegiance The Draft in Illinois. CAIRO, August 31.—Official returns at the provest marshal's office show that this (Thirteenth) district has a surplus of upwards of four thousand five hundred over all calls.

Alexander county, of which Cairo is the county seat, is over one hundred ahead of all calls, and Cairo itself has a surplus of nearly one hundred. of delinquent precincts so as to avoid a draft. brings a large number of refugees from Cruthersville, Mo. The guerillas are very active there.

The steamer Kenton, from White river, brought 60 bales and 75 sacks of cotton to Memphis, and

small amounts are constantly arriving by wagons. 300 bales were shipped north on the 29th. The stock on hand is 2,000 bales. The Congressional Excursion PORTLAND, August 31.—The Congressional Committee on the Defences have concluded their excur-

Markets by Telegraph BALTINORE, August 31.—Flour dull and heavy at \$11.62½@11.75: Wheat dull and inactive; prices nominal. Corn dull, and 1@2c lower. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1.86@1.87.

St. Louis, August 31.—Cotton receipts 54 bales, and no sales; Hemp dull and lower; Flour heavy, and unchanged; Wheat dull and lower; Corn and Oats declined 2@3c.

Wilmington and its Value.

A correspondent of the New York Times, signing himself "A Southern Union Man," communicates facts to that journal which seem to be of much importance. "On the 30th of March last," he says, "I left rebeldom, having been a resident in Dirie since the beginning of the war. I have been an extensive traveller in the South, and have had very good opportunities of seeing certain mistakes or bad management upon the part of the United States Government, which it is my duty, as a loyal man, to advise it of. I refer to the business of blockaderunning at the port of Wilmington, N. C., and Mobile, Ala. Fortunately, since my arrival here, Admiral Farragut has hermetically sealed the latter port, and Wilmington is now, the place that demands the prompt attention of our Government. This port is and has been of more importance to the rebels than 50,000 men would be to-day, and its value increases daily.

"The Commissary Department of the rebels were importing heavily of provisions when I left there. Not less than twenty large, fast steamage are were "The Commissary Department of the rebels were importing heavily of provisions when I left there. Not less than twenty large, fast steamers are running regularly between Bermuda, Nassau, &c., to Wilmington. The tonnage of each is not less than an average of two thousand barrels. Just think of this! Forty thousand barrels four and pork shipped from the United States to these islands, and thence forwarded into Wilmington, under one fiect, at one shipment! From this data a calculation may be made to find the time of starvation of the rebels. Every article that can possibly be needed by the rebels, such as arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., is imported through this port, and cotton, tobacco, and naval stores shipped in return as exchange. as exchange.
"It has always been a wonder to me why the Go-"It has always been a wonder to me why the Government does not attack this port—this vital point
of the Confederacy. I am well aware of its fortifications, and they do not compare in strength to those
of Mobile. My own idea is that Fort Fisher, thirty-eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of
Cape Feaf river, can easily be reduced by our fleet
there, and this alone will effectually blockade that
port, and be of more importance than holding the
Weldon Railroad."

thois, and they do not compare in strength to those of Mobile. My own idea is that Frort Fisher, thirry eight miles from Wilmington, at the mouth of Cape Feaf river, can easily be reduced by our fleet there, and this alone will effectually blockade that port, and be of more importance than holding, the Weidon Rallroad."

Sports on the Sux.—We understand, says the Boston Journal, that the Professor of Astronomy in the Harvard University has discovered that the spots which have been visible for centuries past on the sun's disc have almost entirely disappeared. These spots the ancients supposed were parts in which the fire that gives old Sol his light and heat had been extinguished. But the Professor sor, who accepts from the sun's discovered that the incendescence of the sun has so much increased as nary discussiances were totally inadequate to support combustion. The extreme heat of the present fact. Of the absence of the dark spots, his refracting telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor aliye explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor aliye explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor sally explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor sally explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor sally explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor sally explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor sally explains from this telescope, which has a lens two feet in diameter, fully assures him. Professor alignment so per ating gainst them. "March of the Colonial theory of the death of the sunder ordinate to support combustion. The extreme heat of the sunder ordinate to support combustion. The extreme heat of the sunder ordinate to support combustion. The extreme heat of the su with the Indians:

Two companies of the Marshall county militia are returned from Little Blue station, ninety miles were for Marysville, Kansas, under Major iohn D. Wells. Major wells reports that Oaptain Murphy, of the United States volunteers, the Iowa Cavairr, with one piece of artillery, and a company it the militia, had a fight with the Indians—Slour of Cheyennes—twelve miles from Little Blue state for, where the road from Fort Edley, to Fort Kestor, where the road from Fort Edley, to Fort Kestor, where the road from Fort Edley, to Fort Kestor, where the road from Fort Edley, to Fort Kestor, where the road from Fort Edley, to Fort Kestor, and two whites; Goo. Constable, a freighter, who

EUROPE. Arrival of the Europa—The Biots at Beliast Renewed. HALIPAX, August 31.—The steamer Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst., ar Queenstown to the 21st.

The steamship City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the 19th. The steamer Scotia has also arrived out. The Borussia arrived at Southampton on the 19th.

The Irish riots at Belfast were recommenced of The Hon. Charles Hale, American Consul Egypt, arrived at Alexandria on the 17th, and the recent difficulties there will be amicably settled. The London Times, in an editorial on General Grant's assault on Petersburg, credits both sides with real valor, and winds up as follows:

"We from this distance, while we deplore the sacrifice, cannot but admire the heroism which for three months together has animated the combatants in this deadly grapple, and we cannot but believe that the American character must gain from the moral qualities which have been called into action. But as enough has been done for this as for other purposes, we shall rejoice to see the belligerents separate with mutual respect, whatever may be the clasmor in the streets or churches of New York. We may depend upon it that no man of General Grant's army thinks meanly or maliciously of his Southern adversaries. War, among its other lessons, teaches foes to respect each other, and we sincerely wish that the feelings which must thus have been generated may lead before long to reconciliation and to peace."

The Index says: "We are able to say, with all calmness and soberness, that the prospects of speedy beace were never so promising—so. almost abso-GREAT BRITAIN.

The Index says: "We are able to say, with all calmness and soberness, that the prospects of speedy peace were never so promising—so almost absolutely certain—as now. It is our sincere belief that, unless some real disaster befalls the Confederate arms before the 29th of this month, the Democratic party, then assembled in convention at Officago, will nominate a peace candidate for the Presidency; and within three months thereafter there will be an armistice. If any selfash hope of exhausting both American belligerents has animated the policy of Europe, that policy will have its just reward. Neither the North nor the South have only just learned their own strength. Debt burdened and bleeding as they may be, the day they make an honorable peace, with amity and an identical foreign policy, the twin confederations will be physically and morably stronger, than ever, was or could have been the undivided Union, with its materialistic tendencies and its external strength neutralized by an internal sectional balance of power."

The Belfast riots subsided on the 18th. There was a Bight outbreak on that day when the remains of one of the lotters were removed for burial, but the presence—sof the military prevented anything gerious. Subsequently tranquility provaled throughout the town, and the military and constabulary commenced to withdraw. On Friday, the 19th, however, the rioting was resumed with unabated fury. Four constables and about a dozencivilians received gun shot wounds, some of which: were serious.

were serious.

An influential meeting was held, attended by both Protestant and Catholic gentlemen, and deputations were appointed to visit the disturbed districts and reason with the rioters and bring them to a calmer

and better feeling.

The town continued to be patrolled by the military.
Some disturbances also occurred at Cork, where a mob paraded the streets, but the police fired a vollay of blank cartridges into them, and they scattered and fied in every direction.
Slight rioting is also reported at Dundalk and FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase, in the cash on hand, of over three and a half millions of france.

The King of Spain continued the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, and in the absence of all political excitement the papers indulged in various speculations upon the event, some predicting a closer alliance between France and Spain.

A fire at Limoges destroyed 200 houses.

The Bourse was flat and lower, and the Rentes closed on the 19th at 661, 35c. THE DANISH QUESTION.

There is nothing new on the Danish question.

Some of the citizens of Schleswig were agitating for a popular vote after the conclusion of peace.

The official Vienna Gazette says the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to Vienna is one of the most essential guarantees for the peace of Europe. SWITZERLAND.

The International Congress was sitting at Geneva or the purpose of making better provision for the vounded in wars, and those in attendance on them LONDON MONEY MARKET. The English funds LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The new flat.

Consols declined one-eighth, but closed steadily.

The demand for discount was moderate at un A prospectus has been issued for constructing alroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico and Puebla Che capital is £5,400,000. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, August 20.—Hon. Charles Iale, consul general from the United States, arived here on the 17th, and was cordially welcomed. In honorable settlement of difficulties is speedily

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, including 12,000 bales of speculators and 15,500 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant at an advance of 26,000 bales to export and all devance of 120,000 bales to export and 120,000 bales to export Widdling Fair..

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is very LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS WARKET.—The Bread LIVERPOOL BREADSTIFFS MARKET.—The Breadstufis market is generally quiet and steady. Corn is easier. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., Richardson, Spence, & Co., report Flour quiet at 2022s. Wheat steady, with a decline of 1d # cental on the week; red Western, 7s 9d@8s 4d; red Southern, 8s 3d@8s 6d; white Western and Southern, 8s 6d@10s. Corn has a downward tendency; mixed, 29@20s. Liverpool Provision Marker.—The Provision market is generally gall. Mess; Gordon, Bruce, & Co., report Best very dull, and quotations easier. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lardirmer at 41@44s. Butter firm. Tallow steady. Tardirmer at 41@44s. Butter firm. Tallow steady. Sugar firm and upward, with an advance of 2s. Coffee quiet but firmer. Rice quiet and easier. Linseed casier. Linseed Cakes advancing; quoted at 10s 6d@11s. Sperm and Cod Oils inactive. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine—sales small at 69s.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—Evening.—The politica newsare unimportant. The American advices by the Scotia is generally regarded as decidedly promising for the North, and caused a fall in the rebel loan C 203 F cent. The Times editorially says that the structle was never maintained with such vicer as Headstone at 24 Architecture at 89% (2018) Froduce steady.

London, August 20.—Consols closed at 89% (2018) for money. Eric Railroad shares 41% (2012); Illinois Central 44% (2018) discount.

STRUGGLE ON THE PARAPET OF LONDON BRIDGE.

—Mr. Payne, the city coroner, held an inquiry at the Vestry-hall, Southwark August 14th, respecting the death by suicide of Mary Ann Mann, aged 42. John Nare, No. 3 Blue Anchor road, Hermondsey, said that on last Saturday morning, about 8'o'clock, he was crossing London Bridge. A boy called out to him: "Master, there is a woman going to drown herself?" He then saw the deceased with ofhe leg over the parapet of the bridge. She was standing in the middle recess of the centre arch. He rushed forward and caught hold of her by the arm. She struggled fearfully. He tried to pull her back, but he could not do so. He then threw hunself forward in order to prevent her leaping into the river, but he found that she was dragging him with her. He then let her go, and she fell into the water. Her head was first dashed against the stone-work of the bridge. The witness just saved his own life. George Mann, No. 10 Great Arthur street, St. Luke's, a cigar-maker, said the deceased was his wife. For the last eight weeks she had been very ill. She frequently said that she would go and drown herself, because she had breadul pains in her back. Mrs. E. Speller said that the deceased had a fall down stairs last Thursday. After that she said to witness, "I feel so low-spirited that I shall go and kill myself." The coroner having summed up the jury returned a verdict of "suicide while of musound mind."

A LIONESS AT LARGE,—Wombwell's menagerie is now exhibiting in the West Marlands of South. STRUGGLE ON THE PARAPET OF LONDON BRIDGE.

low-spirited that I shall go and kill myself." The coroner having summed up the jury returned a verdict of "snielde while of masound mind."

A Lioness at Large.—Wombwell's menagerie is now exhibiting in the West Marlands is a large open space of ground in the centre of the town. On Saturday evening the keeper was shifting the lions from one den to another, when two of them, shout half-grown, jumped over the keeper's shoulder and escaped. One was headed and driven back to his den almost immediately; the other, a lioness, got outside the menagerie, and made her way right across the open space. A large number of men, women, and children were in the Marlands, and they "stampeded" immediately to get out of the way. A boy with a donkey was passing near the brute, and it was thought that she would attack them, but the boy, being frightened, hallooed loudly, and the lloness passed on. A keeper headed her, and prevented her from going down Upper Portland-terrace and into the heart of the town, and thus kept her in the Marlands. A row of houses called Havelock-terrace is close by, and one of the doors there being open the lioness entered the house. The immates escaped duto the rooms and looked themselves in, and she took possession of the front parlor. A number of the keepers now arrived with a cage, and arimed with whips and pitchforks. They shut the front door of the house and got in from the back premises, placed the cage in the passage, and thrashed and goaded the brute from the parlor into the cage, and after about three quarters of an hour from the time of her escape she was safely lodged in her den again. The escape and town.—London Times, Aug. 18th;

A Lady Shot by A Gamekerere.—A serious gun accident occurred in the wood over Gawand, by which a lady and her infant very nearly lost their lives. It appears that the lady, with her baby in her arms, was proceeding by a path through the wood to witness some corn being out by machinery, and that a dog belonging to one of the fishermen of the lided first. Directly the

her father and mother.

THE LATE MISS SINCLAIR.—The funeral of the late Catherine Sinclair, the author and phitanthropist, took place at St. John's Church, Edibburgh, whither the remains had been brought from London. Among the reminisences of the samily brought to mind by the death of Miss Sinclair is one in a London paper string that when George Living the Holyrood, in 1822, the Right Hon, Sir John Sinclair, a gentleman eminent for his pairtoit services to Scotland, had the honor to present to the hing six dengthers, each of the staters of six feet, and one of whom was the lately declared Gatherins.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

MCCLELIAN NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President

THE CONVENTION DECLARED PERMANENT. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The Convention reassem

The wigwam was densely packed, ane the crowd

led at 10 o'clock this morning.

outside was greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to rder, a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Halsey, o Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that cir-cumstances may occur between noon of to-day and the 4th of March next which will make it proper for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again. He therefore moved the following resoluagain. He therefore moved the bounds resolu-tion, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dis-solved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate. The following communication was presented from the National Democratic Committee by Mr. Law ence, of Rhode Island:

rence, of Rhode Island:

"At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, on the 31st of August, 1854, the following resolution was adopted:

"Wheras, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the committee to concur in calling the National Convention in the city of Chicago.

"Now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this committee that had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that 'war is disunfon'—a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of—would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact, and avoided the terrible loss of life which nothing can compensate, and that bitterness of feeling so much to be deplored, which is a greater barrier to the restoration of peace and union.

"Wn. Flink, F.A. Aiken, Secretaries."

The president then stated the question before the The president then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the residency, and it was ordered without dissent. The vote was then taken by States, the chairman f each delegation announcing the vote when the

States were called. The final result was announced as follows: The final result was announced as foll Maine—7 for McClellan. New Hampshire—5 for McClellan. Vermont—5 for McClellan. Massachusetts—12 for McClellan. Rhode Island—4 for McClellan. Connecticut—6 for McClellan. New York—33 for McClellan. New York—33 for McClellan. New Jersey—7 for McClellan. New Jersey—7 for McClellan. New Jersey—7 for McClellan. Delaware—3 for Thomas H. Seymour. Maryland—7 for Thomas H. Seymour. Maryland—7 for McClellan. Ohio—15 for McClellan.

Renucsy—It for McCiellan,
Ohio—6 for Thomas H. Seymour,
Lenans—9% for McCiellan,
Indiana—9% for McCiellan,
Indiana—3% for Thomas H. Seymour,
Illinois—16 for McCiellan,
Missouri—7 for McCiellan,
Missouri—4 for Thomas H. Seymour,
Minesota—4-for McCiellan,
Wisconsin—8 for McCiellan,
Visconsin—8 for McCiellan,
Visconsin—8 for McCiellan,
Visconsin—8 for McCiellan,

California—5 for McClellan. Oregon—3 for McClellan. Total—For Gen. George B. McClellan, 202½; fo Thomas H. Seymour, Com., 23½. In announcing the vote of New-York, Mr. Church said that New York regretted to pass by her favorite to sacrifice her dearest personal preference for the public good. Holding it to be her duty, above all others, to do all in her power to rescue the country. from the tyranny that oppresses it, having full confidence in the Democracy, the ability and patriotism of General George B. McClellan, New York gives him her entire electoral vote.

Several delegates having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been gone

through with, Gov. Seymour remarked that as son men had done him the honor to name him for nomination, it would be affectation to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure; but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that, for various reasons, private and public, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago nomi Having made that announcement, he would lack or of a man, he would do great injustice to those friends to permit his name to be used now. As ally thought it advisable to support an emir rist of that State for nomination; but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that Gen. McCleilan did not seek the nomination. He knew that that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, out he will not honor any less the high position a signed him by the great majority of his country-men, because he has not sought it. He desired to add a few words in reference t Maryland and her honored delegates here. Yester day he did an act of injustice to the dis day he did an act or minimum.

member of that delegation, (Mr. Harris,) because
he (Seymour) did not understand the purport of his remarks; and he now desired to say that that, high-toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention, participating in its deliberations while refusing to abide by its decisions We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us net look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his will for any wrongs done to Maryland As one who did not support him in the New York delegation, and as one who knows the man well, he felt bound to do him this justice. He (Gov. Seynour) would pledge his life that when Gen. Mc-

Clellan is placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the The president then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the audience joining, the band playing, and the cheering lasting for several minutes. ediately after the nomination a banner, o which was painted the portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto: "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of ttle," was run up behind the president's plat form, and was welcomed with enthus A communication was received from the chairms of the German People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, accompanied

by resolutions pledging the members of the associaion to the support of the Chicago nominees. Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of leorge B. McClellan be made the unanimous sensof the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKeon.

Governor Powell briefly addressed the Conveness of the ticket. Judge Allen, of Ohio, and others made brief speeches, and the question was then taken on making he nomination unanimous, which was declared ca ried amid deafening applause.
"Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect hat Kentucky expects the first act of McClellan, when inaugurated in March next, will be to ope the Lincoln prison doors and set the captives free.

James Guthrie, 65½; George H. Pendleton, 54½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; Geo. W. Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Caton, 16; Governor Powell, 32½; ohn S. Phelps, 8; blank, 1/2. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole ote for Mr. Pendleton, its chairman stating that its former vote for Guthrie was against his wishes. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nomi-

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future nent—the rights of the States and libertles of the people. In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy; and strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of freemen with them, they will again build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the

A committee of one from each State was ap pointed to inform the candidates of their nom It was resolved that one person from each State to be selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to form a National Executive Committee. to form a National Executive Committee.

It was also resolved that 100,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different cities, and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Cor vention, with nine cheers for the ticket, the Con-

ention adjourned subject to the call of the Nationa Committee. The Peace Question and the Democrati Party - A Communication from Mr.

To the Editor of The Press: COMMENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1864.
Sir: The Democratic Ultimatum Union to be acknowledged before negotiation is identical with the abolition demand for slave emancipation. The War Democrats are traitors to the nationality of the peopie and liberty. Their defeat must be a through the South and other powers, Lincoln being preferable, with peace, to a Democratic President, with war, for party power. The Peace Democrats are censurable for not having insisted on an uncon-ditional peace negotiation clause, to reach the will of the people, or withdrawing for independent nomi-WM. CORNEL JEWRTT. nations.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 PACKAGE AND LOTS OF BRITISH, FRENCE, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DEY GOODS, THIS DAY. The safty particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of Enropean and domestic dry goods, embracing about son packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons linens, woolens, worsteds, and silks, (including 7,007, cozen of hosiery, gloves, &c.: 3,000 dozen linen carnbrie hdkfs.; 105 packages domestic cotton and woolen goods); to be peremptarily sold by cata-logue; on four months, credit and part for cash; logue, on your months commencing this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock to be continued all day, without intermission, by olin B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Extra large sale stocks and real estate Tuesday rest. See Thomas & Son's advertisement, abotton NEW YORK CITY.

espondence of The Press 1 NEW YORK, August 1, 1884 it is said, will have military command in New Y. on drafting day, and dire is the wrath there " the Southern spies and Copperheads about to in Whoever, may be in command on that day, we wholever, may be in commanded that any demonstration of a kill and rob disposition on their particular of a kill and rob disposition on their particular of a kill and rob disposition of their particular of the comment visitation of the comment visitati will bring upon them a prompt visitation of some TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

A new office, authorized by act of Congress, has been opened at No. 3 Bowling Green, the purpose of which is to permit emigrants from Europe to pay their passage over by a pledge of their first wage for labor here. The superintendent is further instructed in not to approve any contract made with immigrants in a foreign country to enter the mill immigrants in a foreign country to enter the mili-tary or naval service of the United States, and where it is practicable to do so, to notify each im-migrant who may have made such contract that it is void. Also, to give notice to immigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military they cannot be companied insurrection, unless they shall voluntarily renounce under oath their alleglance to the countries of their birth, and declare their intentions to become citizens of the United States." Also, to cause the arrest of any person or States." Also, to cause the arrest of any person or persons who shall attempt, by fraud or misrepresentation, to allure immigrants into the service.

THE NOMINATION OF M'OLBILAN.

Despatches from a number of cities in the interior represent much enthusiasm over McClellar's nomination, manifested by salutes, bonfires, process.

ons, and speeches. MEETING AT WEW YORK A large meeting was held at the City Park afternoon, to ratify the nomination of McC.

THE PRICE OF GOLD. The price of gold rose to-day to 24314. THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS-RAPIFICATION MARINE INTELLIGRNOR Arrived, ship Adelaide, Gulling, Liverpoot.

Arrived, ship Adelaide, Guilling, Liverpool.

Shocking Drath From Phosphorus.—V. Richards held an inquiry at the Wesminster Armi Tavern, Warner place, Hackney road, London, August 15, respecting the death of Thomas Hilliaged four years, who was alleged to have died from the effects of poleoning by phosphorus.

Thomas Hill, a warehouseman, said that the decased was his son. On Monday witness bought some phosphorus at a chemist's. His house was infested with rats, and he intended to polson them with the phosphorus. He placed some of the phophorus on a half-round of bread and butter, and then covered it over with another place of bread. Witness but the bread so prepared in a corner of the children's bed-room. The next morning, the rats not having eaten it during the night, witness place the bread and butter on a shelf in the room. About the bread and butter on a shelf in the room. About his every mine o'clock on the Taesday night witness heard loud screams proceeding from the children. Upon entering witness found his two children. Upon entering witness found his two children. George aged five years, and Thomas, aged four years, standing in the room in a great state of fright. Flames, or rather sheets of fire, were coming from the mouth of Thomas. The colors of the fiames were blue and white. The boy seemed in draadful agony. Dr. Latham was sent for, and he used all the known remedies, but without avail. The deceased continued in an insensible state until Sunday, when he died; All the polsoned bread and butter that witness had left on the shelf was gone. Witness believed that the deceased had eaten it. The phosphorus is sold in-packets for one penny each. Witness had used two-thirds of the quantity he purchased. The polson was close to the children's believed that the deceased had eaten it. The phosphorus is sold in-packets for one penny each. Witness had used two-thirds of the quantity he purchased. The polson was close to the children's believed the form the bed, but his own night clothes. When witness found the

A FACT.—A substitute broker in one of our down A FACT.—A substitute broker in one of our down East seaports secured from some vessel three men who were unable to speak but little English, and who were entirely unacquainted with our currenor. The price to be paid by the committee engaged in raising recruits was eleven hundred dollars per man, but they would only pay the money to the men themselves, which they were to do in bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars. The broker allowed himself to be completely ignored by the committee, but slipped out and obtained a lot of ten-dollar bills. When the substitutes had been received and paid, the broker very naturally looked over their money for them, and, unfortunately for them, handed them back ton-dollar bills instead of the hundred-dollar bills. The substitute of the hundred-dollar bills. have gone to the war, and the broker is, doubtless one of the aristocracy at some fashionable watering place. And "that's the way the money goes."

CRIME IN TOLEDO.—The Blade complains that it increase of crime in a city is any evidence of its large and permanent growth, then Toledo will some be prepared to place its name on the list of first-class cities. Heretofore it has been comparatively free from desperadoes which infest large cities, and prowl about after nightfall ready for any deed that will replanish their purses, but this is not the case at the present time. Almost every night during the past week ruffians have paraded the streets, some drinking and carousing at saloons, and frequently sallying out to frighten and insult those who have been detained from home until a late hour; others have laid in wait for opportunities of gratifying their eyil propensities by a knock down of an unificantly citizen; while in one instance, at least a man was selzed and ordered to pass to the assailant what money he had on his person.

An Interesting Relic.—The editor of the Trenton Mentior has recently examined a manuscript letter, dated Lisbon, the 17th of December, 1777. It is from a tory across the Atlantic to a tory in this sountry, written in the style of writing and on the paper "of the period," and showing the marks of age and travel. The writer expresses gratification at the occupation of Philadelphia by king George's troops, and laments the defeat of Burgoyne; also, "the disagreeable situation of our friends whom the Congress had sent prisoners to Virginia"—probably to a "bastile." The letter has a strange interest from being written in the midst of events which have been so long matters if history, and we can hardly realize that, after the lapse of eighty years, the correspondence concerning this war will be of as much interest.

Public Entertainments

GERMAN THEATRE.—We understand that the German Theatre on Callowhill street will soon be respended for the fall and winter season under the name of the "Vestvali Lund Theatre." The name of Vestvali has been chosen on account of the administration of our German citizens for the talent of that actres. The theatre is undergoing a thorough renovating and decorating process, and a new drop scene is being painted by the well-known artist. George Wenderoth. We are assured that special care has been taken to have the house well heated during the winter months, the neglect of which has heretofore been a great cause of complaint.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The gorgeous event avaganza of "Aladdin" continues to draw crowling to this popular place of amusement. Every means of giving scenic effect to the piece is brought into this popular place of amusement. Every means of giving scenic effect to the piece is brought into this popular place of amusement. Every means of giving scenic effect to the piece is brought into my continues to draw crowling the winter and the audiences evince their satisfaction at the display. The Fountain of Colored Nims we have the been to be appreciated.

The care the display of a must be audienced by the will be a more than a more than

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. - The "Naisi Queen's is handsomely put upon the stage, and the pains taken by the management have been rewarded by large audiences. The scenery is highly effective, and the music excellent. This is the last well of its performance, as on Monday next it is stated that Mr. Edwin Booth will commence an engagement.

ARCH-STREET THEADRE—The fall and wind season at this theatre will commence on next Signaturday night. The interior of the house has received additional decorations during the summer and a new curtain has been painted by Mr. Russell Smith. On the opening night the "School Of Scandal" will be performed, Mrs. Drew enacting the part of Lady Texate; and the afterpiece will be the part of Lady Teasle; and the afterpiece will be the "Rough Diamond," in which Stuart Robert will appear as Cousin Jos. The company emicals n excellent list of performers. Signor BLITZ:-The mirth-provoking and with der-working Signor is giving performances night at the Assembly Building. That human being makindeed, be invulnerable who can resist the unit forces which the Signor brings to bear upon his

nary birds form a series of unfailing amusement. GAME OF BASE BALL. The second nines of the Athletic and Camidase Ball Clubs will play a match game this after soon, at the grounds at Twenty-fifth and Jenes.

diences. Magic, ventriloguism, and learned

CITY ITEMS.

"Flowers of Eden."—Some one has truly that "some flowers of Eden we still inherit," at the distilled sweetness of them all is incorporated the distilled sweetness of them all is incorporated the self "Lubin's Floriline," the new toilet gem. It don't hales the rare and delicious perfume of a thousand hales the rare and keeps the hair in any desired the presentation of the wearer.

PERSIDENT-MAKING.—The politiciars are up their eyes in the work of President-making. Fire now until November we may expect to hear claims of rival candidates constantly, sung; will brass bands and big posters will make stirring at peals to our patriotism through the medium of ersore and ears. In the meantime, Reckhill & William will continue to get up elegant and superior we will continue to get up elegant and superior we will ing apparel for gentlemen and youths, at the latter of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Class and the continue to get up and now until November we may expect to hear in nut street, shove Sixth. Those who get spen for latform cannot go amiss.

THE RAILWAY MURDERBR.-Muller, when murdered Mr. Briggs in the English railway crime came on in advance of him, and on and t. D. side of the world he was met by the law he 21 lated, where the proper officers had been wellsome days for his arrival. Disguise as he murder will out," and even a suit of clothing LOA Charles Stokes & Ce.'s one price, under the nevital, cannot conesal an enemy of his race. THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast be

a household word, is derived from the Greecemposed of two words, Sozo and Odonica translated means to preserve, and "Odmie" Teeth—"Sosodont," a preserver of the Te And it is true to its name. For bessti preserving the teeth, hardening and in the breath, it is without a peer in the world. Sold by Druggists.

A. S. DOTTER, 804 North Broad Street dealer, would respectfully advise his friether public in general not togdelay in businessel, and run the risk of paying further in but buy at once of his superior stock of small stove, stove, egg, &c. None to est quality, durability, or cheapness

EYR AND EAR most suggessfully treats Isaacs, M. D., Conlist and Aurist. 611 Pins otal eyes inserted. No charge for examination