The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.

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

Awakening.

The great political issue is now organized, and from two candidates for the highest office in their gift the American people will be called to choose that man in whose hands they can best confide the problems of peace and war. There is no other tangible issue than that between Abraham Lincoln and General McClellan. All other difference is virtually absorbed in this one great question. Between the present time and November, the nation must consider its duty, and resolve its conviction of choice. Above all, the earnest friends of liberty, union, and good government must be active and earnest.

The issue is one of great moment, and never has the Republic, and the party dear to the heart and life of the Republic, had a more solemn and engrossing mission. Upon the side of Abraham Lincoln are ranged all who have earnestly believed, all who have nobly suffered, in the cause to which the nation pledged its honor and faith. With it are the prayers and aspirations of the liberal, the suffering, and the heroic throughout the world. The tribunal of mankind tests the righteousness of our cause, and our soldiers foretell its triumph. On the other hand, we have the representative of many discontents, many schemes, but of no intelligible faith or reliable purpose—a negative and personal opponent, supported by many who believe the war a failure; by many skeptic of the very cause, in which General McClellan was a leader; by others who are willing to see the Union disunited for the sake of peace; by others still who bitterly disapprove the military acts of their candidate; by some who prefer the rebel South to the loyal North; and others who would restore the principle of Secession as a basis of agreement; by many who have conspired to resist the Government—by all, in fine, who hate the Administration. We shall not dispute that Gen. McClellan and the better men of his party desire the perpetuity of the Union. This much, at least, every soldier owes to his honor, and every popular politician must assert for his interest. But the nation must test the purposes of his supporters by the solvent of character and the evidence of the record. He will receive most earnest support from those who have always opposed the war, and from the hopes and prayers of a failing rebellion. The issue is joined between the President and the General whom he relieved of command. The latter is living proof of the courage and the fidelity of the former, but, in the hands of the enemies of the Government, has become the weapon to assail him. But there is no such issue between the President and Gen. Grant, and the long line of heroes who are now before Atlanta and Richmond.

The friends of the Union have a great and noble work before them, worthy of their highest and broadest energies. The Union party has achieved its success because its creed was based upon the intelligent moral convictions and the largest and profoundest interests of the masses of the people, upon their long-suffering experience of the wrongs committed against the Union by the treason of the South, and upon their sympathy with freedom and progress. Spite of the infamous cause which produced the war, the Opposition have not advanced one step beyond the calamitous policy of Buchanan and the delusion which led them to support a covert traitor for the Presidency. Their defeat will be the victory of the national cause; for, in such a defeat, the South will be deprived of that indulgence in the North which first gave its treason success, and which would encourage it again to deceive.

In 1860, Mr. Lincoln, the candidate of the laboring, native, intelligent masses of the country, was elevated into power with a popular enthusiasm such as our Presidential elections have seldom or never known. This simple and honest citizen of the West, the competitor and the friend of Douglas, became the representative man of the people, the type of their aspirations, and the pledge of their faith. They had long wanted an honest and a brave ruler, and they found him. Years of unparalleled trial have tested Mr. Lincoln's honesty and ability, and a Convention of his fellow-citizens, still more notable for its high character than the body which first presented him to the people, have nominated him for re-election. This fact will stand nobly against all opposition. Abraham Lincoln is the undoubted choice of the loyal and earnest masses of the people. Though they have been watching the war with an interest which has absorbed all other interests, they are now aware that the great battle-field of the Union is at their doors. Abraham Lincoln will be re-elected the President of the United States with the same emphasis of the popular voice as when first the nation confided its great trust to his keeping. The enthusiasm of the people only awaits its summons. *Let the leaders awake.*

The Latest Slander.

"Although no one will, at this day, question our perfect love for George B. McClellan; our faith in his character; our confidence in his unsullied honor; our trust in the greatness of his intellect, and, more than all, our knowledge of his overflowing, burning devotion to that flag to whose service he was given in early boyhood, and which he has so often borne in honor and in glory—yet, notwithstanding all this, we would much prefer to go before the people, not alone upon the personal qualities of our noble candidate, which, wherever known and understood, will command such heartfelt homage, but rather upon those great principles of public policy announced at Chicago, of which he is now the recognized exponent, and with which no word or act of his life is in conflict. But if the friends of Mr. Lincoln (whom we can and must control) will have it otherwise; if they will leave the high ground of manly discussion in order to mislead the people by wretched falsehoods, uttered against Democratic candidates, then, much as we regret the necessity, we will not expose their calumnies, but we will become aggressive, and print the truth about those for whose longer retention in high places they solicit votes. There will be blows to give as well as blows to take. We shall recoup, not by falsehood, but by facts capable of proof; facts which, for public honor, had better be kept buried. We will strip from Abraham Lincoln the false garb of honesty he has worn so long! We will, if need be, show up, among other things, the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House! If necessity requires, we will call Senators and tradespeople, in this city and elsewhere, to attest the truth of what we say. We have no heart to expose such public and personal infidelity as, since Mr. Lincoln's advent, has festered there, because of the disgrace it would bring upon so many innocent persons; but yet this war of malignant falsehood and detraction against Gen. McClellan, which the partisans of Mr. Lincoln have begun, has got to stop. Does the *Tribune* comprehend? If not, let the editor take this article to the White House and ask what it means."

We ought, perhaps, to apologize to our readers for transferring the above passage to our columns, but as the Spartans exhibited to their children drunken slaves, that they might be disgusted with drunkenness, we believe that good may be done by the republication of Copperhead slanders.

No "wretched falsehoods" have been uttered against the Democratic candidates; we appeal to our own columns, to those of each prominent Union journal of the land, in proof of this. General McClellan has been treated with all courtesy, but, had he been grossly abused, it would hardly be possible for any abuse to rival this atrocious and disgraceful insinuation the *World* has made. Is it in this way that the campaign is to be conducted by the opponents of the Administration? These ambiguous hints are contemptible; if the *World* has facts which prove the infamy of the White House, it is bound to publish them or be silent. We challenge it peremptorily to make good its charges, and assure it that the American people despise nothing so much as the slanderer and the bully.

The resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and the speeches of its managers, are not only silent concerning the policy of the rebels, but contain not one word of condemnation of the rebellion itself. The Administration and the Union party are actually treated as criminals who are rebelling against Jeff Davis! Who can have confidence in a party which accuses its own Government of every base principle and ruinous act, and virtually absolves the open enemies of the nation from any guilt? For there cannot be two criminals in such a case. If, as Horatio Seymour says, the Administration is responsible for the war, the rebels are not responsible, and if he believes them innocent it is not strange that any word condemning the rebellion is carefully excluded from the platform of the party. Our correspondent has clearly stated the antagonism of the Union soldiers to the antagonists of the Government.

General Grant is reported, on good authority, to have said that with one hundred thousand more men he could end the rebellion this fall. It scarcely needs his word to obtain credence for this statement. The rebellion has put forth its full strength; its sinews are stretched to their utmost tension; it could not resist another army. The man who believes that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln is necessary to the preservation of the Union should remember that Grant's success will make that re-election triumphant. If one hundred thousand good Union men, now at home, are with Grant in November, we shall not fear any evil from their absence from the polls. Volunteers are better than voters.

The Late Political Trial in France.

It is peculiar of France at the present time that it will neither recognize slavery in the Southern Confederacy nor tolerate a political association of more than twenty persons. These curious extremes are reconciled not with the morals of the world so much as the policy of Napoleon. The trial in Paris of Garnier Pages, Carnot, and eleven more, on the charge of breaking the law of associations, was concluded on the 6th of August. These thirteen gentlemen made themselves a committee to recommend to the country suitable candidates for the French Legislature, but though they undoubtedly conformed to the law, which limits a number in such a case to twenty, they were convicted and fined five hundred francs each, on the subterfuge that although but thirteen, they were in conspiracy with other associations in the departments. M. Garnier Pages, one of the most distinguished statesmen of France, protested against the outrage of his arrest, the police having broken the locks of his desks and tables, seized his papers, outraged the representatives of the people, who, by the Constitution, were inviolable, and violated the secrecy of the ballot by ransacking papers in order to discover which way the electors had voted. When, in the midst of his indignant protest, the president of the court warned him to be more measured in his language, he replied, that "he was ready to give his blood for his principles. He was sixty-nine years old. He had the honor to govern France, and he, the most moderate of men, who had been subjected to the worst treatment, who had been humiliated by domiciliary visits which spread alarm among his family, how could he help being animated in his words?"

The late trial was one of extraordinary interest. Though charged with the same offence, the thirteen accused were each represented by an advocate, the defence including thirteen of the most distinguished lawyers of France, Jules Favre, Berryer, Marie, and Dufaure among the number. The latter gentleman is *battonier*, or leader of the Order of Advocates, whose council usually attends and assists professionally in cases where their own members, as in the present case, are brought to trial. The president of the court, however, ruled that this was not a case in which the characters of the accused, as lawyers, were upon trial, and hence the council of advocates could not be admitted to the court. M. Dufaure, therefore, acted also as the representative of his professional order upon this occasion. The terms of the law upon which the accused were convicted are as follows:

"Art. 1. The terms of the Art. 291 of the Penal Code are applicable to associations of more than 20 persons, even should these associations be divided into sections of a less number, and that they should not meet every day, or on fixed days. The permission given by the Government may at any time be withdrawn. Art. 2. Whoever forms part of an association not authorized shall be punished by imprisonment of from two months to one year, and a fine of from 50f. to 1,000f. In case of a repetition of the offence the penalties shall be doubled. The individual convicted may, in the latter case, be placed under the supervision of the high police during a time which shall not exceed double the *maximum* of the penalty. Art. 463 of the Penal Code may be applied in every case."

Applying this law to his argument, the Imperial advocate, M. Malher, spoke for more than four hours, relying for his proof of the illegal character of the committee upon the papers seized by the police agents at the house of the accused, who, of course, protested forcibly against this method of demonstration. M. Malher was several times corrected in his history by the counsel of the accused. On the second day, the celebrated M. Jules Favre, counsel for M. Garnier Pages, and a leader of the Legislative Opposition, rose to reply. A sketch of his masterly defence is given in the *Times*:

"He said that he experienced profound sorrow in replying to the charge made yesterday by the Crown prosecutor. When he considered the efforts and sacrifices made within the last sixty years, the tears, the bloodshed, he asked himself whether the theory of progress is not a cruel delusion, and whether we are not condemned to turn forever within the same circle of passions and misfortunes. He should experience the same feeling of sorrow were he the friend of the Government. He would ask what it could gain by such a contest? It is invested with immense force; it meets no resistance; it disposes of public opinion, and, by means of an ingenious system, it holds in its hands the property and liberty of all. It is the only one who can say I have a right to speak. When an election is to take place it has a legion of functionaries obedient to its will. It chooses its candidates and facilitates their success by all the means it alone has at its disposal. Such is its power, and during a period of public tranquility it comes to complain of the resistance of its adversaries and to demand against them the application of a law which has existed for thirty years, and which never has had the meaning attributed to it which it has at present. M. Jules Favre then read a passage from the works of Napoleon III., a passage in which comparing the English laws with the French, and remarked that in England authority is never violent, and for that reason domiciliary visits and the violation of correspondence are not known in that country. He could not place his cause under better patronage than that of Prince Louis Bonaparte, who wrote those generous words. It did not become him to inquire how such generous maxims have been forgotten. He could not believe that it was to arrive at a wretched trial for an illegal association that this prosecution was commenced. Quite a different result was expected. He would not describe all the efforts made to arrive at the figure 20, which did not prevent the prosecutor stopping at number 13, which is at the same time the satire and the condemnation of his impotent accusation. M. Jules Favre next examined the legislation existing under preceding Governments with regard to associations. M. Barthe declared that the law was made against associations, and not against accidental and temporary meetings. If the object of the meeting was to exercise a constitutional right, to suppress it would be to violate the law itself. In order to carry out the law of 1834, the prosecutor should prove that the association consisted of 21 persons, and he should produce the 21 before the court. M. Guizot, being called upon by a member of the Opposition, declared not only that he had formed part of an association which had a complete organization, a treasury and subscribers, but that he gloried in the object of the association. He said, moreover, that the Society Aide-toi was perfectly consistent with the law of 1834, which he proposed. M. Jules Favre read an account of an electoral banquet, written by M. de Lamartine, at the head of which were MM. Abbatucci, Cambaceras, and even Drouyn de l'Huys, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. In conclusion, he said he felt confident, when he saw around him the defenders of liberty—when he saw Berryer, who is not only the prince of orators, but who has been always the passionate lover of liberty."

At the conclusion of this speech the veteran Berryer, long regarded as the most eminent of French lawyers, rose on behalf of the other counsel, and declared, with true French enthusiasm, "We do not find in our minds and hearts," he said, "anything which can attain the truth, the nobleness, and the height of reason to which M. Favre has risen." That M. Favre's speech must have been an eloquent and overwhelming proof for the cause of his clients the reader may imagine, though the thirteen members of the Opposition have been convicted of the offences of "twenty," in a judgment which has outraged both law and common sense. Napoleon has accepted his humiliation, and France is not disturbed. But for the sake of consistency, Napoleon should at once proceed to try all the associations with which it was alleged the committee were affiliated. At the very least consideration, it must be allowed *seven* are wanted to make up the number twenty.

— Charles Sumner is at the Ocean House, Newport. A correspondent says his is a singular head to see in that frivolous throng, strangely in contrast with the smooth, meaningless, inexpressive countenances of the Newport type.

— Mrs. Robert E. Lee, says the Buffalo *Courier*, is residing in the village of Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara river.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

The nominations of the Chicago Convention for President and Vice President are strangely and significantly incongruous. General McClellan is presented as the embodiment of military excellence, and George H. Pendleton as the embodiment of sympathy with the rebellion. The one is put forward simply as a military chieftain, the other simply as an apostle of peace on any terms. Those of us who recollect the determined hostility of the distinguished father of General McClellan to the Democratic party, and recall the period when he was one of the magnates of the old Whig organization, will be somewhat puzzled to know how the present Democracy can be truly represented in the person of his son, unless, indeed, it is upon the hypothesis that the old Whigs of 1840, 1844, and 1848, are now the high priests in what is called the Democratic party. That General McClellan inherited this antagonism to Democracy from Dr. George McClellan is only a natural and by no means violent presumption. It may be contended, however, that his title to become the leader and the representative of the present Democratic party is in the fact that for many years he was the prime favorite of Jefferson Davis, now the life and soul of the rebellion against the Government. This title would seem to be sealed by the circumstance that, notwithstanding the Union declarations of the Convention that placed him in nomination, the presiding controllers of that Convention were among the most active and remorseless enemies of the policy which would have saved the country from this war, had Mr. Buchanan not been driven from that policy by these men. You will observe, as you run over the list of the prominent actors in the Chicago Convention, that not one man closely and conscientiously identified with the Douglas Democrats, who fought Mr. Buchanan's oppressions and aggressions, took any part whatever in its deliberations. The temporary president was William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who, from the first (notwithstanding his pretence of sympathy with Governor Walker, when that incorruptible patriot took issue with the "old public functionary" on the Kansas question), was the veriest slave of power, and the ready and eager echo of every calumny hurled against the brave and independent men who made their stand against the slaveholding tyrants who sought to deprive the people of Kansas of the right to manage their own affairs in their own way. Then comes the permanent chairman of the Convention, that "smooth and pliant Damocles," Horatio Seymour, of New York, who, when the great commercial metropolis was overrun with fiends seeking the lives of unoffending citizens, and destroying the property of men devoted to their country, did not hesitate to address these demons as his "friends," and who has with Satanic industry devoted himself to embarrassing the Government in its efforts to raise men to put down this foul revolt. Like Bigler, Seymour was the endorser of James Buchanan's infamies, and the proscriber of all Democrats who opposed them. But why should I prolong the list? Why call the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the fact that it was not only Bigler and Seymour who aided the nomination of McClellan, and who stood as his sponsors, but that Vallandigham himself moved to make the nomination unanimous; that Governor Powell, of Kentucky, (unquestionably the most daring, if not the most able of all the men in the Senate of the United States who sympathized with the public enemy,) pledged his most earnest efforts for the ticket; that Governor Wickliffe, of the same State, whose treasonable utterances even his most intimate friends have not hesitated to deny, was alike emphatic on the same side; and that Harris of Maryland, who was publicly censured for his disloyal declarations in the House of Representatives, as well as Long of Ohio, who rivalled Harris in declaring his hostility to the war for the maintenance of the Union, are committed to support the nomination of Major General George B. McClellan? These are the high priests who officiated at the baptism of this new leader of the Democratic party; these are the men who are to conduct, in the event of his election, the concerns of the Federal Government, and to make peace on the basis of the perpetuity of the Union.

As if to point the moral and adorn the tale of the Chicago Convention, however, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has been placed on the same ticket with Major General McClellan as their candidate for Vice President. I desire to speak of these two men as public characters, and trust they may be so discussed so far as The Press is concerned. I could name, without disrespect to Mr. Pendleton, fifty young barristers in Philadelphia who are his superiors. His nomination, however, was a tribute, not to his talents, nor to his experience as a statesman, nor to his claims upon the country, but because he is (after Mr. Vallandigham, who is his bosom friend, and with whom he resided in the city of Washington almost ever since he was first elected to Congress) the most determined and bitter enemy of the war in the National Legislature. I propose, on another occasion, and in another place, to classify the votes of Mr. Pendleton, and to show how far, and how completely, and, indeed, how honestly, he has opposed the war, and almost openly avowed his desire that the slaveholding enemy should triumph. Mr. Pendleton is a Virginian, now resident in Cincinnati, Ohio, with all the prejudices of his school. His very name indicates that he has no more feeling in common with those who really desire to see the Union restored, and peace secured on the basis of this restoration, than those of his family in the Old Dominion who are now fighting in the ranks of Jefferson Davis against the old flag. Thus much for the Democracy, relatively, of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. As to the platform of the Convention, that part of it in which the delegates unanimously pledged themselves to the Union is to be received for no more than it is worth, for this is a compelled tribute of the leaders to the fact that the Democratic masses are sincerely in favor of the Union. And as such I accept it. The only difficulty here is the apprehension that this tub is flung to the great public whale so as to satisfy it and keep it away from the deeper feeling and designs of those who made this concession. In any case, the rebels themselves will now perceive that both the great parties—one with a fierce, and fanatical, and solid feeling, that which stands by Mr. Lincoln, and the other with a very far different inspiration—are formally committed to the maintenance and restoration of the Union. But General McClellan's election to the Presidency, after such a canvass as we have before us, could not secure that restoration of the Union. Then he would be in power—then he would act not upon the pledge to which I have called your attention, but upon the instructions and by the directions of the men whom I have named, and who have been from the beginning of this war the conscientious and consistent advocates of peace on any terms, however dishonorable.

OCCASIONAL.

The Chicago Nomination.

[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]

George B. McClellan, the son of the celebrated surgeon, George McClellan, of Philadelphia, was yesterday nominated for President by the so-called Democratic party, which held its convention in the city of Chicago. There is something in this nomination which suggests curious and significant reflections. General McClellan, during the administration of Franklin Pierce, was the special favorite of Jefferson Davis, who was the Secretary of War under that dynasty. By him, in company with Col. Delafield and Maj. Mordecai, he was sent to Europe during the Crimean war, for the purpose of acquiring such military information as might be important to this Government. The father of Gen. McClellan was a violent Henry Clay Whig; in fact one of the most intolerant of the old Whig partisans who made Philadelphia their headquarters. The son, after a somewhat successful service in the Mexican war, and after his visit to Europe, returned to Philadelphia, resigned his commission, and became an officer in the Illinois Central Railroad Company. General McClellan never had any politics, so to speak. In the Illinois Senatorial canvass, of 1858, he sympathized with Judge Douglas; but, during all the years between the period while Jefferson Davis was serving as Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, and the Presidential contest of 1860, his *beau ideal* of a soldier and statesman was Jefferson Davis. When the rebellion broke like a mighty hurricane upon the country, Governor Dennison, of Ohio, offered to Mr. McClellan the command of the forces of that State. Subsequently he was called to take charge of the Federal army in West Virginia. After the first Bull Run disaster, in July of 1861, he was called to take command of the troops in and around the city of Washington. Two major generals had to be appointed, and President Lincoln selected George B. McClellan and John C. Fremont. A question of rank or precedence arose, and, after a decided struggle, Mr. Lincoln gave the priority to McClellan. He was shortly after, by the virtual retirement of General Scott, placed in practical command of the United States forces. It is unnecessary to recount his several campaigns. These are a part of history. But it will not be regarded as indecorous or indelicate if we state that, in the midst of suspicion and criticism and open assault, this same General McClellan had no firmer or faster friend than Abraham Lincoln. If there was a victory to applaud, or a mistake to hide, or a defeat to explain, Abraham Lincoln stood forth as the good angel of George B. McClellan. Nay, it might be distinctly asserted that the bitterest enemies of Abraham Lincoln's own party are those who could not induce him to join in an assault upon the soldier whom he had first honored with his entire confidence. The published correspondence between the President and Gen. McClellan shows not only how reluctant he was to yield his early preference for General McClellan, but how desirous to overlook his mistakes. And now George B. McClellan is the candidate opposed to Abraham Lincoln, nominated at Chicago, and selected by a Convention dominated by the Southern authors of this great rebellion! The temporary chairman of the Convention itself was William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who sanctioned and sustained all the Lecompton frauds under the Administration of James Buchanan, and the permanent president Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, who apologized for the July riots of 1863, in the great city of his own State, where human blood flowed like water at the bidding of the fiends of anarchy, and who, from that day to this, has been striving to precipitate a new carnival of carnage, because of the demands of the Government for more men to defend the old flag. The nomination of Gen. McClellan will be most acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it has been hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so-called Democratic organization. Always a negative man, he will be more negative now, and until the Presidential election, than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all those who are the known champions of McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jefferson Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partisans will hail the action of the Chicago Convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this; for whatever George B. McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home, and the traitors at the South, will decide adversely. It must not be forgotten that the action of the Chicago Convention is as interesting to the rebel leaders as it is to us. They will hail the nomination of General McClellan as their nomination. They will charge that, because he has quarrelled with Mr. Lincoln's Administration, therefore he will agree with them. They will assert that, as a consequence of this quarrel, he will be ready dishonorably to compose our national difficulties, and they will gladly prefer to forget that Mr. Lincoln has been at all times ready to offer them franker and fuller terms of peace than could have proceeded from any other authority. However General McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of separation and disunion. The soldiers in the field will have to decide between a General who retains his epaulettes and takes his pay, and a President who has been his firm friend and theirs from the beginning of the war. James K. Polk defeated Henry Clay when the whole Whig party were in favor of the latter. Franklin Pierce defeated Winfield Scott when more than the whole Whig party were in favor of the latter. And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support, sustain, and adhere to, and carry over all obstacles and against all appliances Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair.

The Union Forever.

[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which criticises the Federal Administration, every patriot must be rejoiced to see that important body, representing so large a portion of the American people, *solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved.* Mark the words in which this determination is expressed: "We will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union and the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the frame-work of Government equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both Northern and Southern." This expression is probably the most significant admonition that could be presented to the enemies in arms against the Republic. These enemies have looked to the Democratic party and to the Chicago Convention for encouragement in their expectations of separation and disunion. They have been flattered by the idea that because Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Fernando Wood, and a few others, have preached peace doctrines, therefore this preaching meant dissolution, or, in other words, Southern independence. The resolutions of the Chicago Convention have taken this last prop from under their feet, and they now see that there is no party so contemptible in the free States as that which advocates peace on the basis of separation, and that all parties in our section are in favor of the unity of the Republic. So significant has been the action of the Chicago Convention on this subject, that when Mr. Long, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a qualifying resolution looking to peace, he was ruled out of order, and the resolutions, as reported by Mr. Guthrie, were adopted, as the report says, "with few dissenting voices." This being the case, the query to the patriotic and intelligent mind is, which of the two candidates, Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan, can best serve and save the Government? Suppose we admit that General McClellan is the ablest military chieftain in the world; the most accomplished statesman; the most thorough and experienced philanthropist; one who is read in national and international law, and who, if translated into the Presidency, would be another Cæsar; still the great fact remains that he is surrounded and counselled by men whose dream it is to restore the Union on the basis of the perpetuity of slavery, or else to consent to a peace on the basis of separation. The Democratic masses are in favor of this Union. They may not favor Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Their old political hatreds may impel them to accept and to echo all the slanders against him and those who surround him; but, nevertheless, they look upon the Union as they look upon their God. It is to them a secondary religion. Having faith in a Supreme Being, they have faith in the perpetuity of the Republic; and hence it is that the leaders who went to Chicago on the 29th of August interpreted the Democratic sentiment by avowing a determination to sustain the Union.

The only safe road to the salvation of the Union is in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He, unlike Gen. McClellan, is surrounded by the true friends of the Union. That he has committed mistakes, those who are nearest to him have never denied; indeed, one of his chief difficulties has been to explain acts done in moments of party pressure. But he is an experienced President. He has passed through the terrible ordeal of the last three years. He understands the situation. He knows the public men of the country. He knows the prejudices of the people. Disliked by many of his own party who thought him too slow, and by others who thought he was too fast, he is still the captain of the citadel.

Now imagine an exchange which would place George B. McClellan in the position occupied by Abraham Lincoln. It is sufficient to state the proposition without entering into or stopping to discuss it. The friends of General McClellan—admitting him to be as patriotic as he himself claims to be—are, undoubtedly, the friends of slavery. They have been reared in this school. They have been so accustomed to attack the Administration, since the beginning of the war, that they would scarcely know how to run the Administration except in opposition to the war. There is not a soldier or a seaman who has covered himself with glory that they have not assailed or refused to applaud. There is not a defeat of the Union army that has not filled them with joy. There is not a Union victory that has not filled them with sorrow. In the midst of this mighty struggle for the preservation of the only free Government on the earth, while foreign nations have looked upon it with satisfaction, these friends of General McClellan have yearned for foreign aid, and have desired foreign interference. They have labored to depreciate our national resources. They have even predicted that our obligations—those obligations which connect us as well with the masses of the people as with those who labor for the country—those evidences of public credit and indebtedness which permeate all classes, and so attach all classes to the country itself—should be repudiated; in other words, that because we were fighting this battle for the maintenance of the Government, the money expended in this cause should never be repaid to those who had loaned it. Their agents have been sent to all the nations of the earth for the purpose of arousing hostility against our country. And yet, in the face of all these facts, so patent as to be understood by all the men who have placed General McClellan in nomination, they have been constrained to express, in the most emphatic words, a fervent devotion to the Union. They could have taken no better way than this to express their preference for Abraham Lincoln. The leaders, to be consistent with themselves, should have announced a peace platform, a separation platform, a disunion platform, a revolutionary platform; but, in their attempt to outbid Mr. Lincoln on the score of Unionism, they only pay a higher tribute to him; for, after all, there is not a soldier in the ranks, nor a sailor on the seas, who does not remember Abraham Lincoln, and who does not remember him to bless him. How many of these bronzed and brave men think of George B. McClellan? Is there one in a thousand? No. We desire to speak of General McClellan with profound respect. He wears the uniform and receives the pay of our country. He was the spoiled darling of Jefferson Davis, under the Administration of Franklin Pierce. He came to Washington, and was taken into Abraham's bosom. His commands and his demands, almost like those of Monte Cristo, described in the novel of Alexander Dumas, were all responded to. But General McClellan must not forget that, with all the public recollections of his achievements, he is still the idol of disunionism. It is no part of our purpose to identify General McClellan with disunion, or even with separation; but it becomes us to say that, standing in the relation that he does to a party which, at the beginning of the war hated and despised, and trampled upon him, because they desired disunion and separation, he cannot now become the emblem or embodiment of national unity. Hence it is, that while we hail the resolution of the Chicago Convention declaratory of devotion to the Republic, and of a determination to save the Union, we prefer Abraham Lincoln, with all his experience, and with all his knowledge of the situation, to George B. McClellan.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.

THE RICHMOND VISIT OF JAQUES AND GILMORE.

The *National Republican* of to-day says: We are authorized and requested to announce, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jaques on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley on the other, has ever been or is now authorized to express any desires, views, or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of "negotiations of peace" beyond what he has plainly and carefully written over his own signature.

That the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jaques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, unofficially or privately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jaques, while they were at Richmond, is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue.

Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jaques a pass through our military lines.

He did not request General Grant to open a correspondence with General Lee to give them a safe-conduct to Richmond and return. General Grant did that upon his own responsibility.

President Lincoln's request was merely that General Grant would pass them through his military lines, and nothing more.

DEPARTURE OF ARMY INSPECTORS.

Mr. George H. Stuart, chairman; Stephen Caldwell, member of the executive committee, and Rev. B. D. Ames, secretary of the United States Christian Commission, left for City Point to-day on a tour of inspection of the army work of the Commission. The growing work of the Commission has led to the erection of a large frame warehouse on Tenth street, which answers the purpose of a store-room, with dining and sleeping accommodations for a hundred of its delegates.

LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amounted to one million fifty-nine thousand, and to the ten-forty loan five hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred dollars.

MONEY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Seven million dollars were furnished to-day by the Treasurer, two millions of which are for the payment of Gen. Grant's army, three for Sherman's, one for the troops in Washington, and the remainder for similar disbursement elsewhere. Two millions were recently sent to New Orleans.

EXECUTION OF A DESERTER.

Sergt. E. Conley, of the 19th Regiment of Veteran Reserves, is to be shot to death to-morrow, at Alexandria, Va., for a violation of the twenty-third article of war, and for aiding soldiers to desert.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR APPOINTED.

John J. Weed, of Illinois, has been appointed Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice McPherson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. G. Coburn, of Maine, has been found guilty by a military court of proceeding to the front and using a pass belonging to and intended for another. He was fined two hundred dollars. The Government is in need of horses. $175 is paid for cavalry, and a trifle more for artillery horses. Seventeen rebel deserters took the oath of allegiance yesterday. Two hesitated, and when told it was not compulsory to do so, complied.

The National Finances.

THE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—STATUS OF THE NATIONAL LOANS—COMMISSIONS TO SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

The official statement of the public debt on the 30th of August shows the amount outstanding to be $1,878,565,234, and the interest in both coin and lawful money, $77,447,122, or an increase of the public debt since the 2d of August of $53,074,000, and of the interest, $1,027,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is now $889,899,492, and the debt bearing interest in lawful money, $469,197,000; the debt on which interest has ceased, $357,470; the debt bearing no interest, $19,111,267.

The unpaid requisitions are $78,795,000, and the amount in the treasury, $17,189,518.

It further appears that since the 2d of August the six per cent. bonds, under the act of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, exchanged for seven-thirties, have increased to the extent of fifteen millions; that the seven-thirty three year notes, under the act of July 17th, 1861, have been reduced about the same amount, and the six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, under the act of March 1st, 1862, increased nearly twenty-eight millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular specifying the commissions which will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained on and after this date for three years' seven-and-three-tenths Treasury notes, known as the "ten-forty bonds." On any aggregate of deposits, exclusive of the accrued interest for either of the said securities of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and not amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-quarter of one per cent.; on any aggregate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or upwards, and less than one million dollars, three-eighths of one per cent.; on one million dollars and upwards, one-half of one per cent.

Any person is authorized to act as an agent for obtaining subscriptions, but no notes or bonds will be issued except upon the certificates, in the form heretofore prescribed, of the treasurer, assistant treasurer, designated depositaries, or the proper officers of a national deposit bank, that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. All deposits made by subagents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account. *Commissions* may be allowed, at their discretion, by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribers, not exceeding one-half of their own commissions.

It is understood that the bonds for the balance of the six per cent. loan of 1861, now offered for public competition, are all printed and ready for delivery. Persons intending to bid will, therefore, do well to address their proposals directly to the Treasury Department, Washington, without the intervention of third parties.

A New Postal Arrangement.

A new plan of distributing mail matter is about to be introduced into our postal system. It will result in a decided gain to the public, by saving much of the time now occupied in assorting the mails after their arrival at the offices. The distributions now done at leading offices are to be done hereafter in the cars by clerks detailed for the purpose, so that the delay hitherto required for the work will be obviated, and mail matter can be taken at a later period. Many letters and papers that now miss the mail will then be in good time. Incoming mails will be already partly distributed on arriving—that is, matter either for city delivery or for distribution at the boxes, or to be given out at the "general delivery" office, will be classified, and the time usually employed for the purpose saved to the public. Besides, matter now sent in bulk to central offices to be assorted and forwarded will not be detained. Thus various delays will be obviated.

One of the cars intended for this purpose has been fitted up at the expense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, after plans by Mr. Zevell, Third Assistant Postmaster General, and is now running between Washington and Baltimore, to wear off its roughness. It is 45 feet 5 inches long in the clear, 9 feet 4 inches wide, with a height of 7 feet at the sides, but of 9 feet in the centre, the car's principle being that of a "double-decker." On either side are words informing the public that it is the "through line between New York and Washington." There are also the usual apertures through which letters may be conveniently dropped in for mailing. In the inside are two cases, each containing two hundred "pigeon holes," of rather larger size than ordinary, and forty boxes, each one foot square, so arranged that the matter placed in them cannot be jostled out by the motion of the car. There is in front of each case a narrow shelf for the accommodation of the clerks, with drawers beneath, and hooks for the mail pouches; while on the opposite side is a large table for stamping purposes. There are also closets for clothes, sofas, water coolers, and every convenience for those who shall travel with the car; and it is fitted up with the most approved ventilating windows.

As soon as the train starts the clerks assigned to duty in this novel post office will commence the distribution of all matter into boxes for the several localities to which the matter is directed. The way mails will be made up first, and at each station mail matter intended for the particular locality will be put off, and matter for other points on the route received. The great advantage of this system is that correspondents can mail their letters at the last moment, and even when the car may be moving off, yet with the assurance that all letters will reach their destination safely and with unusual despatch.

A Manifesto from Train.—On the last day of the Chicago Convention Geo. Francis Train and all his Territorial delegations were ruled out. He immediately sent the following, which he calls a manifesto, to the *Journal*. We copy:

SHERMAN HOUSE,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE PIT,
MONDAY, August 29, 1864.

Outrage on the future! Young Democrats, take notice. Chicago ignores the West. Your mountains, gold mountains; two millions square miles of land—all thrown out by the great English Convention run by the house of Rothschild. Fifty-four delegates slaughtered because they would not vote for McClellan.

NAMES OF TERRITORIES.

Nebraska	6	Arizona	6
Colorado	6	New Mexico	6
Montana	6	Dacotah	6
Idaho	6	Nevada	6
Washington	6		
Delegates			54

Let the young men of the nation—our future statesmen—remember that the packed Convention of politicians at Chicago refused to acknowledge the Democrats in nine great Territories—yet, if Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado had gone Republican this summer, nine Abolition votes might have beaten the party.

—"Col. Philip Herbert, of the 7th Texas Cavalry, died at Kingston, La., on the 28th July, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Mansfield, April 8, 1864."

We find this announcement current as an extract from a rebel paper. He was the member of Congress from California who made himself notorious in the winter of 1857 by the murder of a waiter, an Irishman, at a hotel in Washington. At the outbreak of the war he seems to have joined the rebels, and it was in that service he fell. A fit fate.

THE WAR.

CONTINUED QUIET BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Official Report of the Capture of Fort Morgan.

OUR LOSSES ONLY EIGHT KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Way Open to within Five Miles of the City.

GUERILLA WARFARE REOPENED IN ARKANSAS.

They Control and Blockade White River.

A Railroad Guard of One Regiment Captured.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY ACTIVELY AT WORK.

TERRIBLE INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE PLAINS.

Assistance and Officers Afforded Them by the Rebels.

DISAFFECTED WHITE MEN ON THE PLAINS IN THOUSANDS.

Two Thousand Whites Murdered Since the Inception of the Troubles.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GEN. CANBY'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN—SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS AND SIXTY GUNS TAKEN—OUR LOSS ONE KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864—10.40 A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

This Department has just received Gen. Canby's official report of the surrender of Fort Morgan:

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Fort Morgan surrendered at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst.

ED. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—By the surrender of Fort Morgan we have about 600 prisoners, 60 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of material.

In the twelve hours preceding the surrender about 3,000 shell were thrown into the fort. The citadel and barracks are entirely destroyed, and the works, generally, much injured. Many of the guns were spiked, and carriages burned, and much of the ammunition destroyed by the rebels. The losses in the army were one man killed and seven wounded.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

Nothing has been received to-day from Generals Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS—QUIET IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the rule requiring correspondents with the army to publish their full names as signatures to their despatches, and which has been neglected by a number of these gentlemen, is again insisted upon, and those who omit doing so in future need not hope to remain here. It is also required that they shall locate themselves with some particular corps, division, or detachment, where they may be addressed or sent for at all times. This, however, will not, of course, prevent them from moving about to attend to their business duties.

Attention is called to the fact that several errors occurred in a despatch dated August 21, describing the battle of the 19th. Two statements are especially the subject of complaint, namely, that "the 2d division of the 5th Corps broke, and that our whole line was then forced back." The 2d division, it is claimed, did not break, nor did any other before a direct assault, and our line was not driven back.

Everything was quiet yesterday and last night along our lines, and the position of affairs is not materially altered. Recruits and convalescents continue to arrive daily, in increased numbers, and a greatly improved feeling prevails in the army, both among the officers and men.

Yesterday a very respectably-appearing family of refugees, from the vicinity of Ream's Station, succeeded in getting within our lines, with a view of going North.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The purser of the steamer Yazoo, which arrived this morning from New Orleans, reports that our fleet attacked Fort Morgan, on the morning of the 22d, and the rebel General Page surrendered unconditionally, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d. The fort was much damaged by the rapid firing of our fleet. The enthusiasm of our forces was unbounded. The steamships Tennessee and Bienville were passed in the river by the Yazoo, on the 24th, with the prisoners from Fort Morgan on board.

ARRIVAL OF FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AT NEW YORK—AN UNFINISHED REBEL RAM BLOWN UP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans on the 24th ult. via Mobile Bay on the 27th, arrived at this port this afternoon. She brings Admiral Farragut's official despatches regarding the capture of Fort Morgan and the flags of the rebel ram Tennessee, the rebel steamer Selma, and of Fort Gaines and Morgan.

The rebel ram Nashville was blown up by the United States gunboat Metacomet, on the night of the 25th, just below Mobile. She was 360 feet long, and was to mount twelve guns.

The gunboat Oneida fished up six torpedoes on the 25th, in the channel below the forts.

The ram Tennessee would soon leave for New Orleans.

The Selma is doing duty in the Union cause.

Our forces ashore and on shipboard are in excellent condition.

The McClellan touched off Key West, and brought the mails thence.

The fever was decreasing at that point.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN—DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF FARRAGUT AND CANBY—PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS—THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE 22D—BUT SLIGHT RESISTANCE OFFERED BY THE FORT.

By the New Orleans steamer, which arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, we have details of the operations, by land and water, against Fort Morgan, and its final surrender, with all its garrison and appurtenances.

On Sunday afternoon, the 14th ult., our land forces completed their first battery, and at half past six fired the first experimental shot at the fort. During the whole week the details from the vessels were busy erecting batteries and mounting heavy guns upon them, without, strangely enough, being interfered with by the fort. From Sunday up to the day of attack the monitors kept up a steady fire day and night, one monitor relieving another at stated periods. On Sunday their signal flag was shot away. Two or three men were seen bending another one on, but just as they were about to hoist it, bang came another shell among them, exploding in the same place, driving them back into their bombproofs, so the fort was left without a flag the remainder of the day.

Early on the following morning the flagstaff was shot away close to the ground, and they substituted for it a little stick and a small flag which floated defiantly from the water batteries.

On Monday at 10 A. M. Canby's troops made a reconnoissance in force. They advanced up to the very trench in front of the fort, and were warmly received by the garrison with musketry and charges of grape and canister. This action could be seen from the decks of the fleet. The rebels must have been guilty of some very bad gunnery, since General Canby, whose report we print in our telegraphic columns, admits no such loss as we would expect to result from the reception our troops are asserted to have received.

Troops constantly arrive, and sailors too. The Connecticut brought 400 sailors from New York, who served admirably to repair our losses and man the ram Tennessee and the Selma—captures from the rebels. These vessels did very excellent service in annoying the garrison, and afterwards in the attack on the fort. The Tennessee proved as good as new after her rudder was repaired, and the rebel shot fell harmless on her immense sides, falling off in pieces, leaving but slight dints behind. The fact that this vessel, which was once the pride and boast of the rebels, should now be a powerful, if not their most powerful opponent, must have been particularly galling. Indeed, this was proved by the particular attention they gave her, although they must have known as well as we that it was so much powder and shot wasted. On Saturday, the 13th, a very heavy gun they possessed rained shot and shell on and about her, and signal men anxiously watched their effect. Her guns replied in rapidly and tellingly knocking over gun-carriages and tearing up parapets, and she only withdrew when darkness rendered the aim uncertain. The damage done was *nil*. A bolt broken, a flag-staff chopped off, an anchor bent, and a dinge in the smoke-stack, covered all. She was as good and as strong as ever. On Tuesday night, the Winnebago, one of the monitors on picket, was struck, and one or two men killed and one wounded. Her crew had grown very careless since the passage of the forts, and actually slept on deck even in time of action. This loss will cure them of their temerity.

Meantime, the batteries on shore were rapidly completing, and the fort was invested on three sides. The fourth was as good as invested, since the garrison could not possibly escape through it. Mobile Point was occupied by our land forces, under Canby, whose trenches extended across it, and on each side the point our vessels were stationed.

Early on the morning of the 22d (Monday), the bombardment was commenced by the whole of the fleet and some of the blockading vessels. Of it the correspondence of the New York *Post* furnishes the following account:

"The firing from early dawn until six o'clock was regular and effective, but shortly after that hour it became rapid and extremely heavy. The sight from Fort Gaines and other points from which the joint operations of the fleet and of the land forces could be witnessed covered the entire field, and the appearance of the bombardment is described as one of the most grand and stirring displays of the war. The bursting of the heavy shells in the fort or over it was constant, and for four hours the rebel garrison received in that way an average of about *one shell in each minute of time.* The monitors fired at close range; their aim was unusually good, and the explosion of their eleven and fifteen-inch shells could be distinguished from the bursting of the shells thrown by the other guns, which were of smaller calibre. The rebel ram Tennessee assisted in this action, and did good service. The large vessels of the fleet poured in continuous broadsides, and the rear of the fort was covered by the fire of the army. The regular discharge of cannon in the various directions around the fortification, the flight of the shells and their loud and often simultaneous explosion, cannot be adequately described. This rapid work continued until ten o'clock, and then slackened somewhat, though the firing was kept up. In all this time the rebels, who were driven from their guns, did very little work. An officer, who witnessed the whole of the heavy bombardment, was able to distinguish but four shots from Fort Morgan after the principal work of the day began from our batteries. It does not appear that the rebels had any hope of being able to resist the attack of our forces."

On the next day the surrender took place. The next move of Farragut, now that his work is done in the harbor, and the rebel power thoroughly overcome, will be up the river, against the obstructions at Dog River bar, five miles below the city of Mobile.

THE NAVAL FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY—A CORRECT DESCRIPTION.

A correspondent asserts that there were some important discrepancies in the accounts of the recent fight in Mobile Bay, and sets himself about giving what he claims to be a correct description. He says that it was not the Hartford but the Brooklyn that led the van in the run past Fort Morgan, and then, in a small compass, gives us a picture of the action:

"When the ram Tennessee was discovered coming up the bay, under a full head of steam, this caused the vessels already at anchor to prepare in quick order. The Monongahela approached the ram, with the intention of running her down, but by some grand manœuvre of the ram, the Monongahela merely glanced along her side, discharging a broadside at her, and receiving one in return. The ram then stood for the Lackawana. Captain J. B. Marchand, commanding that vessel, seeing this, approached the ram Tennessee, going at the rate of ten (10) miles per hour, and struck her nearly amidships, stunning both vessels, so that they hung together for nearly a minute before parting. At the same time she fired a broadside, penetrating the Lackawana's berth-deck, making sad havoc among her forward powder division, setting fire to her shell room, though it was extinguished before it became serious. She then passed along her port side, the men of the Lackawana keeping cool and fighting with desperation, seizing muskets and firing them into the ram's ports, so as to prevent them from loading their guns. One of the men seeing nothing at hand seized a spit-box and threw it into the port-hole, knocking down the man trying to load, at the same time saying, "Take that, you d—n rebel." And another of the rebs, looking out of the ram's ports at the captain of a broadside gun, said, "Fire away, you d—n Yankee." No sooner was it said than the gun was discharged into one of her ports. She then passed astern of the Lackawana with the intention of raking her fore and aft. For escaping this all honor is due Mr. James Fulton, paymaster of the Lackawana, who was at the time standing on the quarter-deck. He seized several muskets and discharged them into the ram's stern-port, preventing them from loading their guns. All were clear now of the ram. Each vessel discharged broadside after broadside against her until her smokestack flew away. She then laid her course for Fort Morgan; but, as you are already aware, she was doomed not to reach the fort that day. At the time when the Lackawana struck the ram, Admiral Farragut was standing in the mizzen rigging of his vessel, saying: "Men, lower the boats; the bold Lackawana is sinking." But she did not *sink*, though leaking fast. Her crew were hard at work all day to keep her from going down."

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEELER.

NASHVILLE, August 31.—The attacking force at Lebanon numbered twenty men. General Milliken was held for hours, but subsequently released. He was at Gallatin last night. The accounts are conflicting regarding the number of Wheeler's force. The highest estimate is six thousand. Wheeler's main body is in the vicinity of Deckers and Tullahoma, threatening the railroad bridges at Elk and Duck rivers. He has undoubtedly divided his force, with the ultimate view of crossing into Kentucky.

Last night 250 of Wheeler's men drove in Van Cleve's scouts at Woodbury. A rebel force was also seven miles east of Duck river bridge. The rebel force at Woodbury was under De Brice, whose brigade occupied McMinnville on the evening of the 29th. A despatch from the commanding officer at Duck river reports that, at 7 o'clock last night, 2,500 rebels were advancing on the bridge by the Manchester and Wartrace roads. A despatch from Tullahoma says that 1,600 of Wheeler's men came into Juster at 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday. At noon to-day the wires were down between Smyrna and Deckers, and there have been no reports since. There have been no trains running south to-day.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Graham, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, was captured by Captain Foreman's guerillas, when returning from his home to this city. He was paroled, and allowed to go to Exeterville, to procure the release of two of Foreman's gang, confined in jail at that place. Three men accompanying Graham were also captured. One of them, Mr. Samuel A. White, a Union man, it is presumed they will shoot. The guerilla Jesse has publicly declared that he will shoot all the negroes when he captures them.

ARKANSAS.

THE WHITE RIVER ALIVE WITH GUERILLAS—CAPTURE OF AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

CAIRO, Sept. 1.—Accounts from the White river say the country along there is alive with guerillas, who fire into all the boats which pass.

On the 23d, a part of Joe Shelby's rebel gang attacked the forces guarding the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and captured nearly all of the 54th Illinois Regiment, occupying three stations. Colonel Mitchell is reported to have been killed.

Shelby's force was threatening Duvall's Bluff and St. Charles.

The rebel General Buford is preparing for another raid into West Kentucky. His advance guard has entered McCracken county.

General Rosecrans has issued orders to repair the Charleston and Fulton Railroad, in Missouri.

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE OUTRAGES ON THE PLAINS INCREASING—OUR FORCE INADEQUATE TO PUT AN END TO THEM—2,000 PERSONS MASSACRED THUS FAR—THE TERRITORY SWARMING WITH REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Late advices from Fort Riley say that the Indian outrages have increased for the past ten days. On the 19th ult. a train from Santa Fe to Leavenworth was attacked at Cimmeran Springs and abandoned. On the 21st two hundred Indians attacked several trains, including one belonging to the Government, sixty miles west of Fort Leavenworth. One man was killed and nearly all the stock captured.

Large bodies of Indians were congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages were of daily occurrence.

A party on coming in sight of the fort were pursued by Major Wynkoop, and three or four of them killed.

Several unprotected settlements between Fort Lyon and the base of the mountains are now receiving the attention of the Indians.

Lieut. Booth, of the 11th Kansas Regiment, who was sent to the relief of the people in Clay county, Nebraska, reports having found no Indians on the road, after a scout of 160 miles. He is now encamped at Clay Centre, on the Republican fork.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas rivers, a distance of about 400 miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcements are absolutely necessary.

Over two thousand persons have been murdered on the Platte route, one hundred on the Arkansas head waters, at Smoky Hill, &c., and $300,000 worth of property captured or destroyed, besides three thousand horses, five hundred mules, and two thousand oxen.

Idaho and Montana are said to swarm with disaffected men. It is estimated that 20,000 men of this class have gone there during the past year and a half. The Mexicans are very uneasy along the entire mountain range. The rebel Mormon agents are said to have been at work among them.

NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO.

The New Orleans Banks Ordered to Receive Treasury Notes—Movements of the French in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Advices from New Orleans say that General Banks has issued an order requiring the banks of Louisiana, as a condition of the further transaction of business, to receive Treasury notes of the United States in exchange at par for their own issues.

By an arrival from Brazos Santiago we hear that the French and reactionary forces have advanced from San Luis Potosi, and now occupy Saltillo, only 63 miles from Monterey, the seat of the Juarez Government. President Juarez's family have arrived in New Orleans, and Juarez himself, it is reported, was on a vessel in the river. Maximilian was conciliating the prominent men of the country. He had gone to Guadalajara, and again urged Santa Anna to return. Almonte had been made marshal of the palace, and Ramirez appointed a minister. Uraga's adhesion was daily expected, and he will be received according to his rank as division general. The French troops are marching on New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas. It was expected that Monterey and Matamoros would soon be attacked.

Award of Government Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The following contracts were awarded by the Commissary of Subsistence in this department to-day:

2,400 bbls. of mess pork at $45.23@45.98.
14,000 bbls. flour at $12.60@13.25.
5,000 bags of coffee (Rio) at $48 40@50 ₩ 100 lbs.
500,000 lbs. of pilot bread at $9.97 ₩ 100 lbs.
150,000 lbs. of beans at 4¼@4½c.
850,000 lbs. brown sugar at $23.50@24.50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

ERIE, Sept. 1.—A shocking accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad yesterday morning. An engine and tender left this city to bring up an extra train, and when three miles from Union the locomotive exploded, tearing the whole engine to pieces, and demolishing the track for twenty rods. McConnell, the engineer; Kearney, the fireman; Nargo, brakesman, and a stranger named Parker, from Chatauque county, New York, were killed. The last two had the clothes entirely blown from their bodies.

Voting Facilities for Pennsylvania Soldiers.

HARRISBURG, September 1.—The soldiers' voting law, together with such extracts from the Pennsylvania Election Law as will be proper for the occasion, with tally papers and all the other necessary blank forms to be used at the next general election of the soldiers, have been prepared at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and are now in the hands of the State printer, who will soon have them ready for delivering to the Pennsylvania regiments in service.

Sale of Delaware State Bonds.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of Delaware State bonds were sold to-day at only one-half per cent. above par. A like quantity will be sold at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, which will be the last sale this week. It is not likely that more than $500,000 will be sold. The par value is $980 for each bond of $1,000.

Destructive Fire at Lexington, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The hemp factory of C. L. McGrew, at Lexington, Mo., was burned this morning. The loss amounted to $70,000, on which there was an insurance of $35,000.

Three hemp warehouses and two dwellings adjoining were also destroyed, with most of their contents. The total loss amounted to $100,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Tobacco is active and firmer. Hemp dull and lower. Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat stiff and a shade higher. Corn firmer and slightly improved. Oats unchanged. Lard, [illegible]

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Committees appointed by the Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The following committee was appointed to notify the candidates of the Chicago Convention of their nomination:

Gov. Horatio Seymour, chairman; A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana; J. M. Douglas, of Illinois; John Merritt, of Delaware; Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island; Benjamin Start, of Oregon; John E. Smith, of Maine; John Cain, of Vermont; Hugh McCarty, of Michigan; George H. Cannon, of Maryland; John Bigler, of California; J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts; N. T. Bond, of Missouri; C. H. Berry, of Minnesota; Gov. Wickliffe and James Guthrie, of Kentucky; C. Negus, of Iowa; J. D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey; Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut; John A. Green, Jr., of New York; George N. Morgan, of Ohio; George W. Harrington, of New Hampshire; Gov. Shannon, of Kansas; and M. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

The following gentlemen compose the National Democratic Committee for the next four years:

Maine—S. R. Lyman, of Portland.
New Hampshire—Josiah Menot, of Concord.
Vermont—H. S. Smith, of Milton.
Massachusetts—F. O. Prince, of Boston.
Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse, of Norwich.
Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford, of Providence.
New York—August Belmont, of New York City.
New Jersey—W. G. Steele.
Pennsylvania—W. A. Galbraith, of Erie.
Delaware—John A. Nicholson.
Maryland—Odin Bowie, of Covington.
Kentucky—James Guthrie, of Louisville, and J. Trimble, of Paducah.
Ohio—Rufus P. Ranny, of Cleveland.
Indiana—W. E. Molack.
Illinois—Wilber T. Story, of Chicago.
Michigan—W. L. Bancroft, of Port Hudson.
Missouri—Lewis W. Bogg, of St. Louis.
Minnesota—John H. Paul, of Milwaukee.
Iowa—D. O. Finch, of Des Moines.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth.
California—Thomas Hughes, of San Francisco.
Oregon—Wm. McMelian.

The latter Committee organized by the election of August Belmont as Chairman, and F. O. Prince Secretary.

The following were appointed as the Executive Committee, viz: Messrs. Belmont, Prince, Galbraith, Ranny, Story, Paul, and Begg.

The Democratic Platform.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In reading the resolutions passed by the Chicago Convention, is it not significant that not *one* word is uttered against the *policy* of the rebels? All the phraseology is confined to hatred of the *policy* of the Administration, and yet they expect the soldiers to vote for a party that is in direct antagonism to the very cause they are, and have been, fighting for. How this pseudo Democracy can ask for the soldiers' vote, in the face of their having voted heavily against allowing them the privilege of voting at all, can only be accounted for by their usual hypocrisy. Even if George B. is their candidate, he cannot cover that act.

Yours truly, INTEGRITY.

Important if True.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday contains the following announcement. We give it, but do not vouch for its accuracy:

"It is understood to-day that after mature reflection Provost Marshal General Fry has concluded to reverse a former decision in relation to the $300 commutation paid by parties who were drafted during the last conscription. The decision shortly to be promulgated will exempt all those who paid the commutation of three hundred dollars for three years. This is an important decision, alike just in its character and influential in its tendencies."

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, September 1, 1864.

THE WEATHER, ETC.

A not very agreeable change of temperature causes universal shivering to-day, and substantial gentlemen of rheumatic tendencies predict the speedy inauguration of one of those cold, drizzly storms, which are liable to occur at this transition time of year. It is rather early for full fall fashions; yet the dresses of some of the fair promenaders on Broadway to-day have a settled autumnal character, not to be mistaken for anything summerish. It is my masculine impression that the modes for the new season are not yet declared; and it is quite likely that the ladies who are "rushing the season" this week, on account of a few chilly days, will be majestically charged with flagrant provincialism by those dainty journalists, the Fashion editresses. By the way, the most celebrated of these latter—"Jennie June"—the wife of a gentleman connected editorially with a prominent daily paper, and a lady of peculiar intellectual and social refinement, is the subject of a singularly insolent editorial notice in the *Herald*. Some paragrapher of the press having circulated the story that "Jennie" had sent a copy of a recent volume of hers to Mrs. President Lincoln, with an accompanying note of silly adulation, the authoress addressed a note of contradiction to an evening journal of this city, concluding it with a sentence savoring more of feminine spunk under an imputation of sycophancy, than of any intention on the part of the sprightly writer to show disrespect for Mrs. Lincoln. Using this note as a pretext, the *Herald* very rudely assails "Jennie" for "scribbling impertinently" of the President's wife, and talks a great amount of nonsense on the subject.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

As a New Yorker by birth and permanent residence, your correspondent cannot, without a strong feeling of humiliation, speak to Philadelphia readers of that New York Governor now playing so conspicuously the part of a disloyal and weak-minded demagogue at Chicago. His speech to the "Gentlemen of the Convention" is so evidently the production of an insignificant mind that not even the more intelligent men of his own party care to hear its cheap rant and wretched platitudes discussed. While this prating Governor should be at home, attending to the urgent duties of the office to which he was elected, he is wasting the State's time in a political "travelling show," and permitting Dean Richmond and the precious Wood brothers to fight for future possession of him. The platform instituted by the Convention over which this individual nominally presides is generally regarded here as something almost comical in its meaningless tortuity, and is plainly enough the production of schemers who have not the moral courage to make their real meaning public. That real meaning, however, is thoroughly comprehended in this city of Tammany and Mozart, and none are so ignorant as not to know that the present genuine Democratic platform, no matter who may be nominated upon it, is peace at any price. Consequently, those who have anything like faith in a Democratic triumph in November are shaping their views, projects, business, &c., upon the certainty of some kind of "peace" before the 6th of next March.

A FRENCH IDEA.

To take leave of politics, and turn to other subjects: You must know that efforts are being made to supply this city with a "Morgue," or dead-house of the Parisian style, wherein the bodies of the "found dead" may be preserved and exhibited in ghastly state until identified. The establishment of such a terrible receptacle may be advisable for some reasons; but so closely is it associated in one's mind with the melo-dramatic French views and treatment of death, that no American can think of having a "Morgue" in his own city without a sensation of instinctive repugnance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, ship Alex. Marshall, from Liverpool; Lovely, from do.; brigs Paul and Marie, from Bordeaux.

CHAMBERSBURG RISING FROM ITS ASHES.—We see by the Franklin *Repository* that the people of Chambersburg are preparing to rebuild their destroyed dwellings, though they can never replace their old homes. Since the work of making the town is to be all done over again, it is proposed to beautify it by increasing the width of its streets, making the houses neat and uniform, and lining the streets with shade trees. The project requires money, but we presume that necessary the people consider they can obtain, or they would not discuss anything which could not be performed without it. The appropriation made for their benefit by the Legislature, though apparently large, amounts, it seems, to but $33 per head. They will, therefore, receive no aid from that quarter. All the property destroyed is loss, dead loss, as it was not insured against war risks.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 450 LOTS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C., THIS DAY.—The early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of dry goods, including 7,000 dozen cotton and woollen hosiery and gloves, shirts and drawers, travelling shirts, skirts, ties, sewing silks, patent thread, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold (in continuation) by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this (Friday) morning, September 2, at 10 o'clock, precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of buyers to the extensive assortment of twelve hundred cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, army goods, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for *cash*, this morning, Friday, September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street and 522 Commerce street.

— Professor Godwin Smith, of Oxford University, England, having, in a recent letter, expressed his strong sympathy with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the slaveholders' rebellion in this country, a London journal pitches into him as follows: "There are many, probably, who find it hard to conceive what is the course of reading which has led Mr. Godwin Smith, a brilliant writer and a professor of history, to avow his sympathy with a cause which the mass of other educated Englishmen have agreed to treat as unworthy the sympathy of a gentleman."

INFLUENCE OF IRON ON VEGETATION.—A curious discovery has recently been made regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores of France and England, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquired an additional weight of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines, and wheat, derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is of course cheap and the quantity applied small. All the scales falling around the blacksmith's anvil should be saved for the landowners; they are worth five cents a quart to gardeners. No fruit is so much benefitted by iron rust in soils as the pear.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS IN FORM AND COLOR.—The *Ohio Farmer* has the following directions upon this subject: "Procure a quantity of fine sand and wash it until it is entirely free from all dirt, and the water comes from it clear. Then with a fine sieve sift from it all the particles. It should then be sifted with a coarse sieve, taking from it all the coarse particles. The sand, now, being perfectly dry, is ready for use. Place it in a dish, which should correspond in depth with the length of the flower-stems which are to be used for drying. The flowers when picked should be perfectly dry and exempt from rain or dew. Insert the flower-stems in the sand to the base of the flowers. Then with a steady hand sprinkle the sand evenly over the flowers until they are completely imbedded. Place them in a very dry place, either near the fire or in the sun, and let them remain several days. When perfectly dry the sand may be poured off. Double flowers with stiff petals are most easily preserved, but most varieties will well repay the little trouble and care required by this simple process."

THERE is talk of erecting a monument in Paris to the poet Béranger.