THE WAR.

IMPORTANT VICTORY IN TENNESSEE

GEN. JOHN MORGAN KILLED.

HIS FORCES DEFEATED AND SCATTERED

Affairs before Petersburg.

REBEL ATTEMPTS TO ENTICE DESERTERS

A SHOTTED SALUTE FOR THE ATLANTA VIOTOR)

FIRED AT THE REBELS.

EARLY STILL IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

THE REBEL LOSSES AT ATLANTA

Three Thousand Killed and Wounded-

Two Thousand Prisoners.

Reports from Atlanta via Richmond.

Three Rebel Generals Wounded.

WHEELER'S RAID A COMPLETE FAILURE

His Forces Retreating towards Alabam

DEATH OF GENERALS KELLY AND HASKELL

RESISTANCE TO REBEL CONSCRIPTION

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GAN-A SHOTTED SALUTE FIRED FROM GEN.

GRANT'S BATTERIES IN HONOR OF SHERMAN'S

A despatch from Gen. Grant, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this

norning that John Morgan was surprised and

killed, and his staff captured, at Greenville, Tenn...

resterday. An unofficial despatch received this

had officially reported the surprise and defeat of

Morgan at Greenville; that John Morgan was killed

and his staff co. ptured ; from 50 to 100 rebels killed.

70 prisoners taken, and one gun captured. This re-

port being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner

In honor of the capture of Atlanta, General

Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with

TENNESSEE.

seventy-five prisoners were captured, and among

lery and a calsson.

Florence, Ala.

in a skirmish.

It is fifty feet long.

is safe with his command.

hem were Morgan's staff; also, one piece of artil-

"The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the

ETRHAT OF GEN. WHRELER—COMPLETE FAILUR

from Spring Hill, late on Saturday night, that

oined Roddy, and both were retreating towards

Gen. Rousseau pronounces the raid a complete

Gen. Keller is reported to have been mortally

wounded, and to have died at Franklin yesterday.

Gen. Haskell is also reported to have been killed

Considerable damage has been done to the rail-

road, but a large force is employed in repairing it, and they will soon have it in running order again.

ga Railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

REBEL ATTEMPTS TO ENTICE UNION SOLDIERS T

DESERT-CHANGES IN COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept.

1—Evening.—Some of the rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen, and have become

duce our ranks by this new move. They purchase

all the edibles they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, of which arti-cles they seem to have large supplies.

General Gibbon has been temporarily assigned to

AN ARTILLERY DUBL.

SEPT. 5.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, our batte

ries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of

the fall of Atlanta. The enemy's guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells

THE COLORED TROOPS.

GENERAL QUIET PREVAILING—BECEPTION OF THE

NEWS ABOUT ATLANTA-DESERTIONS OF CO

Everything is as quiet as one could wish in this

part of the army of the James. The troops are en-

joying, without any fear of being struck by a passing bullet, the satisfaction of an improved healthy

state in camp. Sunday morning has dawned, with as much observance for the day as is possible in

of religion, and during the week manifest their

FIRING ALONG THE LINE.

About sundown last evening a heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg, and continued

until a late hour, when everything seemed to sub-side to its usual quietude. It was probably nothing

more than the usual artillery exchanges, yet it was more rapid than such communications generally

are. In and about those regions it generally rains

lead, done up in the most disagreeable packages which are attended on both sides with many seriour

HOW THE NEWS FROM ATLANTA WAS RECEIVED.

ring with rejoicings and congratulations, until the spirit of enthusiasm reached the outermost pickets,

PATAL ACCIDENT.

ed Troops on the 2d, and resulted in the death of

two men and slightly wounding three others. It

appears that an unexploded shell was found near

curiosity of some of the men. They were warned

geant unscrewed the fuse plug and threw it away.

isaiah Wilson looked for and found it, and foolishly

began to refit it, when the shell exploded, killing Wilson and Philip Woodland, and slightly wound

ing Frederick Fenwick, Fred. Cole, and Denson

Ohio, and to the credit of the loyal colored popula-

tion of that State, it should be understood that these

enlisted at City Point, together with several other

ontrabands, while the regiment was located a

I announced in a former despatch, the first deser-tions which have occurred among the colored troops

o the enemy, have very naturally suggested many

conjectures as to the cause, but as they are all epeculation, I will mention but two, in no way hold-

ing myself responsible for their correctness: Some say it was the bad treatment of company com-

nanders, while others affirm that it is the resul

of placing contrabands in a regiment of free colored

nen. There are regiments in this division, the men of which are so firmly attached to their officers that

not the slightest fear is entertained that they will

esert. There must be a cause, though by no

means a justification, for such a vile act, which the authorities will learn, if they deem the matter

Through official courtesy I rode along our vidette-lines, yesterday, in full view of the enemy's pickets,

nany of whom—some of them officers—waved pa-

pers with a view to invite an exchange of news. Our

troops are forbidden to hold any communication with the enemy, which, of course, deprives the rebels of their usual supply of Northern papers. Occasion-

ally, however, there are some whose anxiety for

A white non-commissioned officer of cavalry was caught in the act of exchanging papers, day before

outhern news rises above their love for obedience.

worthy of an investigation.
ALONG THE PICKET LINES.

deserters did not come from that State, but were

gainst it, and in order to prevent danger, a ser-

reply to their question.

Thite, all of Company B.

aith in those animating prayer-meetings so peculiar

amp. The colored troops are nearly all professors

pecial Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION.

18TH ARMY CORPS, Septer

mand of Gibbon's division, of the 2d Corps.

the command of the 18th Corps.

This morning not a shot is heard.

TORRD SOLDIERS.

to the race.

aulding was not captured, as reported. He

r's force was across Duck river, and had

OF HIS EXPEDITION.

NACHVILLE, Sept. 5.—Gen. Rousseau telegraphe

surprise was complete. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

there is no room to doubt its truth.

norning from Lexington states that Gen. Gillem

Washington, Sept. 6-8.10 P. M.

VICTORY.

enemy.

REBEL CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF WOR

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commupications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. As Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

he paid for.

Mr. W. W. RHTZEL, No. 504 Winth street, two loors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Oity, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. REFERENCE WILL PRESS. REFERENCE WILL receive subscriptions for THE PRESS in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly ved at their residences, and attend to advertising

"In the Hands of his Friends." The Chicago Convention was really managed by the conclave of emissaries and diplomatists who have been rusticating at Niagara. We know that before the Convention assembled the leading Democrats made their missions of inquiry and obedience to the International Hotel. We know that when Mr. SANDERS was in consultation with our friends he had no subject of greater interest than the doings of that Convention. These rebels and their Northern friends actually arranged the Convention, prepared the platform, and determined that McClellan should be the candidate. As an evidence of the harmony of these counsels and the wide-spread knowledge of them that existed, we may refer to an article in the Richmond Sentinel, written before the nomination. "The platform will probably partake of the same compromising character. It will have much in it about Union, but it will probably be peace, and will pursue its Union terms through peace." Again, we have a writer in the London Times. from Niagara Falls, August 8, who is evidently in the interest of the Southern party. He intimates that McCLELLAN'S chances were not as good as those of Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, but states that the platform would be "an armistice and a convention of States." Now we know that these writers were well-informed - the Richmond writer and the English writer. The platform is precisely what they intended, and the candidate is the man of their choice. We congratulate General McClellan upon being in the hands of his friends, but regret that we cannot congratulate the Democratic party upon being managed by banished and skulking traitors. Having shown how apt and true the prophecies of these gentlemen are, we may find profit in pursuing the subject still

farther. The English writer, who seems to be exceedingly well-informed, intimates that, unless General McCLELLAN is elected. "there will be a conflict of powers that will convulse the country and carry the fire and bloodshed of war into regions that have not yet felt the miseries of civil conflict." This is more plainly put than Mr. Wickliffe's resolution at Chicago, although it is not as plain as many of the speeches of Gen. McClellan's friends. These men, who tremble at the conscription and find no theme more pat and agreeable than the misery of war, are buying fire arms, forming associations under the name of "The Sons of Liberty," and declaring with all manner of threats that unless they succeed at the polls they will precipitate the country into another rebellion. They said this at Chicago again and again, and the champion of the Bloody VALLANDIGHAM, was their most approved leader. It is well to know these facts and to recall them on the day of the election. Whatever General Mc-CLELLAN may be personally, we have only friends to know that the highest duty of patriotism is to secure his defeat.

No Grounds for an Armistice. The only plank in the Chicago platform that really means anything declares that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." It was rather refreshing for the four hundred and odd patriots composing the Convention to set themselves up as the embodiment and personification of justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare. But the question occurs, would a cessation of hostilities conduce to the attainment of either of these four named desiderata? Perhaps "justice" demands that we shall consent to see our National reputation dishonored, our National credit impaired, and our National military power frittered away, that a number of ambitious politicians may hold another convention, even more silly and impracticable than that of Chicago? Perhaps "humanity" demands that the contest which the rebels have declared they will not abandon but with their independence, and which we of the North, including the Democratic Presidential nominee, have resolved must never cease but with the restoration of the Union, shall be delayed and prolonged for the sake of senseless discussion and political intrigue? Perhaps "liberty" demands that a rebellion shall be compromised with, and virtually acknowledged, which avowedly is founded upon "slavery, subordination, and government?" And as for the "public welfare." perhaps we are to infer that it is only to be secured to us through the kind offices of such men as SEYMOUR, WOOD, HARRIS, and VALLANDIGHAM, and their compatriots in the South? It may be so, but we cannot help believing that, on the score of " justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare," if upon no other grounds, the war ought to be continued, for we hold, with General McCLELLAN, that there can be no restoration of the Union without the complete or virtual destruction of the Confederate military power.

Sherman versus McClellan. annihilated the Chicago platform. Its potheir possession, we would find additional would result from a defeat of General Johnreport, believes to be "a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the If General McCLELLAN is as slow and cautious in this political campaign as he will delay his letter of acceptance a month or two, till the rebellion is completely

with tolerable safety. views of Gen. McChellan, and we have have. Besides these considerations is the the highest authority (his own official recardinal one that never should be lost port) for saying he will not accept it. In sight of, that the Union organization is not that document he observes: "I believe like that of the adverse side, a mere politithat a necessary preliminary to the re- cal association, including men who hate establishment of the Union is the entire de- and men who envy the present Executive feat or virtual destruction of the organized and his friends, and every dissatisfied and military power of the Confederates." There disaffected element, whether it is the fois another reason, equally good, which in- reign emissary who has been sent here for duces us to believe that Gen. McClellan the purpose of fomenting and increasing will not, as a consistent man, and as an our domestic difficulties or the foreign avowed patriot, (see all his letters to every- despot who looks to our downfall as a matbody,) allow his name to be used by the | ter essential to his own continued power, enemies of the Government. In his West Our organization is a concrete body. At-Point oration he said:"At such a time as | tached to it are men of all former political this, and in such a struggle, political parti- societies, who have no object in view but sanship should be merged in a true and to cement the Union and to maintain the brate natriotism, which thinks only of the Government under the Constitution as the good of the whole country." If General latter was handed down to us by our MCCLELLAN sincerely believes this, he forefathers. It is therefore a matter of sumust decline the honor of the Chicago | preme satisfaction that, within the last three weeks, the incentives to action, harmoni- part of the city. nomination.

wound up, when he can "show his hand

Where we Stand. The New York Tribune of yesterday concludes a lengthy article with these brave and cheering words in behalf of the Administration and of the cause of the Union. The truthful, earnest sentences are a complete refutation of any and all attacks that the Opposition press have made or an public acts; and while they show what progress has actually been made towards overturning the rebellion, they place in a new light the relations and obligations of all loyal citizens towards the Government: "Our cause to-day is stronger than ever before. Let us understand and acknowledge that this apprehension of the future had its origin in our un-manly fears, and not in the actual condition of af-fairs. The Administration to-day is precisely what it was, and what we knew it was, six months—a year—two years—ago. It is not that it has developed any new characteristics, but that we, through impa-tience and the egregious folly of extravagant expectience and the egregious folly of extravagant expec-tations, have been called upon to meet new disapents. We have met them every year-every six months—since the war began; we have met then and overcome them bravely, with, at the end of each period, new triumphs to encourage and strengthen us. Shall we give up in despair when so near the end? We might, indeed, have a better Administration; we might have one, on the other hand, a thousand times worse." We shall have a worse before we

have a better.
"But it is too late now to take a new departure. We must accept the situation with all its difficulties. If the administration wants vigor, give it vigor; if it wants earnestness, give it earnestness; if it wants understanding, give it understandi Infuse it with a people's will; invigorate it with a people's courage; reinforce it with a people's confidence; overwhelm it with a people's determination that Treason and Slavery shall never prevail against them, but that both shall be trampled under their feet. But never desert it. Never let its shortcomings, its weaknesses, its short-sightedness, and its delays, defeat us. God knows it might have lone better; God alone knows how much worse it might have done. We know, at least, that with it we have come well nigh to the overthrow of the rebellion; we know that, with a little more patience, a little more energy, a little more courage, we shall soon come to its utter overthrow. The end is near; the good and the true end is certain if we are faithful to ourselves, even with such tools as we have. The choice is no longer ours, whether we will throw hem aside and try new ones. We must do this work with such as we have or not do it at all. "If we throw them aside and abandon the work to other hands, where are we? Alas! who does no know? The best that can befal us in a Copperhead triumph is Disunion—Disunion first between the North and the South, to meet thereafter, as best we may, the question of new boundaries, to be settled by new wars, the East and the West, the Pacific and the Atlantic coast arrayed against each other. Or if Union shall be maintained, it will be a Union that shall mean only annexation; the North tied—tied

hand and foot—and delivered over to a slave-holding Confederacy, the appendage to an oligarchy of slaveholders; slavery made legal all over the North and West, both States and Territories; the assumption of the Confederate debt by the Federal Government; the unquestionable national debt to be liquidated solely by Northern taxation ; the right of suffrage denied to Northern laboring men; extension of representation to the owners of slaves; in short, anything that Jeff Davis and his spirators may choose to demand as the price of our submission, as the terms on which they will agree to grant us peace and pardon. They may have us on their own terms; for there are none so exacting, none so degrading, none so base, that their Northern allies will not grant on a promise of being admitted to be fed once more on the crumbs that fall from their masters' table. "Choose ye! For our part, we have chosen. Bet-

ter a perpetual bunch of herbs than the stalled ox in such company—though, for that matter, but little of the stalled ox would fall to the share of those who lieved in fighting for the Union. Henceforth, we ly the banner of Abraham Lincoln for the next dency, choosing that far rather than the disunion and a quarter of a century of wars, or the Union and political servitude which our opponents would give us. Let the country shake off its apathy; let it realize what is the price of defeatprice neither we nor the world can afford; let it be anderstood how near we are to the end of the rebellion, and that no choice is left us now but the instrument put into our hands, and that with that we can and must finish it. We grant, from our own convic-In criticism of the nrasent Administration ; for the sake of argument, we will grant anything that any honest and loyal man can say. And then this is our rejoinder-Mr. Lincoin has done seven-eighths of the work after his fashion; there must be vigor and virtue enough left in him to do the other fraction. The work is in his to know what he is in the hands of his hands; if it passes out of them, it will be, as there are no better, but far worse, to receive it, to our utter ruin. We must re-elect him, and, God helping us, we will."

> The Pirate Georgia. The New York Daily News, in common with the loyal journals of the country, rejoices at the seizure of the pirate Georgia. but with less honorable motives than influence the course of its cotemporaries. It hopes to magnify the affair into an infraction of international law, and is evidently solicitous that England shall regard it as a casus belli, or as another Trent affair. It says: "Her seizure on the high seas by a vessel of the United States is a high-handed measure, which has been taken, doubtless, under some strong evidence of justifying facts. She may be shown, when committed to a prize court, to be, in fact, a vessel belonging to the Confederate States: that her transfer to her British claimant is informal, or in bad faith, and that she is, therefore, a lawful prize of war. If the evidence, however, be clearly insufficient for this, then the seizure will be a subject for diplomatic apology, or, if there be no evidence whatever in the case, it may become a subject of something more painful." Nothing would afford the News greater satisfaction than to see the two Governments involved in a long course of diplomatic correspondence, or "something more painful," if anything could be more painful, for the News is beginning to despair of the so called Southern Confederacy."

NEWS of Union successes in the elections has already reached us. An emphatic and significant victory has been achieved by the Unionists in Delaware, and the triumph in Vermont shows a very large gain in the Union vote. These facts are refreshing and inspiring to the patriotic, who rejoice in the fall of Atlanta and the cheering prospect of still greater success over the open and secret foes of the country.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864. Apart from the solemn duty of restoring the Union and of maintaining the Government of our fathers, no political party has ever had so many advantages in other respects as Mr. Lincoln's friends in the present contest. They ought not only to have the "rapture of the strife" for an object at once so sublime and inappreciable, but SHERMAN'S victory will annihilate the they should feel, as they contemplate the Southern Confederacy as surely as it has | principles upon which they rest their cause, that no human power can defeat them. If litical and military values are incalculable. they look to the causes which led to the re-In April last, an influential Georgia paper | bellion, and the bad, bold men who preheld this language: "With our capital in | cipitated the war, and the manner in which | in this town is: Smith (Union), for Governor, 740; the war has been opposed and obstructed influence brought to bear against us abroad; | from the 'beginning; if they dwell upon but as a material loss its fall would in no the catalogue of crimes committed by the manner compare with the disadvantages which | authors of the rebellion and by the men who sympathize with them in the free States; ston, and the occupation of Georgia that if they recount the many acts of indulgence would follow. The first point is near our and liberality and magnanimity of the boundary lines, the second is our great Administration itself; if they recall and centre. To lose the one would be as the examine the countless blessings reserved to loss of a limb; should we be driven from the loyal people, the universal prosperity the other, it will be a terrible blow at our in the midst of a mighty and severe strugmost vital point." The "entire defeat or gle, the fact that our own people have virtual destruction of the organized mili- scarely felt what it is to suffer in this tary power of the Confederates," which struggle, save where they have lost brave General McClellan, as appears from his and dear friends and relatives, who, however, have died that their country may live-they will be able to comprehend the Union," is pretty nearly accomplished. magnitude not merely of their own obligations, but also how much they would lose should the efforts of their public servants has been in all his military campaigns he and the valor of their brave soldiers in the field fail as against the armed battalions of Jefferson Davis. It is not for us only to recover the States that have gone out from the old Union, but to take care that we do not lose what is left to us. Thus we are to bring THE Chicago platform does not suit the back these States and hold on to what we

ous, vigorous, and resolute, so long neglected, have at last begun to be felt; and now I am in full hope and belief that we shall defeat our foes in the coming elections. Nothing is so sure unless, prior to these decisive events, we should again become the victims of our own disputes and dissensions, and again permit exacting politicians make against Mr. Lincoun's policy and to fill our councils with dissatisfaction, and to weaken and discourage those who have the greatest national responsibilities to bear. In Pennsylvania we have had discontents in our own household. I am happy to believe that these are now not only hushed, but adjusted; not only postponed, but put under foot forever. He who in this hour allows any personal feeling or interest to obstruct that consolidated action which is necessary to success is no better-no, he is worse—than the open enemy himself. In looking over the nominations in the respective counties of the State I am glad to see that the most liberal spirit pervades our ranks, and that in many places where we have heretofore been separated, and made to suffer by internal disputes, there are now harmony and good feeling. There are in every county intelligent and working organizations under the Union Leagues, open and secret. These men have been of immense service in the past, but they can be of ten thousand times more service in the coming canvass. If they are really conscious of what they have to do, their victory will be easy, and every branch of the Government will be mighty for the mightier labors that will succeed. the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. What will give us a resistless impetus will be the triumph of our armies in the field. Thus far, within the last month, we have been amazingly fortunate, and all the indications are that we will be still more lucky before the American people, in and out of the army, are called to choose between the two candidates for President.

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864 HONOR TO A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER It was a Pennsylvanian, named George Reer the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. COULTER ed, on the 19th ult., the battle-flag of the who captured, on the 19th uit., the battle-nag of the 24th North Carolina, and not a member of a New York regiment. Secretary STANTON directs that a medal be struck commemorating Private Reed's

ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY. During the last ten days the number of men mu ered into the army has averaged 3,000 a day. On the 2d inst. 4,136 were mustered in, and on the 3d 6,162. These are the latest reports received. The number mustered on the 3d is probably greater than has been mustered during any other one day for nearly two years. ATTEMPT TO ENTICE LUNATICS INTO THE ARMY,

the Shenandoah Valley, A fellow calling himself Nelson Burlingame was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing le natics from the insane hospital here. He has been trying to persuade them to enter the army as sub stitutes, and justifies it on the ground that he would go as a substitute for a lunatic, and that they were at liberty to return the compliment. the following despatch: CLOSING OF THE PHILADELPHIA MILITARY ACADEMY. The Free Military Academy for the instruction

applicants for the command of colored troops, in-stituted in Philadelphia, is to be closed on the 15th STRIKE AMONG THE COOPERS. The coopers employed by the Government are on a strike. They demand \$3 per day. The stone cutters working on the Capitol receive their demand, \$4 per day. AGRICULTURAL.

Circulars received at the Department of Agriculture, in answer to inquiries, state that the late rains counts are received from all parts of the country The agents of the Associated Press have in th ion reliable statistics, containing information rom every county in your State, which I have seen and which make the crops of cereals more than an average. Speculators are endeavoring to create DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following Pennsylvania soldiers died on Sunday and yesterday, and were buried here: Owen McCapprey, 183d; Nelson White, 188th; Wm. DAVIS, 48th; WM. HONSELL, 52d. ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS OF THE KEARSARGE -CAPT. WINSLOW EXPECTED SOON. Five of the officers of the Kearsarge have arrive here, to give depositions respecting the conduct of the English yacht Deerhound in the fight of the Kearsarge with the Alabama. Capt. Winslow

DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH. Fifteen rebel deserters, brought hither to-day from the Army of the Potomac, were released upon taking the oath and furnished with transporta as far north as Philadelphia. These deserters r present Alabama, North Carolina, and Florida regiments, and several of them said that they had either to enlist in the rebel service or starve. THE NAVAL ENLISTMENTS. believe that Atlanta has failed, and nave become very friendly, approaching close to our lines, with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading, apparently, but all having their pockets filled with Jeff Davis' proclamation of foreign protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new move. They purchase In the effort to fill the quotas of towns an undue

proportion of landsmen have been enlisted in the navy, and to remedy the evil an order has been issued restricting the proportion hereafter to 15 per cent. of the whole number of enlistments. This course is rendered necessary to prevent the accumulation of a large surplus of unserviceable recruits. Seamen, ordinary seamen, firemen, &c., are still wanted. THE NATIONAL LOANS.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amounts to 526,000, and to the ten-forty loan \$140,000. PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

About 25,000 widows are receiving pensions under the laws passed with reference to the present THE RICHMOND SENTINEL ON THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS AND PEACE. The Sentinel of Saturday, commenting on the Chicago nominations, savs:

Chicago nominations, says:

McOlelian, who was formerly a decided Warman, is represented to have greatly modified, if not indeed abandoned, his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided Peace men lends strong confirmation to the report; and nothing would be easier than for McClelian to reconcile a declaration for peace in the present state of the question—due, as he may suppose, to Lincoln's mismanagement of the war—with his past speeches in favor of war. Gevor of war.

Of Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncer-

Of Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent Peace man, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McClellan's position cannot be widely variant. The contest which now commences will be brief, but will be violent. Two months will close it and decide which shall rule—Lincoln or McClellan.

Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln and McClellan, and their respective partisans. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten than by McClellan. This will add venom to the contest. In another article the Sentinel says:

In another article the Sentinel says:

If we have peace, we must conquer it; and we may conquer it speedily if we but perform our duties at this juncture as we have discharged them hither to. Let us not remit our exertions because the enemy seems much exhausted and the prospects of peace seem improving. That exhaustion will speed lly disappear; and he will prepare for new efforts, if dampened seal and diminished numbers on our part give him room to still hope for conquest.

The prospects of peace and independence, now so promising and bright, will fade away and vanish, if the ranks of our armies be thinned by deserters, by the indifference or neglect of our home keeping people, or by the careless discharge of their duties by our enrolling officers.

Union Victory in Vermont. RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 6.-The result of the voting Redfield (Dem.), 871; Union majority, 369. Union gain from last year, 80. S. M. Dorr (Union), is elected to the Legislature by a large majority, on the largest vote ever cast in this BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—The largest vote ever polled here was cast at the election to-day. L. Barnes, Union candidate for Town Representative, was elected by 209 majority.

For Governor, the vote stood: Smith (Union), 684; Redfield (Dem.), 388. Union majority, 356. MONTPELIER, Sept. 6.-The vote is small, though somewhat fuller than last year. Only partial returns are received, but enough is known to indicate
the election of Union candidates by considerably esentative vote frem forty towns, and all retur The vote for Governor is about one-seventh of the State. This year, Smith 5,935; Redfield, 1,945. Last year, Smith 4,654; Redfield, 1,551. The correspondng increase throughout the State will swell Smith's

majority to 8,000 over last year. The Union me The Election at Wilmington-A Complete Union Victory—The Quota Filled.
WILMINGTON, Sept. 6.—Yesterday the Union men of this city filled the quota with volunteers. To day, at the municipal election, they carried the city by four hundred and fifty majority, electing every can didate in every ward. Every officer of the city Go-

Illinois Democratic State Convention. SPRINGPIELD, ILL., Sept. 6.—The Democratic state Convention to-day was largely attended and ie proceedings were harmonious. The Hon. Jar O. Robinson was nominated for Governor, and S. Corning Judd for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were passed affirming and endorsing the Chicago platform, and declaring it to be the inhe Democrats to give their unanimous support to McClellan and Pendleton and the State

from the Eighth Congressional district. An immense ratification meeting is being held at the State House, and great enthusiasm is manifested. The New York Republican Convention-SYRKOUSE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—General Dix has de-difined the use of his name as a candidate before the Republican State Convention for the Governorship. The Convention meets to-morrow.

Rejoicings in Trenton.

TRENTON, Sept. 6.—The recent victories of our army and navy were honored to-day by the ringing

of every bell in the city and the booming of cannon

The people were rejoicing and cheering in every

nominees.

John T. Stewart was nominated for re-election

rention, and to learn whether they have gained victory there. The absence of all firing between the pickets alons this part of the line is owing to an arrangeme made upon an overture from the enemy to our color ed pickets. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. CAPTURE OF AN AMBULANCE TRAIN BY MOSERY-THE REBELS PURSUED AND A PORTION RECAP

yesterday, and was immediately put under arrest by the officer of the day. The great desire of the ene-my for Northern news, at this juncture, is to be at-tributed to their interest in the late Chicago Con-

HABPER'S FERRY, Sept. 5 .- The ublquito Moseby is around again. An ambulance train of thirty-five wagons, which started from here yester-day, were all except four captured by that guerilla. These wagons had delivered their wounded and vere returning to the front, and it was known that they would have to pass through a country, for a distance of thirty miles, all of which was infested by the enamy, yet, strange to say, no escort was offered or given them. This is not the first train that has een captured, and the enemy need feel no uneasiness about either stock, supplies, wagons, or muniions of war, if this thing is to be permanent. This same train from the front; with its cargo of wounded, without any secort, deposited them, and returned without reporting to General Stevenson. The latter, hearing of the guerillas' whereabouts, ordered Captain Blazer, with one hundred picked men, to proneed in search of Moseby, and endeavor to recapture our lost property. He met the enemy, two hundred strong, and, after a gallant contest, suc-ceeded in retaking forty horses and about five of Moseby's followers. Major Kellogg, 123d Ohlo, and Dr. Shelling, 36th Ohio, were captured. Our army, it is thought, is still at Berryville, but here was no news from it to-day, and there was no fighting yesterday. The 61st Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Smith, returned home yester-day. They number two hundred and eighteen, offi-

Gardner as post quartermaster.

BARLY IN FORCE AT OPEQUAN. BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The American's special despatch/dated Berryville, Virginia, to-day, says: "The enemy are still in Sheridan's front, and, as far as your correspondent can see, there are no indi-cations of Early's retreat up the valley at present. The cavalry force which left Ripon's store on Fri-The cavalry force which left Ripon's store on Friday night have returned, having ascertained that the enemy were in strong force beyond Opequan.

"Recruits and convalescents from the hospitals are arriving in great numbers almost every day, and are being rapidly sent forward to the front.

"We have had a heavy rain stormsince last night, which still continues, making the roads very difficult for transportation of supplies to the front. It was expected the enemy would have attacked us in our position at Berryville yesterday, and preparations were made for the reception of one thousand wounded, but we were disappointed, and your correspondent holds to the opinion that the enemy have no idea of assuming the offensive, but will be perfectly content for the present with acting on the defensive and holding the valley.

"The prisoners captured in the fight on Saturday number some seventy.

"Up to the time of writing this despatch, there has been no fighting since Saturday, and, with the exception of little ploket skirmisning, everything is perfectly quiet." GENERAL CROOK TAKES HUNTER'S COMMAND. ASSINGTON, Sept. 6.—Mejor General Hunter has been relieved, at his own request, from the command of the Department of West Virginia, and

sholled guns from every battery bearing upon the Brevet Major General Crook assigned to the com mand in his place. Nothing has been received by the Department from Atlanta since the 4th instant, nor anything FORTRESS MONROE. south of Nashville, on account of the derangement EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S VICTORY ON THE ARMY. of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storms. Baltimore, Sept. 6 -The steamer Georgiana ar-No movements of importance have taken place in rived this morning from Fortress Monroe, but she brings no later news of importance. Her passenger speak of the cheerful feeling now perceptible in our EDWIN M. STANTON.

army, and state that the news from Sherman's army has been productive of the happiest results. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS—HEAVY FIRING NEAR THE VICTORY AT GREENVILLE-DEFEAT AND DEATH WELDON RAILROAD. FORTRESS MORROE, Sept. 5.—The following soldiers have died in Chesapeake and Hampton Hospi-OF THE REBEL MORGAN—HIS STAFF CAPTURED. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The Commercial publishes als since the last report: Lieutenant Daniel McVey, 76th Pennsylvania Captain L. M. Rogers, 55th Pennsylvania; James Vangessen, 4th New Jersey; J. W. Weidner, 55th Pennsylvania; J. Woodward, 37th New Jersey. "KNOXVILLE, Sept. 5.-The following official despatch from General Gillem was received early this evening:
""EULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864. Arrivals from City Point, to day, report heavy "To General Tillison:
"I surprised, defeated, and killed John Morgan, at Greenville, this morning. The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted. firing during, last night in the direction of the Weldon Railroad, and it is thought an attack was made upon our forces by the enemy. No definite intelligence has been received. They probably number fifty or a hundred. About

NORTH CAROLINA. TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE STATE—DAILY COL LISIONS BETWEEN THE CITIZENS AND THE REBEL CONSCRIPTING GUARDS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- A North Carolinian now ere. who was conscripted by the rehals three week ago, says the condition of that State is terrible. The onscripting guard and citizens shoot each other very day. He thinks the rebel home guard will be oushwhacked out of existence soon. THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

THREE THOUSAND REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS. NASHVILLE, Sept. 5 .- Newsfrom Gen. Sherman's army to-day reports the enemy's loss at three thousand killed and wounded. We captured two general. A large amount of material was capture The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is two feet and rising. REBEL GENERALS WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA—ADVICES FROM FORREST—PROGLAMA-TION BY GOVERNOR VANCE. Washington, Sept. 6.—The Richmond Sentine

"A heavy battle is reported to have been begun at Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday, and resumed on Thursday morning. General Harden, with S. D. Lee and Cleburne, is said to have begun the fight and gained some advantage at first, but subsequently lost it. the fight and gained some advantage at first, but subsequently loct it.

"Generals Patton, Anderson, and Cummings are reported to have been wounded.

"Official advices from General Forrest to the 1st instant have been received. He reports the enemy to have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston Raliroad up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi river on their way to Virginia and Missouri.

"Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to the many deserters who are lurking in the woods and mountains, threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters. They are to be hunted down like guilty felons."

MISSOURI. A REBEL FORCE AT CHALK BLUFFS. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—A report was circulated on creditable authority in Cairo, on Saturday, that a considerable rebel force under Shelby had appeared at Chalk Bluffs, 30 miles from Charlestown, Missouri. Part of them were expected to attack Charlestown, while the remainder demonstrated against Cape Girardeau. This is, doubtless, Tom Freeman's gang of guerillas making an incursion into Missouri, as the last accounts from Shelby placed him in the vicinity of Helena, where he has been operating for some time.
ASSESSMENT ON DISLOYAL CITIZENS OF BOONE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—General Rosecrans, being satisfied that the citizens of Boone county have been co-operating with and encouraging bands of bushwasckers and other outlaws, and that Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot while on a steamer lying at a wharf, by a gang of these villains, has ordered an assessment of \$10,000 on the disloyal citizens for the benefit of the mother and sisters of said Waterman. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP.

APPAIRS AT MOBILE—REPECT OF FARRAGUT'S VI TORY-HIGH PRIORS. The New Orleans Era learns the following in teresting facts from one of the Mobile refugees, wh has arrived in New Orleans. For several days pas he was concealed in the swamps near Mobile where there are still many others endeavoring evade conscription, but he fortunately succeeded in making his escape to the protection of the Union which is very well known in Mobile, but that it might be the means of giving trouble to his family, who are still in the enemy's power. Our informant left Mobile on the 11th, and was nine days in making

intolle on the Ital, and was nine days in making his escape.

"When he left nearly all the Government property had been removed to the interior, showing that the impression had obtained among the officials that they would have to evacuate.

"The fires that have recently been witnessed in and around Mobile are said not to have occurred by authority, but were rather the work of accident or incendiarism. A large warehouse, filled with rosin and turpentine, was among the property destroyed. Day before yesterday this part of the army was officially informed that Atlanta was captured and a great victory had been gained. The cheers of the colored defenders about division headquarters (it should be remembered that the 8d Division is entirerosin and turpentine, was among the property destroyed.

"Flour was selling in Mobile from \$250 to \$300 per barrel; bacon from \$3 to \$5 per pound, according to quality; spool cotton was selling at \$3 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling from \$12.50 to \$15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from \$150 to \$15 per pair; cavalry boots were selling from \$250 to \$300 per pair; nails were selling for \$4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth \$2.50 to \$3) were selling for from \$50 to \$60 each. ly composed of negro troops) were loud and pro-longed. The different regiments in camp were soon electrified with the news, and caught up the subsiding cheers from headquarters and made the welkin who joined in the shout of exultation. The rebels in the woods opposite to our pickets rushed out inquiring what was the matter with the Yankees, and when informed that it was owing to the fall of At-"On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan lanta they forgot to return thanks for a courteous

each.

"On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan a gentiemanostered a five hundred dollar Confederate bill for ten dollars in gold, but could not effect a sale, or even a bid. To show the feeling in regard to the currency on that day, the price of articles went up to double the previous excribitant rates.

"The population of Mobile is divided into two parties—for war and for peace. The former is widemouthed and blatant—the latter secret and biding its time. The war faction is composed of about one-third of the people, who have expressed the determination to burn the city, if they have to evacuate it. The people of New Orleans know what such threats as these amount to.

"The persons now in authority at Mobile are refugees from different parts of the Confederacy—many of them from New Orleans—possessing no interest in Mobile aside from their connection with the rebel Government, and quite a strong feeling of animosity exists between the old citizens—of the place and those who have gone there since the commencement of the rebellion in military capacities. The male registered enemies that have gone from this place have all been conscripted.

"The most complete military despotism is ruling in Mobile, no open difference of opinion being tolerated; and to attempt to criticise the acts of the military rulers will cost a man his liberty, and not unfrequently his life.

"At the time our informant left Mobile there were about three thousand regular troops in the defences, but these were being daily strengthened by conscripted clitzens and the arrival of Alabama militia. No more regular Confederate troops were being sent there, one body only having reached the place since the passage of the forts. This was a test of the passage of the forts. One of those accidents proceeding from careless-ness, or, perhaps, in this instance, recklessness, oc-curred in the camp of the 38th United States Colorcamp of the 38th, which in some way excited the the 5th U. S. C. T., descried to the enemy on the morning of the 2d inst. The 5th was recruited in

peing sent there, one body only having reached the place since the passage of the forts. This was a station of heavy artillery. About fifty or sixty of its members were killed or wounded by a railroad accident, near Montgomery, while on the way to Mobile. Including militia, there will probably be ten thousand men to oppose our forces." GENERAL GRANGER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.
The following is General Granger's congratuletory order, referred to yesterday: "HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
"MOBILE BAY, August 23, 1864.
"OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Guines, and of your full share of the

Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glary of the achievement.

"In the midst of danger 'you have been brave. Under the severest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animated you entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

"Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage so necessary to the success of a soldier, which you have so. signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has infalled our most sanguine expectations.

"By your efforts, united to those of our gallant navy, the strongholds of the enemy, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, have been captured. 1,500 prisoners, 100 cannon, the flags of the forts, stores, and ammunition have fallen into our hands as trophies of your provess.

"In the hands of such officers and solders." "In the hands of such officers and soldiers our "In the hands of some outcomes and southers of southers's cause must be triumphant.
"Gordon Granger,
"Major General Commanding"

EURGPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA. Opinions of the Press on the Georgia Cas ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN THE TYROL

NEW YORK, Sept. 6,-The steamer Scotia has ar rived, with Liverpool dates to the 27th, via Queens town on the 28th ult. The steamer Scotia passed the Persia, for Liver pool, on the 31st., in lat. 50, lon. 28 42. pool, on the Sist., in 18t. 50, 10h. 28 42.

ABRIVALS OUT.

The steamers Olty of Manchester and Virginia arrived at Queenstown on the 27th, and the Africa arrived out on the 28th. THE UNITED STATES STEAMER IROQUOIS The United States steamer Iroquois left Havre August 24, and proceeded towards Boulogne.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA. The London Daily News editorially quotes a decision by Lord Stowell in a case exactly similar to that of the captured robel steamer Georgia, as conclusive evidence that the seizure by the Niagara clusive evidence that the seizure by the Niagara was perfectly legal.

The Morning Post says that those who deny the validity of the capture must make good their title in the prize court where the case will be adjudged.

The Liverpool Courier publishes the substance of the charter party by which the Georgia was three on behalf of the Portuguese Government, by Mr. Van Zeller, the Portuguese Government, by Mr. Van Zeller, the Portuguese Consul General in London, and some subsequent correspondence with the Portuguese Consulate respecting her sailing. These documents seem to leave no ground for doubting that the charter was considered by both parties bong fide, and that the Georgia left Liverpool to infall its conditions.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFALES.

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The Army and Navy Gazette, in alluding to the Peace party in the North, says: We are told of 100,000 people meeting to support General McClellan. Does any one believe that a military President, who has been beaten in the field by Confederate generals, is going to proclaim peace at the head of his armies? Certainly, if he does, it will only be the signal for danger to the neighbors of the North and of the South.

The Times, in a lender on American affairs, observes that, while each succeeding month displays the unbending firmness of the South, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents. The nomination of General McClellan as not untilkely; if the will of New York should prevail with the representatives of the party. The principles of General McClellan are not very clear. He has always been looked upon as a War Demorat; as being as anxious for Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land; but when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr., Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt but that the policy of the present President will be abandoned furing the ensuing year. On the other hand, it may be doubted if the Republicans are more inclined for the recognition of the South, or even for reconciliation, than they were a year ago. ers and men. Captain Flagg has relieved Captain

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL—ONLY ONE MAN SAVED.

The bark Imogene, bound from Algoa Bay to London, on the 21st of June, in lat. 34 22 south, long. 23 53 625t, discovered the upper part of a ship's deck house, with a man on it. The poor fellow, a Prussian seaman, had been eight nights and seven days drifting about. His ship, the D. S. Choate, of Portland, Maine, with rice from Bassein, for Falmouth, was struck on the 15th of June by a heavy sea, which knocked the deck house off. She shortly afterwards settled, and is supposed to have drawn down her boat, in which the crew had attempted to escape.

AN AMERICAN MARRIAGE IN LONDON. loss of an american vessel—only one ma AN AMBRICAN MARRIAGE IN LONDON. AN AMBRICAN MARRIAGE IN LONDON.

A marriage has been celebrated in London with some ceremony between Lieut. Samuel Wylde Hardinge, late of the United States Navy, and a daughter of the rebel Gen. Boyd. The lady is represented to have played an important part in the rebellion, and the alliance was brought at our while she was a prisoner to Lieut. Hardinge in the U.S. steamer Connection. It is added that the Lieux nant is chost to just the rebels.

tbout to join the rebels THE ALGERIAN WAR. THE ALGREAN WAR.

A Paris letter says unpleasant despatches have been received at the War Ministry from Africa. The Algerian insurrection is not yet put down, and Marchal McNahon will be forced to break up the camp at Chalons earlier than was expected, and will proceed to the seat of his government with several regiments under his orders.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The French Courrier du Dimanche has been su ended for two months The weekly returns of the Bank of France show n increase in each of 4,333,000f. Arrests continue to be made in Tyrol, owing to an alleged genepiracy to detach Italian Tyrol from The functal of eight persons killed in the Geneva ficts passed off quietly, without a renewal of the disturbances. FRANCE.

The French Government was extremely angry at the publication of the Danish documents. Indeed, M. Drouyn de L'Huys has repreached M. de Moltke with having perverted his words. The altercation has been extremely undiplomatic, The French Cabinet ministers were engaged in speech-making at the various meetings of the Provincial Councils General.

The Duke de Persigny, at St. Etienne, had been euclesizing the Emperor as the founder of liberty in France, and at Marseilles M. Behic, Minister of Commerce, had been making promises in the interest of trade and commerce.

The Emperor was about to visit the camp at Ohalons. The French Cabinet mint Chaions.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, would arrive in Paris on the 27th. The Opinione, of Turin, revives the rumor that a marriage had been arranged between Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. The Duke of Augustenbourg had despatched to Frankfort a memorial establishing the validity of hickains to the Schleswig-Holstein throne, as demanded by the Federal Diet. manded by the Federal Diet.

The municipalities from several of the Holstein towns had met at Nieumenster. A resolution was passed thanking the allies and recognizing the necessity of the Duchles joining Germany, and as far as German interests demanded, Prussla in particular, without prejudice, however, to their independence. dence.

The resolution further states that the establishment of a Provisional Government cannot be regarded as a proper means to secure the object in view, and fears are expressed lest the generally desired speedy settlement of the affairs of the country, as regards its internal and foreign relations, will be thereby unnecessarily deferred.

AUSTRIA. A Vienna journal states that the Emperor of Austria has accepted an invitation to visit the King of Prussia, and that the Emperor of Russia will probably also be one of the party.

The Austrian Government is said to be urging the ex-King of Naples to quit Rome. Commercial Intelligence

ex-King of Naples to quit Rome.

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 27.—Sales of Cotton to-day 5,000 bales. Market firm and unchanged, but with an upward tendency; sales to speculators and exporters 1,000 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 27.—Consols for money 90@90%; Illinois Central shares 45@44 per cent. discount; Erie Railroad 49s@998d.

Liverpool Breadstrupps Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report: Breadstrupps Market.—Bighand, Market Quiet and firm. Mixed Corn 79 9d@86 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Bighand, Athya, & Co., & Gordon, Bruce, & Co., report Beet has a declining tendency. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon inactive. Butter 55@108 higher. Lard firmer at an advance of 6d@1s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Tallow firm. Ashes steady. Sugar opened buoyant, but closed fiat. Coffee firm. Rice steady. Linseed Clakes firm at 10%@11. Linseed Oil easier. Cod Oil no sales. Common Rosin quiet. Spirits Turpentine fiat, and 2@38 lower; sales at 66@67s.

Boult, English, & Brandon report Petroleum quiet and steady. Iron steady. Sugar quiet at a decline of 6d. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice dull. Tallow firm at 42s. Linseed Clakes firm at 10% Linseed Oil declining. Rice inactive. Petroleum quiet and steady. Iron steady. Sugar quiet at a decline of 6d. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice dull. Tallow firm at 42s. Linseed Cakes firm at 11@11½s. Linseed Oil declining. Rice inactive. Petroleum quiet and steady.

London Money Market.—United States five-twenties active at 38s 9d@39s 3d.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN. LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVEE, August 27.—Breadstuffs declining. Stock f Cotton in port 55,000 bales. The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 60f.85 BALTIMORK. ATTEMPT TO AVOID A TEST OATH

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Yesterday Geo. P. Frick, me of our prominent citizens, tried to avoid taking one of our pronuent camera, and to the Legisla-the test oath for jurors, prescribed by the Legisla-ture, by continued absence from the city. The oath, which reads that "You shall true allegiance bear to the United States and support its laws, any State law to the contrary notwithstanding, and will duly execute laws for the punishment of treason against Maryland or the United States, without mental reservation or qualifications," was read to him yester lay, but he declined to take it, and was committed contempt for court. He afterwards concluded t take it, as it "was only binding upon him whilst a juryman," and he was permitted to take his seat in he panel. The case has created some excitement ADJOURNMENT OF THE MARYLAND CONSTITU

TIONAL CONVENTION. The Maryland Constitutional Convention has completed its labors, and adjourned to-day. The new Constitution will be submitted to the people on the 12th of October. NEW YORK CITY.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS FROM EUROPE. The steamers Hecla and Lafavette have arrived from Liverpool and Havre. Their advices are anti-Below—Ships Vanguard and Universe, from Liverpool; ship Island Light, from Cardiff. Also, a new bark from Kennebec.

ROSTON. Boston, Sept. 6, 1864. GREAT UNION MEETING-SPEECHES BY GOVER-

NOR ANDREW AND SENATOR WILSON. The first great gathering of the Presidential camalign took place at Fancuil Hall this evening.

The call was addressed to those who defend the ntegrity of the Republic and are in favor of a vigorous war as the only path to peace. The hall was packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

Governor Andrew presided and made a stirring

A speech was also made by Senator Wilson, The Centenary of Brown University. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—Brown University commemorates its hundredth anniversary to day. A large gathering of the Alumni and the friends of he college are present. President Re this morning delivered an elaborate historical address, and this afternoon a banquet will be served: at the college grounds. Amongst the distinguished strangers present are Professor Godwin Smith and Lord Stanley, of England, and ex-Secretary Chase, Ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, presides at the commencement exercises to morrow.

The Storm in Ohio. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—During the storm on Saturday night and Sunday morning, about ave inches of rain fell. Nearly all the railroads centering here were damaged by the washing away of the tracks and bridges. The damage has been repaired, and the trains will be run to-day. The oatstanding crops in this neighborhood were considerably injured. Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—The Black Warrior ware-house was burned on Sunday, and twenty thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed. The loss is \$50,600, which is fully covered by insurance. DISLOYALTY REBUKED.—We learn that Governor Andrew has itsued a supercedeas, removing Edwin F. Corey, of New York, from the office of Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts. The removal is mainly on the ground that said Corey, is not of cating disunion, opposing the war, etc. We rejoice at the Governor's promptness.—Easten Transcript.

Where Does McClellan Reside? From the Washington Chronicle.]
Where does General McClellan reside? He ominated as George B. McClellan, of New Jersey

Whore does General McClellan reside? He is nominated as George B. McClellan, of New Jersey! He has a palatial residence in New York, presented to him, after his retirement from the army, by the nabobs of that city, and he is in the habt of making frequent visits to Philadelphia, where he lived before his marriage. When he resigned his position as vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad, he was located comfortably in Chicago, and then he removed to Cincinnati, to take the place of president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; after whith Governor Dennison called him to take command of the Ohio troops, when he broke up his residence there and came to Washington. The question is, where does Gen, McClellan reside? Where can he vote? The very last vote that Gen. McClellan gave was undoubtedly in the city of Cincinnati, in company with his friend George H. Pendleton—if, indeed, he cared enough about politics at that time to vote at all. If he has lived in New York, in order to make himself a citizen, the query is whether he has lived in New Jersey long enough to entitle him to the right of suffrage. But does not this desertion of tha creat Em. invention in New York, in order to make himself a citizen, the query is whether he has lived in New Jersey long enough to entitle him to the right of suffrage. But does not this desertion of the great Empire State, and his translation to the Commonwealth which is probably most distinguished, so far as its politicians are concerned, for hatred of the Government, reflect somewhat upon Mr. Seymour, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Marble, and the other chiefs who engineered and secured his nomination? This is the first time in the history of Presidential aspirants that a candidate for the Presidency may be said to claim residence in three or four States, and it is undoubtedly the first time in political history when such a candidate could not identify himself with a single State. Thus, Jackson had his Hermitage; Van Buren, his Kinderhook; Olay, his Ashland; Webster, his Marshfield; Harrison, his North Bend; Polk, his Nashville; Plores, his Concord; Buchanan, his Wheatland; Lincoln, his Springfield; but Gen. McClellan seems to have no local habitation, as he has, in fact, no political fame.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I send the following as one of the signs of the times. It is worthy of publication in your columns. I vouch for its truth: Captain M-,4th U. S. C. T., last night asked a rebel if he had heard who was nominated at Chicago. The rebel replied: "It is rumored that McClellan is, but it is too good news to be true." DUTCH GAP, Va., Sept. 8, 1864.

following compliment:

"I have been a life-long Democrat; never voted for any other but the nominee of the party for President; was a voter at General Jackson's re-election, and a zealous supporter of Judge Douglas at the last election, and now I am for Lincoln and Johnson, let who will be nominated at Chicago to day. The modern Democracy is so entirely different from the old-fashioned Democracy that I cannot go it." ollowing compliment: Timely, But Out of Time.—On Tuesday the Chicago Convention adopted a resolution demanding an "immediate cessation of hostilities." It was on Ffiday, just three days after this, that the victorious army of Gen. Sherman marched into Atlanta. The Chicago resolution seems to have been very well timed to save the great rebel stronghold from capture by the forces of the Union, and had the Government immediately accoded to the immediate and imperative demand from Chicago, Jeff Davis would have proudly carried on negotiations from behind its impregnable works, instead of being brought to humiliation upon its ruins.

Public Entertainments. his engagement, he has been greeted by crowded

of "Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are" will be played this evening, with a strong cast of characters. The amusing farce of "Which shall I Marry ?" will also be performed. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATER.-"Aladdin" still maintairs its attracting powers at this popular place of amusement, the beautiful scenery and music constantly delighting the audiences. SIGNOR BLITZ continues his highly amusing performances at the Assembly Buildings. To-day two exhibitions will be given—one in the afternoon, and

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.—If the weather serve, the annual athletic out-door national sports exercises, and games of Scotland will be exiebrated this day at Washington Retreat, an eligible spot ns. Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. The sports

odily exercise is too well known to need comment At this complete establishment every means for d eloping the human frame may be found. of newspaper-vendors, Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Ches of August 21, and the Illustrated London News and These papers contain, literally, a week's universal

uriously forgetting that Ulysses S. Grant, who is ceating him, must be held as yet more eminent. THE CITY. The Thermometer. SW by W. SW by W. Wby N NE....

PEOPITE'S CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A preliminary meeting of the People's Campaign Club was held on Monday night, at which Col. Wm. B. Maan was unanimously tendered the position of Chief Maashal of all grand or general parades of the club. His orders will be obeyed accordingly. It is expected that reorganizations of the club will be made in every district, ward, or precinct, and the whole machinery be placed in good working order at once. Though many of the "Wide Awakes" of 1860 have fallen on battle fields while contending for the supremacy of the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws, in proud defiance to the malignant tyrainay of a purse-proud aristocracy yet there may be enough of the originals left to form a nucleus for reorganization, and again, the Wide Awakes will make the city and the State brilliant with torchlight processions and harmonions with musical strains. The scenes of 1860 will again be re-enacted with redoubled vigor, greater strength, and more intense entinusiasm. The copies and torches that have been festsoned with the cobwebs of four years will be brought out from their hiding-places There are many soldiers who have done the State some service, who would cheerfully renew their show of fidelity to the Union by appearing in the ranks, and thus, keep the line in correct marching order. There seems to be a commendable earnest on the part of the People's Campaign Club that promises vigorous action.

There never was a time in the history of the affairs of mankind that could furnish more stirring mottoes, or more brilliant and heroic pictures for a grand display, than the present.

Almost daily, between now and the Presidential election, new and stirring events may take place that will add to the value of the Union. General Grant and General Sherman are the peace commissioners of the United States Government, and their progress towards a conquered peace at the mouth of Union cannon and points of Union steel will nerve the Union cannon and points of Union steel will nerve the Union cannon and points of Uni POLITICAL. PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN, CLUB.

MILITARY.

SALUTE. The following order was issued yesterday by the Major General commanding in this district:

Major General commanding in this district:

Headquarters District of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphila, Pa., Sopt. 6, 1864.
General orders, No. 9,
A salute of (100) one hundred guns will be fired tomorrow, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., in commemoration of the capture of Atlanta, Ga., by the
United States forces under command of Major General Sherman.

By command of Major General Cadwalader.

Oyrus S. Haldeman,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ARRIVAL OF THE 1st PENNSYLVANIA DIS ARRIVAL OF THE IST PENNSYLVANIA RE
SERVE CAVALRY.

This fine regiment arrived in this city on Monday afternoon. They immediately proceeded to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Salcon, where they were entertained in the usual style.

This regiment was enlisted early in the war, and its command was offered to Captain Hastings, of the regulars, who, however, did not accept it. For a short time it remained without a colonel, but in August, 1861, it was placed under the leadership of the gallant George D. Bayard, who continued the colonel until his noble services on the fields won for him a well-earned promotion to a brigadier generalship. Under his command as colonel it participated in the first success of the Army of the Potomache battle of Drainesville. It fought also in the battle of Falmouth, April 18, 1882. The winter of 1881 was passed at Langley, five miles from Chain Bridge. Here the regiment was employed in picketing and scouting. During this time it received two additional companies. This increased its force to twelve companies. Each one of these was from a different county from the others.

When Colonel Bayard was promoted, the regiment was one of the brigade which he commanded. Owen Jones, who started with the regiment as majog, was now made its colonel. It participated in all the fattles of the army, and was especially distinguished at Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Cross Keys. Attached to General Banks' army, it fought in the long series of skirmishes with the Southern battle of Cedar Mountain, August. 2, 1862. In this severe contest a battalion of this regiment, he do not he war.

During Gen. Pope's disastrous campaign General Bayard's brigade covered the rear of the retreative transmitter. ARRIVAL OF THE 1ST PENNSYLVANIA RE-

battle of Cedar Mountain, Augrant. 5, 1802. In this by Major Falls, made the greatest sabre charge of the war of the war.

During Gen. Pope's disastrous campaign General Bayand's brigade covered the rear of the retresting larly than they at their rations. When the regard again under General McClellan than they are their rations. When the compared again under General McClellan than they are their rations. When the enemy of the subminest Station. At Fredericksburg the regiment monest Station. At Fredericksburg the regiment ment of the subminest of 1823 was pent in winter quarters to cross the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as the river as this spent in white quarters to cross the river as the river as the river as th

the 28th ult.. that great general Said:
friends in Philadelphia that we will he
by the 5th of September." Lieutanant
the three-monthe campaign, under —
Lyle, in 1861, since which time he has
Western army, under Generals Buedl,
Thomas, and the gallant Sherman.
were passed by the officers and men of his
at Chaftanoogs, on the 27th ult, testifyin
respect they entertained for him as a no
fileer, and for his kindness, courage, and
is yet prostrated from the effects of recen
and exposure incident to the life of a sold Bassett, arrived in this city last ever after eight o'clock, and were received mittee of Councils on Reception of R taken to the Cooper-Shop Refrest where an excellent supper was provi where an excellent supper was provided of which they partook with evident relifaction. The line will form on Wash right resting on Second street, facting nup Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third, Arch, up Arch to Seventh, up Sevendown Race to National Guards' Hallens and the start at 3 of following order:

Band smiss. The peakers and should be sho committee.

as Returning ,

as carrying sick & wou.

Band.

Henry Guards.

Returned Veterans of Old Regimes.

Band.

Several Fire Companies,

and

Ambulances.

Paystone Bart.

Systone Bart.

THE 82D REGIMENT P.

This gallant company is now stationed burg, Columbia county, Penna. The bacen lately engaged in bringing in described sympathizers. Forty-six were included by the state of the state of the sympathizers.

Wednesday last. The duties of the both thus far been quite light, and consider movining and evening parade and doi! are reported to be all well.

THE DRAFT IN THE TWENTIETH WAR

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

R. W. Barnes, sergeant, Oo. H. 25th in was reported at the Medical Director's 65 day as a deserter.

DEATHS.

SPORTING.

RAIL AND REED BIRD SHOOTING.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting, we are happy to say, is crease. Under the favorable news from the daily number of enlistments is the creasing. Yesterday warrants were issue payment of the city bounty to one had eight men, only eight of whom were substituted.

The following deaths of soldiers were a yesterday at the Medical Director's office, Summit House Hospital: Chas. W. Dost, 4th U. S. C. T.; George Hall, Co. D. U. N.

The rail, or meadow hen, as it is sometime is at this time in its greatest abundance be found in large numbers on the last towards the sea shore. Many gamers have gone from this place toward atlantic Ulty of this desirable game. This bird is almost bly found in low, wet marshes, seeking reamongst the reeds and high grass. When it depends more on running for shelter that ing out of reach. The time taken advance sportsmen in search of this bird, is remeadows are overflowed by high tides, coupon heavy southeast winds. We present the could hardly be a better time to large than is offered to day. The long rains are of the past three days have swollen the tide an extent as to make it everything that is for this purpose. The bird, when deprinding places, becomes a very easy preparation of the large quantities. There is always rail, which may be found among the attent of the city but attent of the surpose.

be got in large quantities. There is all which may be found among that the southern the sate march rail. The abundant as the sate march rail. The quest of this game usually times his cause to be on the ground before the tide set in the bow, and the attendant and as the tide isses the shelter of the birder and as the boat is pushed along over the third sate of the birder is a hiding place, the gunner can readily a hiding place, the gunner can readily a hiding place, the gunner can readily a game. Much of success in sugarne depends upon having an experient

THE DRAFT IN THE TWENTIETH WAR effort is being made in this want to a ward quota set off by precincts, in other to precincts which do not lebor to free themselved the draft shall suffer from it, and not be to the work of their more energetic Every precinct in the ward is capathed from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Ten dollars from eliable to the draft will raise a fund said furnish substitutes for all. A SOLDIER.

OPINION OF A MISSOURI DEMOCRAT,-A COFFEspondent, writing from Missouri, pays the cause the

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Edwin Booth will repeat his admirable performance of Hamlet, at this theatre, this evening. In spite of the inclemency of the weather during the first two nights of

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—The excellent comedy

the other in the evening. The Signor at the same time delights the little folks, and astonishes the grown ones, with his tours d'address and ventriloquism, while the learned canaries exhibit an amount of intelligence which is surprising.

bag his game. Much of success in segame depends upon having an experient A person unskilled in the business is like everything in the boat with the pois, and entirely upset boat and contents. The rail consists of insects and of wild oats, its fiesh derives an exceedingly delicated may be purchased in the markets of the like other delicacies, it commands high process the banks of the Delaware river a along the banks of the Delaware river a high reeds upon which they feed. The escure this choicest ef game is toward and the weather is fair. They have them within a short distance of the city, and accessible six times a day from the Reading Railroad termiwill begin early, and Beck's Band will attend. THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE. Messrs. Hillebrand & Lewis announce that their the weather is fair. They have then appetites, and are preparing to roost. in charge of a gun a flock resembling and cloud rises, and shooting them is sometime hitting a barn door. They can be bound large numbers. A gunner, a few days at Delaware, brought home one hundred at these birds as the result of a half day. They are unquestionably the best facthe fall and winter season. The importance of

these birds as the result of a half day they are unquestionably the best flact that are put upon the table. At restar are sold for thirteen cents each, or a plat for forty cents. They are for the sick estimable in value, having on many own duced appetite when everything else he we know of an instance of a sick solder, our hospitals whose life was despared stomach would hold no food. Finally, stomach would hold no food. Finally, stomach would hold no food. Finally, stomach would hold no food finally, stomach would hold no food. Finally, stomach would hold no food of series cooked read bird was series and the same series of the ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From that most attentive history, made clear by accurate engravings. One of them gives, as a supplement, the portrait of R. E. Lee, the rebel general, with a very complimentary biography, which starts with calling him perhaps the greatest soldier of modern times".

> A part of the Reed-street culvert at its clin of Moyanensing avenue, in the Free caved in yesterday morning. A consideratity of earth was carried down into the came in the inlet at the northwest corner of there way. The track of the Second and Interest and travels south of this point was entirely ed. The cause of the caving in may be to the fact that the ground had best recently for the purpose of introducing a vert into the main one in Reed street. It sant rain storm filled the trench, and in water finally forced its way to the weigh hence the caving in. A little care on the water finally forced its way to the weigh hence the caving in. A little care on the workmen, or the surveyor or other act have prevented the disaster. Those pear in the southern part of the city who all sary to use the cars early in the morning to reach distant places where they would be the care time, at earlier hours than on the strangerest. RECEIPTS OF THE CITY TRES The following shows the amount ceived at the office of the city treasur

hesitate to say. Surely the day of an ahould not be despised.

MISCELLANEOUS,

CAVING IN OF A CULVER

Taxes, 1863. Total receipts . EXPENDITURES.

Yesterday morning, about four o' fire was caused by the burning of of me was caused by the burning of solle majorials in the third story of the ment of H. S. Henry & Co., on Front of the story of the ment of H. S. Henry & Co., on Front of the story was a story of the ARRIVAL OF FRUIT. The back Cordelia, Captain Bryan-his port on Monday from Genos, with smons on board. FAIR OF THE AGRICULTURAL

The fair of the Pennsylvania Agricultural will be held at Easton, in the last month. The fair-grounds are well at every accommodation for the reception NEW COUNTERFEIT. Look out for a new counterfeit one has note on the North Bank, of Boston. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STORE

M. Thomas & Sons first fall sale year.

M. Thomas & Sons first fall sale year.

Exchange, was largely attended, and quite spirited. They sold the following 14 shares Mercantile Library, \$4 to \$300 City 5 per cent. loan, 90 per cent. 166 shares Third Baptist Church, \$1.150 shares Third Baptist Church, \$1.150 shares Chester Walley Railroad.

30 shares Chester Walley Railroad.

30 shares Little-Schaylkill Railroad.

50 shares Little-Schuylkill Railroad.

50 shares Railroad.

50 shares Railroad.

50 shares Railroad. 1 share Academy Fine Arts—\$18.00 200 shares Philadelphia and Eric 1 50 shares Union Bank, \$45.37 - 2.24 47 shares Columbus and Indian \$19.50—\$916.50. 40 shares Steubenville and Indiana \$70 Scrip Huntingdon and Broad 1 per cent.—\$85.72 to shares Fast Webspar Rollros

\$15,575. \$35,000 bonds lean city of Trenton, \$35,000 bonds loan city of Trenton, \$35,000 bonds loan city of Trenton, Well-secured ground rent, \$30 a fell of two story bisk dwelling, No. 21 feet front, \$309.

Three-story bisks store and dwelling the story bisks store and dwelling from the story bisks store and dwelling from the story bisks and the story bisks are story bisks. orner Sixth and Pine steets. Sustained Pine steets. Pine steets. Sustained Pine steets. Pine ste

Strond.
The argument list before the concluded, and the court adjourned.
Court of Quartex Sessions