THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected ms Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. RHITERL, No. 504 Winth street, two Atoors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Oity, 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.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1864. I. ENGRAVING-The War in Georgia-Wagon trai passing Resaca at night.

II. POETRY—The Valley Nis. by Edgar A Poe—The Dawn, by Cyrus Elder—The Days that are Gone, by Sheridan.
III. "WHO PASSES UNDER MY WINDOW, MON-

IV. EDITORIALS-The Fall of Atlanta-Where we Stand-The Chicago Platform-The Besieged Rebe V. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." VI. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—Nomination of McClellan and Pendleton—Special Correspondence.
VII. THE WAE.—Official Gazettes—The Capture of Atlanta—The Particulars—Defeat and Death of John Morgan—Advices from all our Armies.
VIII. CITY INTELLIGENCE.—Agreet of a Seamstress —A Greenhorn Story, etc.

IX. GENERAL NEWS.—Rebel Opinions of the War and Peace—The Nightside of New York—The Andersonrisoners, etc. 'STYLE.''—An Essay by Mrs. Emma Eggleson.

VIIIe Prisoners, suc.

X. "STYLE,"—An Resay by Mrs. Emma Eggleson.

XI CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Problem—End Game—Chess in Philadelphia, in England, and in Germany.

XII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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

The Local Nominations. We have waited for the two parties to complete their nominations for State and county officers before making any allusion to them; even now the nominees for the Legislature in several of the Representative districts have yet to be chosen. What we have to say shall be freely and frankly

First Congressional District.-The candidates are JOHN M. BUTLER (Union) and SAMUEL J. RANDALL (Opposition.) Mr. RANDALL is one of the most ultra and decided of the men in the present House who have acted with George H. Pendleton and the extremists in that body. We can recall no vote of his that entitles him to the support of a patriotic people, excepting that in favor of the tax bill. Mr. Ran-DALL deserves credit, however, for having twice entered the service when the borders of Pennsylvania were threatened, and we

do not desire to withhold it from him. Second District .- Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL is the Union. WM. M. RETLLY the Opposition candidate. Mr. O'NEIL has proved himself to be a faithful, attentive, industrious, and conscientious Representative in the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and will, of course, be largely reelected over General REILLY, who is simply the echo of the bitter anti-war sentiment of the men who put him in nomi-

Third District .- Hon. LEONARD MYERS. the present Representative, against CHAS. BUCKWALTER, on the Opposition side. Mr. MYERS, like Mr. O'NELL, did his full duty in the last session, and well deserves to be returned, because he has worked steadily for the benefit of his constituency, and beof the day. Of Mr. BUCKWALTER WC Know nothing, save that he is a vapid and noisy declaimer on the side of the Vallandigham Democracy.

Fourth District.-Hon. WM. D. KELLEY (Union). George Northrop (Opposition). We need not express our satisfaction at the renomination of Judge Kelley. He has made himself a National name by his fearless eloquence on the floor of the House of Representatives, and by the prompt and powerful manner in which he exposed and resisted the efforts of the sympathizers in that body. We learn that he has lately been speaking in the State of Maine, where he is a great favorite. He will so easily beat Mr. Northrop that we think it hardly necessary to revive the record of that voluble and variable politician. Mr. Northrop is one of the few who have fled from the example of the immortal Douglas, after having stood by him in 1858, when he resisted the infamous oppressions of James Buchanan, and joined themselves to the men who not only cheated Douglas out of the nomination at Charleston and at Baltimore, but contributed to the overthrow of the Republic by encouraging the rebellion with which many of them now sympathize. Judge Kelley would have beaten anybody out of sight who might have been put in nomination, and he will, if it is necessary to enter into a canvass with NORTHROP. add many thousands of Democratic votes to his majority when he shows the ter.

giversations of that personage. Fifth District.—Hon. M. RUSSELL THAY-ER (Union). The Opposition candidate has not, we believe, been chosen. Mr. THAYER's high character, rare talents, and almost religious loyalty were subjects of frequent remark in the first session of the existing Congress, of which he is still a member. His course will undoubtedly be approved by the intelligent and patriotic people he represents—a people who, since the beginning of the war, have had painful reason to understand the deliberate and dangerous purpose of what is now properly called Vallandigham Democracy.

The candidate for the Third Senatorial district, Mr. SHEPPARD, is represented as a gentleman of undoubted devotion to the good cause, and as abundantly competent to represent the people of the district. Of the candidates for the Legislature we have no room to speak. Those who have been renominated have been severely critieised for some of their votes, but in general the delegation compares favorably with the Opposition side.

HENRY C. Howell has been nominated by the Unionists for Sheriff, against JERE-MIAH McKibbin, on the Opposition ticket. Mr. Howell's fitness for this place is nowhere questioned. His business education has been thorough, and his agreeable and genial qualities have made him hosts of friends. He was among the first, most active, and most devoted supporters of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and this, added to his other advantages, ought to give him the vote of every man who feels that the Government should be sustained in this struggle for self-preservation. Mr. Mc-Kinnin is also a man of a kind and genial nature, but it stands to his discredit that he has never swerved, from the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's administration to the present time, in supporting the whole policy of the Democratic party, however exacting, unjust, and dangerous. If there is an office in the gift of the people of Philadelphia that should now be filled by a man wholly and intensely attached to the Government, and hostile to those who are seeking to overthrow it, it is that of Sheriff of Philadelphia, and this is another reason why Mr. Howell should be selected and Mr. McKibbin

On the city and county ticket, FREDERICK M. ADAMS, for Register; EDWIN M. MER-RICK, Clerk of the Orphans' Court; CHAS O'NEIL, Receiver of City Taxes, and THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioner, are

New Jersey, to New York, in order that he may be near his friends. From the developments of the Chicago Convention we should think that if General McCLELLAN really desired to be near his friends he should secure a position on Major Mul-FORD's flag-of-truce boat.

The Speech of Secretary Seward. Armed only with the argument addressed by Secretary SEWARD to his fellow-citizens of Auburn, the Union party might go boldly into the canvass and literally destroy the Opposition. Place this great argument clearly before the masses of the Democracy, and those who have hearts that are loyal, minds capable of reasoning fairly, must find it irresistible. We could ask no more of any honest, intelligent man, now opposed to the Administration, than his careful examination of Mr. SEWARD's speech, and if we were sure that its mere reach every voter in the country, we should be as sure of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S re-election as we are of the rising of the sun tomorrow. For it is impossible to believe that any mind capable of forming a plain. logical conclusion could remain unconvinced by this demonstration, every step of which rests upon an undeniable fact, and which omits no fact essential to a fair view

of the whole question. We shall not present our readers a summary of this argument; the entire speech as it is printed on our first page will be read by every one who cares to vote intelligently in November. But there are six points upon which too much emphasis cannot be laid :

I. The Secretary of State declares that there will be no draft, because there is no longer any necessity for that extraordinary method of raising armies. Men are volunteering at the rate of five to ten thousand daily; Atlanta is won; the rebellion is known to be falling to pieces, and our armies, thus reinforced, are strong enough to sweep away all opposition to the Union-This is the answer to the charge of the Chicago Convention that the war has been nismanaged, and it is sufficient.

. II. He shows that the men who controlled the Chicago Convention executed the plans formed by the rebel agents at Niagara. The despatch of GEO. N. SAN-DERS to Mr. WIER (both are open rebels) positively accepts the nominations and platform of the Opposition, and directs the English organ of the rebellion not to oppose them. The proof multiplies that the bitterest and most determined of the rebels desire the election of General McClellan—that the agents of Jefferson Davis suggested the platform actually

adopted at Chicago. This fact we want every voter to know. III. Mr. SEWARD shows that the pretext of rebellion was the constitutional election of the President; that we have fought for three years to enforce the constitutionality of that election, and to maintain that a constitutional act is not just cause for the destruction of the Republic. He shows that neither honor nor interest permits us to give up the object of the war at the ballotbox. He shows that the President of the United States, whose power is defied by traitors. is the man of all men whom traitors should be forced to respect, and that the

worst foe of treason is the best defender of loyalty. IV. The Chicago Convention proposes to end the war in 1864 by the same measures that signally failed to prevent it in 1861. Then we had an armistice under Mr. Buchanan, and proposed a National Convention. The one was gladly accepted, the other haughtily refused by the rebels. Now both would be to their advantage. The men who sustain General McCLELLAN lesire to abandon war forever at the moment it promises complete victory, and trust to a compromise with rebels, whom that very offer of compromise will encourage. They would carry the nation back four years, and make the whole war a useless murder, and our debt a colossal extravagance. This Mr. SEWARD proves. V. The cry of the Opposition for imme-

diate peace is made simultaneously with the declaration of the rebel leaders that they will have no peace that does not acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy. Is it then possible to have immediate peace? Could we propose it without shame ? Can the Chicago Democrats make it without breaking up the Union? Mr. the Government aims directly at the nearest and surest peace, by destroying the military power upon which the rebel leaders depend to make good their solemn affirmation. He shows that the Government, while it will never treat with the rulers of the Southern Confederacy as if they were the rulers of a foreign nation, is willing to receive proposals of submission from any of its enemies. He shows that these proposals are expected from the people of the South, and that they must come soon if our military progress is

not by some astonishing and improbable event suspended. VI. These are the more emphatic points of the argument of the Secretary of State, but the spirit that animates it is not less worthy of respect. This is not the plea of a partisan, but the logic of a statesman, the appeal of an American. If there is one trace of their imperious will. They are playing for a grea party spirit in the words of Secretary SEWARD, we, at least, cannot find it. Men of all parties may find the duties of Americans declared in this speech. nor can the Republican or the Democrat claim its author as their partisan. Its peroration is eloquent, because it is sincere and simple, yet we prefer to quote other words of the Secretary in concluding this article: "The Constitution of our country commands the Administration to surrender its powers to the people, and the people to designate agents to assume and exercise them four years. * * * We cheerfully give the Government back to you, with large and conquering armies, and a triumphant navy, with the hateful Confederacy falling into pieces, and the rebellious States, one after another, returning to their allegiance." The people of the United States may now, if they wish, repudiate their own history, their own principles, their own actions,

the whole question of Peace or War, Union or Disunion, is to be resubmitted to the people, and by their decision the patriots of the North will abide in 1864, as the traitors of the South did not in 1861. THE Address of the Union State Central Committee, which is presented to-day, will meet the wishes of all earnest friends of the cause of the Union. Ably and thoroughly written, it is an overwhelming argument against the nominations of the Chicago platform, and will confirm and convince thousands who desire to be instructed upon the great political issue. To the friends of the Union it is an inspiring summons to action. To-day the cause expects every man to do his duty in the last great. work

and choose the principles and the men they

have repeatedly rejected. In November

of victory over the rebellion. THE Boston Post, in a column of glorification over the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, says: "Let not our friends stand upon the defensive." It would be curious if any political party, under the eadership of General McClellan, should ever maintain any other attitude.

INDIAN COUNCIL KINNE-KENICK.-The smoking editor of The Press begs to acknowledge the receipt of a drum of genuine Indian Council Kinne-Kenick THOMAS DICKSON, City Commissioner, are men of excellent repute and strong and carnest loyalty. Such candidates reflect honor upon a political party, and it is pleasant to say so at a time when many mere hucksters have put themselves into the political service. The Sunday Dispatch, which is a paper hard to please, on the 3d instant said the three last gentlemen named are "unexceptionable nominees."

A contemporary says that General Mc-Clellan is about to remove from Orange, New Jersey, to New York, in order that pound of Meekings' Kinne-Kenick, one pound of best Lynchburg, four ounces of Latakia (Turkish tobacco), and one ounce of roughly powdered Casca tills bark, and mix them very well. If smoked through a clean but reasoned pipe, there is no mixed tobacco finer than this compound. Our smoking editor, however, thinks it a trifle too luxurious, and, therefore, is content with the Indian Council Kinne-Kenick. which cannot easily be equalled.

OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The result of the recent election on the amendment to the Constitution of the te, allowing our soldiers in the field to vote, i gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great hear of the Commonwealth is right in the fearful and bloody struggle now going on to preserve the Re-public, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many acrifices and suffer so many privations. The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the Opposition have used their powerargument, divested of all eloquence, could | ful organization to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union armies, by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening them selves at the approaching Presidential election; and in connection with this election let us reason to

> The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the Government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon. There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents; it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this contine in 1860-61. Neither time, nor reflection, nor regar for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the South in the grip of war, have wrought any odification of their hatred for a Governmen founded upon the opinions of the people expressed hrough the ballot-box. . It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to

repare to destroy it before it grows too formidable overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious quesion—the most serious of any which can engage the ttention of the true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated: "Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war, for national life, or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?"

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. this defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

EAnd first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because refterated and unvarying), of the rebel chiefs, that the South will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the South omits no opportunity to impress pon us, and upon the world, that peace can only come arough recognition. Recognition is but another ame for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunton. It is the clear conviction which truth rings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state

that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and union through some compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated. It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes if it has not already been done. It will not be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the Oppoation are men of great ability, and more than or-dinary sagacity. They cannot therefore, be igno-rant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectually preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any com the terms involve recognition, and that would be

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden compromise measure, and thus forced the South into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self-preservation. It is unnewhile the reigns of power were held by Southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the Government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Critomise. It was rejected. By whom? sional Globe of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress will place the responsibility for the rejection of that compromise where it properly belongs. defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark amendment," The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was -yeas 25, nays 30. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, wasyeas 55, nays 23. The presumption would be, naturally, that if the South had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative

SEWARD answers these questions as every vote on the proposition, as compared with loyal man has already answered them in that on the first motion to substitute, of segen votes. This is accounted for by the lact that Senatine Government, simply directly at the Government simply directly at the government simply directly at the government simply directly at the second seco and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—six Southern Senators—sat in ern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would the Crittenden compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the South virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion, nearly all of them having withdrawn on the seces sion of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the compromise, it would have been

> The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the South had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries The South would not have compromise then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the South ern masses by the throat, and can mould them to stake. They could not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power-both inbred and fostered by the institution

f slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than submission Early in the struggle, before the Government had taken the aggressive, President Lincoln offered peace on most liberal terms. The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how these terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of Southern fields, and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes, both North and South, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President : still the chiefs of the rebellion abate not a tittle of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a Govern-ment they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will

never abandon their wicked scheme until obliged to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war. There is no ground, then, for hope or peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexts are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignerant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them in a matter so uncharge sent deception upon them in a matter so un-mistakely clear would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive them-selves. This pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders covers a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways-in a cowardly aban-

donment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or

by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union, and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than war, such as this is in which the nation is plunged Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established and acknowledged, who can presume to say that we shall not
repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the
South American States? United, the common danger was; and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land, would groan with the wreaking out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be creaded than an armed peace As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the Republic was decided and designing men were to inaugurate the insur-rection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the Government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated. As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the Northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentr

tion of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, evidence too clearly the racy, which were sensely evaluates and instantial their design was, and is, the overthrow of the Republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery rson—in a word, desolation for the time. tizens, in both these examples, the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform a Chicago.

Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opportunity and another or opportunity and another opportunity of the contract of the con

not fall to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose for their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations either to revere or despise them. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of Andrew Johnson as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until these ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the

vania need not to be led like children. They will

whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people, and the Government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old heroes who conceived it. If we could basel afford to abandon the struggle now, the world, mankind, could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford to bear the shame, and wear the shackles of defeat so cravenly invited, our childre could not stand erect under the deathless proach of our behaviour. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by Government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of the principle of eternal justice he cannot despair of the Republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the more hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the phi losophy of history and of events teaches, that dan-ger lies in turning back, as security lies in press-ing forward. The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, nay, are, terrible, but and ourdens of war hard beyond, and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, it also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With unvary ing calm the atmosphere, would degenerate interputricity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war involves nations in its fearful vor-tex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth,

so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the notorious crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronge and purer than before. Wrong, such as confront us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and vil lainy are not to be the subjugators of wisdom an virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetrated in the name of civilization it is not new to be proved either a farce or a failure But these calamities are not to come upon the Am rican people, for the reason that the masses are t remain true and steadfast in this great affort; establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hithert The victory is to be won by unremitting labor

and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad We are to look for no fortuitous happen miraculous interpositions. The friends of the Go vernment, working together, cannot be overthrown by any combination possible among their oppo nents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed, But not if the people remain firm, caim, and self contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason. Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty

in the field. What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania is a great victory at the polis in Octo-ber and November. It is not only essential that the Federal Government and the policy inaugurated to crush rebellion should be endorsed by the re-elec tion of Abraham Lincoln, but at the coming con test in October it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put into the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the var as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended and that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of ties cannot be obtained by compromise negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern in-fluence of force; by the unmistakable, clear, and

well-defined proofs of the ability of the Government to cope with and conquer all or any of its the result, as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the National Government, and fully establish able to sustain the existence of the Union and the dovernment against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal nationality—a result which must contribute to the naintenance of the National Government. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results. Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confi-lence in men placed in nomination by such men?

Men of family, hesitate; men of property, hesitate; young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, ate before you cast your votes for nomi-By order of the Union State Central Committee made by such age SIMON CAMERON, President. A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1864. CONVICTIONS BY COURTS MARTIAL. The sentences of courts martial in the cases of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, twenty-nine captains, thirty first lieutenants, twenty-one second lieutenants, and two surgeons, are officially They were convicted of various offences, such as

drunkenness, shamefully abandoning their positions in front of the enemy, inducing others to run away, stealing, lying, false musters, drinking stimulants stealing, lying, taise musters, armsing stimulants intended for the use of patients, encouraging soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commissary stores, desertion, opening private letters, drinking and playing cards with enlisted men, reproachful and provoking speech to soldiers, oppro-brious language and tyrannical conduct, running on a race course with a United States horse, misbehaior in the face of the enemy, &c. These officers were punished in different ways, the er number of the offenders being dismissed the

serv ce dishenerably and cashiered. Some forfeit pay and allowances, and others are reprimended. A first lieutenant, for cowardice and desertion in the face of the enemy, was stripped of all marks of rank and distinction, paraded with a placard placed on his back, on which was written the word "coward," was cashiered, and ordered to be confined in the Albany jail for one year. Another first lieutenant, a major, and a captain, imilarly convicted, were cashlered, with loss of pay, shoulder-straps and buttons cut off, and their swords broken in the presence of their regiment, and one of hem sent to the Dry Tortugas.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT. This afternoon a committee of loyal colored pecple of Baltimore formally presented to the President an imperial quarto Bible, splendidly bound, costing \$580, as a token of their respect and gratitude to him for his active part in the cause of emancipation. They say that since they have been incorporated in the American family they have been true and loyal, and now stand ready to defend the country, and that they are prepared to be armed an trained to protect and defend the star-spangled

banner.

The President replied: "I can only say now, as I have said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free. So far as I have been, or so far as came within my sphere, I have always cited as I believed was right and just, and have done all I could for the benefit of mankind. I have, in letters and documents sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the Great Book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for this hook we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. "I returnly ou my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great book of God whick you present."

CLAIMS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPART. The rules and regulations under the law providing for the payment of certain demands for quarter-master's stores and subsistance supplies actually furnished to the army of the United States require that claimants should prove that they are loyal-The claims of citizens of States and parts of States declared by the President to be in rebellion will not be considered, nor will claims for damages or for losses sustained by thefts or depredation committed by troops be admitted.

THE BATTLE IN MOBILE BAY. A gentleman in FARRAGUT's fleet, writing to a lend in Washington, says: "The ram Tennessee made a first-rate fight, and would have got away from our forces and under the guns of the fort had her smoke-stack not gone over-board. Not a shot went through her. The capture of this ram is, without doubt, a great blow to the nists in this part of the world, where the ebels believed in her as much as the army of Rich

THE DRAPT. The draft will begin first in those places which are making the least efforts to raise volunteers, so as to give the places which are trying to fill their nuotas without a draft as much time as possible do so. The payment of bounties to recruits au-thorized by the act of July last did not cease on the 5th inst., but are still continued as they were before that day, and volunteers will be counted on the quotas up to the latest possible moment. CONFISCATION CASES.

The United States District Court, at Alexandria, Virginis, has disposed of a large number of cases under the confiscation law. On Monday seventy decrees of condemnation were entered, which is the argest day's work yet accomplished by that court THE GOVERNMENT LOANS. The indications are that the offers for the new ar will be very heavy. The subscription to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to \$600,400, and to the ten-forty loan to \$77,400. A MISSING OFFICER. A MISSIANG OFFICIAL.

Assistant Surgeon George William Ellis, U.
S. Volunteers, of Winchester, Virginis, formerly of
Bombay, East Indies, is missing, notwithstanding
all the efforts of the Adjutant General of the army

Xet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and cloudler in results than the world has yet witnessed. here can be but two issues out of the present ifficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsyls died and were buried here yesterday. JOSEPH FRICK, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, and THOMAS C. EWART, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, THE WAR.

ARTILLERY DUELLING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS RETURNED FROM THE VALLEY.

The Danville Railroad to be Guarded. LEE ADMITS ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Fighting in the Shenandoah Valley. CAVALRY COMBAT AT SNICKER'S GAP. REPULSE OF THE ENEMY

The Campaign in Tennessee. BATTLE WITH PART OF WHEELER! RAIDING FORCE.

DETAILS OF SHERMAN'S LATE VICTORY. PARTICULARS OF TWO-DAYS BATTLE ON THE MACON BAILBOAD.

he Desperate Fighting of the Rebels under Hardee.

THEIR ROUT AT ALL POINTS Death of the Rebel Major General Anderson. ROOMS PLIGHT ALONG THE MACON RAILROAD

Macon Believed to be his Halting Place HIS BEAR AT LAST ACCOUNTS AT PAYETTEVILLE.

The Guerilla War on the Mississippi. THE PIRATE FLORIDA AT TENERIFFE.

Our Van within Skirmishing Distance

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. SHERMAN'S INTENTIONS—THE COMING DRAFT.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—This Department is still without any despatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, also establish himself securely there, and restore his railroad communications, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances. No operations by the armies of General Grant or

General Sherman are reported to day.

The Provost Marshal General's office is busily engaged in arranging the credits of the several dis-tricts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiency in the districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with those most in arrears.

Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies mmediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its stronement have, therefore, been refused. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. ARTILLERY FIRING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The mail steamer Dic-ator, from City Point, reports considerable artillery firing before Petersburg, but no other fighting. The Dictator experienced very rough weather in the bay last night, and it is feared that considerable though so far none has been reported.

The 8th Maine Regiment, numbering fifty-four men only, came up on the Dictator, their term of service having expired. THE SHOTTED SALUTE — HEAVY FIRING — MOVE-MENTS OF TROOPS—REBEL ANXIETY FOR THE SAFETY OF THE DANVILLE BALLROAD.

(Special Correspondence of The Fress, I NEAR PETERSBURG, Sept. 6, A. M. The tremendous cannonading immediately in front of Petersburg, early Tuesday morning, was begun from our works. A salute was ordered to be fired in honor of the victory achieved by Union soldiers at Atlanta. The guns on Hancock's and Birney's front, which pointed directly toward the rebel fortifications, were those selected for the discharge of this salvo. Long before daylight we were all awakened by the tremendous uproar of great guns, little guns, and mortars. It was quite evident the enemy were ignorant of our avenuable object. They imagined us in earnest, and thought like the majority of those who listened to the firing that fight was intended. Thus it was an honorary salute, resulting in a noisy engagement between our own and rebel cannon. The rebel artillerist worked their pieces with wonderful despatch, and showered the shot and shell at our earthworks. Both parties being securely sheltered behind heavy embankments, but little injury was inflicted. It is astounding how few men will be struck in a duel of this kind. Soldiers, when protected by strong works, Pensacola August 20th, 5 P. M. The following is a laugh at the shells as they scream past overhead. After day dawned everything relapsed into its squadron: former quiescent state. In the afternoon a body of Command five hundred colored troops were coming from City Point, and had to cross the Prince George Court House road, when they became visible to the rebel gunners. Two thirty-two pounders opened upon these men. This was the signal for a general outbreak, and in less than five minutes time the front. occupied by Hancock and Birney, was a blaze. Before the colored troops passed this front, two of the number were severely wounded. A battery in front of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps deserved to have

made some excellent practice. Almost every shot from these guns was remarked to have exploded in the embrazures of the rebel works. The remnant of the 7th Indiana Regiment of volunteers leave here for home to morrow. The commander of this regiment, Colonel Grover, was captured in the Wilderness, and was among those Union officers placed under fire at Charleston. At first he was believed to have been slain. Yesterday morning he returned to his command just in time to go home with it. This regiment formerly be-longed to the 2d Brigade of the 4th Division, 5th Corps, but was lately transferred to Gen. Bragg's brigade. The officers and men were greatly attached to their old command. Last night most of the officers of the 2d Brigade assembled at the camp of the 7th Indiana to bid them farewell, prior to their departure in the morning. Rain isagain falling. The past two or three days have been uncomfortably warm, and a slight shower would not be objected to. When it fills the trenches with water the men find it very uncomfortable.

Longstreet's corps just came from the valley, and moved on to the Danville Railroad last night. Deserters came in and said great excitement existed in Petersburg yesterday, and that great fears were entertained for this road. Longstreet commands all the troops sent to protect the Danville road.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. AVALRY AFFAIR AT SNICKER'S GAP—DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—On Monday night a bat-talion of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, of Torbert's command, while operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, came upon a force of rebel cavalry, who were coming this way, and a considerable fight ensued. Captain Bliss was in command of our men, and Major Cole, of Georgia, was in command of the rebel force, which considerably outnumbered and the rebels were compelled to retire, leaving a captain, a lieutenant, and three privates dead in our hands, also a number of horses. On the lappel of the coat of the dead lieutenant was a card bearing the name of Alexis F. Markley, Loudon county. Ya. We lost two men killed and several wounded. There is a considerable force of rebel cavalry at both Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. A large body of rebel cavalry, reported in that neighborhood a few days at the Gaps, apparently to watch the movements of Union troop MOVEMENTS AND OPERATIONS IN SHERIDAN'S

BERRYVILLE, Va., Sept. 6.—Last Saturday night

Our forces gained the contest, but it was so hard fought that Capt Bliss did not feel safe in making suit, and fell back to his camp.

THE RAID INTO TENNESSEE. GEN. MILROY ATTACKS WHEELER-FIVE HUNDRED HOBSES CAPTURED.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.—Three thousand rebel eavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, near Murfreesboro, on Saturday morning, were attacked by Gen. Milroy, and a brisk fight took place, lasting all day. On Sunday the rebels retreated, towards Triune, followed by Mil-107's force, which made several attacks during the lay. The Federal loss was 10 killed and wounded, including Col. Elfurt, of the 2d Kentucky, killed. The rebel loss is thought to be larger than ours.

Gen. Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined Rousseau's force near Franklin. Wheeler's main force was, on Sunday, six miles southwest of THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

idges or trestle-work having been destroyed. A later despatch from Milroy reports eleven rebels to have been captured, killed, or wounded. NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.—Despatches received this orning report that General Rousseau is pursuing Wheeler south of Duck river, and in a charge upor the rebels, who had dismounted to fight, he capture

THE MISSISSIPPI.

HOT WEATHER-FIGHTING WITH GUEEILLAS-PRO HIBITION OF TRADE. CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The steamer Belia, from below, as arrived, with 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis papers of the 30th state that the wea ther was excessively hot in that city, and num ases of sunstroke had occurred, including six sol diers. The Union men along the river below New Orleans had organized and armed themselves, unde Granville Hays. They have already had several fights with the guerillas, killing a considerable number of them. At the request of the War Department, the 139th Illinois Regiment (hundred-days men), have consented to extend their term of service s venty-five days beyond their term of enlistmen Brigadier General E. Mower has been promoted t major general. General Paine has iss prohibiting trade between this city and Kentucky until further orders.

SHERMAN'S ARMY. ANOTHER ADVANCE—SHERMAN ON HIS WAY FAR THER SOUTH FOR OTHER VICTORIES. NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.—Official despatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta the rebels lost three thousand killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners, including a origadier general, ten guns, and a large amount of amp equipage. Our loss was triffing, the rebels retreating in great haste. Official information from the front, dated Sunday, twenty-seven miles below Atlanta, represent Gen. Sherman as pushing south ward of Atlanta. ARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 30TH ULT. AND THE FIRST DESPERATE FIGHTING OF THE ENEMY—THEY ARE REPULSED ON ALL SIDES-MAJOR GENERAL ANDERSON KILLED-HOOD! EVACUATION OF ATLANTA-HIS FLIGHT AND

OUR LUBSUIT-SHERMAN'S ANN HANGING OLD HIS REAR-PROTECTION ASKED FOR ATLANTA'S CITIZENS BY THE MAYOR. NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Midnight.—The Herald, of this city, has received the following special des-CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 7 .- Advices from Jonesboro to the 2d instant were received this General Hood's army was then retreating, with Gen. Sherman's forces hanging closely on his rear The head of the Union column was skirmishing with the rebel rear near Fayetteville, six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro had been very severe, and the enemy was routed at all points. On the 30th ult. the 4th and 23d Corps struck the Macon line, five miles beyond East Point. In the meantime the 15th, 16th, and 17th Corps and Kilpatrick's Cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across Flint river into Jonesboro.

Hazen's division of the 15th Corps took possession of a prominent hill on the way to the enemy's po On the next day the enemy burst en masse on the 15th Corps, but their repeated assaults were repulsed, and they lost several general officers, including Major General Anderson, who was mortally wounded. Our loss was light, as we fought behind earthworks. Hazen's division captured two flags. On the morning of the 1st of September, the 14th

Corps marched along the Macon road, destroying the track for several miles. In the afternoon they assaulted the rebelentrench-ments, and, after a desperate conflict, lasting two hours, drove the enemy out, taking two batteries (including the celebrated Loomis battery, taken from us at Chickamauga) and some battle flags,Gen. aven, and an Arkansas brigade. Early in the night Lee's corps moved away to oin Stewart's corps, left in Atlanta, the command devolving upon Hardee, who retired along the Ma Hood, finding the situation desperate in Atlanta,

lso retreated on the 1st, burning nearly a thousand ales of cotton and eighty-six wagons laden with At the break of day, on the 2d, our army followed in hot pursuit. The object was to get between Hood and Hardee, and cut off one of them. The defeat has a paralyzing effect on Hood's army, and the soldiers and militia are breaking for home on all sides. The details of the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman are given, including a note from Major Calhoun, asking protection for non-combatants and private property, which was granted. HOOD BELIEVED TO HAVE RETREATED TO MACON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8-10 O'Clock A. M.-A despatch from Nashville, of the 6th, to the Herald, says: "It is believed here that Hood has been

forced to retreat to Macon, via the Augusta Rail oad, thence to advance to meet Sherman, who, in the meantime, can make a rapid march to Macom and reach it ere Hood can muster a sufficient force to oppose him successfully,", FORTRESS MONROE. SINKING OF A STEAMER - REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH—OFFICERS EN BOUTE— THE BATTLES IN MOBILE BAY. FORTRESS'MONROE, Sept. 6.—The United States

ospital-steamer Western Metropolis sailed for New York last evening, with five hundred wounded soldiers. Steamer John Disney, while loading at the wharf in Portsmouth, yesterday, sunk; caused by the mis-Dr. T. H. Begwell, a prominent Secessionist of Portsmouth, with his family, was sent beyond the Union lines yesterday, not to return during the war. Refugees have been for some time coming into Norfolk in large numbers. The authorities have ust detected many deserters from the Army of the Potomac among them. list of officers as passengers from West Gulf Commander E. Donaldson, U. S. steamer Seminole; Lieut. C. Blake, wounded, U. S. steamer Brooklyn; First Assistant Engineer R. H. Fitch, wounded, U. S. steamer Oneida; Acting Ensigns H.

H. Brownell and R. D. Bogart, U. S. steamer Hartford: Acting Ensign Peter Faunce, U S. steam ram Manhattan; Acting Ensign H. E. Turkham, wounded, U. S. steamer Kennebec; Second Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen, wounded, U. S. steamer Port Royal : Second Assistant Engineer F. T. White. ker, wounded, U. S. steamer Lackawana; Master's Mate R. P. Herrick, wounded, U. S. steamer Hartford; Master's Mate Geo. Thompson, U. S. steamer Potomac; Master's Mate G. Carpenter, U. S. steamer Portsmouth; Captain's Clerk E. T. Doughty, U. S. steamer Seminole. · From one of the passengers we gather the following reliable facts: During the siege of Mobile, and up to the surrender of Fort Morgan, August 24, our loss in all was one ship sunk by a torpedo, one burned through infraction of orders, and 330 men, one-half of whom were killed or wounded.
On the other hand, we have taken 1,700 to 1,800

prisoners, and the two best vessels of the enemy; the gunboat Gaines, burned by the rebels, and the ainder driven behind their obstructions. Three forts, with 100 guns of heavy calibre, with all their material, come by unconditional surrender. The rebel gunboat Morgan escaped to Mobile. The gunboat Powell the enemy blew up to prevent her falling into our hands. The U.S. steamer Oneida suffered more than any ther vessel. Commander J. R. Mulaney lost his left arm. The second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan a torpedo was accidentally exploded on the beach, killing five men and wounding four of the Seminole; killing two of Gen. Granger's men, and taking both

arms off one man from the Metacomet. The pilot of the Hartford was wounded. Admiral Buchanan is doing well, and will not lose his leg. Commander Murphy, of Selma, wound-ed; doing well. Commander J. D. Johnston, of the rebel ram Tennessee, is in the hospital at Pensa L. Bradford, is a prisoner on the U. S. frigate Po-

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

HER ARRIVAL AT TENERIPEE. dated the 19th of August, says the steamer Florida arrived the day before, in thirty-six days from Bermuda. She was permitted to take in coal and what provisions she required, and sailed the next day, going to the south. During her stay she received some of the courtesies extended to a vessel-of war visiting that port.

It was reported that she went there direct from the coast of New England, where she took and de-stroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret that they had not saved and run through the block-ade into a Southern port. It is supposed that this vessel was the Electric Spark. One of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Teneriffe.

THE VERMONT ELECTION. BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 7.-The returns from the State come in very slowly, but indicate large Union gains. Smith's majority for Governor will come up to nearly 22,000—a gain of 5,000 since last year.
Woodbridge, Baxter, and Morrill are re-elected to Congress by overwhelming majorities. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House will not contain over twenty Democrats. Nontain over twenty Democrats.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION OF TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Union State Conven MABHYILLE, 1999 to Capitol yesterday and elected Samuel P. Milligan president. After passing series of resolutions, they adjourned till to-day. HON. THADDEUS STEVENS BENOMINATED LANCASTER, Sept. 7.—At the meeting of the Union County Convention, today, Hon. Thaddeus

Stevens was nominated for Congress by acclama-Columbia, and Williams' detachment is reported to have joined him, Rousseau closely following. The vention, held to-day, nominated Thomas L. Price have joined to the railroad was very slight, no for Governor of the State of Missouti. The state of the s

CALIFORNIA. Ship News-Issue of State Bonds. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Arrived—Ship Invincible, Boston; ship Winged Arrow, Hong Kong.

The Supreme Court has decided that the city must issue bonds for \$400,000, in aid of the Central Pacific Religions. Pacific Railroad

This aid will give a great impetus to the building of the road. EXPLOSION-GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The opposition steam-boat Washoe exploded her boiler, on Sacramento river, last night. Her upper works were shattered, and her stern blown off. One hundred and fifty and her stern blown on. One number and into passengers were killed and wounded, and fifty persons are dead or will soon die. The boat was running at a high rate of speed.

Telegraphic communication is open north as far as Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory. There is now in progress in San Francisco the greatest Industrial Exhibition ever held in Cali-

The ship Eagle Wing, for Boston, sailed to-day. ▲ Union of the Canadian Provinces—The Conference on the Subject.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 7.—The conference of delegates from the British North Americam provinces, to consider the expediency of a union under one Government, has adjourned to meet at Halifax on the 14th inst. Nothing is known positively, but it is asserted, and probably with truth, that the original proposition for a union of the maritime provinces is likely to be merged in a larger scheme of confederation of all British North America. The delegates of the maritime Provinces will con lder the details at Halifax, and if no formidable ob stacle arises, a duly authorized Conference of all the Provincial governments will be held at Quebec.

MEXICO THE IMPERIAL FORCES DEFEATED IN FOUR PITCHED BATTLES-THE MEXICAN TROOPS STILL KEEPING The Bandera Nacional of Matamoros has the fol

wing news, which has not reached us from any other source:

"A signal defeat of the French and their Algerine allies is said to have taken place at the hadenda of Brea, in the State of Guerrero: The Mexican forces, under General Diego Alvarez, son of the old llon, had defeated the Imperial forces in four pitched battles, killing many in the fights and taking a large number of prisoners: These were at once put to death, the invitation to swar without quarter being accepted. The French forces came from Acapulco, which is in French possession.

"It is also reported that General Porfirle Diaz had defeated another force of one thousand at Zeotitlan del Camino, in Oajaca.

"We are also furnished with the official despatch of Colonel Riva Palacto, who certainly deserves the title of general more than some others we wot of, who, on the 5th of July, defeated a large force of Imperialists—over two thousand—at Zitzoura, in the State of Mexico. The victory was complete, the opposing forces being put to flight. It was greatly aided by a large portion of the conscripts deserting to the side of their fellow-countrymen.

"The Bandera learns that Senors D. Urbano Fonseca, D. Jose Maria Lacunza, D. Leopoldo Rio de La Loza, and Orozoo y Berrs, all of the Moderate party, have accepted the decoration of the Order of Guadaloupe, in Mexico, and that D. Eulalie Ortega had declined it.

"The convent of San Francisco, in Zacatecas, had been restored to the clergy. other source :

Guadaloupe, in Mexico, and that D. Eulalie Ortoga had declined it.

"The convent of San Francisco, in Zacatecas, had been restored to the clergy.

"We find in the Bandera a complimentary notice of General Doblado and two members of his staff, Colonel Rincon Gallando and Senor Venegas, who had arrived at Matamorso on the 30th uit.

"The French had possession of Durango, and General Patoni, Republican, of Ohinuahua. In the latter State General Patoni received reinforcements to the extent of seven hundred men. There had been no fighting as yet.

"D. Rafael Gonzales Paez has submitted to the new order of things. He was once private secretary of the President Juarez, and a great favorite of his. "In consequence of the defection of the general of division, Jose Lopez Uraga, General Jose M. Arts saga has been appointed general-in-chief over the States of Jalisco, Colima, Mehoacan, Grannajuato, Querétaro, and the first and third districts of the State of Mexico. General Echeagaray is his second in command."

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN LIBBY PRISON.— Lieutenant Andrew McK. Storrie, of Company A, 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Gen. Craw. ford's division, 5th Corps, was cantured Aponet 19th with most of his company, in the fight for the Weldon Railroad. His wife has received a letter from him, dated Libby prison, August 25th, in which he says there are one hundred and thirty-four officers there, among whom are Colonel Leech, of Philadel-phia, and Colonels Carle, Hartshorne, and Prey. He sends her, also, a request that the following list of members of the company, also prisoners i Libby, be published. Sergeants Moore, Cressman and Coleman. Corporals-Souder, Kline, McCani and Kraft. Privates Webb, Green, Green, Bow ean, Quarry, Quarry, Donnelly, Everett, Well Vazzant, Cassidy, Delaney, Murty, Conner, Clendenning, Leane, Mowrer, Bressler, Sneath, Steele, Truax, and Meadville.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, THIS DAY, -The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the man, Swiss, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsted, cotton, linen, and sliks, including 575 pieces rich Paris dress goods and silks ; also 95 packages domestics, 475 goods and sliks; also so packages comescue, and pieces woolens, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued throughout the day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable sale of buyers is called to the large and desirable sale of twelve hundred cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for eash, this morning (Thursday), Sept. s, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Phili Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their Store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

THE CITY

The Thermometer. SEPTEMBER 7, 1863. | SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. | S.M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 70... ... 82½ 82½ 56... ... 70½ 70 byw.....ssb.....sw ne..... SPORTING.

SCOTTISH GAMES. There is probably no people in whose hearts love if their own country, of their own people, of their own tongue, and of their own customs are so deeply instilled as in the hearts of the Scotch people. However far removed from their early associates and their former habits, at whatever distance in time separated, it needs but a little spark of remembrance to brighten up all the unquenchable. nembrance to brighten up all the unquenchable, atriotic fire that burns in their breasts. At every public gathering in which the Scotch are specially recognized there they will be with are specially recognized there they will be with bright faces and happy hearts, joyous at being reunited with their own countrymen, and asking no other passport for admission with their hearts than that one is their fellow-countryman. At the annual suppers of the Scots' Thistie Society; at the annual concert given by the Scottish associations comnual concert given by the Scottish associations com-bined, and at the annual games, of the Caledonian Olub, are these traits in the characters of the sons and, daughters of Scotia particularly noticeable. There was a great "gathering of the clans" yes-terday at Washington Retreat, the occasion being the Sixth Annual Celebration of Scottish Games by the Caledonian Club. The weather could not have een more propitious, and consequent thereupon the been more propitious, and consequent thereupon the attendance was very large. The members of the club appeared in full Highland costume, and looked remarkably well. Many of their children also were gally dressed in that style. There was dancing and music during the entire day for any who desired to indulge in that sort of amusement. The principal averages however, consisted in the carries. exercises, however, consisted in the games. These began about nine o'clock in the morning, the first

THE GAME OF QUOITS.

This game, we are informed, although thoroughly understood in this country, is Scotch in its origin. The quoits used yesterday weighed four pounds each, and the distance played was eighteen yards. For this, and for all the other games, there were two prizes, a first and second offered. The prizes consisted principally of some ornamental part of the Highland dress, valued at about ten dollars each. There were four competitors for the prizes. I. Wesley McClement carried of the first prize, and Anthony Hague the second.

THEOWING THE HAMMER

Anthony Hague the second.

THROWING THE HAMMER

Was the second game. The hammer weighed fourteen pounds. The handle was about sixteen inches
long. There were eight entered for the prizes, which
were awarded as follows: First prize, S. Wilkie;
distance thrown, 58 feet 4 inches. Second prize,
James Graham; distance thrown, 53 feet 2 inches.
George Gouldy, from New York, threw the hammer
84 feet 6 inches, but he, not being a member of the
Club, could not enter for this or any other of the
prizes. In all of the games, however, he excelled,
and his performances elicited the unbiassed admiration of all present. He was a man of not more than
twenty-five years of age, slightly built, and his
whole trame showed a rare development of muscular strength and beauty. PUTING THE STONE.

This game consisted in throwing a stone of sixteen pounds weight direct from the shoulder. There were ten entered for the prizes. They were awarded: First prize to James Graham; distance thrown, 24 feet 8 inches. Second prize, John McAndrew; distance thrown, 24 feet 2 inches. Mr. George Gouldy threw the stone 26 feet 3 inches.

RETRYVILLE, Va., Sept. 6.—Last Saturday night and part of Sunday was spent in strengthening our entrenchments, which are now deemed imprognable. General Averill has pushed his forces on beyond Bunker Hill, and had a brush with the enemy. Martinsburg is still in our possession, and the telegraph is working through to Cumberland from Harper's Ferry. The weather is cold, the roads bad, and the mud deep, making our condition anything but enviable.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On Monday night a battalion of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, of Torber'd's command, which was operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, encountered a force of rebel cavalry who were coming this way, and a fight engand.

Capt. Bills was in command of our men, and Major Cole, of Georgia, in charge of the rebel force, who considerably outnumbered our own. The passage of the Gap was warmly contested, and the robles were so damaged that they were forced to retire, leaving a septian, a lieutenant, and three privates dead in our hands, with a number of horses.

We lost two privates killed, and one lieutenant and three sergesants wounded severely, and seven privates dand one corporal (Wayland) slightly wounded.

The Yerrony Major and the major of the rebel force, was common to men and three sergesants wounded severely, and seven privates and one corporal (Wayland) slightly wounded.

The Yerrony Major Major and the contest, but it was so hard

Granam, 4 feet. Mr. Gouldy cleared 4 feet 5 inches.

SAOR RACE.

This was quite an amusing and novel game. It was open to members' sons under fourteen years of rants for the prizes was placed in a large linen bag secured tightly around his neck. In this position he was without the use of his arms, and, in a great be allowed to call the snall-like pace at which they proceeded racing, hopped the entire distance. The successful candidate placed one foot in each corner of the bag, and then held it up as closely as possible. By this means he had the bag out of the way good pace.

First prize awarded to Archibald Smith.

Toesing the Carre.

Togsing the Cabre.

Togsing the Cabre.

This game is in every sense of the word a trial of strength; it consists in tossing a heavy oak plank to as great a distance as possible from a perpendicularly position in the hands. The plank used yesterday was about fifteen feet long and about six inches square. First prize given to Samuel Wilkle; distance thrown, 27 feet 4 inches. Second prize to John Frayer; distance thrown, 25 feet 2 inches.

Mr. Paul Buchanan, of New York, threw the plank 26 feet 6% inches. Mr. Paul Buchanan, of New York, threw the plank
26 feet 6 k inches.

RUMMING HIGH LEAP.

The height attained was measured in the same taken to his residence in Manayunk.

A man named Charles O'Brien was badly bruised about the head and back by a stone which rolled taken to his residence in Manayunk. The second frame of the second of the second

way as was the height in the standing of The prizes were awarded, first, to Samue height leaped, four feet five inches. James Graham; height leaped, four This race was for members, and was naid Nevin. The second prize was Gardiner. The sack race following, Galdiner. The sack race following, what to all except members, was won by Smith, who carried off the prize in the year. Samuel Luper won the second private seven entered in this race.

race. Samuel Luper won the second prize.

were seven entered in this race,

This was the most exciting, interesting warmly-contested game of the day. The race even professional athletes. There were six the stance was gradually ralsed, they dropped after the other till there were but two leach time both competitors cleared the with plenty to spare, the Judges raised the two inches at a time until they were not two reach high enough to place the ning rod in position. They accomplished they had it in its proper place. When however, by balancing it upon their hate they had it in its proper place, the meanth of the petitors cleared it with apparent ear measured, but Mr. S. Wilkie, although unwill give up the contest, was unable to clear it sace without knocking off the stick. He taveral times, but could not accomplish it. Gouldy cleared, with about four inches to spar seven feet ten inches with apparent ear effect of the inches with a power of the several times, but could not accomplish it. Gouldy cleared, with about four inches to spar seven feet ten inches with apparently little ion. The lookers on could not suppress the tonishment at this feat, and Mr. Gouldy was gowith rounds of applause.

MOP, STEP, AND JUMP. HOP, STEP, AND JUMP. The distance is measured from the place when the contestant begins to hop to the place where his foot rests when he completes his jump. Seven eq. of rests when he prizes.

First prize to S. Wilkie—distance, 44 feet 31/2 inclusions for the prize to James Graham—distance 42 feet

LONG RACE. This race was three times around the ring, a distance of about 800 feet. There were five competitors. On starting. James Graham took the lead and held it, followed closely by the four others, until, going round the second time, they began to get gradually behind. James Watson was, however, close upon him but anticipation was highly in favor of Graham on the third round, however, when about half was round, Watson gained upon Graham, and in the last quarter passed him, and came in about ten yards ahead, carrying off the first prize.

HURDLE BAOES. HURDLE BACES.

ahead, carrying off the first prize.

HURDLE BAOES.

These races were very interesting, and full of excitement, and afforded a splendid opportunity for speculation as to results. There were four fence, each about five feet six inches in height, and carry having three parallel bars. These fences were placed at equal distances around the circle, and the racers were obliged to climb or jump over them, so that success depended as much upon the vaulting or climbing abilities of the racer, as on his swiftness of foot. The first hurdle race was open to members' sons under 14 years of age. There were five entered. At the outstart, John Brack took the lead, made a vault over each fence in splendid style, cleared eight of them at the head each lime, and came in winner. The second prize was won by William Hay.

The hurdle race for members was not so successful as was desired. The lower bar of the first fence was jumped upon by the three contestants at the same time, and broke. This threw Mir. Watson particularly out of gear, and he seemed to lose spirit throughout the race. It was won by Jas. Clark, Mir. Watson coming in number two.

The hurdle race for all except members was exciting, interesting, and well contested. There were three competitors. The unsuccessful two led off in fine style, and at the completion of the first round there seemed very little show for number three. When about half way round the second time, number three wends to exhibit his muscle and skill, and on coming in the second time he took the lead, which he kept to the end of the race, closely followed by his competitors. Mr. Washington Nennever, was the winner of this race.

There were five entered for the prizes, which were

BUNNING JUMP. There were five entered for the prizes, which were awarded—first, to J. Graham, distance jumped, in feet 5 inches; second, to S. Gardiner; distance, 12 feet 4 inches. CRICKET—NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA CRICKET—NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The return match of the season, between the Philadelphia and the New York Cricket Clubs, will be played to-day and to-morrow, on the grounds of the former, at Camden. As the match last spring was won by the Philadelphia eleven, who are, with a single exception, Americans, while the New York players are all veteran English cricketers, several of them professionals, the present match excites more than usual interest. The following are the names of the players:

New York Club.—Messrs. Higham, Sharpe, Hud. Son, Hammond, Radeliffe, Croesley, Sadler, Byron, Wilby, Balliere, and Tyler.

Philadelphia Club.—Messrs. Stevens, Hunt, Large, George Newhall, Jones Wister, Pratt, Senior, John. son, Howe, Barclay, and Outerbridge.

MILITARY. RETURN OF THE 82D REGIMENT P. V. This regiment arrived in Philadelphia on last Tuesday evening. They had an informal reception at the depot, after which they marched to the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon, where they were hospitably entertained. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, the line of parade, which was announced to take place on the day previous, was formed, and they marched over the route eyen in

formed, and they marched over the route given in yesterday's Press in the following array:
Douglass Band, from Camp Cadwalader.
Carriages with Council Committees.
Band.
Band.
Returning Veterans of 82d Regiment, Col. Bassett, with their tattered colors crowned with evergreens.

with their tattered colors crowned with evergreens.
Old Members of the 32d Regiment.
Band.
Henry Guards, Captain Spear.
Band.
South Penn Hose Company, 27 members, with their
carriage decorated with flags.
The ambulsances of the Weccacoe Engine, Independence Hose, and Hope Hose Companies, filled
with sick and wounded members of the
old Regiment.
Upon their arrival at National Guards' Hall they
were welcomed home in a neat speech by Col. Bassett. NAVAL.

THE STEAMSHIP LILIAN.

This fine vessel, which arrived at this port on Friday, having been captured off Wilmington by the Gettysburg, (Keystone State, and Massachusetts, has been appraised by the Frize Commissioners at \$14,000′ in the report the commissioners asy that the vessel is of iron, nearly new, of 475 tons burden, American measurement; that she was built on the Clyde, at Glasgow, and has two superior oscillating engines and water-tight compartments. The Navy Department has been informed of and accepted her appraisal. She is said to be admirably fitted for crusing, and it is expected will capture many prizes. THE STEAMSHIP LILIAN.

DEMOCRATIG MEETING.

A large meeting of the Democracy was held last night at the Continental Theatre. Ool. McCandless, who presided, said that the war was now being waged, not for the establishment of the Union, but for the foreible abolition of slavery. He said that he, with thousands of other Democrats, had enlisted for the purpose of putting down the heresy of secession, for the Democratic party never recognized the right of any State to depart from the Union. The men who went into the war in the beginning are now framing a bill of indictment against the President, and taking him for trial before the country, where he denies them the right to take him. As we have fought in the field against one enemy of the Constitution and the Union, now we are ready to fight against another—King Abriaham. He had fought the military campaigns under the nobis hero who heads our ticket, and he now wanted to fight a political campaign under the same gallant leader. When McClellan went to the Peninsula he had as fine an army as was ever on the continent, but before he could use it one-third of his soldiers were taken away from him. By this action the fishik movement which he contemplated at Gionester Point, and which would have resulted in the capture of Yorktown, was frustrated. For this statement Mr. McClandless said he held himself personally responsible.

Mr. John A. Clark was the next speaker. He said that in the month of August, four years ago, a linatrons metor was observed in the sky of almost the brightness of the moon; it took its course slowly across the zenth, and when it reached the horizon to surprise the sochasyers would have forstold, from this portenious appearance in the heavens, some event of appaling magnitude, but happening here, it was passed unnoticed by superstitions fact. The metor capture and the surprise south and when it resched the horizon to suppear from the direction-of Chicago, where but two of these days before there had met a Convention of office-seekers, Abolitionists, and disuntonists who nom MISCELLANEOUS. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held yesterday. A resolution was adopted providing for a fall sale of stock, to take place next month. Committees to represent the society at the annual exhibitions of the following-named societies were appointed: Chester County—Mesers. C. W. Harrison, George Blight, and A. Elwin.

Bucks County—Mesers. John Lardner, Dr. King, Dr. Fox, S. Biddle, W. Fisher.

Montgomery County—Mesers. S. Haines, Dr. Macrea, Owen Sheridan.

State Society, Easton—David Landreth, J. McGowen, J. S. Hanes, C. W. Harrison, Dr. W. H. Wittmer. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Gowen, J. S. Hanes, C. W. Harrison, Dr. W. H. Wittmer,
Wittmer,
Burlington Ceunty—Dr. Schofield, A. Maillaird,
John McGowen, C. H. Shin, P. Bright.
Dr. Kennedy submitted a resolution of respect to
the memory of Mr. Dennis Kelly, deceased, who for
a series of years was a valuable member of the
society—one who had devoted much time and labor
in promoting agriculture, improving stock animals, &c. The resolution was unanimously agreed
to. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHERS' CONVENTION. TELEGRAPHERS' CONVENTION.
The National Telegraphic Union adjourned last evening, after making several amendments to the constitution and unanimously adopting the following resolutions:

Resoluted. That the sinears that it is a sinear at the last of the sinear at the s ing resolutions:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention, the members of the Telegraph Union, and of the Telegraphers generally, are due and are hereby tendered to the heads of the different telegraph companies throughout the United States for the spirit of magnanimity and justice they have shown their employees. employees. That recognizing the fact that the interests of the companies and those of their employees are indentical, we hereby declare our willingness at any and all times to lend our full cooperation to any measure which will further the interests of the companies or advance the science of the corresponding secretary is directed to furnish a copy of this resolution to the general officers of all States.

The delegraph companies throughout the United The delegrate partock of a supper given by the Philadelphia operators, at the St. James' hotel, last

evening.
The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Chicago. CELEBRATIONS IN HONOR OF OUR RICTORIES. At twelve o'clock, vesterday, a salute of one hundred gans was fired from the United States srenal, in this city, in compliance with the recent order of the President. Salutes of a like number of guns were also fired from the receiving-ship Princeton, lying off the navy yard, and by the Refreshment Salcons. CONDEMNATION OF PRIZE VESSELS.

The prize sloops Oydops and Buffale have been condemned. These vessels were in possession of Southern refugees, who allege that they converted their effects into cetton, and sought an escape from rebel territory by running the blockade, when they were captured by our fleet. They have made a claim for the cotton, which has not yet been acted upon.