FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. wa-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. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Olty, 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.

The Letter of General McClellan. General McClellan's letter is an apology and a rebuke—an apology to the people for accepting the nomination of the Chicago Convention, and a rebuke to that body for connecting him with a platform tainted with the suspicion of disloyalty. It is a protestation of his own loyalty; an argument intended to reconcile his own opinions with the principles of his 'party; a codicil to supply the deficiencies in its adopted creed. General McCLELLAN has, under protest, accepted a nomination which was accompanied with stipulations which he rejects. The great measure which the Convention recommended was immediate peace. This radical principle of the Convention its candidate repudiates. and, in so doing, presents the singular spectacle of a man who would accept office at the hands of a party which he opposes. So far as General Mc-CLELLAN differs with his party he is right, but he cannot be absolved from the charge of tampering with his own faith in treating with those who deny it. Nor will the Convention which declared for immediate peace consider that he has kept faith with it, in accepting a nomination and re-

him as an indivisible gift. There is much in this letter which deserves comment, but at the moment before printing this paper we can only emphasize the fact that the candidate of the Chicago Convention is not willing to accept the shameful position of its representative.

jecting a platform which were tendered

Notes on the Chicago Convention. Mr. MARBLE, of the New York World writes what is called "an editorial letter" to that newspaper, in which he gives his readers a Democratic idea of what was done at the Chicago Convention. Mr. MARBLE is an ingenious man, and knows exceedingly well that the latitude of New York is different from the latitude of Illinois, and that many things said and done in that Convention would not do to be told to the more cautious conservative and enterprising Democrats of the East. From all we know of that Convention (and our opportunities for judging were very little inferior to those of Mr. MARBLE), we feel assured that the friends of the cause can desire no better evidence of the truth of their own position and the utter falsity and deceit of their enemies than the plain record of what was done at Chicago. Mr. MARBLE's letter is rather too long and uninteresting to print in full, but he will excuse our adding a few notes: "This one purpose has ruled every mind—how best to save the Union. You heard it in every speech that was approved. Every plan was bent to this. It rang in every cheer. The Union, and the peace which Union gives."

The one purpose that ruled the Convenpeace, and at the same time avoid the po- | hibiting Federal and Confederate war veslitical consequences of an open avowal of sels from entering her ports, European or this purpose. The speeches most loudly ap- | colonial, will essentially serve us, if her proved were those of such men as Mr. Long and Mr. Powell, which demanded an unqualified peace:

Did Mr. MARBLE hear the speech of Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, with its ribald wit and the many coarse allusions to the President of the United States?

"But the Convention had a very summary way of dealing with these extremists which does not wholly appear in the published proceedings, although, to be sure, these are explicit enough." It is known that no men were more popular in this Convention than "these extremists;" that no one man received a tenth part of the attention shown to Mr. VAL-LANDISHAM; that no resolutions were more rapturously applauded than those threatening civil war, and holding the Convention together for that purpose; and that the men who surrounded the Convention were intemperate, violent, and extreme in their denunciations of the Government and the Administration. There were declarations made by the speakers at the hotels and written on the lanterns of those who walked in procession that made the blood. of the loyal man run cold. There were men in the Chicago Convention, like DEAN RICHMOND and Mr. BELMONT. Who were shrewd enough to know that unless this spirit was repressed and masked, the Democratic party would scarcely form an electoral ticket in the Middle States. That spirit existed, however, and it was so powerful and aggressive that it kept the Convention waiting two days for the platform, forced the cowardly armistice resolution into it, and compelled the nomination of Mr. PENDLETON. Read over the reports of the Convention, and it will be found that Peace men had everything their own way.

Gen. McClellan's own friend and cham-

pion, ex General Morgan, who "knew him

from boyhood," is a well-known Peace

man, and even Vallandigham himself did

not find it inconsistent to move the motion

that made the nomination unanimous. We do not propose to do any injustice to the Chicago Convention. Its plainest and most truthful history is our best argument, but we do not care to have the doings of this body of discontented and hungry aspirants for office intruded upon the country as rivalling or recalling the labors of the first Constitutional Convention. The men who shaped the Democratic platform and placed McClellan upon it are making a deceitful campaign, and they know it. Here in the East they are pretending to be what they know they are not. After surrendering their whole contrivance into the hands of the rebel emissaries and sympathizers; after courting and conciliating every noted enemy of the country, taking men from prison and exile and infamy to be their champions and friends; after making a platform which is an awkward compromise with treason, containing nothing sincere that is not cowardly, they deny their own deeds, and boldly claim the confidence and support of loyal men. When Mr. MARBLE, therefore, writes from Chicago that "but one purpose ruled every mindhow best to save the Union," he states a consoling sentimentality, but what can only be regarded as a meaningless piece of of the ablest, best-informed, and most acrhetoric. It is not true. There were not tive members of Congress, and possesses twenty men in the Chicago Convention who sincerely believed in the Union, or Who made any demonstrations of regard for the Union that were not intended to swindle and deceive the people. When the cowardly resolution proposing an armistice was read, the enthusiasm rose to a of its illustrious and martyred hero, the pitch that the deliberations of the Convention had not known before. The members rose, and the delight was so intense that the secretary was compelled to read it over again. This is a fact—a mere reference to will not be furnished to the low concertwhat is written as a part of the Conven-saloon Copperheads who meet on Walnut tion's history; and yet the men who thus howled and screamed over the prospect of Pretty waiter-girls have also been disa cowardly peace are boldly paraded as the

Let our opponents be frank and fair, and we shall make a frank and fair fight. We do not object to the opinions of the Chicago Convention; but we do object to its leaders declaring one set of opinions at Chicago and preaching other opinions at home. We have had enough of this. Two years ago Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New York because he was believed to be in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That assumption was a swindle. but it served its purpose; and bitterly, yea, even in tears, and blood, and death have the people of New York repented their confidence. Let us profit by the lesson, and do not let the people of the United ble penance than the people of New York, made the situation more or less hopeful. to the season so pleasantly begun.

defenders of the Union !

Dealing with Pirates. The pirates and blockade-runners, which have done so much injury to our commerce

and our cause, have been almost exclusively built in the Mersey and the Clyde, paid for with British money, manned and navigated by British sailors, and chiefly employed for the pecuniary benefit of British merchants, including several members of Parliament. Blame has been cast upon Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL because they have not used the law to prevent and punish such breaches of neutrality. In fact, however, they endeavored to do so. rather tardily, but found (as in the case of the Alexandra) that the law was ineffective. Having made this discovery; is surely was their duty, and it was demanded from them by the comity of nations, that they would not have allowed the recent Parliamentary session to close without amending the ineffective law, or introducing a new statute adequate to meet the present exigency. They neglected this just and necessary action, and the Foreign Enlistment act of 1819, passed to prevent British subjects assisting the South American Republics, just then starting into spasmodic existence, remains a monument of feeble legislation. As a general election is at hand, perhaps Lord PALMERSTON wished to avoid unpleasant or difficult subjects of

Various schemes were resorted to, by the sympathizing pirate-builders, to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities at Liverpool and Glasgow. Two pirate-vessels, called the San Francisco and the Shanghae, were built in the Mersey, (at Birkenhead, which is to Liverpool what Camden is to Philadelphia or Brooklyn to New York,) and when official inquiry was made, as to their owners and destination, the reply was they were being constructed for the Emperor of China, and would speedily depart for Canton. Of course, this deceived nobody, but the vessels were entered in Mr. LAIRD's books as built for the Chinese Government: This same LAIRD, it will be remembered, who is M. P. for Birkenhead, built the infamous "290," and said she was to be only

a trader, but she ran out to sea, got RA-PHAEL SEMMES as commander, and finally was disposed of by the Kearsarge, commanded by Captain Winslow. The last we heard of the pseudo-Chinese war-vessels was from the French port of Nantes. They had escaped from Liverpool and went into Nantes to be fitted up and receive their armament. A local journal (the Phare de la Loire) informs us that they are in the docks there, and "in a mysterious manner being armed;" also that, with the aid of Count de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister of Marine, they were being privately fitted, armed with the chain outside armor which was found so efficacious on the Kearsarge, and an eminent engineer was officially em-

Bahama Islands, the British officials, almost

to a man, sympathize with the rebellion,

and would strain a point against any Union

we suppose, the Tycoon of Japan was re-

presented as having directed an iron

steamer to be built in the Clyde. When

completed, she was taken to France, in

April, 1863, where her armament (two

has been sent to this country.

It is gratifying to find the destruction of

bly have collapsed two years ago on the

part of the rebels, who have received the

THE Union Convention of New York

has, with admirable judgment in its choice,

nominated the Hon. REUBEN FENTON for

Governor of the State. Mr. Fenton is one

those qualities which become especially

eminent in a good Governor. For this rea-

son, as well as for his earnest patriotism,

Mr. FENTON will be, without doubt, chosen

the next Governor of his State. New York

owes to its own honor to avenge the defeat

noble General Wadsworth, in the election

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that beer

street, as has been customary heretofore.

nensed with In the absence of the negro

minstrels, the pantomimes, the beer, and

the pretty waiter-girls, Colonel McCand.

of the Hon. Mr. FENTON.

received.

bulk of their supplies from England.

cant functionary.

COLONEL McCandless heads a call of 'soldiers" who desire to take steps to ployed to watch, test, and report on the raise McClellan "beyond reach of the malice of a tyrannical Administration." France, it will be observed, does not We think a soldier who threw down his even affect to be neutral. Her dock yards sword in the face of an enemy should be are freely thrown open to the piratical war the last person to pretend to represent the vessels which buccaneer for the rebels. sentiment of the defenders of the flag. When the Alabama required repairs, she VERMONT has spoken, and, although the was received at Cherbourg with a warm welcome and fraternization, and it was from that nort that she departed, hailed

voice of Vermont never gives an uncertain sound, we cannot fail to see that in the present canvass she increases her loval mawith sympathizing cheers, to fight and jority. This is a glorious augury of the sink the Kearsarge. It turned out, however, that it was the Alabama that was campaign, and we welcome it as such. beaten and destroyed. England, let us "GENTLEMEN, this is the little joker: frankly own, now treats us much better

tion was how best to secure a dishonorable than France does; her recent order prothe Chicago platform. We may call it peace or call it war, but it is nothing but a colonial authorities honestly carry it out.

THE Democratic press is getting anxious But, in Halifax, in Bermuda, and in the about the army vote. The Lancaster Intelligencer asks, in large "caps," "how can we secure the soldiers the right to vote as war vessel. Not many months ago, the they please?" A month ago the only Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary | question with these Democratic papers was, "how can we not secure the soldiers of England, was compelled by a sense of duty to reprove the Governor of the Ba- | the right to vote as they please?"

hamas for having openly sympathized with THE Democratic leaders regard the vic-'Confederate' pirates and British blocktory at Atlanta very much as the great ade-runners. It would have been much captain in the olden time: "Another such more effective to have dismissed the pecvictory would ruin na 1 The Emperor of China was named as

THE Democrats express wonderful anxihaving ordered war vessels to be built in | ety to obtain the soldiers' vote. Not many the Mersey, and so, not to be behind-hand, | weeks ago their anxiety was to prevent the soldiers from voting.

THE Democratic platform means peace with rebels, war with patriots. It recommends revolution against Lincoln and an armistice with DAVIS.

Whitworth 68-pounder pivot guns and ten heavy cannon) was put on board, and she-The Theatrical Season. was called the Virginia, but was subse-This week formally began the dramatic quently known as the Georgia. Though a season in Philadelphia, and our three much larger and better vessel than the theatres are now at the old rivalry, offering Alabama, she did less injury to American nightly illustration of how one star difcommerce. Some weeks ago, having gone fereth from another in glory. That Philainto Lisbon, she was waited for by the U. delphia has but three theatres is probably S. steam-frigate Niagara, and, incautiously fortunate for her true theatrical interests, coming out of the Tagus, was boarded and and the comparison frequently made is not seized. Her crew and commander were altogether in favor of New York. The politely conveyed to Dover, where they metropolis has really but three or four firstwere landed. When the Georgia was class theatres, and we are better satisfied seized, she bore the British flag, and her to be without the places of amusement on commander-who evidently is not well the Bowery and the many badly managed posted in Vattel and Wheaton-has, thereaffairs which combine the theatre, the fore, entered a protest against the seizure, circus, the concert saloon, negro minas illegal! He dishonors a neutral nation strelsy, and lager beer saloons, than to by sailing under her flag, and, we dare count them as proof of our prosperity. say, will expect to be borne harmless by The play-houses in this city sufficiently that nation. The impression in England, amuse and instruct a large public, and we rejoice to learn, was that of great satisthough sometimes they are uncomfortably faction at the capture, and could a verdict crowded, we do not suffer from the lack of be obtained it would run in the words of the another. All the good artists in America memorable one, "Served her right." The are in turn presented yearly to their ad-Georgia, placed in charge of a prize crew, mirers, and there is no novelty that is not sought and obtained by our enterprising managers. Philadelphians have reason to the Alabama so speedily followed by the be well satisfied with their theatres, and in capture of the Georgia. We have yet to the long winter nights before us Melpomene

deal with two other pirates—the Florida | will moan and Thalia laugh-to many thouand the Tallahassee. They have to be folsands of delighted souls. lowed, met, encountered, and either sunk "Ancient comedy, at the Arch-street or captured. The prestige of our navy, Theatre, is annually revived, with a pleawhich has been greatly injured by the resant regard to the memory of the witty old markable facility with which the blockadefellows who wrote so well that their quaint runners go into and out of the port of Wilpictures of an obsolete society are still fresh mington, is being restored by the achieveand life-like. Who is ever tired of "The ments of the Kearsarge and the Niagara. School for Scandal," or "She Stoops to We may boast of our navy when it puts an Conquer?" Mrs. John Drew does well end to the blockade-running at Wilmingto keep green the memories of Sheridan. ton, into which port immense supplies have GOLDSMITH, and their equals; and does no constantly been taken by swift British little to make their comedies delightful, by steamers. But for the supplies carried into becoming herself their heroines. Perhaps this one central port the war would probathere is no better Lady Teazle than she.

To such a performance no ordinary pleasure belongs. At the Chestnut-street Theatre, we have, at present, a style of play directly opposite, yet more gratifying to many people. The Chestnut is a great theatre for the spectacle; there nightly the Lamp of Aladdin is lit and rubbed, the spirits of mirth and power are summoned, and the enchanted castle is built. Mr. GROVER is untiring in his efforts to astonish and please, and it is seldom that he fails.

Then, at the Walnut, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Shakspeare combine to crowd that spacious hall. Mr. Booth brings with him a shadowy train of tragic heroes, shapes that for nearly three hundred years have haunted the stage, but have not often found embodiment more beautiful than his. Thus, with tragedy that never can grow old, comedy that is young again, and extravaganza sume our commanding position among the nations which blends Orient magic with American of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of slang, our three theatres present the exremes and almost the whole range of the on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return drama. We shall have much to say of the to a sound financial system; while the rights of citi-theatres this fall and winter, we suptheatres this fall and winter, we suppose, if war and politics will give the space, and no doubt it will be our melancholy duty to arouse the indignation and freezing contempt of more than one unappreciated tragedian, and offend, by our unaccountable jealousy and ignorance, more than one 'lady, self-registered in the bills

LESS and his club hope to present attractions enough to justify the public in be. stowing upon the low concert-saloon the patronage that it has hitherto so liberally as the most dazzling young comedienne on the American stage. If those of our readers who differ with our opinions THE Richmond Examiner finds occasion in the fall of Atlanta to attack JEFFERSON could know what grief we feel in not DAVIS for the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON. being able to assign the highest rank "The abandonment of Atlanta, under the in the dramatic world to every candidate circumstances, is not a good thing, but so for its honors, they would understand how far from being dispirited by it, our people conscience may affect an honest critic. ought reverently to thank God that it is no That no bad actors may come to Philaworse." This is the dismal gratulation of delphia is our earnest wish, and we even the rebel papers over the fact that General dare to cherish the wild hope that it may States be compelled by the election of Hood's army is not altogether lost. But be granted. For the present we wish suc-McClellan to perform even a more terri- Gen. Johnston himself could not have cess to the theatres, and a profitable ending LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1864.

THE St. John Telegraph, of New Bruns-

wick, reporting the arrival of Hon. J. R.

HOLCOMBE, one of the Niagara peace com-

missioners, renders the political opinion of

"He thought that if McClellan was nominated a

Now, wherein does the Chicago plat-

secure Peace, but, according to the con-

fession of Mr. Holcombe, "Union never."

It is plain, therefore, that the platform of

VALLANDIGHAM and McCLELLAN advocates

Peace on any terms and at any price!

What shall be said of the political mis

and traitors to bring about such a result?

The fall of Atlanta has lent a new earnest-

lowed as long as possible," the Secretary

draft to be speedily made in the defaulting

THE nomination of Hon. THADDEUS

STEVENS for Congress is a just compliment

to this magnificent old hero. Few men

have done more for the country than

THADDEUS STEVENS, and he now gives to

its service the closing years of a glorious

life with the enthusiasm of a boy and the

earnestness of an old Scottish Covenanter.

Mr. STEVENS will be returned to Congres

THE Democratic Convention, notwith

standing its professions of Union, recog

nized disunion by not admitting delegations

from Tennessee, Louisiana, West Virginia,

the Union. Such an act would certainly

have been disrespectful to the rebels and

might have been misconstrued by General

LET THERE BE organization everywhere

Friends, many days will not elapse before

the day of election. The enemy is making

a fierce, unremitting, vindictive war. We

must meet them; not precisely with the

same weapons, but with earnestness, truth,

and energy. Above all, let us have energy

in our campaign. Let these autumn months

be given to the country, and before the

leaves have ceased to fall the country will

or any of the other reconquered States o

by a largely increased majority.

McCuethan's "friends."

demeanor, or rather the moral crime of

that gentleman as follows:

The horrors of disunion, now deliberatey contemplated by the Vallandigham De-"He thought that if McClellan was nominated at Chicago an armistice would follow, and an armistice once secured, there would be no resumption of fighting, that both sides were too weary of war to take up arms again. But as to the Democratic talk of 'Peace and Union,' he said that Peace might come, but Union never.' ocracy, can best be realized by reflecting pon what will be the undoubted result of eparation. I allude to the immediate reoudiation of the national debt, and, consequently, the immediate destruction of national securities in the hands of loyal ciform differ from all that observant Union tizens. What an interesting statement men have said of it? An armistice will t would make to print the names of those who have invested their means and the product of their labor in United States stocks and bonds! Not to speak of the corporations, banks, railroads, &c., that have given of their means to the Government, the great number of persons in moderate circumstances who have inthe men who have conferred with enemies vested their all in these securities would show their holy confidence in the RECRUITING should be pursued with the Union of the States and in the successful termination of the war. Now imsame widespread energy as heretofore. agine, for a moment, the overthrow or division of the Republic: Every dollar ness to the people, and it should give an additional stimulus to the agents of recruitthat the industrious man and woman had ing. "Credits for volunteers will be al- saved and loaned to the Government would be immediately worthless, spreading ruin and devastation into thousands of families. of War announces, "but the advantage of Who has not witnessed the dreadful distress filling the armies immediately requires the produced by the failure of a single country bank or savings institution? Poor widows and orphans, and persons of small means, mechanics and farmers, are plunged into immediate poverty; even the very rich are often made suddenly poor. There is not a county in Pennsylvania which cannot point to precisely some such experience as this. It is unnecessary to describe the appalling distresses that ensued when the Bank of the United States exploded. What these disasters or failures have been to small localities and small communities the failure of the Government of the United States would be on a spypendous, wide-reaching, and awful scale to the whole nation. Hence, every man and woman who holds a five-twenty bond, or is otherwise interested in the national funds, should feel it to be-a duty not simply in the light of a patriotic obligation, but as a matter involving the safety of their own individual fortunes, and hence of their own children, to prevent the triumph of an anti-government candidate for

> OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1864 INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. Admiral FARRAGUT has been instructed by the Navy Department not to exchange his prisoners excepting for officers and men belonging to our naval forces, captured a long time since by the rebels, and now confined in Texas.

DEMAND FOR NAVAL OFFICERS. Acting masters' mates are needed by the Navy epartment. Recommendations, showing sea ser vice, must accompany all applications. THE UNITED STATES LOANS. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the

reasury Department to-day, amount to \$313,000, and to the 10-40 loan, \$22,300. THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The quota of the District of Columbia, by the allowance of naval credits, has been reduced to 1,470

THE NEW WESTERN NAVAL DEPOT. Admiral Davis, Colonel Bowman of West Point, and Okison Blunt of New York, have been appointed a board of commissioners to examine the ground and select a site for the new navy yard and naval depot for the West.

The following letter was yesterday received at the Treasury Department, enclosing a five-hundredsix per cent. bond of 1881, as conscience Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury:

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury:
Sir: The enclosed United States bond is forwarded by an employee of the United States, in compensation for unfaithfulness in the discharge of duties, for which a salary was received during a series of years.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

**** Endorsed on the bond was the following "This bond is the property of the United States." ARREST OF COLORED SUBSTITUTE BROKERS. Two colored men were committed to the guard-

house to-day to await trial by a military commission for recruiting in the District of Columbia, in violation of the order issued by the War Depart. ment. The men received large sums of m procuring substitutes for parties subject to draft in New Hampshire.

THE PRESIDENCY.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION REBUKED

THE LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE. New York, Sept. 8.—The following is the letter of General McClellan accepting the Chicago nomi-

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1861. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nom nation by the Democratic National Convention, re cently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this no-

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in The effect of long and varied service in the army. during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and fiag of our country impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government ove the region which once owned our flag is incompati ble with the peace, the power, and the happiness o

the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to de clare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the senefits of our many victories on land and sea,

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condi tion in any settlement.
So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhibit all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American

people, consistent with the honor and interests o

the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the conditions rights of every State. The Union is the one condiion of peace, and we ask no more. Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is o the people they represent: that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be reeived at once, with a full guarantee of all its contitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and per istent effort to obtain those objects should fall, the non those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not fook in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their abors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had

abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hall with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent with As to the other subjects presented in the rese lutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of Executive

power, endeavor to restore economy in public ex-penditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality rethority of law over the President, the army, and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and establish a guard for their liberties and rights.

in war than in peace.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Hon. Horatio Seymour and others, committee. THE LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the letter of the Committee appointed to apprise General McClellan of his nomi-

NEW YORK, Sept. S. New York, Sept. 8.

Mojor General George B. McClellan.

Sir.: The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago, on the 29th of August, to adrise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as

President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the resolutions of the Convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty

and to act as the representatives of that Convention whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblege of citizens who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted, and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the pre-servation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind and, we may be permitted to add, that the purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause. While it is their earnest hop and confident belief that your election will restor. to our country union, peace, and constitutions liberty, we have the honor to be your obedien

servants. [Signatures follow.].

MEXICO.

Victory of Cortinas near Victoria moros. Cairo, Sept. 7.—The New Orleans Della has new from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexico General Cortinas met the traitor Ursin ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed him with heavy loss. The affair was the most brilliant one that has occurred during the war, and caused great rejoicing among the peo-ple. Cortinas is reported to be marching back to Matamoros to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stirring times are expecte in the State of Tamaulipas.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—The New Orleans Era of the 29th ultime has the following:
The United States steamer Alabama, from Mata mores, has arrived. Her captain reports that between three and four hundred marines landed from a French man of war off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and took possession of Bagdad without opposition.
It was reported that a large force, numbering from twelve to fifteen hundred men, had landed about twenty miles further down the coast, to ope rate against Matamoros. It was believed that Cortinas was fully prepared to fight them.

The captain of the Alabama reports having passed in latitude 28 deg. 44 min. north, longitude 90 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. west, in nine and a half fathoms waters, a conical iron buoy, painted in

> BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, September 8.

alternate black and white stripes.

Bishop Whittingham has issued a stirring prayer THANKSCIVING FOR VICTO of thanksgiving for our victories, to be used in the Episcopal churches of this diocese next Sunday. SENTENCE OF A GUERILLA. Major Shearer, late of Frederick, has been sen-tenced to fifteen years at hard labor at Fort Delaware, for distinguishing himself as a rebel guerilla

BELEASE OF A REBEL GUIDE.

Thomas D. Cockey, who has been in Fort Mc Henry for piloting the rebels through this State in their late raid, has been released on his parole of nonor, to report weekly until his case is disposed of THE 61ST PENNSYLVANIA. The gallant 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volun teers is on its way home, its time having expired. It goes directly to Pittsburg, not coming through THE MARKETS.

Flour dull; sales of 500 barrels at \$13 for Howard superfine. Wheat steady; sales of 3,000 bushels of Kentucky white at \$2.85@2.88. Corn quiet at \$1.89. Whisky dull at \$1.85. Provisions dull. The Vermont Election-Large Union Gaing.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 8.—Sixty-one towns give Smith (Union), for Governor, 12,903; Redfield (Dem.), 4,352. Last year the same towns gave Smith 11,000, and Redfield 4,250. Smith gains on the vote of last year 1,903, and Redfield gains 102. These returns indicate that Smith's majority will be from 5,000 to 6,000 greater than last year. from 5,000 to 6,000 greater than last year. Of one hundred Representatives voted for, it is reported hat only five Democrats have been elected.

A Pirate off Cape Sable - A steamer Chased. HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—About two o'clock yesterday

afternoon the steamer Franconia, when ten miles southeast of Cape Sable, sighted a suspicious look. ing steamer, apparently under canvas, which soon conia off. The latter, however, succeeded in get-ting within proper limits of the shore. The priva-teer first hoisted Brilish colors, and afterwards others, which those on the Franconia were unable to make out. The supposed pirate was bark-rigged, with fore and main spensers, long lower masts, and ne smoke stack. She was painted lead color.

The Ohio Democratic Convention. CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—The Democratic Conver ion to day nominated H. Pugh to Congress from he First district, and Henry C. Lord from the

emocratic Congressional Nomination DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 8.—The Democratshave ominated George H. Parker of this city for Con-

Tennessee Union Convention Adjourned -Anti-Slavery Resolutions Passed. NASHVILLE, Sept. 8.—The Union State Conven ion has adjourned sine die after passing resolutions favoring the call of a State Convention and the imnediate abolition of slavery.

BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH. This evening Mr. booth will be the recipient of a benefit at the Waiaut-street Theatre. A splendid bill is presented for he occasion, consisting of the "Merchant of Ve nice," in which the beneficiary will appear as Shylock, and the comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew," in which he will perform the character of Petruchio, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker enacting the part of

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News of August 27, the Illustrated News of the World of ame date, and the London News of the World of SALE OF CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, RUSS, &c.,

HIS DAY.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of superfine ingrain. hemp carpets, crumb cloths, rugs, &c., to be peremptorily sold, on four months' credit, by catalogue, commencing this morning, at precisely 11 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.-Messrs. Birch & Son, this morning, will hold their first sale at their elegant new auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street. Their catalogue comprises a general assortment of elegant household furniture, mirrors, carpets, planos, &c.

THE BURNING OF THE "BRANDYWINE."—The good old frigate Brandywine is no more. We speak of her now as a thing that is past. Nobly has she assisted in earning a reputation for the galiant navy of her country; nobly has she stood the test of years; nobly did she die freighted with the food for those who now fight for her banner in other vessels. She was built at the Gosport Navy Yard in 1824, and was put in commission in the year 1827, by Hon. James Monroe, then President ef the United States, to carry the Marquis de Lafayette from this country to France. She took fire on Saturday morning at three o'clock, and burned slowly until yesterday. At the time of the outbreak of the flames there were six hundred men on board of her, all of whom were safely taken to the shore. It is not learned in what manner the frigate took fire, but it is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The burning hull on Saturday night presented a most magnificent appearance to those who had the good fortune to witness it. All the port-holes were lurid with darting flames, while the blackened wood work between them served to relieve the light, and make it more striking to the beholder. Early on Saturday evening the authorities of the navy yard attempted to scuttle the frigate by firing 30-nounders at her more striking to the beholder. Early on Saturday evening the authorities of the navy yard attempted to scuttle the frigate by firing 30-pounders at her hull, just below the water-line. She, however, resisted, even in her last moments, all attempts at annihilation, and chose rather to die a comparatively natural death. It is impossible to estimate the amount of loss suffered by Government by the burning of this vessel. She was full of stores, her freight having been augmented by the addition of three schooner loads on Friday.—Norfolk Old Dominion, 5th.

Indian Barbarities.-A gentleman who Indian Barbarites.—A gentleman who recently arrived at Legrenworth from New Mexico saw at Fort Larned a boy of about seventeen years of age, a resident of Osawkee, Jefferson county, Kanssa, who had received seventeen shots in this body. He was also scalped, and in their endeavors to get the scalp off his head they had torn the skin as far down as his shoulder blades. After this was accomplished, and in order to ascertain to a certainty whether life was extinct, they stuck their arrows and knives into the flesh laid bare by the removal of the scalp and skin. The boy endured this torture without moving a muscle, conscious that if he showed the least signs of life they would kill him. He is in a fair way of recovery, and has resolved on revenge, and says Indian killing will be his future occupation.—St. Louis Union.

THE CROPS IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The crops in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall, commonly known as the Pan-handle of West Virginia, from the best information we can obtain, is as follows: Wheat, one-third less than last year; quality, good. Corn, fifty per cent. better; more, and of superior quality. Cats, one-quarter more; quality better than last year. Rye crop and quality good—a full average. Barley same as rye. Hay much better than last year, but not an average crop. Potatoes equal to last year, probably one-fourth more; late ones good. Apples, the best crop for some years; quality good. The weather in the early part of the summer was dry and warm, but rain fell in sufficient quantities to make corn and potatoes. The same facts will apply to the counties of Jefferson, Belmont, and Monroe, in Ohiq, across the river.

Cost of Living in Chicago.—A letter writer says: "The cost of living is higher in Chicago than in any other city in the country, as far as my information goes. Here, where we slaughter a million and a quarter of hogs in a season, mess pork has ruled higher than in New York. Our prairies ought to produce an abundance of butter; we are paying 45 cents a pound. Onions are 84 per bushel; potatees \$2; peaches \$4 per basket; coal \$22 per ton; wood from \$10 to \$13, with an addition \$1 \$5 for saw. ing and splitting, and so we go through the whole catalogue of family expenses."

MISS MARTINEAU'a "History of the Peace" from 1815 to 1854, with an introduction comprising the period from 1800 to 1816, is about being published by Walker, Wise, & Co., of Boston. This work was begun in 1846 by Mr. Charles Knight, the London publisher, who proposed to write it himself; but inding he had undertaken too great a task, resigned it to Mr. Clark, the author of a "History of Literature," who also relinquished it at the termination of the first book. At this point Miss Martineau, at Mr. Knight's solicitation, undertook the labor, and beginning in the autumn of 1843, completed the history (to 1846, its original limit), before the close of 1849. Subsequently Miss Martineau wrote an introductory volume covering the period from 1800 to 1816, and has now written an entire new book, continuing the History of the Peace down to the Russian war in 1854; making the work a complete history of England from 1800 to 1854.

A GIANT THIEF.—Among the conspicuous lob-byists at the Ohicago Convention was McKinstry, Fremont's quartermaster general. He was igno-minously expelled from the service because of his propensity for enormous stealing. There is not a swindler or defaulter who has been detected while, in the Government service for the last three years, but is to be found in the "Democratic" ranks, mustered for another onelaught upon the public treasury.

THE WAR.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN

His Own Account of the Capture of Atlanta

AFFAIRS NEAR PETERSBURG LEE REPORTED MASSING HIS FORCES

EARLY SAID TO HAVE REINFORCED HIM.

A Fight for the Weldon Road Expected.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH. The Respective Losses in Saturday's Fight,

MORTALLY WOUNDED. All Our Ambulance Train Recaptured.

THE REBEL GENERAL HUMPHREYS

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT AT MOBILE. THE SUNKEN STEAMER NASHVILLE BLOWN U

BY CAPTAIN JEWETT. Exciting News from Farragut Expected

REBEL BATTERY ON THE MISSISSIPPL CAPTURE OF UNION GUNBOATS ON WHITE RIVER.

ATLANTA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE CAP TURE OF ATLANTA Louisville, Sept. 8.—In answer to a request that Major General Sherman would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that those operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 .- On the 25th of August, pur suant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th Corps at the Chattahoochie bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the slege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I marched rapidly south and reached the West Point railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve niles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon railroad near Jonesboro, and my left

near Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the combat I pushed the left of the ntre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro, On the 1st of September we broke up about eight

miles of the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines and carried them, capturing Brigadier General Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of Har

dee's corps, which escaped south that night. The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives, and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2, was occupied by the corps left for tha purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the retreat of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaignviz: Atlanta. Accordingly the army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camps appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 8,000 prisoners, and have buried 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas, our aggregate loss will not foot

ip 1,500. If that is not success I don't know what is. WM. T. SHERMAN, Major General. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. RUMORED REINFORGEMENT OF LEE BY EARLY-REBEL REPORTS—PANIC AMONG NEW RECEDITS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO-IAC, Sept. 6—Evening.—To-day quiet has reigned along the line, excepting an occasional gun from the centre of our line.

Rain has been falling all day and still continues, with a cold wind blowing. Rumors have been prevalent for two days past

that a part of Early's troops had arrived in our front and were massing on our left flank, nec don Railroad. Preparations were made to receive them, but thus far, with the exception of a few guerillas, no enemy has appeared in that direction. Last evening the enemy in front of our line, where it crosses the Jerusalem road, were very jubliant for a time, indulging in loud cheering, which extended along to the right towards Appomattox. Our pickets halled theirs and asked the cause of the commotion, and the answer came, "Atlanta has been retaken by Hood." Notwithstanding the improbability of the story it rapidly gained circulation, and caused some depression for a time. But seen after a deserter same in, and reported that one of their men had tied a canteen to a dog's tail, and started him through their lines, thinking thus to frighten our men; but the dog kept on his own side, and his rightened cries, as he sped along, caused the rebels cheer and halloo so loud. Thus the matter was

Yesterday a party of colored recruits arrived here and on their way to their regiments got rather near-er to the front than they had calculated. In passing along an open space, near Fort Morgan, the enemy obtained a view of them, and threw a shell or two in their midst. Such a scattering was really udicrous. Abandoning their guns, knapsacks, &c. hey fied toward the fort, in front of which is a ditch, six or seven feet wide and as many deep, with several inches of water and mud. Into this they piled one on top of another, evidently thinking they would e safe there, while the men in the fort rushed ou and reaped quite a harvest of knapsacks, &c., which lay on the road. The officer in charge of the party

seems to have first reached the trench, and endeav-ored to prevent the men from following him, order When asked what he was doing there he said he had not been under fire for some months, and was rather nervous at his close proximity to the enemy.

Considerable effort was required to extricate the soldiers from their somewhat unpleasant position, after which they left to join their commands. It is to be hoped that if they are ever charged by the enemy they will profit by the lesson they re-selved yesterday, and not run into a trap in which he rebels would like to catch them, and where a THE BRBELS MASSING FOR AN ATTACK ON THE

WELDON BOAD—GEN, GRANT PREPARED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A special despatch to the Post from Washington says: Advices received this orning from the Army of the Potomac state that the quiet which has prevailed since the bombard-ment of the 4th inst., in honor of our victories, is likely to be soon broken, as the enemy is evidently massing troops for the purpose of making another attempt to dislodge Grant from the Weldon Road. Seneral Grant, however, is fully prepared to meet nd repulse such an attack, whenever made.

THE SHENANDOAR VALLEY. OUR ARMY IN POSITION AT BERRYVILLE. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 7.—Our army is still oo apying its position near Berryville, and no fight-ig has taken place in the last forty-eight hours. A reconnoissance by our cavalry has been talked of, but nothing definitely is known of it. The Potomac 8 rising, and there is

s rising, and there is a prospect of a still further

THE LOSSES IN SATURDAY'S FIGHT—THE REBEL GEN. HUMPHREYS MORTALLY WOUNDED. BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The American has received the following special despatch:
Headquarters Defartment of West Vir-MINIA, in the field, near Berryville, Sept. 8.—In the surried account which I sent of Saturday's engagement at Berryville, I erroneously stated the num-From official returns it appears that our total loss will not exceed 100 seriously wounded and killed. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They are known to have lost 300 in one brigade, and their total loss cannot fall short of 500.

The robel General Humphreys was mortally wounded, but escaped.

The decided repulse and defeat of the enemy by General Orook's command reflects great credit on General Sheridan, General Orook, and the latter's gallant command, who fought splendidly. With respect to the loss of the ambulance train, it appears there was a sufficient guard furnished to prevent its capture if a proper disposition had been made of them. The ambulances have, however, all been recaptured with the exception of one. The enemy are believed to be encamped in the vicinity of Winchester. There has been no change

in affairs here since my last despatch. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. BRILLIANT APPAIR IN MOBILE HARBOR—THE MASHVILLE BLOWN UP. Private letters just received in this city from Mobile Bay state that on the 25th uit. Capt. Jouett, of the United States steamer Metacomet, succeeded in blowing up the rebel boat Nashville. The expedition went into the harbor in the night, and by the use of one hundred pounds of powder, some nine-inch shells, oil, turpentine, faggots, &c., they destroyed the forward casements which were to

nount hix guns. The Nashville lay at the time

within two hundred yards of two rebel iron-clads. But so well planned was the expedition, that it was The Metacomet. Captain Jonett com the late engagement in Mobile Bay, engaged the three rebel gunboats, Morgan, Gaines, and Selma, at one time, capturing the latter and crippling the two former, so that the captain of the Gaines ran her under the forts and destroyed her. The Metacomet mounts but six guns, while the three rebel boats mount twenty-four guns in all. The engagement lasted just an hour. EXCITING NEWS, FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT EX-PECTED-GENERALS HURLBUT AND TOTTEN AT

NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—The New Orleans Era of August 29 says: We have some highly exciting intelligence from the scene of operations at Mobile, but prudence prompts us to withhold it from publication for the present. Our readers must wait until such ime as precludes the possibility of injury to the Union cause by premature announcement. Generals Hurlbut and Totten have arrived at

New Orleans. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. STEAMERS FIRED AT BY A REBEL BATTERY-PO-LIGNAC'S REBEL FORCES AT RODNEY, MISS. CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The steamer Arthur, from New

rleans on the 31st ult., and the Belle of Memphis from Memphis on the 5th, have arrived. The latter had 250 bales of cotton for St. Louis, which have been seized here on account of alleged irregularities in the shipment. The steamers White Cloud and Henry Choteau were fired into on the 29th ultimo by a rebel battery above Bayou Sara. A number of shots took effect in the cabin and hull of the White Cloud, and her steam-pipe was cut, disabling her. The gunboat nwood came up and towed her out of the reach of the battery. No one was hurt on either

A considerable force of rebels under Gen. Polignac is reported to have crossed the Mississippi river from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss. The cotton market at New Orleans was active, but too unsettled for accurate quotations. Produce and provisions were also unsettled. Fully fair sugar brought 24c, at auction.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.-A fight recently occurred at which eighteen of the 2d Louisiana Cavalry were GEN! A. J. SMITH AT CAIRO.

CATRO, Sept. 8.—Gen. A. J. Smith and staff arrived here yesterday,

ARKANSAS, TWO UNION GUNBOATS CAPTURED AND ANOTHER SUNK-THE RAID ON DUVALL'S BLUFF. SUNK—THE RAID ON DUVALL'S BLUFF.

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—Reports reached Memphis on
Sunday last that the gunboats Hastings and Naumkeag had been captured below Clarendon, on the
White river, and that Captain Rogers, of the latter
boat, was killed. It is also reported that another

captain the property of the part sunk at St. gunboat, name not given, had been sunk at St. Charles, and that Duvall's Bluff was threatened by a considerable force of rebels. These reports are confirmed through rebel sources from Helena. A cavalry force under General Mower left Mem phis a few days since for the White river, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking fo Duvall's Bluff.

The Little Rock Democrat contains the partic lars of the recent raid from Duvall's Bluff on the Little Rock Railroad. A large quantity of Govern ment hav was burned, and other property destroye some damage was inflicted on the railroad. TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8.—The latest intelligence rom Rousseau is that he is driving Wheeler, who is trying to get across the Tennessee river. We have The railroad between Nashville and Chattan will be in running order to-morrow.

GEORGIA. THE REBEL COMMANDER AT ANDERSONVILLE RE-MOVED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—General Winder has been removed from the command of the rebel post at Andersonville, Ga., where a large number of Pennsylvania soldiers are confined. His removal, the rebel papers say, is for incapacity and inhumanity

rebel papers say, is for incapacity and inhumanit to the prisoners. His dismissal is glad tidings : great joy to our prisoners and to their friends. THE INDIAN WAR.

The steamer Calypso, one of the Rocky Mountain fleet chartered by the Government, arrived yesterday from the Upper Missouri. She left Fort Rice, on the 16th of August.

A day or two before the Calypso left Fort Rice, a messenger had arrived from Gen. Sally's expedition with the following intelligence: The command had reached a point one hundred miles above the month of the Yellowstone.

Learning that a band of 1,000 of the hostile Sioux were about thirty miles from the road over which the expedition was travelling, General Sully. concluded to attack them; and, leaving a sufficient force to guard his train, with the balance of his command marched to meet the savages. Coming upon them suddenly, a fiercely contested battle of six hours ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the Indians. Their loss was 150 killed and a great number wounded. Our loss was only 20 killed, and 20 or 30 wounded.

When the messenger left, Sully was in hot pursuit, and cutting down the red-skins with great slaughter. It was supposed that the fee would make another stand, and that a second battle would ensue.

ansus. A messenger had also arrived at Fort Rice from Fort Union with the intelligence that Fort Union was attacked by Sioux on the 20th of July. They were defeated with a loss of two killed. A gentleman who was at the fort when it was attacked gives the following account:

the following account:

"At a very early hour in the morning we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of 'Indians!'
In a few moments the forces were out, but the Sioux kept at a respectful distance; they succeeded, however he matter the secretary of two houses held. Rept at a respectful distance; they succeeded, how-ever, in getting possession of two horses belonging to a small party of Assinnabolnes camped near the fort. After a few minutes skirmishing with them, the big gun was brought to bear and a shrapnel shot fired at them, which killed one as it burst, tearing the bowels completely out of him. The Assinna-bolnes, and three or four Mandans and Gros Ventres, with some of the soldiers, immediately gaye chase. "About two miles and a half below they came up with the Sioux, who turned and gave battle. Quite a sharp fire was kept up by both sides for a few minutes, when one of the Mandans succeeded in killing a Sioux and his horse. After some more skirmishing it got too warm for the Sioux, and they retreated, leaving one warrior and two horses on the field. The Assinnaboines immediately scalped their fallen enemy and cut off his hand, ringing both hand and scalp to the fort as trophies. They also recovered the two horses. The Sioux fought bravely, and made some desperate attempts to recover the body of their fallen friend, but their efforts were unavailing. They did succeed, however, in carrying the body of the one killed by the shell. Three Assinnaboines were wounded by arrows.

"The Indians around the fort had a big scalp dance—brandishing their bloody trophies aloft, dancing, drumming, etc., in honor of the great victory."

t On the 25th of July the fleet, consisting of steamers General Grant, Chippewa, and Alone, when near Glass Hills, six miles below the mouth of Yellowstone, were fired into by about 100 Indians. The Grant opened on the Indians with her big gun, and the Indians sagree that the Indians are in large force on the Upper Missourl, with hostile intent, and we may expect to hear of more hard fighting.

OUTRAGES NEAR FORT ARREGEOMER.

The St Paul Press, of the 2d, has the following: FORT ABERGEOMER, August 25, 1864.—On Tues-

OTTRAGES NEAR FORT ABREGOMBIR.

The St Paul Press, of the 2d, has the following. FORT ABREGROMBIR, August 25, 1864.—On Tuess. day evening, about sunset, a messenger arrived, post haste, and reported to Major Adams that two men had been killed and one mortally wounded, on their way from Georgetown, by Indians. The Major immediately started out with about 50 men, mounted. A few came back yesterday with the murdered men's teams and one dead body, a Mr. Dean, a German, of St. Cloud. The party had started from Georgetown that morning (three wagons) and when they came to a place where the road runs close to the edge of the timber, the Indians ran close up to the wagons and fired off a volley. One man jumped only, and has not since been heard of. The man who was not hurt whipped up his mules and made his escape.

One of the men was buried by the Indians; but the one who jumped from the wagon has not been seen since. Mr. Dean lived about one hour and a half after the soldiers reached him. He was perfectly rational to the last, and stated that there were about ten Indians.

PENDLETON.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following notice of the Democratic candidate for Vice President: "The opposite of Cox, in all that constitutes a man and a statesman, is George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Pendleton is a blooded man, being descended from a good family, and having not only the education and manners of a gentleman, but the natural hereditary characteristics also. He is a fine-looking man, with dark hair, inclined to curl, dark, expressive eyes, a handsome face, well-rounded head generally, and set upon a well-formed trunk. It would be massive were it not that it is in just proportion to the other parts of the body. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, and weighs probably one hundred and seventy pounds. Pendleton's external man appears to be in fair correspondence with his internal. The latter is all and evenly balanced, and the angles are well rounded off. There is nothing in the mind to offend the taste of the most fastidious. Although Cox has made more noise in Congress and out of it than Pendleton, the latter stands higher with the Democracy, and to day is the favorite of the Western Democrats for the Presidency. They believe that Pendleton is sincere in his belief, and, therefore, they respect him. He is a peace man in the strongest sense of the term, and he scorns to gain a vote in this Convention by the abandonment of a principle."

gain a vote in this Convention by the abandonment of a principal."

The World says "he is principally known to the country as a distinguished lawyer and a member of Congress." It should say, rather, that he is chiefly known as the man who publicly "thanked God that he had never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of Abolition soldiers."

HARD TIMES IN CANADA.—A Wisconsin paper says, on the faith of a private letter, that times are awful hard in Canada. No business done, wages not sufficient to pay board, and almost impossible to get work at anything. The country is overrun with skedaddlers from the United States and the Confederacy, while thousands of Canadians are leaving for the States to procure work.

On in Eric.—The Eric Dispatch, of the 2d, says:

"The long-expected and long-sought-for treasure has been found. The Althoff Oil Company, which has labored so hard and earnestly for two years and more, is now obtaining oil from a depth of about seven hundred feet in quantities of about six barrels per day, and the supply is hourly increasing. The go wild in a few days. The Tenth-street well has altely."

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.—The great feet in Cologne, in honor of the seven hundredth annivarsary of the translation of the relies of the

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL AT COLOGNE.—The great fete in Cologne, in honor of the seven hundredth anniversary of the translation of the relics of the Three Magi from Milan to Cologne, was a remarkable affair. During the week sixty processions, several of which, such as those from Honn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, consisted of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand persons, visited the Cathedral, where the relics of the Magi and of several other saints were exposed in their costly shrines. In all, more than one hundred thousand pilgrims visited the city, which was aptendidly decorated for the solemnity.

New Rebell Pirate Shiffs.—The Frare de In

decorated for the solemnity.

New Rebell Pirate Ships.—The Phare de la Loire states that the San Francisco and the Shanghae, two ships said to be built for the Confederates, being armed in a mysterious matter. A notice is said that chains are to be suspended along their said that chains are to be suspended along their sides, to form a plating such as was used by the captain of the Kearsarge during his action with the Alabama. It is believed that the builder of these ships has received permission, to make a trial trip with them, but on condition that only one of them with the model of the condition that the chains has received permission, to make a trial trip shall leave the dock at a time. No trial has yet been made.

Those interested in rebellions should know that the Araba near Bagdad have revolted, and that the formation in another come investigation in the insurgence and have lost three gues.

Those interested in rebellions should know that the Araba near Bagdad have revolted, and that the ments with the insurgence and have lost three gues.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLORS.
GREAT.—This church, skutated in West Smilling and the oldest beyond all question in the smilling of London, having been erected nearly with a go, is about to be restored to its primitary to read at the cost of a large sum of money, under the state of the smilling of the sum at the cost of a large sum of money, under the state of the smilling of whom his toy. Hope, the Attorney General, Mr. Hardwicke, I.d. the principal members. As an edifice of the smilling of

mew-close, hard by, and Hogarth was baptiled in the church, in November, 1697.

A Mystery of Paris.—The Paris correspondence of the London Times contains the following. Amid the organized upwar of Imperial Paris and was sunderly uttered by half-a-dozen game, which no one that I know can give any satisfactory explanation. From midday till sunset, and the sunset till far into the night, the ears were states with a name, should by thousands of voices—and sunset till far into the night, the ears were states with a name, should by thousands of voices—and sunset till far into the night, the ears were states with a name, should by thousands of voices—and sunset till far into the night, he ears were show it will be supposed to wis fiving through the streets of Paris, how it make any to English, where the Princess Music resides, and to St. Cloud, where the course why it was repeated during the day and during the night, and heard even in the playlow opened by the generosity of the Emperor the people—and, shows all, what was meed to the people generally do in the circumstance—in the province, paid a visit to Paris, in compount in the playlow of the shows a people generally do in like circumstance—is, they lost their way, and got separated each other in a crowd. The poor woman, fright out of her wits, went about asking everyout met if they had seen Lambert? The the fact is, for a day or two before the 15th you hear inquiry "As tu vu Lambert?" at street co as if persons were even then trying to me popular, or rehearsing it for Monday. When the explanation, or whatever the cause, it is

UNION ATTACKED.

(From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.]

The steamer Calypso, one of the Rocky Mountain leet chartered by the Government, arrived yesteray from the Upper Missouri. She left Fort Rice 1. A day of the Calyst.

seemingly acting-in concert, and shouling on the whole day and night, "As to yu Lambert?" "Ohe Lambert?" "Ohe Lambert?" "Ohe Lambert?" "Ohe Lambert?" was much remarked. The Emperor, Empress, sud. I believe, the Prince Imperial, returned to St. Chediafter witnessing the fireworks, and as their carrier drove along the Champse Elysees again the cry wu raised.—"Vive Lambert?" "Vive Madame Lambert?" "Vive Madame Lambert?" "Vive Madame Lambert?" "Vive In adame Lambert?" "Vive Madame Lambert?" "Vive Madame

Prefecture of Police.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAT BY A WOMAN.—THE

"Flaneur" of the London Star says: "At the
Alhambra, in Leteester Square, Mrs. Margare
Douglas, an Australian, is performing Capita
Barclay's feat of walking a thousand miles inthousand hours. I looked in last week and say he
go through her 393d round miles. She is a wiry little
woman, I should think not much under fifty years
age, and dressed in a gairdy costume, with knicke
bockers and ankle boots.— She walked brish
enough, but seemed, I thought, a little shaky in ar
gait. A raised platform runs round the building
and it takes nineteen peregrinations to complex the mile. Of course, there are time-keeper who call out the number on the completion set at round. Of all the strange ways to make money, and this is one of the shadlest. Fancy pacing round and round that ghastly building every hour of six weeks! What different phases she makes it in—at night filled with nelse, and to see see it in—at night filled with nelse, and to see smoke, and hundreds of gazers—then empty, or recking with the fumes of the bygone calculation. reaking with the fumes of the bygone ententinent; not a creature awake but the watchers at the times keeper, and the wiry little woman only never-ceasing round! And then the day, with weak, half-admitted light, and its occasional day persim! How she must know every inch et walls! Or does she never look at them, never them, but walk on mechanically in a kind of the ous dream? The celebrated Australian pelemene has completed nearly 500 miles in a min hours of her herculean undertaking. Everyodence is felt that the remaining 500 will be will by her in the specified time, viz., 1,000 hours. Si present she does not appear in the slightest that tired or inconvenienced. A great deal of interifficial or inconvenienced. A great deal of interifficial that the present she does not appear in the slightest that fired or inconvenienced. A great deal of interifficial that the properties of the pr

ANOTHER DISCOVERY AT PONEMI.—A CE spondent of the London Star writes from Naples follows:

"One of the latest acquisitions to the Neaplra Museum is a Roman calendar, disinterred at Publi; in the neighborhood of the Gate of Isk monument appears in all essential respects the aclose similarity to the calendar discovered services and the calendar discovered services are suppresentation of which is to be found in most presentation of which is to be found in most of a square block of white marble, having and it four sides the information relating to its four sides the information relating to the found in the signal would be considered as a constant of the year. First come the signal would be the publication of the nones, distinctly by the epithets cuintance or sentimance, act to the days of the month on which they fall ides are not given, as they come always just to the days of the month on which they fall ides are not given, as they come always just the letter S, and the quarters by horizontal cale and the periods of the winter solstice are railly marked, the whole number of the previous of the winter solstice are railly marked, the periods of the winter solstice are railly marked, the periods of the winter solstice are railly marked, the periods of the winter solstice are railly marked, the periods of the winters by horizontal cale the periods of the winter solstice are railly most highest are besides instructions respecting the cale and the religions festivals and the religions festivals and the religions festivals and the cale of the sum and on the lower surface callivator not to be remiss in this part of his worshipped, and the religions festivals and the cale of the sum and on the lower surface gathering ears of corn in a field."

Royalty in Search of a Wife — The lab parent of Russia, the future master of a religion of the surface of a religion of Russia, the future master of a religion of the surface of a search was an account of Russia, the future master of a religion of the surface of a religion of the surf ANOTHER DISCOVERY AT POM spondent of the London Star write

of the block is the engraved figure of Apolic flee car of the sun, and on the lower surface gathering ears of corn in a field."

ROYALTY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE—The laboratory of Russia, the future master of a religion of the sun seven millions of square mile—apparent of Russia, the future master of a religion of the globe, and also one twenty-girth particle of the second of the continental papers. Grail Nicholes, heir apparent of all the Russias. It old, tall good-looking, in splendid uniform, and the grain of the continents is willing to wed, yet cannot get a will said that Grand Duke Nicholas has only princesses offered for his selection; and that tunately, of these five high-born laddes he like three, and his imperial father does not allowed to pick their partners from a line of fact, the pectant of one-seventh of the earth of the partners from a whole flora of fair princesses. It is allowed to pick their partners from a mong the five score of reigning families in many, bidding them to send all their marined angelters, deducting the plain ones, to Milliam and the five score of reigning families in many, bidding them to send all their marined angelters, deducting the plain ones, to Milliam and the five score of reigning families in many, bidding them to send all their marined durunken and dissolute heir apparent. Subsection of fair and illustrious damsels, and the est flower from among them was picked drunken and dissolute heir apparent. Subsection of which results the base of the firm of the first partners from the field of royalty, had the effect of incoming a partners of the opportunity o

tory the ladies have achieved in the nicentury. London Globe.

The French Endpendent of the Times says: It also of Prince Humbert, of Luly, with the Anna Murat take place, it will be owing to of Prince Humbert, of Luly, with the Scod ofness of the Empress. All chance with the Spanish royal fanally being at it majesty allowed no time to be lost, and low where with a real and tact of which her Madame Montijo, might be proud. Her Madame Montijo, might be proud. Her Madame Montijo, might be proud. Her Madame to Turin after islings at Madrid, sa least says ramor, with complete success meantime, we shear that the Italian the Catologo of the Marat of Scool, 000 of the State of Scool, of the Marat of Scool, of the Marat of Scool, of the Minister of Foreigh Affairs being the or nothing to do with it. We same that the Pope is the Scool, of the Minister of Foreigh Affairs being the Minister of Foreigh Affairs being the Ornothing to do with it. We same the Scool of the State of Scool of Scoo