

THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT

VOLUME XLIX.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1864.

NUMBER 51.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT

Rebel Prospects Becoming Gloomy

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Pursuit.

SOUTHERN

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The Visit of Jacquesiand Gilmore to Richmond.

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Rebel Official Statement of Their Talk with Jeff Davis.

THE UHICAGO CONVENTION

Gov. Seymour Chosen Chairman

Army of the Potomac, dated August 28th- | Bhenandoah Valley. evening, says :- "To-day not a gun was fired, from daylight to dark, and up to this hour, 9 P. M., there has been very few reporte. It has been the most quiet day we have had in four weeks.

to be about one thousand men in the sggregate and nine guns: four of Brown's Rhode Island, four of Bleeper's Massachusetts, and Farragut's fleet can now go in and out of the one of McKnight's battery or light artillery. | bay at pleasure.

The statement is made by request, that it ment in the fight on the 19th, and the party the regiment, private Hattenstein, of Co. C. | United States securities abroad.

An English gentleman, named Edwin Wal lace, swam the Appomattox river last night, and escaped into our lines. He has resided in l'eteraburg since the war began, and repre-lever, in pursuit, and will endeavor by pressing sents the prospects of the Confederacy as be- [ the enemy closely to prevent the attempted coming more gloomy than ever. The leaders | reinforcement of Lee by Early. The camare rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to drive General Grant hence by invading Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace lost his wife and child in Petersburg, | Government outside of England and France, a short time ago.

They were killed by the explosion of one of our shells which entered his house. Three deserters also got in last night. They state | halt yearly in coin. that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago, from Col. Crawford's Union 3rd Pa. (100 days' regiment,) and that while which Georgia is to come back into the Administration cannot now save this Union it teen others, by Gen. Weller's rebel cavalry. and forced into the rebel ranks, after being robbed of all their money and clothing. | State. They have no knowledge of what become of the other seventeen. They were separated at | one. Lynchburg, whither they were brought from the place of their capture in irons. They seem very indignant at the treatment they

had received. THE INDIAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 30th .-- Mr. Otes, the General Superintendent of the Overland Mail Route, has reached Washington for the pur pose of representing to the officials the condition of affairs in the Plains. The Bioux, Cheyennes, Arapabees and Kiowas, are a hostile, and, according to the report of friendly Indians, they number from tive to eight thousand warriors.

In addition to the indiscriminate massacre of whites by the most checking modes, they have destroyed at least one million dollars worth of property, including emigrant trains and have taken possession of all the ranches between Julesburg and Fort Kearney, a distance of two hundred miles, and 150 miles of this way, to the Big Sandy, the wires of the | respondent of the Philadelphia North Ameri-Pacific have been cut and emigration ren- can writes from Cape May, N. J., under date | through the agency of mistrable and dishonored dered insecure, excepting in large bodies. of August 19: Denver and other settlements are at present curtailed in their supplies from the States.

The Indians say that the country belongs to them, and that they intend to drive out the whites. This seems to be the only argument containing the ultimatum of the rebel leader, us up above all personal considerations. Fitl us for their warfare. As in view of this fact those who have the best knewledge of all the which vouches for its truth. The speaker re- union, its peace, and its liberty. [Enthusiastic delegation. attendant circumstances, are suggesting as it has been published, and it covers the that General Harney be placed in command whole ground of the peace question which is opposition, but when we shall have gained powof the forces which can be easily rallied under | now agitating the public mind. him to carry on hostilities against the savages. ANOTHER GREATRAID IN GEORGIA

Naw York, August 39 .- Rebel dispatches from Atlanta of the 23d instant state that scouts report that another Federal raid, seven thousand strong, with nine pieces of cannor had lefe I) ecatur in the direction of Covingtop, Georgia.

The National Loan. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury I)epartment to-day, amount to \$512,000, and to the 10-40 loan to \$231,000.

## Sheridan's Army.

Early's Retreat and Sheridan's Pursuit. Washington, August 29 - [Special to the Phila. Inquirer. ]-The following reached this | SERIOUS DIVISIONS IN THE COUNCIL flice this evening from one of your special correspondents with Sheridan: THE ENEMY BETIRES.

General Sheridan, yesterday, was with nearly his entire force, the reconnoissances of Saturday afternoon having demonstrated that the enemy had retired from his trent.

He made immediate preparation for following them, and the march began at daylight on Sunday morning. The infantry of Generals Wright, Crook and Emory took the direct Benj. G. Harris on the Rampage road to Charlestown from our position at Halltown, and the cavalry under Genral Terbert pursuing several roads leading southwestwardly from Bhepherdstown, but all converging towards Winchester. OVERTAKEN AT CHARLESTOWN.

The march during the entire day was slow Sheridan's and cautious, a strong skirmish line being all Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this trodden down and the material prosperity of than submit to the humiliating test that was which it will be remembered Averill whipped taken his rear guard just beyond Charlestown, I on yesterday. Immediately after the Conon the Smithlield road, some little skirmishing brention was called to order, prayer was ensued, but nothing of any moment. Bome few prisoners bring taken, it was ascertained that Early's main force had retired on the Smithtield road, and that he had halted for the night at that hamlet. General Sherida consequently ordered a halt two miles beyond Charlestown and camped for the night. A SKIRMISH.

In the meantime General Torbert, moving in the same general direction, upon roads to the right of Bheridan, encountered the encmy's cavalry at Bunker Hill and a sharp fight [ ensued, the particulars of which have not yet come in, but the advantage remained with adepted by acclamation: Torbert. This morning, up to eleven o'clock A. M., all was quiet at the front, Gen. Sheridan remaining in the position assumed last night, and the enemy is still understood to be at

WARLY'S DISIONS. Rumors were current in our camps, this morning, that Early had been ordered to Cobb, of Now Jersey; Gideon J. Tucker, of Richmond with his main force, but were traceable to no authentic source, while it is New Yerk. certain that Smithfield is far from a direct From the Army of the Potomac. | road from Charlestown to the rebel capital Early's last movement is considered here to be Washington, August 30.—A letter from the no declaration of purpose to abandon the

### Washington Items.

CAPIURE OF FORT MORGAN. Fort Morgan is regarded here as a great na-Our less in Thursday's fight is ascertained | tional success. The key to Mubile harbor is now fully in our possession, and a large number of the blockading versels will be relieved for duty at Wilmington. At the same time

CONFEDERATE LOAN. It is well known that the Confederate loan was the 107th Pa, veteran volunteer infantry, in Europe has been kept up by the successfu' instead of the 104th New York, as reported in running of cotton out of Wilmington, a large some of the newspapers, which captured the quantity of which is now in the English mar- | pla battle flag of the 18th North Carclina regi- ket. The blockade vessels which have been relieved by Farragut, off Mobile, will be able to stop this business, and thus send down the who made the prize was the color bearer of rebel loan and correspondingly benefit the

EARLT'S RETREAT. There is no longer any doubt of the with- tions, the character of our people and the condidrawal of the greater portion of the rebel force from the Valley. Sheridan, is, howpaign in the Valley has a direct and valuable

ONE BILLION OFFERED. As illustrative of the confidence in our a great banker of Hamburg has offered to take a United States loan of one hundr thougand millions of dollars, to run seven five years, at three per cent. interest, payable | blood cease even for a little time to see if Chris-

There is a gentleman in this city, from proposal for peace which does not offer that was the time that this resolution alluming Georgia, who professes to have a plan by which this Government has no right to ask. This State's Rights ought to be adopted and reafon their way here, were captured with seven- Union in a manner satisfactory both to the would. It has by its proclamations, by vindic He came here from, Georgia at citation of prominent citizens, of the It is the impression, however, that Bherman's plan in Georgia is a very good

ON ATLANTA.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29 .- It is rumored that General Sherman has moved a portion of army to the vicinity of Red Uak, and is ad rancing upon Atlanta from the South. doubtless his intention to attack the city from several points simultaneously. No cilicial intelligence of General Shorman's movements have been received.

General Gillet telegraphs from Greenville, East Tennessee, that in a fight with a Rebe force at that place, on the 23d, he killed forty Confederates, drove the force from the town, and lost twenty-five mer, among them Col. Uarney, mortally wounded.

is very dull. There are two hundred and twenty-live agents from the Western States | country here, and so far they have not enlisted one hundred and firty accepted recruits. The river is falling and is now nearly two and a half feet on the theals.

Col. Jacquess' Visit to Richmond. - A cor-

Mr. Gilmore, the resent interview with Jeff Davis at Richmond, made a speech last night at the United States Hotel. It is noticeable not only for its risin, sturdy talk, but also as expressed by him to Col. Jacquets, and coming, with a just idea of the great responsibility which conciliation is at present out of the question, therefore, with a directness and reliability restauton us, and give again to our land its ated the conversation with Davis substantially

> to Davis the desire of our people for an honor- | cur land, shall be punished by the full rigora able adjustment of our difficulties; their wil- | the law. It matters not whether he sits in the linguess to extend an amnesty and every liberal measure on the basis of reunion. The answer of the rebel President was decided, that the only terms which the South would peacefully accept were, first, acknowledgement of their independence; second, restors. tion of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and whole territory originally claimed, and the

withdrawal of our armies therefrom. The policy of the rebel Government is therefore declared and positive; and our people, in meeting this question of peace, must choose the alternative of continued and vigorous was or a separation such as the rebels claim.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. Resolutions had agreed and were ready to ground that he acted upon creditable evi-

Harper's Ferry, Aug. 20.—The advance of Severe Attacks Upon McClellan

The Sachems Differ in Opinion

<del>~~~~~~~~~</del> Governor Seymour Chosen Chairman-

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offered by Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. on Organization, reported that the committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour as permanent President of the Convention. Applause greeted this announcement, and the report was adopted by acclamation.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] Chicago, August 30th .- The report of the Committee on Organization was read and

President-Horatio Seymour.

Vice Presidents-Jezeph Chase, of Maine; W. Sullivan, of New Hampehire; E. D. | trol. Beach, of Massachusetts; D. H. Smalley, of Vermont; George Taylor, of Connecticut; Alfred Anthony, of Rhode Island; Andrew J

The Committee on Credentials reported against admitting delegates from the Territorics, from Louisiana, or the District of Uclumbia, also admitting both Kentucky delegations. The report was adopted.

When quiet was restored Mr. Seymour ad dressed the Convention.

Mr. Seymour said "Gentlemen of the Conven-It loves the Union, desires peace, and will upnold tions and action of this Convention are of the ut most importance, there are additional reason why the Lemocratic purty should be restored to right of the people to bear arms, as calculad a corrupt and tyranical administration, aid cratic party will restore the Union because longs for its restoration; it will bring peace beour land because it loves liberty; it will put own despotism because it hates the ignoble governed. tyranny which now degrades the American peo-

Four years ago a Convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous and our Government, to overwhelm us with debt of to drench our land with blood, but they were an imated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blind ed by an ignorance of the spirit of our institution of our land. They thought they migh I safely indulge their passions, and concluded They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and did not consider that medalin

They were impelled to spurn all measures of bearing upon operations around l'etersburg. | compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results from which at the outset they would have shrunk with horror, and even now when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burdens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Univi restored except upon consistions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of tian charity for the wisdom of statesmanship. may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a nited States Government and the State | tive legislation, and by displays of hate and pas-

cannot overcome. It has transferred its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities. cannot be said that failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the field of

never in the history of the world have soldiers | question. given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the Flag of our Union in the Seuthern States. The world will hold that they have done all that armies could do, and had wise statesmanship secuthe fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land. But while ur soldiers have desperately struggled to carr our banners South to the Gulf of Mexico, eve now the government declares, in the edict of a Genera that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great Lakes We have had upon this illor a touching an significant proof of the follies of this Administra tion; who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even for their | voices. lown personal safety, were upon the noble men in the Border States, who, under circumstances Recruiting in Alabama and Western Georgia I the most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to support the flag of our

Many of these men are now members of this | the Presidency. Convention; they bear impressed upon their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them, and yet it is true-Great God! that it should be | General George B. McClellan. true—they are stung with the sense or ingratitude? of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation and

Gentlemen, I do trust our proceedings here portion of the debate upon the nomination "Col. Jacquess, of lilinois, who had, with will be marked by harmony I do earnestly believe we shall be animated by the greatness of I this occasion. In all probability the future desharmony. Got of our fathers bless us now. Lift

In conclusion Mr. Seymour said: "We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious er that official who shall violate one principle of Col. Jacquess and Mr. Gilmore expressed law, one single right of the humblest man Presidential chair or holds an humbler office under our Government."

The speech was greeted with cheers, Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the committee read a resolution stating that several resolutions of | drawn. ered to the said committee yesterday had been ! referred to the sub-committee, and that there ! was reason to believe they would be ready to re-

port this afteracon, and furthermore that there was a fair prospect of a harmonious conclusion. After some debate the Convention took a recess AFTERMOON SESSION.

The resolutions were then read as follows: THE PLATFORY.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, falsehoods. we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution as the only to say that McClellan acted upon testimony the enemy burned Ashville last night. Their solid foundation of our strength, security and regarded as creditable. happiness as a people and as the frame work of a government equally conducive to the able, it has ever been pronounced by the vic- wagon train crossed at Waterford last night. welfare and prosperity of all the States, both | time of that action a falsehood. The Legisla-Northern and Southern.

plicitly declare as the sense of the American even by drum-head court martial, but instead people, that after four years of failure to re- of giving that which is guaranteed to the this morning. store the Union by the experiment of war, poorest, they were told they could have their (during which, under the pretence of milita- liberty by giving their parole. ry necessity or the war power, the Constitu tion itself has been disregarded in every part, onment, did finally give their parole, but stampede from Kernstown a few weeks tinec." CHICAGO, August 30th.—The Democratic and public liberty and private rights slike others preferred to Jield their lives rather That after the "affair" at Front Royal, in the time displayed, and both flanks kept well morning, the attendance both inside and out the country essentially impaired,) justice, required of them. They suffered long, and both flanks kept well morning, the attendance both inside and out the country essentially impaired,) justice, required of them. They suffered long, and both flanks kept well morning, the attendance both inside and out. covered, but none of the enemy were met with not their accusers. Something over- side of the wigwam being even greater than humanity, liberty and the public welfare demanded that immediate efforts be made for Still be believed that McClellan was too much guard at Winchester, "they were, for a short a cestation of hostility with a view to an ulti- of a gentleman and Christian to act as he did time, held at bay by the Union artillery, and mate convention of all the States, or other Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee | peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of

Resolved, That the direct interference of in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was ashameful violation of the Constitution, and a repe- Beymour. (Prolonged cheers.) tition of such acts in the approaching elecdion will be held as revolutionary, and resisted | der. with all the means and power under our con-

Resolved, That the aim and object of the consider the administrative usurpation arbitrary arrests. He continued: subversion of the civil by military tyrancies and neurpations, and yet you prolaw in States not in insurrection; the arbitra- pose to nominate a man who has gone even where the civil law exists in full force; the privileges and rights of the people. suppression of the freedom of speech and of McClellin is guilty of the arrest of the Leg-

the Administration of its duty in respect to not. our fellow citizens who now and long have united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy been prisoners of war, in suffering conditions, tween Lincoln and Fremont and any other

cratic party is heartily and earnestly extended [Convention not to nominate McClellan. to the soldiers of our army, who are and have | most any other man, who claims to be a Dembeen in the field under the flag of our coun- ocrat, would satisfy him-would satisfy the begets strife, and their passions have wrought | try; and, in the event of our attaining power, | Northwest. Weak as is your platform in they will receive all the care, protection, re- many respects, we will stand up and do all in gard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of our power to maintain it, but in God's name the Republic have so nobly earned.

A MOTION TO AMEND. Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered as an amend ment, to come in after the first resolution; the

first Kentucky recolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Long submitted that now of all others,

The President, under the rules, decided that the resolution must be submitted to the Com-"It | mittee on Resolutions.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION MOVED. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, moved the previous

Mr. Long hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move a amendment, that would place this Convention in a position favoring peace beyond the mirtakes of any equirocal language. He could not go for any resolutions that may be construed cither way by men of different views in the

Mr. Cox insisted upon his motion and the previous question being ordered, the resolutions were adopted with but few dissenting

NUMBER OF THE PRESIDENCY. It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for

John R. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf the delegation of that State, nominated S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in behalf of a portion of

the delegation of that State seconded the [The telegraph in some way has omitted a

McCiellan, which the reporter tried in vain Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, made a high eulogy upon Thomas H. Seymour, but added that his name was used here without his wis.

and without the request of the Connecticut Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he said was that he could not go before 'ellan. He did not say he would not vote for

candidate of the Convention. The name of Governor Powell was with-

bim. He held bimself bound to vote for the

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Mr.

Mr. Jones, of Maryland, regretted that the gentleman who took a stand in the defence of ho was justified because of collusion between |

dences, he might have remained silent, but he could not permit the members of that Legislature to remain under the imputation of such

General Morgan explained that he intended

Mr. Jones said that so far from being creditture had no power to pass an ordinance of into their infantry force yesterday, and a sharp Resolved, That this Convention does ex- secession. Those arrested demanded a trial skirmish took place. He captured three

Bome, worn out by the fatigues of imprisexcept upon what he deemed creditable evi-

Mr. Holman, of New Jersey, moved that the debate on the candidates be closed, and

moved the previous question. Mr. McNeil, of Illinais, in behalf of a porthe military authority of the United Btates | tien of the Illinois delegation, and, as he belisted, of a majority of the delegates from the Great Northwest, nominated Horatio

The President said the motion is out of or-

Motions to adjourn were made, but declared out of order.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, took a stand against Democratic party is to preserve the Federal McClellan. He said that in McClellan Lincoln | The enemy shelled the city at intervals all Union and the rights of the States unim- had been guilty of interfering with the freepaired, and they bereby declare that they dom of speech, freedom of elections and of

extraordinary and dangerous powers! In your resolutions you have arraigned him not granted by the Constitution; the before the people of the country for these ry military arrest, imprisonment, trial and further than Lincoln in the perpetration of sentingo of American citizers, in States similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred

Washington, Aug. 29.—The capture of tion, I cannot forecast resolutions and action of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; selature of a sovereign State. He has susthis Convention, but I say that every member of the open and arowed disregard of State pended the writ of habeas corpus and helped the constitutional freedom. While the resolu- rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; to enforce the odious emancipation preclamaand the interference with and denial of the tion of Lincoln,—the willing instrument of power, and they are great reasons. The Demo- | ted to prevent the restoration of the Union | ing, while possessing military power, all his and the perpetuation of a government derived efforts to strip American freemen of their cause it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to | ing its just powers from the consent of the | desrect liberties! Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer Resolved, That the shameful disregard of of Democracy? With all his heart he hoped

He had never done otherwise, and as bedeserve the severest reprobation and scorn, man calling himself even half a Democrat. alike of the public and common humanity. he would have a choice, and would be found Resolved, That the sympathy of the Demo- | rallying with his friends, but he begged the

don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

Mr. Carrington, of Pennsylvania, followed in answer to Mr. Harris, and quoted from McClellan's letters to General Burnside. Halleck, and Buell, when these gentlemen admonished them that the only object of the war was to preserve the integrity of the Union and the majesty of the laws, and that be invariably cautioned them to strictly guard against any infringement upon the rights of property and persons. (Great ap-

The last two speakers were constantly in-

terrupted by motions to adjourn. Objections to the adjournment were raised in all quarters, but as it was rapidly growing | may be discontented through the false asserdark and gas not having been introduced into | tions of our enemies, will be convinced that the wigwam, the opposents of an adjument, who were evidently strongest, had to concede the point, and the convention journed till to-morrow.

The McClellanites say that the debate has done their candidate no harm, and are sanguine of success to-morrow.

Political Quiet .- One of the New York journals, noticing that we are only eleved weeks from the Presidential election, and that | that every thinking man in the North knows the customary excitement of the canvass, in as well what answer Mr. Davis would give the shape of ratification meetings, mass conventions and other popular demonstrations does not exist, think it can be accounted for | sheet. Over and over again Mr. Davis, in his "only on the theory that a profound indiffer- | messages, speeches and interviews with our

Mr. Lincoln's success." Extremes sometimes produce the same results, and we would suggest that a profound with which he avowed the war was begun, confidence among Republicans is in this care l the cause rather than indifference. The confidence grows out of these very things which ; render indifference impossible. It is recog- ! ! nized that all the expenditures of the war. and all of its results, that the whole future. welfare of the nation depends upon Mr. Lin- !

coln's re-election. It is seen that the people are conscious of this, and what cause is left for the usual excitement of an election? If the public mind the people of Maryland, and ask them or the is wrong, good bye to the Union. If the ismembers of the Legislature to vote for Mc- sues are not new comprehended, good-bye to the Union. If another candidate, upon any conceivable hostile platform, from that Richmond to that of Unicago, can be elected good-bye to the Union, and make preparat for welcoming a peace which yields rath than establishes. The consciousness of facts, and the certainty that, although quie the people are determined and in the right direction, is reason enough for the absence of excitement. Besides, the war furnishes a suf ticient field for that anxiety which was former General McClellan assumed the ground that ly electoral. But, omitting these reasons, how can any interest be made when the Democracy have not yet arranged their battle-The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. members of the Legislature and any rebel do not know whom they can nominate, and Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on General or army. Had he put it upon the seel sure of a defeat under any nomination?

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Bentinel of Friday, the 26th,

contains the following: Mobile, August 21.—A special to the Advertiser, from near Aberdeen, on the 24th, says advance force passed through Holly Springs this morning towards La Grange. Their As they were about crossing, Chalmers fired wagons and teams and five prisoners. Our loss was twenty. The pursuit was renewed

Gen. Early in an official despatch says be drove Sheridan in a recent fight near Winchester, that "the rout of the enemy was complete, equaling, if it did not surpass, the took a larger number of prisoners, he pushed suffered some little loss, but nothing could withstand the valor of our troops, and with a yell they charged the enemy, who broke and ran in the wildest confusion."

.He says he captured 250 prisoners and one piece of artillery, and a number of horses.

FEDERAL BAIDS-FIRES IN ATLANTA. ATLANTA, August 23 -A despatch from Jonesboro states that a Federal raiding party in heavy force has appeared at Fayetteville. Scouts report that another Federal raid, 7,000 strong, with nine pieces of artillery, started from Decatur early this morning in the direction of Covington. A letter from an officer at Greeneville, East Tennessec, says that John Morgan left that point for Knoxville. Trains are running regularly from Bristel to Greeneville.

The situation around Atlanta is unchanged. night. All quiet this morning, except occasienal picket skirn-ishing. A lady was killed near the Express office last evening by a shell,

and a soldier lost his leg. ATLANTA, August 21.—Another large conflagration occurred this evening on Alabama street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by a shell. The Yankee batteries, during the fire, shelled that portion of the city with great rapidity. Prisoners report that Sherman's army continues well fed. Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are twenty days' provisions at that place.

THE CRY OF "PEACE" NEGOTIATIONS .- The

secesh and rebel sympathizers generally, have been keeping up a continual cry for taking steps to procure "peace" by sending commissioners or agents to Jeff. Davis, to inaugurate the same, knowing as they do all the time, that no such steps can be taken unless the "Confederacy's sovereignty" is first acknowledged. The cry is for effect to induce the belief that peace and restored Union can be had, but that Mr. Lincoln is so hard-hearted and dogmatical, that he prefers war to peace and a restored Union. The shallowness and preposterousness of such assertions can be discerned by any one with a grain of common sense, but it is hoped that there are some peo-] ple shallow-pated enough to believe in them. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus disposes of such argu-

Buch an impression have these assertions of a Union-peace-possible made upon many of the people throughout the North that the friends of Mr. Lincoln thought that he should take some official action in the matter and satisfy the malcontents, by a direct peace proposal to Jefferson Davis, of their delution. The plan of Mr. Lincoln's friends was this: Bend three commissioners, clothed with offiwere under him, to show that he invariably I cial dignity, to Richmond. Let them say to Jeff Davis, we are sent here by the United States Government to propose peace on the basis of the restoration of the Union. Come back into the Union, and we will settle all minor questions which have arisen through I the war by a convention of the States called

If Mr. Davis should reply, "The South is fighting for independence, we shall never return to the Union, but rather prefer extermination," then said Mr. Lincoln's friends, the question is definitely settled by an official declaration, and the people of the North who to give up the war now will result in disunion and the independence of the Confederacy. But if, on the other hand, Mr. Davis replies I that he is willing to come back into the Union --well, neither Mr. Lincoln's friends nor his enemies expected an affirmative answer.

Such was the appeal which more than once has been made to the President, by those who have his re election at heart and desire to set at rest the wild peace clamor in many sections of the North. But while many of the Prestdent's friends have urged this course of action, others have opposed it, and contended these commissioners as if they were to visit Richmond and bring back the arch traitor's reply on parchment as large as a winding ence exists among Republicans in regard to unofficial visitors, has proclaimed his undying hatred to the Union, and the determination

never to live under it again. He has even given up the original object namely, the preservation of slavery, and now declares that the "Nouth is lighting for independence." To go to such a man with proposals for peace on the basis of a restored Union! it would indeed be casting pearls before swine. And at such a time as this, when the military position is in every way favorable to the North, and the rebellion in its iast struggles, to send peace commissioners to Richmond would be an incult to the patriotism of the North, a double Itsult to the brave men who have fallen for their country's honor, and a lamentable spectacle for the nations of

Mr. Davis, and every man in the South, knows that they can return to their allegiones at any time, and the terms of reconciliation will be most just and generous. The door is open to them—it giver was shut. Why do they not enter? Frome a great prople to beg insurgents to return to their allegiance? Does the victor or the varquished sue for peace? No, said the opponents of the peace mission; let us have no such contemptible display of weakness as this. If we cannot elect Mr. Lincoln next fall, without disgracing cur manhood by begging Jefferson Davis to lay

down his arme, then we prefer defeat. THERE is a telegraph line between London

and Jerusalem.