New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIV.....No. 7,309. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA

Particulars of the Glorious Work.

The Fight Near Jonesboro.

Hood's Army Everywhere Beaten.

HE RETREATS FROM ATLANTA,

BURNS A THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.

BLOWS UP 86 AMMUNITION WAGONS.

Atlanta Surrendered by the Mayor

SHERMAN HAS AN EXCELLENT POSITION.

PROBABLE CONTEST FOR MACON.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 5, 1864.

JONESBORO AND CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

We left Jonesboro, twenty-two miles beyond Atlanta, about ten o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., and traveled under the protection of a cavalry escort to this place. Hood's army was then retreating, with Sherman fiercely hanging on his rear. The head of the Union column was skirmishing with the Rebels' rear near Fayetteville, some six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro has been very severe, and the enemy has been routed at all points.

On the 30th ult., the Fourth and Twenty-Third corps struck the Macon line some five miles beyond East Point Junction. Meantime the Army of the Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across the Flint River toward Jonesboro. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps took possession of a prominent hill, which was on the way to the enemy's position. The other divisions formed on his right and left. The Sixteenth corps, of Howard's command, somewhat retired forward of the extreme right, with the Seventeenth on the left, the Fourth and Twenty-third corps forming a connecting line, and extending beyond the railroad on the left.

The Fifteenth Corps spent the night intrenching; and next day, before the right and left flanks had taken up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the Fifteenth Corps, but were steadily and resolutely met, their repeated assaults being repulsed, they losing several general officers, including Major-General Anderson, mortally wounded; Colonel Williams and Major Barton, killed; five colonels, majors, &c., wounded or taken prisoners, besides rank and file killed, wounded and captured. Our loss was slight, as we fought behind our works.

The brunt of the fight fell on Hazen's division, which captured two flags. The next morning, the 1st of September, the Fourteenth corps marched along the Macon line, destroyed the track for several miles, and about four o'clock took up position on the left of the Fourth corps, which had now formed in line of battle.

The enemy had entrenched themselves in front of the Fourteenth corps, who were ordered to assault them. Cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a surging fire of musketry and artillery, and, after a most desperate conflict of two hours' duration, succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries—one Loomis' celebrated battery, taken from us at Chickamauga, of five guns, and another of four guns—some battle flags and a large number of prisoners. They also took General Gauen, and his adjutant general. Brigadier General Cummings, of S. D. Lee's corps, was mortally wounded. It is said that an Arkansas brigade was captured with Gaven. This swells our list of prisoners to near two thousand.

While the Fourteenth corps was thus nobly and fiercely engaged, the Army of Tennessee and Fourth corps were vigorously pressing the enemy on the right, and early in the night Lees' corps moved noiselessly away, with the intention of forming a junction with Steward's corps, which had remained in Atlanta, which, besides the six thousand militia Hood had stationed at Atlanta to watch Sherman's movements, which seemed to confound him. The command in the field therefore devolved on Hardee, who retired along the Macon Railroad.

Hood finding his situation desperate in Atlanta, retreated, first burning up nearly one thousand bales cotton, eighty-six wagons laden with ammunition, chiefly cartridges and canister.

At the break of day when Sherman found the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion and followed in hot pursuit, his object being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off either party. Although he may not succeed in this, as they had an all night start, he will certainly harass their rear, cutting off and capturing large numbers. The defeat had a most paralyzing effect on Hood's army, for soldiers and militia are breaking for home on all sides. We heard the roar o exploding ammunition at Atlanta and Jonesboro.

Gen. Slocum, who was guarding the communication and trains along the Chattahoochee river, sent forward detachments from Ward, Geary and Williams' divisions on a reconnoissance. They advanced to the city, which they found evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of September. They were at once met by a deputation, comprising the Mayor, High Sheriff and citizens, who made a formal surrender of the town to Gen. Ward, simply making the following request:

CAPITULATION OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 2, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Ward, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

SIR: The fortune of war has placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As Mayor of this city, I ask protection for non-combatants and private property.

JAMES M. CALHOUN, Mayor of Atlanta.

Attest—Wm. Scott, Capt., A. D. C.; A. M. Teabeits, Capt., A. D. C.; T. B. Tompson, Lieut. and P. M.

The above officers, and Col. Coburn, commanding Second brigade, Third division, were the first officers to enter the city. The required protection was freely granted. At the same time a detachment from Wilder's division, the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Sixtieth New-York, of Gen. Geary's division, which had entered the town simultaneously with Ward's, hoisted the Stars and Stripes upon the Court-House, amidst a peal of cheers. "Yankee Doodle" followed, and thus was consummated the fall of Atlanta, the backbone of the Rebellion in the South-west.

General Slocum arrived soon after and took formal possession of the town. Some rebel government property, four engines and fourteen pieces of artillery, chiefly sixty-four pounders, which the rebels had to abandon. The twon is much injured. Most of the inhabitants have left.

We have files of rebel papers, from which it is evident that Hood was completely ignorant of the drift of Sherman's movements. Sherman's movements were made compactly with his whole army, with fifteen days' supplies, with the exception of the Twentieth corps, which had fallen back to the rear on parallel roads and passing around the left flank of the enemy, crossing the Montgomery line and flanking for Jonesboro. The roads were good and weather favorable, everything combining to facilitate our success.

In the charge of the Fourteenth Corps the following casualities occurred:

Col. Delworth, seriously.
Capt. Anderson, Delworth's A. A. G., slightly.
Col. Grower, 17th N. Y., severely.
Maj. Barnett, 10th Mich., killed.
Capt. Knox, 10th Mich., killed.
Maj. Carter, 38th Ind., hip.
Capt. Jenkins, 38th Ind., thigh.
Capt. Perry, 38th Ind., mortally.
Lieut. S. Pierson, 69th Ohio, killed.
Lieuts. Bartley, Cunningham, and Murray, 69th Ohio, wounded.

Eddie's regular Brigade lost about three hundred, among whom were the following:

Capts. Kellogg, Burrows, and Lieut. Powell, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, wounded.
Lieuts. Kellogg and Mercomaugh, 16th Indiana, wounded.
Lieuts. Hovey and Knapp, 15th U. S Infantry, wounded.

Kineng's Brigade lost about three hundred, among whom were:

Capt. Charles, 25th Illinois, killed.
Adjut. Reeves, 98th Ohio, killed.
Maj. Green, 78th Illinois, wounded.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5, 1864.

The battle near Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, is represented as a grand success, not only tacitly but strategically, giving Sherman complete control of the State North, and with a position and short route to Macon. It is believed and argued here that Hood has been forced to retreat to Macon, by way of the Augusta Railroad, and that his movement now is to throw a force, by way of the Augusta Railroad, to Macon, and then advance to meet Sherman, who meantime can make a rapid march to Macon, and reach it before Hood can muster a suffient force to oppose him successfully. No details yet, other than you have had by telegraph through the War Department. It is not known here what became of either wing of the rebel army, which was cut in two by Sherman.

Rebel Loss 3,000 Killed and Wounded—2,000 Prisoners, Ten Guns, and a Large Amount of Camp Equipage Captured—Our Loss Trifling—The Rebels Retreating in Haste—Sherman Twenty-Seven Miles South of Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.

Official dispatches received at Nashville announce that in the late fight before Atlanta the Rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners, including a Brigadier-General, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage. Our loss was trifling.

The Rebels are retreating in real haste.

Official information from the front, dated Sunday, 27 miles below Atlanta, represents that Gen. Sherman is pushing rapidly southward of Atlanta.

Rebel Cavalry Near Murfreesboro'—They are Attacked by Milroy—Brisk Fighting—Retreat of the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6, 1864.

Three thousand Rebel cavalry, under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were near Murfreesboro' on Saturday morning. They were attacked by Gen. Milroy, and brisk fighting continued all day.

On Sunday the rebels retreated towards Triune, followed by Milroy's forces, which made several attacks during Sunday.

The Federal loss was ten killed and wounded, including Col. Erfurt, of the Second Kentucky, killed.

The loss of the rebels is thought to be much larger than ours.

Gen. Milroy, having exhausted his ammunition, joined the force of Gen. Rosseau near Franklin.

The main rebel force of Gen. Wheeler was on Saturday twenty-four miles south-west of Columbia, where the detachment of Williams is said to have joined him.

Gen. Rosseau is closely following Wheeler.

The damage done to the Railroad is very slight. No bridges or trestle work have been destroyed.

A dispatch from Gen. Milroy, reports eleven Rebels captured, killed and wounded.

LATER.

A Nashville dispatch received this morning, reports that Gen. Rosseau, in pursuing Wheeler south of Duck River, in a charge upon the Rebels who had dismounted to fight, captured five hundred horses.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

No News except Contraband—Gen. Meade Absent—Capture of Atlanta—Rebel Stories—The Irish Brigade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 5, 1864—a. m.

Except several important secret movements, the publication of which is contraband, the usual quiet prevails. Gen. Meade has gone North for a short stay, leaving Gen. Park in command of this army. Gen. Wilcox has temporary command of the 9th Corps. Gen. Burnside is expected back daily.

The capture of Atlanta has excited a good deal of enthusiasm here. The men think it will result in concentration of the Rebel army against us at this place, bring on another general engagement; which, is their minds, is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." This is the first time in the campaign that our army has really been "spoiling for a fight."

Rebel pickets report Hood to have lost 15,000 men at the fall of Atlanta. This would hardly be credited from any other source, and is received with some incredulity even now.

The Irish Brigade held High Mass, and other public ceremonies, yesterday. The appearance and deportment of the troops were consistent with their well-known soldierly qualities, and with the proverbial integrity of the Roman Church to the formal observance of their religious rites. The presence of Gens. Hancock, Birney, Meagher, Gibbons, Mott, Miles and Detrobriand, and their participation, by well-timed words of praise to this Brigade, made the occasion worthy of the brave men who formed the nucleus of the gathering.

Mr. Stuart, President of the Christian Commission and others of the executive cabinet, are here on a tour of inspection, preparatory to making arrangements for meeting the wants of the winter campaign.

Mr. Shearer, the efficient "field agent" for the 9th Corps, leaves to-day for his home; and Rev. Mr. Stone, of Massachusetts, takes his place.

This Commission has done a noble work in this campaign, in an unassuming way—distributing supplies by the hands of its own agents to thousands of grateful suffering heroes. H. E. WING.

List of killed in 3d Brig., 2d Div., 2d A. C., during the action of 25th August, 1864, at Reams' Station, Va:

14TH CONN.—Corp. John O. Bryon, D; Corp. Daniel W. Whiting, D; Henry M. Moore, F; James Anderson, B.
12TH N. J. VOLS.—Lieut. James S. Stratton, K; George Dunkell, C; A. Guant, C.
7TH W. VA. VOLS.—Sergt. A. Fry, B.
106TH PA.—Lewis Paddock.
108TH N. Y.—Sergt. John H. Jennings, D.
1ST DELAWARE.—Corp. John McIntyre, G.
107TH N. Y.—Isaac Waugh, C.
69TH PA.—Sergt. Thomas Judge, H.

THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND A. C.

126TH N. Y.—George W. Fuller, D.
57TH N. Y.—Sergt. Chas. Martin, H; Joseph Herder, B; Edward Meyers, E; Titus Hendricks, C.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Rain and Mud—All Quiet on Monday—A Resting Spell—Services of our Cavalry.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

The following has just been received by THE TRIBUNE Bureau here:

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

Rain has fallen for the last two days, and this morning, and although the sky is cloudless, the roads are deep with mud.

With the exception of a reconnoissance on Monday, everything has remained as usual all along our front since the engagement of Saturday evening at Berryville. Our cavalry, which was for a time cut off from the town, but by a skillful maneuver succeeded in rejoining our infantry, after a three-day's breathing spell, are again ready to resume active operations.

The arduous service performed by the cavalry with Sheridan's Army since the opening of the campaign, has rendered recuperation a matter of imperative necessity.

Another reconnoissance was made along our front on Monday, towards the Manchester and Berryville pike, and no considerable force of the enemy encountered. The pike was reached without much opposition, the rebel pickets falling back rapidly on our approach. The campfires of the rebels were still burning, and there was every indication that they had retired towards the Opequan but a few hours previous to our advance. Information was obtained showing that the headquarters of Gen. Early were situated, three hours before, at a house on the pike mentioned.

The principal reconnoissance was made by the brigade of Gen. Birge, of the 19th Corps. An advance was also made by the 1st N. Y. Dragoons, and portions of the 6th Corps, and the command of Gen. Crook.

Early's intentions are still shrouded in mystery. It is probable, however, that on our next advance, he will, if he has not done so already, retire across the Opequan, assuming the naturally strong line on the other side.

Since the capture of the ambulance train on Sunday, the roads to the front have been well guarded, and a journey thither can now be undertaken with assurance of comparative safety. T. C. G.

The Fight at Berryville—Early Reported as Reinforced — Doubtful — Mosby's Movements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 5.

As suggested in Saturday's letter as among the uncertainties of war, we did come near having a "general engagement" that very afternoon, despite all prevailing conjectures. The telegraph has already advised you of the very spirited affair in which Gen. Crook's heroic little band were the actors, occurring late Saturday evening, at or near Berryville, a little town some ten miles south-east from Winchester.

Orders were received late Friday night to send the wagons to the rear, and for the troops to be in readiness to march early on the following morning, but so thorough had the impression became riveted in the minds of both officers and men, that the change of base was viewed more as a tour of observation than any settled purpose to force a battle. Nor is there anything in the affair of Saturday night to conflict with the theory that Sheridan means only to keep at the enemy's heels, and annoy and harass his retreat as much as possible, and, at the same time, keeping himself so far master of the situation as to accept battle only upon ground and terms equally advantageous to ourselves.

The citizens claim that it is no part of Early's purpose to retreat beyond a secure position; that his force has been strongly reënforced by the arrival of new men to fill his regiments; that five hundred fresh horses have been sent his cavalry, and that two divisions of Longstreet's Corps have also joined him. Nevertheless, our own officers are inclined to believe that the new acquisitions are only such forces as have been heretofore secreting and foraging about the valley, and having drained the country are now rejoining the main body.

Our infantry force advanced to Berryville on Saturday, in three parallel columns. It had hardly finished pitching tents when the engagement, already telegraphed you, ensued.

The 23d and 36th Ohio had been advanced as pickets, and taking possession of some abandoned Rebel rifle-pits and rude earthworks, were suddenly assaulted and driven in by a superior force of the enemy. The 36th Ohio and 9th Virginia were then hurried forward, and charging back upon the Rebels again secured the pits. Hereupon a desperate struggle ensued, lasting up to and after dark. From the force massed and hurled against our little band, it was believed that at least two divisions were opposed to us. They made several desperate assaults upon our line, but, from the advantage of our position, we most gallantly and successfully repulsed all attempts to dislodge us. Our loss is estimated at from two to three hundred in killed and wounded while that of the enemy must have been very considerably more—our loss confined principally to Ohio and Maryland regiments of Crook's command.

Our troops spent most of the ensuing night in constructing earthworks in our front, and we now occupy a very strong position, from whence we can keep a safe and effectual lookout upon the movements of Early.

The indefatigable "Mosby," with his usual ubiquity, is in our rear again, however, picking up stragglers and whatever property he can lay his rapacious hands upon. Yesterday, with some two hundred of his mounted rangers, he made a descent upon a train of 34 ambulances, which had come in here with the wounded in Saturday evening's fight. They had unloaded, and were on their way out, when they were halted by the mounted rangers, and it is claimed by the frightened and demoralized drivers who have just come into town, that he had captured all but four of their train. They had started out without any escort, unbeknown to Gen. Stevenson, the able and vigilant officer in command here, and had not proceeded more than half way when captured. The General, upon learning the mishap, immediately dispatched a force of about one hundred picked cavalry under Capt. Blazer, who happily succeeded in retaking some forty of the horses and five of Mosby's men.

There was no fighting at the front yesterday, and our position is believed to be unchanged. BETA.

The Pirate Florida at Teneriffe—Salute, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated August 14, says:

"The steamer Florida arrived here yesterday, 36 days from Bermuda. She was permitted to take in coal and what provisions she required, and sailed to-day at noon, going to the south.

"During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here direct from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret they did not save, and send home through the blockade into a Southern port. (It is supposed that the steamer was the Electric Spark.) One of her officers and two or her crew left the Florida at Teneriffe."

A salute was fired to-day noon at the Arsenal for the brilliant achievements of Sherman's army and the capture of Atlanta.

OFFICIAL WAR DISPATCHES.

Nothing Further from Sherman—Grant still Quiet—Sheridan sends no News—The Draft.

WAR-DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7th, 1864, 10.30 P.M.

To Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, *New-York:*

This department is still without any dispatches, from South of Nashville. It is supposed to be General Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, and re-establish himself securely there, and restore his railroad communications broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or General Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost-Marshal General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits of the several districts and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The U. S. hospital-steamer Western Metropolis sailed for New-York last evening, with 500 wounded soldiers.

The steamer John Disney sunk while loading at the wharf at Portsmouth yesterday, on account of the mismanagement of the cargo.

Dr. T. H. Pagwell, a prominent secessionist of Portsmouth, with his family, was sent beyond the Union lines yesterday, not to return during the war.

Refugees have been for some time coming into Norfolk in large numbers. The authorities have just detected many deserters from the Army of the Potomac among them.

The Navy supply steamer Bermuda arrived at Hampton Roads this morning. She sailed from Pensacola, Aug 30th. The following is a list of officers as passengers from the West Gulf Squadron.

Commander E. Donaldson, U. S. S. Seminole; Lieut. C. F. Blake, wounded, U. S. S. Brooklyn; 1st Assistant Engineer R. H. Fitch, wounded, U. S. S. Oneida; Acting Ensigns H. H. Brownell, U. S. S. Hartford; R. D. Rosset, U. S. S. Hartford; Peter Faunce, Ram Manhattan; H. E. Tinkham, wounded, U. S. S. Kennebec; 2d Assistant Engineer F. B. Allen, U. S. S. Fort Royal, and E. J. Whitaker, U. S. S. Lackawanna; Masters Mates R. P. Herrick wounded, U. S. S. Hartford; George Thompson, U. S. S. Potomac; G. Carpenter, U. S. S. Portsmouth; Captain's Clerk, E. T. Doughty, U. S. S. Seminole.

From one of the passengers we gather the following reliable facts: During the siege of Mobile, and up to the surrender of Fort Morgan, August 24, our loss in all was one ship sunk by a torpedo, one burned through infraction of orders, and 330 men killed and wounded, half of whom were killed by drowning or the fire of the enemy. On the other hand, we took from 1,700 to 1,800 prisoners, captured the two best vessels of the enemy, forced them to burn the gunboat Gaines, and drove the rest of their fleet beyond the obstructions. Three forts, with one hundred guns of heavy calibre, with all their material, were unconditionally surrendered to us.

The Rebel gunboat Morgan escaped to Mobile, and the gunboat Tennessee was blown up to prevent her falling into our hands. The United States steamer Oneida suffered more than any other vessel; Com. J. R. Mulaney lost his left arm. The second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan a torpedo was accidentally exploded in the breach, killing five and wounding four men of the Seminole, killed two of Gen. Granger's men, and took off both arms of one of the Metacomet's men.

The pilot of the Hartford was wounded. Admiral Buchanan was doing well and would not lose his leg. Commander Murphy, of Selma, was wounded and doing well. Commander J. D. Johnston of the Rebel ram Tennessee, was in the Hospital at Pensacola. The executive officer of the Tennessee, W. L. Bradford, is a prisoner on the U. S. frigate Potomac.

One hundred guns were fired to-day, at noon, at Old Point, in honor of the recent successes of Admiral Farragut and General Canby in Mobile Harbor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7,—10:20 p. m.

OUR SPANISH MINISTER.

Ex-Gov. Koerner, of Illinois, our Minister at Spain, has arrived here. He is home on a short leave of absence.

DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.

Recent advices from Kentucky say that in view of the Draft, there is very decided modification of the old prejudice against enlistment of negroes.

BACK PAY.

About five thousand six hundred claims for back pay and bounty due to soldiers, were settled last month in Second Comptroller's office.

DISMISSALS, &C.

The official record of dismissals for the week, gives the names of one hundred and two officers, ranking from Second Lieutenant up to Colonel.

PROMPTLY REMOVED.

At least one office holder in New-York City who conceived it his duty to preside and speak at a recent Peace meeting there, has been removed; and Secretary Fessenden made the removal.

NAVY-YARD IN THE WEST.

Admiral Davis, Col. Bowman and George W. Blunt constitute the board just appointed to make an examination and report upon a site for a Navy-Yard and depot in the West.

CLAIMS FOR COMMISARY STORES.

The regulations issued by the War Department for the settlement of claims for Commissary and Quartermasters' stores, provide that no consideration shall be given to the claims of disloyal persons, nor to those of citizens of States heretofore declared in rebellion by the President, nor to claims for damages, or thefts, or depredations of troops; and in all cases the claimant shall show by his own oath, and that of disinterested parties, that he was loyal at the time the claim originated, and has been loyal ever since.

PROMOTION.

Col. Thomas Egan, Fortieth New-York, has been appointed Brigadier-General for bravery in the field, on Gen. Grant's recommendation.

HOW REBEL PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Col. W. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has returned from Chicago, where he has been inspecting the prisoners' camp at that place. He reports the Rebel prisoners to be in an excellent condition; the camp is kept clean and tidy; excellent quarters are furnished them, and their rations are fully equal to those of our soldiers. Very few cases of sickness are reported, as the prisoners are shown chance to exercise themselves, and are as happy as can be under the circumstances.

ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

The lately-published report that Gen. Grant has written a political letter to somebody here is true only to this extent:

He says, in a private letter to a prominent gentleman, that he believes it the duty of every man to do all in his power to put down the Rebellion, as well by filling up the Federal Army and contributing the means to support it, as in sustaining those who are and have been using their efforts to accomplish that desirable result. He also expressed the opinion that the Rebel Confederacy is so nearly exhausted that it would soon collapse if the Nation would put forth its strength promptly and vigorously.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The news of the Vermont election is considered here a decisive indication of the direction of the popular will in reference to the Presidential election.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The War Democrats here have abondened the idea supporting the Chicago nomination, while the Peace Copperheads declare that if McClellan should write a war letter they would prefer Lincoln to him.

TREASURY AFFAIRS.

The accumulation of unpaid requisitions upon the Treasury is rendering the necessity for a temporary loan of at least fifty millions of dollars, in anticipation of the payment of the installments of the new loan, urgent. It is understood that Secretary Fessenden is averse to further inflation of the currency, and will depend upon the receipts from taxes and long loans to meet the demand upon the Treasury. With a continuance of military success, which there is every reason to expect, he thinks he will be able thus to meet these demands. In the meantime he will negotiate a temporary loan to discharge the more pressing and urgent calls upon him.

INDIAN NEWS.

Commissioner Dale, of the Indian Bureau, has advices from Indian Agent Turner, at Omaha, N. T., dated Aug. 26th, that a party of Sioux Indians had made their appearance there, and killed 11 Winnebagos. The Omanas were absent on a hunt. No Government property was destroyed.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers in Hospital are reported:

Benj. Perry, Co. K, 132d N. Y. V. Geo. Bentley, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Jno. Downing, Co. K, 139th Ohio. Ira Roblyer, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cavalry. Elias Carpenter, Co. L, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Jas. Deimint, 7th V. R. C. Geo. H. Sutton, Co. B, Purcell's Legion. John Morgan, 18th V. R. C.

SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

Chaplin Alvah R. Jones, 10th U. S. Colored Troops has been sentenced by Court Martial to be dismissed the service, on various charges. General Butler, his commanding officer, in reviewing the case, disapproves the sentence of dismissal, and censures him as follows:

Chaplain Jones is very gravely admonished that his mission is peace in the midst of war, and not to excite strife in the armies of the Union. In the future his conduct will be carefully scrutinized by his Commanding officer and by the Commanding General, and he is admonished, therefore, that he must walk in an upright and Godly life.

Chaplin Jones is released from arrest and returned to duty.

PENSION OFFICE.

The following statement shows the amount of business transacted at the Pension Office during the month of August 1864:

No. of Applications for Widow's Pensions rec'd	3,931
Invalid Applications	1,337
Total	5,268

Being an increase of over four hundred of Widows' Applications on any preceeding month.

Number of Widow's Pensions granted	1,899
Invalids Pensioned	900
Total	2,799
Invalid Applications rejected	814

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported:

Jason M. Yinkham, 14 Mass. B. Geo. G. Hyland, B, 8 Ill. Cav.
Wm. Syllabee, A, 152 N. Y. Aaron Glazier, B, 1 Minn.
Mark E. Sibley, H, 1 O. Lt. A. Martin McKua, D, 4 Ind.
John ery, 3 N. J. Battery. Sam. Springer, A, 27 Wis.
George Louderback, E, 4 Ohio. Wm. R. Hall, I, 19 Me.
Ed. Leach, A, 9 N. Y. Cav. Christian Lutbrop, E, 3 N. Y.
Thos. Jacobs, B, 158 O. N. G. Wm. Davis, H, 48 Pa.
N. Working, H, 24 Vt. R. C. C. L. Robinson, sergt., G, 2 Mich.
John Howard, N. Y. Cav. Nelson Frute, J, 183 Pa.
Gilbert Newman, 21 N. Y. Cav. Owen McCaffrey, A, 193 Pa.
Foster H. Bukley, E, 7 Mich. Warren C. Knowles, D, 32 Me.
J. Parker, sergt., K, 39 N. Y. Nicholas Jessup, K, 97 N. Y.
Wm. Homes, J, 53 Pa. F. Gitteg, sergt., H, 146 N. Y.
Eldred Redfride, H, 106 N. Y

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1864.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The sentences of courts-martial in the cases of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, four majors, 29 captains, 30 first-lieutenants, 21 second lieutenants, and two surgeons, are officially promulgated. They were convicted, among other things, of drunkenness, shamefully abandoning their positions in front of the enemy, inducing others to run away, stealing, lying, false musters, drinking stimulants intended for the use of the sick, encouraging soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commissary stores, desertion, opening private letters, drinking and playing cards with enlisted men, reproachful and provoking speeches to soldiers, opprobrious language and tyrannical conduct, running on a race-course with an United States' horse, misbehaviour in the face of the enemy, &c.

These officers are punished in different ways: the larger number of them being dishonorably dismissed the service and cashiered, some forfeiting pay and allowances, and others being reprimanded. A first-lieutenant, for cowardice and desertion in the face of the enemy, was stripped of all marks of rank and distinction, paraded with a placard upon his breast marked "coward," cashiered, and confined in the Albany Penitentiary one year. Another first-lieutenant, a major, and a captain, similarly convicted, were cashiered, with loss of pay, shoulder-straps and buttons, their swords broken in presence of their regiments, and one of them was sent to the Dry Tortugas.

THE DRAFT.

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

The indications are that the offers for the new loan will be heavy.

BIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

This afternoon a committee of loyal colored people from Baltimore formally presented to the President an imperial quarto Bible, splendidly bound, costing $580, as a token of their respect and gratitude to him for his active part in the cause of emancipation. They say since they have been incorporated into the American family, they have been true and loyal, and now stand ready to defend the country. They are prepared to be armed and trained in military matters, in order to protect and defend the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The President replied:

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

WAR ADVENTURES.

On Monday night a batallion of the 1st Rhode-Island Cavalry, Torbett's command, while operating in the neighborhood of Snicker's Gap, encountered a force of Rebel cavalry who were moving this way, and a fight ensued. Capt. Bliss was in command of our men, and Major Cole, of Georgia, in charge of the Rebel force, who considerably outnumbered Capt. Bliss's command. The passage of the Gap was warmly contested, and the Rebels were so damaged that they were forced to retire, leaving a captain, a lieutenant and three privates dead in our hands, also a number of horses. We lost two privates killed, and one lieutenant and three sergeants wounded severely, and seven privates and a corporal (Maryland) slightly wounded. Our force gained the contest; but it was so stubbornly fought that Capt. Bliss did not feel safe in making pursuit, and fell back to his camp.

We learn from parties from that neighborhood that there is a considerable force of Rebel cavalry at both Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. A large body of cavalry which was in the neighborhood a few days ago, has disappeared, leaving a force at the Gaps, apparently to watch the action of the Union troops.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A HARMONIOUS GATHERING.

Reuben E. Fenton for Governor

THOMAS G. ALVORD FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 7, 1864.

The Convention was called to order at noon by ISAAC FULLER, Secretary of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hiscock, Hon. A. H. BAILEY, of Oneida, was chosen temporary Chairman, and he was conducted to the chair by Gen. Hillhouse and Hon. Wm. A. Dart.

On taking the chair, Mr. Bailey said that he would perform the duties assigned him to the best of his ability. Three years ago the delegates of the Union party met here in convention as they do now. Then the war had just begun—the Rebellion had developed its character and strength.

Born of unhallowed ambition, it purposed the utter destruction of the Union. It was plain that we must crush the Rebellion or perish ourselves. To yield would be to abandon our country. Under these circumstances it was that the Union party met here three years ago, and resolved to stand by the Government and defend the integrity of the Union, cost what it might, and that position was most enthusiastically sustained by the people. Now again a Convention assembles under similar circumstances. The pledges then made have been redeemed, but armed rebellion still confronts us, and the necessity for self sacrifice, devotion and undaunted courage exists as much now as then. The country was never in greater peril than now. The openly avowed enemy of the country we can meet boldly face to face. That enemy exhibits unmistakeable signs of exhaustion. A few more sturdy and well directed blows will lay him at our feet. But at this moment, when the triumph of the nation's cause is almost certain, there springs up a new and formidable resistance. A great political party, faithless to its principles and reckless of its duty, has thrown its weight against the country. It practically says to the enemy, "hold out a little longer, until we have time to remove the Administration, and then we will submit to your demands." Was there ever such an ignominious, such a dastardly spectacle? American citizens deserting the cause of their country in the hour of its greatest peril and seeking allegiance with its moral enemy! The countrymen of Washington, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and thousands of other heroes, lowering the emblems of America's former liberty and glory before Rebels who have trampled that flag in the dust. Do I do injustice to the Chicago Convention? (Cries of no, no.) I wish it were otherwise, but it is in vain to point to anything that McClellan or any other individual Democrat may have said or written. They now stand by the Chicago Platform, and by that platform they must be judged; and, judged by that standard, how vain is their talk of love for the Union!

Jefferson Davis, too, professed love for the Union up to the last moment before rebelling, and in more unequivocal language than does the Chicago Platform. The only way to save the Union is to put down the rebellion by force of arms. There is no other way. The Chicago Convention tells us that the war is a failure, that we must have an armistice and a convention of all the States; in other words, that we must arrest the triumphs of Sherman and Farragut, give up all that we have conquered, abandon our forts and raise the blockade. Thus we are all asked to treat with the enemy that he may have time to regain strength, and invite foreign intervention. It is possible that if afforded the opportunity, they will send men to such a convention, but with no intention of coming back into the Union. They would do all in their power to waste time and then reject the conclusions of the convention and divide. It is a scheme to give time and strength to the rebellion, and the people will never assent to it. It must be crushed out by the force of arms; otherwise we will have secession after secession, revolution after revolution, and then anarchy; and it is the mission of the Union party to save our country from this dire calamity.

Mr. Bailey was frequently interrupted by cheers, and his allusions to Sherman and Farragut were warmly applauded.

The list of delegates was then called and it appeared that the only contesting delegations were those from New-York.

Mr. WARD HUNT appealed to the New-York contestants to settle the differences and sit in the Convention united. He moved that each delegation be admitted to seats, and that each delegate be entitled to cast half a vote.

Mr. WAKEMAN hoped the Convention would permit the question to go to a committee. He reminded the Convention that if thus disposed of now the question will again be presented next year, and if double delegations are to be thus encouraged, who can say that these divisions will exist only in New-York. This question ought to be settled definitely now, however unpleasant it may seem. There is no better time for it.

Mr. KELSEY moved to refer the resolution of Mr. Hunt to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED said that although the "Draper Delegation," of which he is a member, claim and know that theirs is the only "regular" organization in the City of New-York, yet they are willing for the sake of peace and harmony in this Convention, to yield here their rights and accept the proposition of the gentleman from New-York. Mr. Busteed continuing, said: We think that we alone represent the true Union party of New-York, and it is quite evident that President Lincoln thinks so too, for he has just appointed to the Collectorship of the port of New-York, Mr. Simeon Draper, the leader of our organization.

Mr. Busteed's remarks were received with cheers and hisses.

Mr. LAPHAM was in favor of admitting the two delegations. This he remarked was the course pursued by the last State Convention, which subsequently referred the subject to the State Committee. The Committee met at Saratoga, and after deliberating for some hours discovered that they stood ten and ten, as between the two organizations. Now the question comes back to us, but it would be folly to waste time over it. He was not sure but the party gained by these differences, for he saw more anxious men from New-York than he had seen in the city on some election-days.

Mr. KELSEY withdrew his motion and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Hunt's resolution was then adopted, the vote, as announced being—ayes, 150; nays, 120.

Messrs. Parmelee, of Franklin, and Potter, of Saratoga, acted as temporary secretaries.

On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of two from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

The committee was announced as follows:

Abram Wakeman, Rufus F. Andrews, Robert Denison, Demas Strong, Henry V. Cluett, W. B. Romeyn, Bloomfield Usher, Edward Edwards, Chas. Andrews, J. R. Pratt, Wm. L. Lincoln, B. Tillinghast, C. H. Thompson, Thomas Hillhouse, Austin Smith, G. O. Lamont.

Recess till 4 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Steuben, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously.

For President—DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego.

For Vice-Presidents—John H. White and Thomas