A LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.

The Rebels near the Last Ditch.

ROBBING THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE FOR MEN.

Their Hopes of Northern Disaffection.

A PEACE PRESIDENT WOULD SAVE THEM.

ONE MORE EFFORT AND WE FINISH THE JOB.

Peace without Submission would Enslave the North.

Official Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1864.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, dated,

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. WASHBOURNE.

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to ensure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reënforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope election of a Peace candidate, in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to turn up. Our peace friends if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Further Details of the Victory at Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1864.

In answer to a request that Maj.-Gen. Sherman would give us details of the late operations before Atlanta, in order to silence the cavils of those who, in the absence of particulars, were denying that these operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have the following:

"ATLANTA, Sept. 7.

"On the 25th of August, pursuant 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 siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy.

"I moved rapidly south, reached the West Point Railroad near Fairborn on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles 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 were completely beaten.

On the 31st, and during the combat, I pushed the left of the center rapidly to the railroad above, between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro.

On the first 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 Brig.-Gen. Gorman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night.

"That 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, Sept. 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Maj.-Gen. Slocum commanding, we following the retreating Rebel army to near Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding him strongly entrenched

I concluded it would not "pay" to assault, as we already had the great objects of the campaign, viz., 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 uncasy in regard to our situation.

We have, as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well executed movement, 27 guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded; they could not be removed.

The Rebels have lost besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot 1,500.

If that is not success, I don't know what is.

Signed: SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Rosseau is that he is driving Wheeler, who is trying to get across the Tenessee. We have captured many prisoners, and deserters are frequent.

The railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga will be in running order to-morrow.

The Union State Convention held here has adjourned *sine die*. It passed resolutions favoring the call of a State Convention and the immediate abolition of slavery.

Surplus Recruits.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.

For the benefit of localities wanting recruits, I can state that there are four hundred surplus recruits over our quota in the barracks at Sackett's Harbor, and they can be credited to any locality in the State on the payment of a bounty of eight or nine hundred dollars for each. JOHN H. CONKLING,

Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Jefferson Co.

Iowa Politics.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 7.

The Democrats have nominated George Parker, of this city, for Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1864.

PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster-General Meigs is promoted to Brevet Major-General for gallant conduct in defence of Washington, at the time of the Rebel invasion in July last. Capt. A. R. Eddy, long the efficient Chief Quartermaster at Memphis, has been made Colonel, and goes to Hilton Head as Chief Quartermaster of General Foster's Department.

FURNISHING TROOPS.

QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

Allowances having been made for marine enlistments back of February, 1864, have reduced the deficiency of the District to about 1,400. This will make the draft heavy, and active measures are being taken to raise volunteers.

MCCLELLAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

A New-York letter, published here this afternoon, states Gen. McClellan has accepted both nomination and platform. The Secesh are jubilant accordingly.

THE NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Hon. Mr. Fenton is received by public men here with hearty approbation. A prominent officer in the Treasury Department states that he was always forcibly impressed by his earnest and frank spirit of inquiry, his desire to know the truth in public matters, to get at the right and act upon it. There is much concurrent testimony of the same sort from officials in all the departments with whom Mr. Fenton has had occasion to transact business for his constituents.

OUR FUNDS IN GERMANY.

Dispatches from Hamburg, Germany, to the Treasury Department state that United States securities fell five per cent, upon a report that Grant had lost five thousand men at Petersburg, and had fallen back to Washington.

The following letter was received at the Treasury Department, enclosing a five hundred dollar six per cent. bond of 1881, as "conscience money:"

"BOSTON, September 5th, 1864.

"Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, *Secretary of the Treasury*:

"DEAR SIR, The enclosed U. S. 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.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

". . . . (no signature."

Endorsed on the bond was the following: "This bond is the property of the Unitee States."

QUOTA REDUCED.

The quota of the District of Columbia by the allowance of naval credits has been reduced to 1,470 men.

ILLEGAL RECRUITING.

Two colored men were committed to the guard house to-day to await trial, by military commission for recruiting in the District of Columbia, in violation of an order issued by the War Department. These men received large sums of money for procuring substitutes for parties subject to draft in New Hampshire.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have just been established: The Rockville National Bank of Rockville Conn., capital $300,000. A. Hammond, President; E. B. Preston, Cashier. The Union National Bank of Weymouth, Mass., capital $150,000. W. Perrell, President; John H. Lond, Cashier. The First National Bank of Jacksonville, Illinois, capital $100,000. Stephen Dunlap, President. The First National Bank of Joliet, Illinois, capital $100,000. George Woodruff, President; F. W. Woodruff, Cashier.

ACQUITTED.

Col. Thomas Bailey, commanding the 9th U. S. Colored Troops, under Gen. Foster, has been acquitted of charge of neglect of duty, and released from arrest.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported in the Washington hospitals:

Chas. Hellist, F, 2 N. Y. — Joseph Frick, K, 2 Pa. H. A.
R. T. Shield, A, A. Surg. U. — Thos. Graden, C, 19 N. Y. S. A.
Adam Lambert, F, 4 Md.
G. W. Simons, J, 24 N. Y. cav. — Walter Davis, A, 21 Me.
Abram Haver, H, 99 N. Y. — Alex. Best, D, 142 O.
Patrick Shanahan, G, M. D. — Lemuel R. Price, C, 17 Vt.
G. F. Ticker, G N. Y. s.t.
Walchman.
Thos. C. Evart, F, 6 Pa. cav.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.

Major-General Butler returned last evening from his trip north, and left this noon for the front.

The steamer City Point reports no news from the front.

Capt. Capt. Osgood Eaton died here last night of dropsy. He was formerly from Boston, and for a long time connected with the engineer department at this place.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Samuel Diesler, 7 Ct. — Matthew Dodd, 5 Pa. Cav.
James Ruan, 4 N. J. Bat. — G. W. Gilman, 9 Me
Wm. Dusurant, 37 N. J. — S. Nyub, 58 Pa.
Andrew Sol, 148 N. Y. — H. P. Daly, 8 Ct.
Ami Woodbury, 13 N. H. — Eli Johnson, 1 U. S. colfd.
Capt. L. M. Rogers, 83d Pa., died of wounds.

The Draft—A Note from Gen. Fry.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: IN THE TRIBUNE of yesterday the following statement appears in relation to the time fixed for the commencement of the draft:

THE DRAFT.—Nothing new has been received in relation to the draft. It appears there has been a mistake made in the time chosen from its commencement. It was ended for fifty days after the issuing of the proclamation, but the official edition of the law makes it sixty days; consequently it would fall on the sixteenth instead of the sixth of September. The gross blunder has been attributed to the printers and proof readers. Wherever it rests, it is supposed that the Administration, now that the mistake has been discovered, will comply with the law. In the meantime, if the allowance due to this city for naval enlistments be made, and our recruiting continues as successful as heretofore, we shall fill our quota and have a considerable number of volunteers to spare. Let every loyal man do his duty.

It is proper to state that no mistake has been made in the time chosen for its commencement. The Administration has complied with the provisions of the law as passed by Congress, and approved by the President. The bill as enrolled and filed in the State Department fixes the time at which the draft may commence, at fifty days from the date of the call, and not sixty days, as published in what you term the official edition of the law.

The journals of Congress confirm the correctness of the official record in the Department of State. Will you have the kindness to have the facts correctly stated? I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1864.

The return Cricket match between the New-York Eleven, selected from the different clubs, including two professionals, and ten American gentlemen of the Philadelphia Club, with Mr. Lemor, was played today at Camden. The result was: New-York, first innings 69; second innings 82, with four men out. Philadelphia, first innings 108. The match will be finished on Friday.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

BUFFALO, Sept. 8, 1864.—Flour inactive. Wheat, no rates, prices nominal. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats, no sales, held at 77@78c. Rye, $1 56. Barley nominal. Whiskey dull and inactive; sales at $1 51. Canal freights to New-York: Flour, 70c.; Wheat 16c.; Corn, 16c.; Oats, 8½@10½c. Lake imports: 2,517 bbls. Flour; 6,215 bush. Wheat; 350 bush. Peas. Canal exports: 38,370 bush. Wheat; 27,870 bush. Corn; 52,500 bush. Oats.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $10 50@$10 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 75@$11 for Red Winter; $11 50@$11 75 for White; and $12 25@$12 50 for double extra, prime, white. Wheat scarce; Sales: 3,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 22. Corn held at $1 50 for No. 1, without sales; Oats in demand; sales 2,500 bush. Western without sales; Oats in demand; sales 2,500 bush. Western supposed at 65c. Lake imports: 17,500 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Oats; 1,500,000 feet Lumber. Canal exports, 1,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bush. Wheat; 7,000 bush. Corn; 13,000 bush. Oats; 694,700 feet Lumber. Shipped by Railroad, 393 bbls. Flour.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Tobacco firmer. Cotton, $1 62½ for low middling. Flour flat; Wheat lower; prime, $2 05@$2 11; Choice, $2 12½@$2 17; Corn declined, ranging at $1 47@$1 52. Oats advanced to 93@94c.

The birth of the first salmon ever born in Australia is announced as having taken place at Melbourne.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER.

Gen. McClellan Apprised of his Nomination—He Accepts It.

The members of the delegation appointed by the Chicago Convention, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday morning, at 10 a. m., to make the preliminary arrangements for announcing to Gen. McClellan, his nomination, as candidate for the Presidency. After an hour or so spent in consultation the following gentlemen proceeded to Gen. McClellan's house in Thirty-Fifth-street.

Horatio Seymour, Chairman; C. A. Wickliffe, Ky.; A. P. Edgerton, Ind.; John Merritt, Del.; H. McCurdy, Michigan; Benj. Starke, Oregon; C. Negus, Iowa; N. Shannon, Kansas; C. H. Berry, Minnesota; C. G. W. Harrington, N. H.; Alfred E. Burr, Conn.; Walter T. Burch, Me.; W. T. Galloway, Wis.; John Bigler, of Cal; Isaac Lawrence, R. I.; John Cain, Vermont; Geo. H. Carmer, Md.; J. M. Douglas, Ill; John D. Styles, Penn.; J. G. Abbott Mass.; Jas. Guthrie, Ky.; Geo. N. Morgan, Ohio; Theodore Runyon, N. J.; John A. Green, Jr., N. Y.

The visit was intended as one of courtesy merely, for the purpose of interchanging views with the General, the formal announcement of his nomination to be made subsequently, but, on arrival, after an introduction and some conversation, the Committee, to save the trouble of another visit, determined that the formal announcement and tender of the nomination to Gen. McClellan should be made at once. A letter was therefore written by Gov. Seymour, advising Gen. McClellan of his nomination, which, with a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, was handed to him. The General received the letter and copy of proceedings, and it was generally understood by the Committee that he would accept the nomination, and that his letter formally announcing his acceptance of the nomination, would, if possible, be ready so as to be read at the mass meeting in Union Square in the evening. Beside the Committee, a number of gentlemen, among whom were August Belmont, Peter Cagger, and Dean Richmond, also waited on the General, who was much indisposed.

Letter of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. 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 advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and 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 assemblage 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 preservation of the Constitution of the United States; and that the accomplishments of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind.

And we may be permitted to add, that their 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 hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country *Union, Peace, and Constitutional Liberty.*

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Horatio Seymour, Chairman.
John Bigler, of California.
Alfred P. Edgerton, of Indiana.
Isaac Lawrence, of Rhode Island.
John Merritt, of Delaware.
Hugh McCurdy, of Michigan.
Joseph E. Smith, of Maine.
George H. Carmer, of Maine.
Benjamin Stark, of Oregon.
John M. Douglas, of Illinois.
Charles Negus, of Iowa.
John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania.
Wilson Shannon, of Kansas.
J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts.
C. H. Berry, of Minnesota.
James Guthrie, of Kentucky.
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky.
C. G. W. Harrington, of New-Hampshire.
Geo. N. Morgan, of Ohio.
Alfred E. Burr, of Connecticut.
Theodore Runyon, of New-Jersey.
Walter T. Burch, of Missouri.
John A. Green, Jr., of New-York.
W. T. Galloway, of Wisconsin.

He Accepts the Nomination—Talks all Around the Peace Proposition—Ignores the Idea of a Cessation of Hostilities—and goes for the Union.

CRANOR, New-Jersey, Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held 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 nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

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 Flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

Those 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 over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. 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 condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear and even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught to the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for superior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors 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, hail 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 without union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions 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 expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more rigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, upon the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army and People, are subjects of not less rival importance in war than in peace.

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 your choice.

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 to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR and others, Committee.

FURTHER FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Whig on Archbishop McCloskey—The Union Prisoners at Andersonville—A Horrible Picture.

The following extracts from the Southern papers will be read with interest:

THE MOST REV. JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

From the Richmond Whig.

The new Archbishop, the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of New-York in 1844, and occupied the Episcopal See of Albany for seventeen years.

His position must naturally give him a great influence over the Catholic immigrants for whom New-York is the great entrépot. If he choose, he can readily use that influence as an all-potent auxiliary to the Yankee Provost-Marshal-General Fry, and his assistant enrolling and recruiting officers; or, on the other hand, with scarce a word, he can baffle their wide-spread efforts to fill the Federal ranks with freshly-arrived Catholic foreigners. This was fully understood by Seward when he sought to fill the place with Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, an old man, who has shown a subservient disposition and bent himself to the spirit that would hoist the Federal flag on the crucifix; that would have ministers of the Gospel of Peace preach from pulpits upon which gleam an unsheathed sword, ignoring the words of the Savior of mankind *Par nobis*, in spirit and letter, and would substitute in their stead an evangel of vengeance, hate and rapine.

Aided by the able native born Archbishop who presides over the See of Baltimore, also unacceptable to Mr. Seward, we may expect a strongly conservative influence, in the interest of peace, to be exercised by his successor to Archbishop Hughes, and for the prevention of the importation of victims for Lieut.-General Grant's shambles in Virginia. The opening phrase of the new prelate's inaugural, *par nobis*, is not to be regarded as a mere form of office; we believe he chose his own words and repeated them several times, with special application to the lesson they contain at this juncture for all Catholics. We shall be greatly mistaken if we do not find his Church soon actively enlisted on the side of a peace "fit to be made," and to which we may agree.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS IN GEORGIA.

A photograph of Andersonville, Geo., where between thirty and forty thousand Yankees are penned up, ought to be made and preserved. Such a picture was never before seen on earth, and we trust never will be again. Those who have visited Andersonville declare that the spectacle surpasses description.

Four of the prisoners have been permitted to visit Washington for the purpose of enlightening Lincoln in regard to the sufferings of their fellow prisoners. Their account, extracted from *The Herald*, will be found in another column. If the half what they report be true, the people of the North ought to force Lincoln to an exchange of prisoners without an instant's delay. Else they are as heartless as Lincoln himself.

The blame of this appalling misery rests on the Abolition Administration, and partly, too, on the people generally of the North. It was in the power of the people at any time to have compelled an exchange, but they beat themselves to the persuasions of Lincoln, who represented that he had 50,000 Confederate prisoners, and that as he was about to deliver a last crushing blow at the Rebellion, it would be manifestly improper to yield to our earnest entreaties for an exchange, on almost any terms, for by so doing, he would add 50,000 men to our armies, and defeat all the popular hopes of suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the Union. The case of the negro soldier was a mere pretence; the real obstacle of an exchange was the return of so formidable a body of men to the Confederate armies. This it was which hushed up the hue and cry over the horrors of Belle Isle, which reverberated in all Yankeeland last Spring. The Northern people, therefore, are not wholly guiltless, but the damning burden rests mainly on the Abolitionists and their Administration. All the agonies endured by these prisoners, all the bodily deaths and all the souls sent untimely to hell, lie at the door of Lincoln and Seward.

Exchanges are still refused, in spite of fresh concessions on our part, plainly for the reason that the terms of service of most of the prisoners have expired; they are useless as soldiers, and they will be sure to vote against the brute who left them in prison so long. All the world sees this and appreciates the causes which constrained the authorities at Richmond to confine so many men in one inclosure, where a few men could guard them, and where provisions were abundant and there was little danger of raids. Indeed, the Confederates had no excuse. It was simply impossible for them, in view of the scarcity of food, the raids upon the railroads, and the pressure for men to resist the huge hordes of the barbarous foe, to have distributed the prisoners in various States and guard them with a multitude of men. We have done the best we could, and all we could; in the eyes of God and man we are blameless.

TERRIBLE ANARCHY IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS—COMMUNICATION DESTROYED—THE NORTH-WEST CLAMOROUS FOR PEACE—THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 31.

The Columbus Sun says that parties known to be reliable in the secret service of the Confederate Government, were in that city a few days since. They left St. Louis, Missouri, about the 1st of August, and brought through with them St. Louis papers of that date. A state of anarchy worse perhaps than that of Mexico, and the western districts of South America, prevails in the once great and prosperous Commonwealth of Missouri. The country is full of guerrillas and bushwhackers; no man's life is safe while passing along the highways from place to place; commerce of every description is monstrously suspended, and the papers contain the official announcement of the railroad officials that owing to the unsettled state of the country, and the perils attending transportation, no trains would be run to or from St. Louis. A steamboat has not made a landing at that wharf in a fortnight, and even in the heart of the city there seemed to be little security to life or property.

In Southern Illinois the state of affairs was very little better. Bands of armed men, representing the interests of both sections, infested the remote districts, and murder and highway robbery was of daily occurrence. The President and Directors of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad had notified the government agents that their road could be no longer used for the transportation of munitions of war. Peace meetings were numerous, but were not unfrequently broken up and dispersed by mobs in retaliation, prominent war men had been murdered, and in one instance a train loaded with army supplies had been intercepted and destroyed by guerrillas.

No wonder the agriculturists of the North-West want peace. They have a foretaste of what must inevitably follow a prolongation of civil war for the establishment of a power destructive of the State Governments. Now is the time for prudence, ingenuity, and diplomatic skill in the Southern Cabinet. Let not this opportunity pass unimproved, as was a former one. We are glad to see that our authorities appreciate the magnitude of the present crisis.

THE "UNION WAR EAGLES."—A meeting of the "Union War Eagles" was held Thursday evening in Washington Hall, Eighth-Av., Mr. H. C. Parke presiding. Arrangements were made for campaign parades. After the transaction of considerable business, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it becomes the duty of every true patriot, having the interests and welfare of this country at heart, to rally to the standard of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That in order to sustain the brave Soldiers and Sailors who are fighting the battles of the Union, for the suppression of the Rebellion, and to assert the honor and dignity of the Union, we must reelect Abraham Lincoln, their Commander-in-Chief; or the blood of the martyrs will have been shed in vain.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, with the view to an early peace on the basis adopted by Commissioners Grant, Farragut, and Sherman.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Reuben E. Fenton, for Governor, and Thomas G. Alvord for Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, the friends of the Union may justly feel proud, indicating motives above the mere interests of the partisan, and a desire to select the ablest, most worthy, and truly loyal citizens, to all positions of honor and trust; and in the nomination of Frederick A. Alberger for Canal Commissioner, and D. P. Forrest for State Prison Inspector, we will show our appreciation of their merits, and our confidence in them to do their duty, by electing them with all our candidates, to the several positions for which they have been nominated.

Resolved, That we will spare no efforts to secure the nomination of all the aforesaid candidates, knowing them all to be true and reliable Union men.

Resolved, We will elect them.

[Advertisement.]

DR. W. H. GREGG—DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the PROSTATE GLAND, and RETENTION OF URINE, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay FIFTY DOLLARS a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant IXth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY and MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION for September contains the usual variety of patterns and information concerning toilet and costumes. This popular fashion-book has hitherto been published quarterly; hereafter it will be issued monthly. It is an acknowledged authority of its kind. [Evening Post.

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Regular Fall Opening of London, Paris, and New-York Styles of
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MARRIED.

DE PEYSTER—LIVINGSTON—At Clermont, Columbia county, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Mr. Platt, Frederic De Peyster, jr., to Mary, daughter of Clermont Livingston, esq.

HOPKINS—WHITTLESEY—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St. Luke's Church, Catskill, by the Rev. W. C. Cheshell, L. Gardiner Hopkins, of New-York, and Julia Edgarine Whittlesey, of the former place.

NEW—WOODWARD—In Brooklyn, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. H. Rogers, Edwin A. New, U. S. A., to Miss Ellen Woodward, youngest daughter of the late Wm. H. Elton, esq.

DIED.

FREED—On Thursday, the 8th inst., Mary E., daughter of Emily and the late Richard Freed, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day (Friday), 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, John S. Howell, No. 121 Barrow street.

HEANEY—On Thursday, 8th inst., Mrs. Catharine Heaney, at her residence, No. 177 West 13th street.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, William J. Kane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

KINGSLEY—At Johnson, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Harry Norman, only child of Dr. N. W. and Alma W. Kingsley, of this city.

EIGENBRODT—On the 25th day of August last, Charles S. Eigenbrodt, of Alvarado, California, Captain of the Californian Cossacks, attached to 2d Mass. Cavalry, killed in action near Charlestown, Virginia.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, George L., Dr. Daniel L., and Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, and of his brothers-in-law, Charles Vandervoort and T. A. Eaton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Thomas Church, Broadway, on Friday, Sept. 9th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. The interment will take place at Jamaica, L.I.

MONDON—On Wednesday morning, 7th inst., Paul Victor Mondon, aged 44 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of deceased, and members of the 8th Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Varick-street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

NOYES—At Fortress Monroe, on the 30th ult., Moses G. Noyes, of the 139th Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 30 years.

ORNE—On Thursday, 8th inst., of erysipelas, Capt. Wm. D. Orne, aged 73 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 14 Cheever place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday next, 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock p. m.

ROMAINE—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., after a short illness, William H. Romaine, Acting Assistant Paymaster of the U. S. Navy, in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Samuel B. Romaine, of this city.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his mother's residence, No. 12 Carroll-place, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SNOW—August 27, Edwin A. Snow, son of the late Col. Ephraim L. Snow, of New-York, in the 27th year of his age.

SCHERMERHORN—On Wednesday, Sept. 7, in Springfield, Mass., Cornelia B., wife of H. J. D. Schermerhorn, and daughter of Andrew Irwin, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 74 Rivington street, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE—At Fortress Monroe, Sept. 3, Capt. Sillick L. White, of Company I, 10th Conn. Vol., son of Russell White, of Danbury, Conn., aged 25 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Sept. 11, at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence, Long Ridge district. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILLCOMB—On fifth day (Thursday), ninth month, 8th, Hannah, wife of John Willcomb.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Society of Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 236 West 22d street, between 7th and 8th avenues, on first day (Sunday, Sept. 11), at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to the Friends' Cemetery for interment. Flushing, L. I., papers please cop