THE EVENING STAR.

W. D. WALLACH, Editor and Proprietor.

WASHINGTON CITY:
FRIDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1864.

☞ READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE. SEE OUTSIDE FOR INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC AND OTHER MATTER.

EXTRA.

Latest from the South and Southwest.

Forrest's Raiding Party in full Retreat from Memphis—Late from Mobile—The Rebels Sink the Steamer Nashville in the Channel to keep Farragut from Getting up to Mobile.

CAIRO, August 25.—Memphis advices of the 23d instant say that the 17th Illinois cavalry have returned from the pursuit of Forrest. At the last account—Monday—the rebels crossed Coldwater river, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating, grumbling over their failure of their expedition. They expected to create a diversion of General Smith's expedition. Forrest told our officers, under a flag of truce, on Sunday, that General Grierson occupied Oxford, Mississippi.

The steamer brings New Orleans dates to the 18th, and the following summary of news:

Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on he 14th, to the obstructions near Mobile, and found that the Nashville was sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed.

The gunboat Morgan came down and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance.

There are still two iron-clad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Two hundred rebel prisoners, taken at Fort Gaines, have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Cannonading in Front of 18th Corps—Warren's Lines Extended to Reams' Station on our Left.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 24—Evening.—Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting an usual cannonading on right, in front of the Eighteenth Corps, which was commenced at 6 p. m., and still continues at 10 to-night.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the Weldon railroad securely to Reams' Station, a distance of seven miles.

No rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction.

The losses in the Fifth Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday are now computed at about five thousand.

On Sunday, this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

FROM REBELDOM.

Rebel Great Expectations from the Chicago Convention—The Richmond Papers Acknowledge a Defeat on the Weldon Road—Rebel Movements in the Southwest.

We have copies of Richmond papers of the 20th, 22d and 22d inst.

Under the head of "Be Patient and Wary," the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th has a long editorial, in which it gives token of the rebel great expectations from "the apple of discord that the Chicago Convention will throw into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North."

The *Sentinel* also hopes much from the action of the Peace Democracy in resisting the coming draft.

The same paper says [illegible] that "six weeks hence we may be [illegible] *leaving the enemy's soil, and carrying on offensive warfare.*"

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of the [illegible]h says that Hood is confident of holding Atlanta, and that "Gen. Wheeler crossed the Chattahoochie with three bodies of cavalry last Thursday night for Sherman's rear, with a view to cut his communications and destroy his supplies at Marietta and othor depots along the line of railroad. Gen. Roddy started for Opelika on last Saturday week, with a picked force, to co-operate with Gen. Wheeler. It is stated that still another body of picked mounted men started on another expedition Friday last. In addition to this movement, others are reported on the military chess-boat, which, if inaugurated, will undoubtedly free Georgia soil of the presence of the enemy."

A correspondent of the Griffin *Rebel*, writing on the 13th from before Atlanta, says: "I have reason to hope, based upon much that it would be improper to disclose, that before the first frost we shall be once more upon the generous soil of Tennessee, if not further on towards the Ohio."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Aug. 22d has the following:

From the Valley.

An official despatch from Gen. Early's command on Saturday states that a portion of our forces in the Valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their rear. On the 17th Sheridan began to retire from his position near Strasburg, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over 200 prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

Unofficial advices put the whole force of Sheridan in the Valley at only forty-one thousand men.

Ordered to Duty.

The following officers, recently exchanged by way of Charleston, have been ordered to report for duty as follows:

Maj. Gen. Archer, ordered to report to headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson, ordered to report to headquarters at Atlanta.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, ordered to report to Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

From Petersburg—The Fight on the Weldon Railroad.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 23.]

The effort made on last Friday to dislodge the enemy from his position on the Weldon railroad proved, as we have before stated, unsuccessful. Saturday passed without any fighting between the two armies, save a little shelling and picket-firing. On Sunday the effort was again made.

Accordingly, early on Sunday forenoon, an advance was ordered. Our forces drove the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks back upon their main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery were throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, therefore, held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left, about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan road, some 3 or 4 miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements.

It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to Vaughan road, in the direction of Poplar Springs Church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their left flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt; without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded.

General John C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this: Their center rests upon the Weldon railroad, about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At Yellow Tavern and the Gurley House heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's (2d) and Burnside's (9th) corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station, a distance of ten miles from the city.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way, at a very critical moment, of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and reaching their strongest works. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

A Decided Repulse.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 23.]

To congratulate our readers every morning upon some brilliant success of the Confederate arms would be, indeed, delightful, although monotonous. Unhappily, such is not our privilege to-day. The fighting of Sunday south of Petersburg has gone against us, and the possession of the Weldon road yet remains undecided. It was perfectly evident, for some time past, that Grant must make some extraordinary effort to break out of his present fatal and most dismal position. Accordingly he put his his troops in movement the other day with the utmost activity, both by the right and left flank. On his right, if successful in defeating the forces opposed to him, he might have advanced up to the fortifications of Richmond. On the left, if he could but break through the line of the Weldon railroad, he could make some further progress in isolating Petersburg, could stretch out his hand toward the Southside and Danville roads, and begin really to interfere with the communications of Richmond with the South.

It was known that although Grant had sent off considerable forces for the immediate defence of Washington, he still had a large army in front of Petersburg; and plainly he could not let it lie idle, rotting in the low grounds of the Appomattox and James rivers. His plans are now revealed, and all the energies and all the gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburg.

The main body of Grant's whole army is now on or near the Weldon railroad. Their center rests upon that road about three miles from the city, and their left stretches westward to the "Vaughan road," which is, we presume, the wagon road lately used to make the connection with the interrupted line to Weldon and Wilmington.

Around this position, says a Petersburg paper, works of great strength have sprung up like magic, armed with heavy guns, and guarding every approach. Warren's corps has been reinforced by Hancock's and Burnside's, and the enemy's works on that side are now occupied by 30,000 men.

On Sunday, a portion of our troops was thrown against this strong position, but not in such force as to effect the main object of driving the enemy completely out of their works. We have met with a repulse, and have lost some distinguished officers and many brave men; but the affair is not over.

Grant's designs are now apparent, but he has vigilant and able adversaries, and a Confederate army in his front unused to see Yankees stand firm before them. Grant's new fortifications and their defenders must be staunch indeed if they can hold their position against Lee and Beauregard. It would be foolish to deny or disguise our repulse of Saturday, but the end is not yet.

FINANCIAL.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening says:

The amount of coupons presented at the Sub-Treasury for anticipatory payment, up to this morning, is about half a million dollars. The offer of the Secretary to anticipate payment of the interest is rendered, to a large extent, nugatory by the refusal of the stock board to recognize any bonds without the coupons attached. For this reason it is necessary that any bond likely to be put upon the market before the maturity of the interest should have the coupons attached, or the value of the coupons in gold accompanying the bonds. The unsaleableness of bonds without coupons keeps a certain amount out of the market, and so far tends to strengthen their price. Unless the board of brokers should determine to recognize bonds without the September and November coupons, the probability is that but a very small amount of the seventeen millions of interest now made payable will be collected before maturity. The high price of Government stocks is drawing here a large amount from the West and other sections for sale.

The money market continues steady. There is more demand from the stock brokers, but the supply is ample and rates are easy at 7 per cent. In some instances short loans are made at 6 per cent., but the rule is 7 per cent.

There is a perceptible increase in the amount of paper offering for discount, and the rates show a hardening tendency. Buyers discriminate more closely, and are getting about 1 per cent. more than a week ago.

☞ FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Methodist Protestant Church will hold a Festival for the benefit of said Church, commencing TUESDAY, August 30, 1864, and continue during the week, at the Union League Rooms, 9th st., between D and E sts. The ladies solicit the patronage of the public. Admission 15 cents; season tickets 50 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman. au 26 3t*

☞ $10,000 EXEMPTION FUND.—PETER F. BACON, Esq., having kindly consented to act as Receiver and Treasurer of a fund for protection against the coming draft, for a number of gentlemen, limited to one hundred, at $100 each, any one subject to the same can call at his store, corner 7th and Pennsylvania avenue, and deposit the amount, thereby securing to themselves all the advantages of escaping the draft. Substitutes will be provided for each man drawn, as their names appear upon the book in rotation, without any partiality.

For any information concerning the above club, T. H. BARRON or Mr. BACON will be glad to give such information may be required.

Rep. and Chron. 1w., and S. Chron. 1t. au 25-1w*

☞ WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, June 29, 1864.—This office having been necessarily closed for several days during the present month, the time for receipt of water rents is extended to the 31st August, after wich date the water will be shut off from all premises of which the water rent is unpaid. No further notice will be given. RANDOLPH COYLE, Water Registrar. jy 30-d

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

We invite the attention of all persons who are in want of FURNITURE or HOUSEKEEPING GOODS to call and examine our large and extensive assortment, which we are prepared to offer

AT GREAT BARGAINS,

thereby making it an important item in the selection of

FURNITURE

and other

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

always to be found at the well known establishment of McGREGOR & ZIMMERMAN, No. 530 Seventh street, between Louisiana av. and D st., east side. au 26-eo1m

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery at the Ordnance Yard, in this city, of the following sizes and kinds of coal, viz:

For Ordnance Foundry, 3,000 bushels of Charcoal.
do do do 200 tons of Anthracite Egg Coal.
For Ordnance Foundry, 260 tons of Cumberland Coal.
For Ordnance Engine, 250 tons of Cumberland Coal.
For Ordnance Steamer Baltimore, 1,200 tons of Anthracite Coal (steamer size).

The above Coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance.

All of the Coal to be delivered by the 1st day of November, 1864, free of expense to the Government.

Proposals must be addressed to S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent, Washington, D. C. au 26-10t

THE LAST CHANCE.

$40,000 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will be sold

FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

All in need of

SHOES

Will do well by supplying themselves now at

HEILBRUN'S

BARGAIN SHOE STORE,

506 SEVENTH STREET,

Adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall.

P. S.—BOOTS and SHOES made to order and REPAIRED at

506 SEVENTH STREET.

au 26-3t*

FOR SALE—A lot of FRAMES, SASH and BLINDS, 10 by 12 and 10 by 14. Inquire at No. 185 6th street, between N and O. au 25-3t*

FOR SALE—A HACK, with horses, harness, &c., &c., in good order. Apply to No. 511 H street, near 7th. au 25-3t*

EDMUND KIRKE'S NEW BOOK—"Down in Tennessee," by the author of "Among the Pines," &c. Price $1.50. For sale by PHILP & SOLOMONS, au 25-3t 332 Pennsylvania avenue.

GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.—The General Orders of the War Department for 1861, '62 and '63. Two volumes; price $10. For sale by PHILP & SOLOMONS, au 25-3t 332 Pennsylvania avenue.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF Resident Student at Providence Hospital will be received until September 1st. All applications must be addressed to Sister MARY CARROLL, au 19-tsept Providence Hospital.

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that D. T. ARNALDO MARQUES has been appointed Consul of Peru, at San Francisco, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations or by the laws of the United States and existing treaty stipulations between the Government of Peru and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, [L.S.] and of the independence of the United States of America, the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday night, the 25th inst., a large DIARY, containing valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. In the Diary was a large envelope addressed to Jas. F. Beazell, $5 reward and no questions asked if returned to KILBURN & WELLS, 496 9th st. au 26-3t*

$5 REWARD—Lost on the night of the 22d inst., at or about Hancock's restaurant, on Pennsylvania avenue, a large CARBUNCLE SETTING to a ring. The above reward (its full value,) will be paid on its return to the BAR KEEPER at Hancock's. au 26-3t*

FOUND—On Wednesday, August 24, 1864, a HORSE, on High street, between 6th and 7th. The horse is a chestnut-sorrel, with white face and one white leg. The owner can get the animal by proving property and paying charges, on applying to 79 Market street. 1t*

TAKEN UP ESTRAY—On the night of the 19th of June, one red, white faced horned COW, and on the 22d of June, one black and white BUFFALO, and on the 23d of August, one red and white BUFFALO, with slit in right ear, and one roane BUFFALO. The owners will please come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take them away. C. F. HAMILTON, back of the Piney Branch Race track, D. C. au 26-3t*

FOUND TRESPASSING ON MY PREMISES—A large light colored COW, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. ELIAS TRAVERS, au 25-3t* 24th street, First Ward.

LOST—On 15th street west, a commission and discharge papers with other papers of T. W. WHITEHOUSE, late captain of Co. K, 22d Maine vols. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at BOLTER'S, 428 Pa. avenue, between 4½ and 6th sts. au 25-3t*

LOST! LOST! LOST!—Broke loose from the Three Tun Stables, Aug. 25th, one large brown COLT, four years old, some white in his face. Five dollars will be paid for his delivery at the above stables, on 3d street east, between M and N. au 25-5t* K. H. LAMBELL.

$30 REWARD.—Stolen, a dark bay CANADIAN U. S. HORSE, pony build, small size, white spot on the left side under the saddle girth, heavy mane and foretop. Address C. T. DORSETT, at Kendall Green Park, Washington, D. C. au 25-3t*

$5 REWARD.—Strayed away on the 3d of August a small dark brindle COW, with white hind feet, white belly, white on the end of her tail, and a rope round her neck. JAMES A. McCATHRON, au 25-3t* 6th st., bet. E and G, Navy-Yard.

FOUND—Some valuable PAPERS, belonging to Anthony Clinton. He can have them by paying charges, at the Seventh Ward Station House, on 4½ street south. au 24-1w*

LOST—On Tuesday, the 23d instant, a dark bay STALLION, about ten years old; has a knot under his throat. He was attached to cart numbered 333 W. C. $5 reward will be paid if returned. JAMES F. ROLLINS, in alley between Mass. avenue and L street and 13th and 14th sts. au 24 3t*

$50 REWARD.—Lost in this city on Saturday afternoon, a BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a certain sum of money. Whoever will leave it at this office shall receive the above reward. au 19-1w*

TRESPASSES—NOTICE.—Several COWS and one HORSE, branded "condemned," have been found trespassing upon the grounds of the Georgetown College. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away; and notice is hereby given that all persons hereafter committing any trespass by willfully breaking down or injuring the fences belonging to the lands of the College, or by entering any of their enclosed lands with their cows, horses, or other animals, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. By order of the President. au17-eo1m

SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS FOR THE QUOTA OF THE DISTRICT.

SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!

N. H. MILLER & CO.,
No. 511 Ninth street west, near Pennsylvania av.
(25) TWENTY-FIVE men for the army, as REPRESENTATIVES for those liable to the DRAFT, AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
N. B.—Runners liberally dealt with. Exemption papers prepared, with dispatch, by
N. H. MILLER, au 6-3w* Justice of the Peace.

SUBSTITUTES.—Substitutes bought and sold. Enrolled citizens had better apply at 183 I st., between 20th and 21st, before engaging a sub. elsewhere. Will be furnished at the cheapest rates. jy 26-1m*

PERSONAL.

LICENSE $75 VS. $25.—This is to notify the public that I pay $75 per week for Varieties' license, Mr. Lee only paying $25, (twenty five dollars.) Furthermore, I can show clear bill of sale for Varieties, stamped and witnessed, that I am the only sole proprietor of the Varieties. All I ask for is justice in this license affair. I can produce witnesses who will make oath the above statement before any judge in this District.
C. FITZSIMMONS, Sole Proprietor, and Acting Manager Varieties, 1t* Washington, D C.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CLINTON KENNEDY, by his two brothers, who now work in Welsh's Mill, Water st., Georgetown, D. C. a25-3t*

HAVING read a notice in your paper over the signature of my wife, (Angelina Sibley) denying the leaving of my bed and board, I have to say to the public that I persuaded her after the expiration of two weeks, and she returned, and after she returned I requested her to come with me for I had rented another house, and I thought it proper that it would be best for us, but her reply was that she could not leave her mother.

She denies taking property, which I do now assert with proof that she took over $200 worth.

I wrote numbers of letters to her requesting her to come home, but received no answer, and her own words with proof among her neighbors that I asked her to come with me, but that she refused, and would not live with me. Now I take this method through your paper of requesting her to come home if she thinks proper within the next two months. [au 24 3t*] ROBT. SIBLEY,

CAUTION.—*To all whom it may Concern.*—All persons are hereby cautioned against filling half-pint porter and mineral water Bottles marked with the names of "R. A. Shinn," and "Arny & Shinn," as all who are found so offending will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law "providing against the improper use of trade marks, &c."

I would also notify my customers that payment will be exacted for all bottles lost by them after this date. RILEY A. SHINN, Union Bottling Depot, 57 Greene st., Aug 18, 1864. [au 19-1m] Georgetown, D. C.

MADAM MARSHA, late from a northern city, would inform the public that she has taken up her residence at No. 403 K street, between 9th and 10th. Is prepared to read the past and foretell future events. au 22-1m*

FOR SALE—A sorrel MARE, 14 hands inch; 15 years old; sound in every respect, and uncommonly gentle; the handsomest creature of her sex in the District; suitable for a lad or a young lady. Can be seen at MITCHEL'S Stables, for 5 or 6 days, corner of 13th and E sts., Washington, D. C. au 25-2t*

A FINE, NEARLY THOROUGH-BRED BAY HORSE AT PRIVATE SALE.—We offer for sale a fine, nearly thorough-bred BAY HORSE, admirably adapted for military purposes, 16 hands high, full of life and action, from the best stock, 6½ years old, and perfectly sound; seasoned and hardened, will carry any weight, and perfectly gentle; would make a splendid general officer's horse. Apply to W. L. WALL & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, au 25-6t South cor. Pa. av. and 9th st.

KENDAL GREEN

VINEYARD GRAPES,

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

AND SEE SAMPLES,

AT

Z. D. GILMAN'S DRUG STORE,

au 25-tf under Metropolitan Hotel.

STAMPING AND EMBROIDERING done with neatness and dispatch, and at the lowest prices, at 431 Massachusetts avenue, near the Northern Liberty Market. au 24-1m*

GEORGE FORREST,
LATE Quartermaster United States Army,
Adjusts
Officers, Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary's
ACCOUNTS,
464 Tenth street,
au 24-1m* Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.—A double-deck BARGE—100 tons—in good order, all ready for use, can be bought on reasonable terms. Sale to close concern. Apply to Capt. Cushman, on board Barge "M. Kennedy," at Ship Yard, Alexandria, Va.; or to Mr. Lamptin, at Palmer's Wharf, foot of 11th street, Washington, D C; or to Flowens & Bowen, No. 1 King street, Alexandria Va. au 25-2w*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1864.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's Coupon 1881	109	110
U. S. 5-20's	112¼	113¼
7 3-10 Treasury Notes	94⅜	95⅛
One Year Certificates	94⅜	95⅛
Certificate Checks	95⅛	

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

Coupons, 109¾; 5-20's, 113; Certificates, 95; Gold, 256⅛.

FROM THE FRONT.

Warren Formidably Posted—Rebel Attack on Wednesday Repulsed Easily—The Enemy Sending Down Troops to Petersburg to Make another Attempt to Dislodge Warren from the Weldon Road.

The mail steamer Dictator, Capt. Blakeman, arrived this morning with the mails and passengers from City Point.

Warren still holds his advanced lines, and is digging dirt after a sort that will speedily make them as impregnable as his first line.

The rebels made a feeble assault, probably a recconnoissance, on Wednesday, on a portion of the advanced line. The attack was easily repulsed.

There are some indications that the rebels are moving troops for another attempt to dislodge us from the Weldon road. Recently the trains on the Richmond and Petersburg road have been in busy motion, sixteen trains having been seen going into Petersburg within twenty-four hours, and it is believed they are carrying down rebel troops lately in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river. It is certain that there are few rebel troops to be seen now on the north side of James river.

The canal across Dutch Gap is going on prosperously, and the men engaged have not been molested for several days.

The Dictator brought down about thirty Johnnies, who were left at Fortress Monroe, and also General Barlow, of New York, who is sick and on his way home.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The most noteworthy sign of the times is the eagerness with which the Richmond and other rebellious-State papers are anticipating that the approaching Chicago Convention and subsequent U. S. Presidential election (in securing the triumph of its nominee) are to insure, past per adventure, the speedy success of the rebellion. They proclaim that the immediate result of the defeat of Lincoln in November, must be the dissolution of the Union by the assent of the new administration. They are making it plain that a vote against Lincoln is to be simply a vote to insure the success of the rebellion. The recent developements of the particulars of the conspiracy in the Northwest, to if possible aid the rebellion by force of arms, under pretence of defending American rights violated in the Government's measures for the rebellion's suppression, also involve grave warnings against the danger of placing the conduct of our public affairs in this crisis in hands elevated to power by these conspirators and their allies. The culmination of the developements in question is to be found in the letter of General Carrington to Voorhees, of Indiana, convicting that individual from papers found in his office—and also his numerous correspondents, all likely to figure largely at Chicago—of conspiracy to defeat the Government's military measures for the (among themselves) avowed purpose of aiding the rebels in arms against their country.

There can be no doubt that ere November next every Union man will clearly comprehend that to vote to place the administration of public affairs in the hands of allies of Jeff. Davis and Howell Cobb is simply to vote to bring the war to a disastrous and abortive close; to vote to divide the United States immediately into three separate confederacies; and to vote for frequently recurring and protracted civil wars between them. Under these circumstances we have little fear that the country will be so mad as to place the Government in the keeping of any man elected by Voorhees, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Long, Wall of New Jersey, and those about to figure with them in Chicago.

THE CASE OF HAMMOND.

The effort to manufacture popular sympathy for ex-Surgeon General Hammond has already turned out a dead failure. The few newspapers apparently anxious at first to break the force of the Court's judgment rendered against him, have evidently concluded that the task is hopeless. No man ever had a more patient and careful trial, nor was there ever a more conscientious or competent military court assembled. The sympathies of all were originally strongly with him, because it seemed utterly impossible that one in his position could perpetrate the crimes of which which the Court, after so patient investigation, adjudged him guilty. His conviction and punishment can hardly fail to have an excellent effect upon the future of the service.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee were in session again this morning. The meeting was a protracted one, but no business of a public character was transacted. On its adjournment the committee, as a body, visited the several heads of Departments. Another meeting will be held this afternoon.

The meeting this morning was attended by the following members: H. J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, Chairman; John B. Clarke, of the Manchester (N H.) *Mirror;* Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; Geo. B. Senter, of Ohio; and Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.

UNFOUNDED CANARDS.—There is no ground for the rumors, originating in New York, and so assiduously reported here that the President proposes to send Peace Commissioners to the rebels. The rumor that an armistice has been or is to be proposed is equally without foundation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FREMONT AND THE BOSTON ABOLITIONISTS.

BOSTON, August 26.—Several prominent abolitionists, including Eleazier Wright and S. G. Howe, have written to Fremont. Speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both to withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select other candidates, Wright and company conclude their letter as follows:

"Permit us, sir, to ask whether, in case Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an Administration in power on a basis as broad as the country and its needs."

Fremont, under date of Nahant, August 25, replies at considerable length. He says he does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without consulting the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Batimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce and unite upon an early day for holding such Convention. The following sentence is taken from Fremont's letter: "As much has been said about peace, you will excuse me if I say what I understand by it. Peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened, liberal speakers of the age. These are to be the essential conditions of peace.

Railroad Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The eastward bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg yesterday by the breaking of a flange on the driving wheels of the locomotive. The engineer was instantly killed, one man fatally injured, and three others severely.

Gov. Morton and James McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped uninjured.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

[By the People's Line—Office 511 Ninth street.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—U. S. 1881, coupon 6's, 109⅜; U. S. 5-20's, 113⅜; Certificates of Indebtedness, 95⅛; Gold, 256⅝; N. Y. Central, 129⅜; Erie, 110⅝; Hudson River, 128⅜; Harlem, —; Reading, 134⅝; Michigan Central, 135⅛; Michigan Southern, 86⅜; Illinois Central, 129⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 111⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 128⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅛; Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien, 64⅛; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 112⅛; Alton and Terra Haute, 60; Chicago and Northwestern, 54⅜; Quicksilver, 82⅜.

LOCAL NEWS.

An Execution at the Old Capitol.

CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS, OF MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS, HUNG FOR VIOLATING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

Charles Fenton Beavers, of Loudoun county, Va., late a private in Mosby's guerrilla band, was executed in the yard of the Old Capitol prison a few minutes of 12 o'clock today, by hanging, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial. Beavers, about the 22d of February last, came into our lines at Vienna and gave himself up as a deserter from Mosby's force. He took the oath of allegiance, and lurked within our lines for some time, and in March was sent to this city and committed to the Old Capitol prison, whence he was released shortly afterwards, upon again taking the oath. After he was released he applied to Mr. W. P. Wood, in charge of the prison, to get him a pass to cross the river. Mr. Wood advised him not to cross the Potomac, telling him he would go right to his old friends and companions again, and that he would be certainly caught again, and if caught would no doubt be hanged. Beavers insisted that he only wished to go home, and he declared his determination to keep the oath of allegiance inviolate. Beavers left, and in June was recommitted to the Old Capitol, having been captured with arms in his hands and with Mosby's guerrillas. On July 20th, by special orders, No. 177, a Court Martial, of which Col. G. W. Cartright was president, was convened for the trial of this and similar cases. The charges against Beavers were lurking about our camp at Vienna as a spy, and violating the oath of allegiance by taking up arms in aid of the Rebellion, after having voluntarily taken the oath. The court acquitted him of the charge of being a spy, but convicted him of the violation of the oath, and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, August 26th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. The sentence was approved, and Col. Ingraham, Provost Marshal, D. C., was charged with the execution of the sentence.

Beavers was notified of his fate yesterday afternoon, and during the night the scaffold was erected in the southwest corner of the yard of the Old Capitol Prison. The scaffold has already been used several times; having served for the execution of no less than five noted criminals:—Woodward, hung some years ago for the murder of his wife; James Power, hung for the murder of young Lutz; John Conrad Kessler, a soldier, hung in the Old Capitol prison yard December 5, 1862, for the murder of Lieut. Fernando Linzy; Augustus Ford, colored, hung on the 3d of March of last year, for the murder of George Adams, colored; and Cornelius Tuell, who was hung on July 8th of this year, for the murder of his wife.

The dimensions of the gallows are as follows:—Height of upright supporting the beam, twenty-two feet; height of platform, twelve feet from the ground, and twelve feet square. One foot higher than the level of the platform is the fatal trap, which was formerly five feet by five, but has been enlarged to eleven feet by five, making it of a size to allow the execution of four persons at the same time. The rope is of the best manilla, procured from the Navy Yard, after several pieces of rope from the stores of this city had been broken under the test weight of 225 pounds. The rope is made fast to a cleet on either upright, and passing over the beam the noose hangs about the center, and has a fall of four feet.

As soon as Beavers was aware of his fate he asked for a spiritual adviser, and Rev. O. P. Pitcher, missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was called, and remained with the condemned man until 2 o'clock this morning, and engaged in prayer with him. Mr. Pitcher again visited him at 8 o'clock this morning, and remained with him until he was ushered into eternity.

The arrangements for the execution made by Superintendent Wood, the keeper of the prison, were exceedingly good, and were admirably carried out. Mr. Wood and Mr. Clark (who is in immediate charge of the prisoners in the Old Capitol building) were present the entire morning, attending to the preliminary details of the execution. But few persons were admitted to witness the solemn scene, and, in order that the officers of the prison might not be interrupted in conducting the tragedy, orders were issued excluding visitors.

About 11 o'clock Colonel Ingraham arrived at the prison, and a few moments afterwards the prisoner was called across the yard and taken to a room up stairs to be prepared for execution. He walked with a firm tread. He was clad in the butternut pants of the Confederacy and a pair of dilapidated boots.

While Beavers was being prepared for execution, Lieut. Bordwell of the 6th V. R. C., posted a strong guard on all sides of the scaffold, except the side on which were the steps mounting to the trap. A corporal and two or three men were also posted upon the scaffold itself. At 11½ o'clock Beavers was brought down stairs leaning upon the shoulder of a friend, also a prisoner. Beavers was by this time clothed in the black shroud, and he was evidently nervous as he approached the scaffold. Just before mounting the scaffold he took off his boots and pants, having donned a clean pair of socks, drawers and shirt. As he mounted the scaffold he looked toward the windows where a number of Rebel prisoners were eagerly gazing upon the scene before them, and said in a loud voice, "Oh, men, let this be a warning to you." The rope was then adjusted around the prisoners neck and his arms and legs were tied, after which Colonel Ingraham in a clear voice read the proceedings of the court martial that had tried Beavers, and also the order for the execution. Colonel I. then remarked to the prisoner that it was his painful duty to see the order executed.

Mr. Pitcher then read the 90th psalm and afterwards made a fervent prayer. Beavers did not appear to pay much attention to the devotional exercises, and he moved his head in different directions, and looked out upon the trees and other objects, and was evidently desirous of seeing as much as he could of the world he was so soon to leave. Indeed he two or three times as the arrangements of tying him, &c., progressed asked to be permitted to take "just one more look."

Beavers' step-father and step brother (named Hatton) are also confined in the prison, and they were permitted to be in the yard and to bid him good-bye upon the scaffold. Beavers asked to see Mr. Wood, and upon the appearance of that gentleman he asked him to have his body and his old clothes sent to his mother, who lives seven miles west of Drainsville. He also remarked to Mr. Wood that he wished to God that he had taken his advice at the time of his release. He then bade Mr. Wood good-bye, and shook hands with Col. Ingraham, Mr. Pitcher, and the executioners, and as the cap was being drawn over his face he called out to his relatives and others: "Good-bye, father; good-bye, boys." This latter remark was addressed to the prisoners, large numbers of whom witnessed the execution from the windows looking out upon the yard.

At 15 minutes of 12 o'clock the cap had been adjusted; the bolts were drawn, a slight click, followed by a dull sound, was heard, and the body of the prisoner was seen dangling in the air. For nearly five minutes after the fall there was a contraction of the muscles of the lower limbs painful to witness; and at times the legs would be perceptibly drawn up. The body was allowed to hang 15 minutes, when it was lowered a little, and Dr. C. M. Ford, surgeon in charge at the prison, made an examination, and said he noticed a very slight and feeble throb of the heart. The body was allowed to hang 3 or 4 minutes longer, and then Dr. Ford pronounced him dead. The body was cut down and carried to the hospital of the prison, where a further examination revealed the fact that the neck had been dislocated by the fall.

Beavers was a young man not more than 21 years of age. He was nearly six feet tall, and of a heavy, massive frame, indicating great power of endurance. He was rather good-looking, of a light complexion, and light hair, inclined to curl.

Mr. Wood will endeavor to have the remains of the deceased sent to his mother, in Virginia, in accordance with his request.

THE DIFFICULTY AT BELTSVILLE.—It is now stated that Sergeant Porter, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who shot private McLofflin, of the 11th heavy artillery, in the late melee at Bladensburg, and who was subsequently so terribly maltreated by the comrades of McLofflin, was not absolutely killed, but was rescued when on the point of being lynched by Capt. Derlips, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, and Lieut. Heber, 139th Pennsylvania volunteers. Porter was subsequently sent to headquarters 6th corps to answer charges.

PETTY LARCENY AND THREATS.—This morning, Jessie Joh