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Pittsburgh Gazette,

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh Daily Newspapers, have mutually agreed to change the price below quoted for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier	21
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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McMECHEN,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Pennsylvania and the Draft—Recruiting in the Revolted States—Important Order of Gov. Curtin.

The following is the text of Gov. Curtin's orders concerning enlistments in the Rebel States:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 51.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the Act of Congress of July 4, 1864, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to be credited to the State and sub-divisions thereof which may procure their enlistment, it is ordered,

1. That for the State of Pennsylvania there shall be appointed, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, from the county of Allegheny two, and from each of the remaining counties of the commonwealth, one.

2. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, the compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or districts which they represent, and they shall in such case be employed upon the nomination of the Commissioners of the county, or committee for the recruitment of volunteers and disbursement of bounties, or other proper authorities of such districts. If no compensation is so provided, appointees will be made upon application, accompanied by evidence of character and qualifications. The appointees for appointment must designate the district in the revolted State to which the recruiting agent is to be sent.

3. All correspondence relating to business coming under the order will be addressed to Col. McQuaid, Military Secretary, who is charged with its supervision.

A. G. CURTIN.

Districts desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the act referred to should act promptly, as agents from other States will soon be in the field, and a sharp competition may be expected.

Atlanta in our Possession.

Though the government has no official information of the capture of Atlanta, we believe there is no reason to doubt the fact. That dispatches dated at Atlanta yesterday were received by various parties in the North, is well known. No details have thus far been received of the battle near Atlanta on Wednesday, other than the heaviest fighting on our part was by the 20th Army Corps, General Hooker, who reports the capture of four thousand prisoners. The Government has information that General Joe Johnston was relieved from the command of the rebel Army of Tennessee, and General Hood appointed in his place. This change is ascribed to the appearance of General Bragg at Atlanta, of which we learn, a few days since, notified by our correspondents with Sherman's army. It seems probable that Johnston was relieved because he did not believe it prudent to risk a battle for Atlanta, and Hood's performance in marching out and assaulting our lines, and receiving so bitter a repulse, will not be accepted as a proof of General Johnston's want of judgment. All accounts, thus far, of the battle of Wednesday, give the impression that it was a sanguinary affair, and decisive as to the fate of Atlanta. It was the rebel's fight for the great railroad and manufacturing centre of Georgia, and failing, they were compelled to abandon the town. General Sherman is not a communicative gentleman, or we should have had much more from him of his late operations.

There seems to be a dullness on the part of the public in appreciating the magnitude and importance of this Atlanta campaign, and the grandeur of the results already achieved. The advance of Sherman's army, one hundred and thirty-eight miles beyond Chattanooga, has been attended with such uniform success, that the public have looked upon victory in that quarter as certain, and have failed to comprehend fully the significant obstacles surmounted. Something of variety in the fortune of our arms in Georgia, would have sharpened the appetite of the people for the news, and led them to scrutinize more closely the history of the campaign which carries us into Atlanta.

It is a great mistake to suppose, as many both North and South appear to do, that there has not been very hard fighting in Georgia. The truth is, our march has been made in blood from the Tennessee River to the plains of Atlanta. There has been almost a fierce engagement every fortnight of most billiard and wounded on both sides. We have occupied, as the rebels themselves say, the most important agricultural region of the Empire State of the South, and have taken and destroyed several of the important manufacturing establishments in the country. The foundry at Rome, the iron works at Kingston, are satisfactory on the Chattahoochee at Roswell, are irreparable losses to the rebellion. There is no territory within the rebel military lines, or that has been within them, of equal importance than that between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The Rebel Strength in the Late Raid.

We are at last enabled to give some facts concerning the strength of the rebels in their late incursion into Maryland, which place the matter entirely beyond the pale of doubt or speculation. We can vouch for the entire reliability of the facts and figures which follow, and they effectually settle the question of the strength of the rebel force:

The force consisted of one division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Maj-Gen. Early. The cavalry forces is under chief command of Maj-Gen. Robert Ransom, and is composed as follows:

Imboden's brigade	1,500
R. E. Johnson's brigade	1,700
McCausland's brigade	1,500
W. L. Jackson's brigade	800
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500

The two corps of infantry are temporarily organized as follows:

First Corps, commanded by Maj-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, is composed of—	
Echols's division, four brigades	6,000
Ramseur's division, two brigades	3,000
Second Corps, commanded by Maj-Gen Robert Rhodes,	
Gordon's division, three brigades	3,800
Rhodes' old division, five brigades	4,000
Total infantry	16,800
Total cavalry and mounted infantry	5,500
Grand total	22,300

with three batteries of artillery.

Of this force, three to four thousand were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed sixteen thousand of all arms, including non-combatants of all kinds. The fighting strength with which they appeared in front of Washington did not exceed twelve thousand.

According to the New York News, the rebels, after the late raid into Maryland, carried off twenty thousand cattle and twenty thousand horses. The cattle were taken from Maryland, the horses from Pennsylvania. The number of the latter is stimulated by the number of the Rebel cavalry.

It is said that the rebels at Charleston pay a high price for the old iron from the shells thrown into the city by our forces, and the negroes who gather the iron watch the approach of the shells with day and night.

News and Miscellany.

Muscular Christianity.—The present bishop of Central Africa was once a curate in a small village in Scotland, and on his way to church he had to pass over a bridge on which several young men were accustomed to assemble on Sundays to play at pitch and toss. He remonstrated with them on the impropriety of such conduct, and advised them to go to church, but they refused. They were determined to return evil for good, and took the opportunity of insulting him on several occasions when on his way to church. He at last made up his mind to bear it no longer; so, the next time they insulted him he took off his cloak and laid it on the bridge, also his watch and sermon, and said: "I have shown you a deal of Christian forbearance, and now I will give you a specimen of muscular Christianity; send out your best man." This was no sooner done than he was laid on his back, and another called for; but they were so much astonished at what happened to their champion, that no other could be prevailed to come on. The curate then kindly invited the whole party to his church, which they did; and it was gratifying to know that they all became faithful members of the church, and he was never again annoyed by witnessing the game of pitch and toss on that bridge.

Violent Tornado in Ohio.—On Wednesday last a violent thunder storm, accompanied by extraordinary gusts of wind, passed over Columbus, Ohio, and vicinity. The Statesman says:

The rain fell in torrents at first, but when the wind was highest the water descended in sheets. The wind blew with tremendous violence from the west, and swept over the city, leveling down fences and trees, and in several instances unroofing houses. The gale swept across the Scioto valley, leveling the corn with the earth as it went. Considerable damage was in this way inflicted upon the crop, but its extent can not be correctly estimated. In the open country rail fences were whirled in the air and scattered in all directions.

Harpoon Present.—During the last day or two, there has been on exhibition, at the "Bible House" in Baltimore, a magnificent Bible, which bears this inscription: "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the friend of universal freedom, from the loyal colored people of Baltimore, as a token of respect and gratitude." On the reverse side, on a golden plate, is a representation of the President in the act of freeing a colored man. The binding is in royal purple velvet with solid gold clasps, there being present more than $600 worth of eighteen karat gold used in the clasps and other embellishments. The Bible is placed in a mahogany case, mounted with silver, the entire affair having cost over $800.

There is another excitement in Coles county, in this State, the cause of the original being a lie-traping. Our correspondent doubts the facts in a letter elsewhere published. The friends of the Chicago Times, not satisfied with the result of their murderous deeds of last spring, are again on the rampage. They have stolen a cotton press belonging to the loyal village of Mattoon, and tore up a portion of the track of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, for the purpose of stopping and robbing a railroad passenger. In this latter attempt they were unsuccessful. The leaders of this villainous gang are known and spotted.—Chicago Journal.

A week or two ago we copied from the Toronto Advertiser an affecting story of the death, from a broken heart, of the celebrated Maude Lisle Smith, an event following close, if not early, upon the death of her husband, from melancholy. A local correspondent, who is well acquainted with Madeleine's husband, informs us that the story about her husband's death is a pure fiction; that so far from being true, Madeleine is now living with her husband, an artist, in London, and may be seen almost any day in the neighborhood of Brompton Hobby, looking but broken hearted, and in the best of health and spirits.—Birmingham Post.

A Richmond Fiction Answered.—The Richmond papers persist in asserting that Gen. Grant is dead. They concoct the fiction very elaborately, saying that the flags of our shipping have been at half-mast in his honor, and that our pickets confirm the intelligence. One of them asserts that the city consolation that Confederates can draw from his death is the fact that it will dishearten the Yankees, who think him a wonderful General. Anyway, it don't believe he came to his death by a wound. Such a lie can be more likely, it thinks, to have died of mania-a-potu.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the army of the Potomac writes: "Many troops whose terms of enlistment are now over are returning to their homes. Reinforcements, however, that are constantly arriving, more than compensate for this loss, so that our strength, instead of becoming weakened, is actually growing greater every day. Many men of fifty hundred days' regiments are constantly joining us, and it is, indeed, quite probable that our force on the larger ten thousand than they were before we crossed the Rapidan.

The St. Louis Republican seems disposed to blame President Lincoln for not to arresting Vallandigham and sending him South. The fact is, the indifference of the Government towards the leader of the Copperheads has greatly disappointed that party and deprived them of their only stock in trade, which they hoped to have increased by Vallandigham's return. Hence they are clamoring for their leader's release.

As ex-judge named Thompson, who was banished from Western Virginia some months ago on account of his hostile attitude to the government, has been permitted to return upon the condition that he takes the oath of allegiance and disconnects the suit entered by his against Governor Pierpont, these being the terms mentioned in his application to the War Department.

Horses Killed.—A dispatch from Cairo, Illinois, states that the horses of Colonel Dodge's gaiters and leaders in the riots at Charleston last March, were found dead, one of them with several bullet holes through the body. Some excitement exists in that county, and fears are entertained of another outbreak.

The Death of Col. Covode.

Camp Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 18th, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Monday, Major W. M. Biddle was called to the chair, and Surgeon J. M. Junkin appointed Recorder.

The meeting being organized, a committee of five were appointed, Capts. P. E. Park, Joseph Andrews, D. P. Smith, Lieut. Jas. R. Grant, and Assistant Surgeon W. B. Price, who the following preamble and resolutions were drafted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In a cavalry engagement near St. Mary's Church, Va., on the 13th day of June last, Col. George A. Covode, commanding 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, received a wound while leading his regiment into action, and has since deceased; and whereas, as brother officers and personal friends of the late Colonel, we deeply and sorrowfully feel the great loss we, in common with his family and many other friends are called upon to sustain; and, whereas, we feel anxious to pay to his memory a last tribute of respect in giving public expression to our feelings; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Col. George A. Covode we deeply feel a martyr to the cause of human liberty and justice, and in this we recognize the hand of a Divine Providence who "doeth all things well," and to whom we would humbly submit in this as in all things else.

Resolved, That to us who were honored with his commands under him, Col. Covode had at all times proved the spirited possession of our confidence, while, as a man, he had won our whole hearts by his uniform kinds and courteous manner, we both loved and respected him for his many virtues of mind and heart.

Resolved, That the Fourteenth Cross hundred will his command has met with a loss that will long and deeply feel.

Resolved, That to his family, over whom falls the heaviest blow of anguish and suffering, we would respectfully beg to tender our heart felt sympathy and deep sorrow at their irreparable loss, believing that God, who ever "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," will in time heal the sadness of their grief.

Resolved, That having offered up his life a sacrifice to maintain the unbroken integrity of his country, his country owes him everything of honor and gratitude. To the nation, then, we bequeath his memory and name, which should ever stand high upon the records of her fallen heroes.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with these resolutions, be published in the leading newspapers in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and Westmoreland county, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Infallible Cure for Dyspepsia.—The following is said to be an infallible cure for dysentery and protracted diarrhea: In a teacup half full of vinegar dissolve as much salt as it will take up, taking a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup; now boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds of three quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool. Dose.—Table-spoonful three times a day till relieved.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

The Chattahoochie River Crossed.

PARTICULARS OF THE ADVANCE ON ATLANTA.

A GREAT BATTLE ON WEDNESDAY

DESPERATE HAND TO HAND CONFLICT.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

INGLORIOUS RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, July 26, 1864.

A dispatch dated Atlanta, July 22d, says: A glorious victory has been followed by our occupation of the city. A brief resume of events for the past five days will not be uninteresting to your readers. On the 18th, the left of our forces crossed the river Chattahoochie, and nearly all that day, and the next, were occupied by the army in getting into line. Nothing more serious than skirmishing occurred on the 18th.

The weather was very fine for military operations, it being only moderately warm, and a refreshing shower falling after each rainy day. For the first four miles on the southeast side of the Chattahoochee the country was exceedingly rough and broken, consisting of a succession of hills, ridges and ravines covered with oaks and pines, the whole resembling the Allatoona mountains. Until the evening of the 19th our advance was resisted principally by dismounted cavalry firing from behind logs, rocks and trees.

By morning of the 19th we had reached the north bank of Peach Tree creek, a considerable stream, running north of Atlanta and westward into the Chattahoochie. The rebels were posted all along the south bank of this stream, and became exceedingly vexatious to our further advance. Parts of Schofield's and Howard's corps crossed the creek, however, on the nineteenth, and established themselves on the south side. Meantime the left wing of the Army of the Tennessee, the troops of which first crossed the Chattahoochie, had swung around until they reached the Augusta railroad, two miles west of Stone mountain. In corporation with Garrard's cavalry division, they drove away the rebels who were on this road, and tore up several miles of track.

Thomas had seriously interfered with the communication along the Mobile Railroad, it is believed, he had not interrupted it altogether. Only the Macon road was left open to the rebels. Their situation began to grow desperate.

On the 17th of July Joe Johnston was relieved of the command of the rebel army, and Hood appointed to succeed him. As the rebel papers made it evident the next morning that Hood was put in command on account of his desperate fighting, all our officers began to look anxiously for a battle.

On the afternoon of the 19th, portions of Palmer's corps crossed Peach Tree Creek. Dilworth's, formerly Dan McCook's brigade of Davis' division, which, with the exception of Morgan's brigade and some skirmishers, was on the extreme right of our line, was met by fierce opposition as it advanced towards the high ridge held by the rebels. One regiment of the 52d Ohio brigade somehow got ahead of the others, but it was so furiously assailed that it was compelled to fall back, and its commanding officer, Lieut-Colonel Geary, was captured. The integrity of the line, however, was speedily restored, and the brigade firmly established on the south side of the creek. Col. Mitchell's brigade was hurried down to the support of Col. Dilworth's, and also crossed the creek.

Our losses in this affair was but little short of 250 men.

On the morning of the 20th Hooker crossed the creek to the left of Palmer's corps and took a position on some low ground a short distance without fortifying. Still further to the left Newton's division, of Howard's corps, had crossed and moved out of the bottom and got upon ground upon a portion of the same ridge before spoken of as extending all along the south side of the creek, and was occupied by the rebels. Immediately upon advancing to this position, Newton's men commenced fortifying. They were still engaged in this work, when, about 3½ p. m., they were assailed with desperate energy by Bate's and Walker's divisions of Hardee's corps. The rebels came up in some places in two lines and at some in three lines, and, in spite of the most fearful losses, advanced resolutely to within two or three rods of our lines. Kimball's brigade was on the right of the division, and for a moment seemed to falter, but fresh troops were speedily hurried up, and from Kimball's right along Blake's front to Bradley's extreme left, the entire division stood as firm as a rock the storm which had struck Newton's corps so fiercely and rolled over toward Hooker's corps. Gen. Ward's division held the left of the corps; Geary's the centre, and Williams' the right.

The advance of the rebel skirmishers towards Hooker's lines indicated their intention to attack his troops. In anticipation of the same they were moved speedily forward from the low ground along the creek to higher ground in front of this high ground they were in line with Newton's division on the left, and Johnson's division of Palmer's corps, on the right. Just as they had reached the crest of the ridge, with a considerable stretch of open ground in front, they were met by the rebel battalions, composed of Stewart's and part of Hood's old corps, also advancing hastily, three lines deep, from the woods beyond the open ground. For the first time in the campaign a fight took place with neither party behind their works. Almost the whole of Hooker's corps was struck simultaneously, although to the eye of battle rolled from left to right, Ward's division was engaged a minute or two sooner than the others. Face to face the combatants stood, firing deadly volleys into each other's bosoms. At times the lines were not more than fifteen feet apart on Col. Ransom's right, and hand-to-hand conflicts actually took place, in which officers as well as men were engaged. On Col. Coleman's front they met each other so furiously that they leaped over bayonet, each other, and each changed their front to renew the conflict, from our Wood's Division, to Harrison's right. Ward's whole line, except two regiments, was in the front line and furiously engaged. Geary was involved in a moment afterwards, and Williams simultaneously with Geary. If the left of Geary wavered for a moment under the first rude shock, it was only to illustrate discipline and excellence, for they instantly rallied, reformed their line and fought with redoubled vigor. Gen. Williams' line also gloriously distinguished itself. Knipe's Brigade, composed exclusively of Eastern troops, contended in patriotic and glorious rivalry with Col. Robinson's, which are nearly all Western, while Steger's, which is from both sections, did its duty as well. The gallant McGroarty, of the 5th Ohio, received one more wound, in addition to his previous numerous wounds, and will probably lose an arm.

From Williams' division the attack extended to the left of Johnson's division, of Palmer's corps. General McCook was then posted in command of General Custar's brigade. One of his regiments gave way temporarily, but his skillful manoeuvres enabled him to rally it almost immediately, and the entire brigade covered itself and its leader with unimpeachable, noble honor.

Along such portions of our lines as I have mentioned had been massed for this attack at least one half of the rebel army. By nightfall this entire force was utterly discomfited. It had failed to break our lines at a single point, and retired in disorder, leaving its dead by hundreds on the field.

Thus ended this sanguinary conflict. No more brilliant victory has crowned the Union arms since the beginning of the war. Gen. Hooker has earned a new gratitude of the nation. Palmer, Newton, Ward, Williams, Geary and their subordinates and soldiers, cannot be too highly praised. Gen. Johnson was as faithful here as everywhere else.

Our loss will not amount to 2,000 men, principally on Hooker's front, because his troops fought in the open field. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will reach 6,000, of whom fully 1,000 were killed outright. Three rebel Brigadier Generals were killed—Stephenson, Wartelone and Long.

On Baird and Davis' front, heavy skirmishing took place during the day. On the left wing McPherson drove the enemy several miles; Blair was operating on the extreme left, Logan next and Dodge next, partly in line and partly in reserve. Blair's corps advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta railroad. Gen. Gresham, who commanded his right division was grievously wounded.

The operations on the left were highly successful. On the morning of the 21st, Johnston and Baird's division, of Palmer's corps, were moved forward, and after a brisk contest, in which we lost, perhaps, one hundred men, the rebels were driven from the ridge in front, the whole of which was now in our possession.

By the morning of the 22d the rebels had drawn entirely from Palmer's and Hooker's front, and at two o'clock in the morning parts of our army entered Atlanta.

We may have some fighting for full possession of the city, but we consider, that for the present the campaign is substantially closed.

New York, July 24.—The Tribune's Washington, special dated July 24, 11 p. m. says: The Government has received despatches from Gen Sherman announcing, that on Friday the rebels under Hood, mass a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's grand division, composed of Logan's and Blair's corps and made a desperate attack gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made, were repulsed with much slaughter, and driven into their fortifications. Meanwhile McPherson's corps became separated from his staff and was killed by sharpshooters. After McPherson's death, Logan assumed command of his division.

A later dispatch says: Our troops now occupy a position of elevated ground north east of the town, and the siege guns had been planted which command the place, and that the rebels were burning their stores preparatory to evacuating. Sherman's army is in good condition and spirits. Everybody feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

The Memphis special, dated Nashville, July 24, says: Hood has received reinforcements from Charleston, and elsewhere.

Johnston was relieved because he would not risk a general engagement.

There is a strong belief that the rebels contemplate a retreat.

Colliery Accident—Twenty-one Men Killed.

Scranton, Penn, July 21.—An accident occurred at Plymouth, on Saturday evening which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a stope caving, coming out of the mines from their work, and, when near the top of the slope, the chain broke, letting the car into the bottom of six hundred feet on a slope of seventy-five degrees, killing all who were in the car.

The American Tea Plant.

We have frequently alluded to this plant, which, owing to the exhorbitant price of the imported article, has attracted so much attention of late. It grows abundantly in many counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and we are informed that tea is largely manufactured from it in Clinton county. It is a very palatable substitute for the foreign article, and can be produced at a very cheap rate. Its growth extends over the entire settled district of Centre county, and many persons are engaged in gathering it. The proper curing of it requires some knowledge. A lady, very successful in the preparation, communicates her method as follows: Strip of the leaves when the plant is in blossom, which lasts till October; put them into a basket loosely, so that steam may easily penetrate through the mass; place the basket in a kettle (very) over boiling water; cover the large vessel so as to retain the steam, and boil about five minutes, which completely wilts the tea leaves. Rub between the hands, which must be dried fresh as though scorched. An effort should be made to cut the leaves tea-fashion as much as possible. The steaming and rubbing process should be repeated the following day. Then dry and keep air-tight for future use. It improves by age.

Domestic Economy.

Three pounds of flour, at eight cents a pound, is said to contain as much nutriment as nine pounds of roast beef, which, at twenty-five cents, is 82.25; that is, twenty-five cents' worth of flour goes as far as fifty-five times that much money spent for roast beef, as weighed at the butcher's stall. A pint of white beans, weighing one pound, and costing seven cents, contains as much nutriment as three pounds and a half of roast beef, costing eighty-seven and a-half cents. Of all the articles that can be eaten, the cheapest are bread, butter and molasses, beans and rice. A pound of corn meal (Indian) goes as far as a pound of flour; so that the family flour, at $16 a barrel in New York city in July, 1864, and corn meal at four cents, the latter is just one half less expensive. If corn and wheat were ground, and the whole product, bran and all, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. of nutriment would be saved, with much greater health fulness.

Rain!—The drought has at length terminated in this section of country, and we are now enjoying a steady, copious, and gloriously refreshing rain. Not a shower, but a regular rain. The parched and thirsty earth is now drinking abundantly, and the drooping and wilted vegetation will soon revive. The corn, buckwheat and potatoes have been suffering greatly, but it is not yet too late for them to recover. They need only a good, long, copious shower. All else will save—the hay, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables, will be largely benefitted.

Police Appointment.—The Police Commission of the Twelfth Ward, Cincinnati, have appointed Mr. William Dowden, Chief of the police force of the city. Mr. Howden was formerly connected with the police, and is a vigilant and energetic officer. He entered upon the duties of his appointment this morning. Mr. R. A. Clark, who assumed the duties of the office upon the resignation of Mr. Will, will resume a subordinate position.

Green Corn.—Take two dozen ears of green corn, well cleaned from the silk, slightly cut off the edge of the kernels with a sharp knife, and scrape the remainder off. Place in a pot with two tablespoonfuls of water. When cooked out so there is no danger of burning, add salt, and pepper, and well done, season with salt, and add butter to your taste.

Deserter Arrested.—A young man handed Colonel Kelly, who deserted from the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment about fifteen months since, was arrested on Sunday by the Allegheny police. He will be handed over to the military authorities.

The July number, Part XLIX, of Braithwait's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, has been received by Henry Miller, 51 and 53 Fifth street. Price $1,50.

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One handsome 12 mo, volume.

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The London Athenaeum says:

"We may save ourselves the trouble of giving any lengthened review of this work, for we recommend all who are in search of a lively, pure, and good story, to peruse it. They will find it well worth their while, the story is very interesting. It is the history of one school-fellow—Margaret, the heroine, is of course a paragon; she is the highest state of perfection. But Lotty—that little, willful, wild, brave, fascinating Lotty—is the gem of the book, and we have no fear of her being a favorite. Margaret is an entirely original character—a creation of a very charming sort."

The London Morning Post says:

"This is a kind of book we like, and the title of it is and interest of a character, Margaret—the Margaret—is fair, sweet, and good. Everybody will be delighted with her. Too Margaret of this story is beauty, innocence, goodness, affection, and love, glorifying type. No story can be more so than this, for novel readers, particularly those who like to be taken to some of a lovely character."

The London Scotsman says:

"This tale is well established for its honest feeling and artistic beauty, and is unmistakably the production of no ordinary talent. As it leaves a charm in its perusal, so it is artistically. We are bound to say, in conclusion, that it is pity, and, in pity for the heroine, we trust her young friends are admirably shut out from the book, as it is fascinated by work of fiction, will appreciate 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.'"

The London Morning Post says:

"A large share of popularity may be predicted for this tale. The characters are drawn with great ability and knowledge of human nature, and the style is fluent and pleasant."

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