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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A Rebel War-Clerk's Diary," just published

by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is likely to

attract attention. A year or two before the

rebellion a certain J. B. Jones started a

small paper in Philadelphia, called the

Southern Monitor. It was published at the

corner of Dock and Walnut streets, and was

devoted to the cause of Secession. It enjoyed

that obscurity which its sentiments

deserved, and its entire insignificance in all

respects enabled it to indulge its harmless

attacks against the North with perfect im-

unity. Its publisher remained in Phila-

delphia until the breaking upon Fort Sum-

ter, and then, leaving his family to shift for

themselves, fled to Richmond. He obtained

a clerkship in the rebel War Department,

which he managed to retain during the re-

bellion, and the work which he has now

published purports to be a Diary kept dur-

ing that period. As a literary production

it possesses no merit whatever. Mr. Jones

is evidently built upon a very meagre pat-

tern, and there is a vein of littleness run-

ning all through his narrative which at

times irritates and at times amuses the

reader. Mr. Jones's recital of his personal

privations and troubles in Richmond will

not excite any sympathy. He was one of Mr.

Johnson's "conscious traitors," a systemat-

ic and, to the extent of his ability, an in-

teligent enemy of his country, and we close

his book without a particle of regret for the

severe pinching which he experienced dur-

ing his voluntary sojourn in Richmond.

In the early part of the author's career in the

Rebel War-Department he gives the inter-

esting account of his confidential position,

writing editorials for the Richmond papers

under the eye of "His Excellency" Jeff

Davis, and uttering sagacious prophecies of

coming events, generally of a very decided

tone. He dwindle away from this, to-

wards the latter part of the book, into hun-

gry prattle about bean-soup, and persim-

mons and cat-meat, and the wolf that

providing in general about his scanty larder

and scantier wardrobe.

But apart from this view of his Diary, it

possesses much interest as showing the in-

side, every-day political and domestic life

in Richmond during the Rebellion. Assum-

ing the record to be veracious one, although

it has probably been revised for publication,

we have, from an eye and ear-witness, the

story of the bickering, the jealousies and

the dissensions which, from the very first

disturbances divided the rebel camp. Per-

haps the most interesting feature of the

rebellion in high places are the burden of

the rebel's diary. Men grew rich out of the

war, and then escaped with their plunder

to the North, or to Europe. The pass-

port system degenerated into a mere matter

of barter and sale. The vexations which we

experienced from the suppression of unfa-

vorable news and the circulation of unfa-

vorable rumors, were felt in a hundred-

fold in the rebel capital. Thus, for exam-

ple, we find the news of Lee's retreat at the

Potomac, after his defeat at Gettysburg,

reaching Richmond two weeks after the

fact was fought; and so on throughout the

war. The various sources from which en-

couragement was drawn to buoy up the

falling spirits of the rebels are worthy of

note. French intervention, a war with

England, McClellan's election, disturbances

at the North, the resistance of the draft,

the entrance of our armies, even the riots

in New York, each of these, in turn, are brought

into play, and we trace the brief career of

each through this Diary, to see each die out

until the last flicker of hope expired with

the fall of Richmond. Thus we find this

entry: "July 18, 1864.—We have awful good

news from New York; an INSTRUCTION, the

news of many lives, extensive pillage and

burning, with a suspension of the conscrip-

tion!"

We meet with many familiar names in

Mr. Jones's book, both of Northern Op-

ponents to whose good offices he was in-

debted, and of prominent Southern rebels.

Our old friend "Bobby" Tyler turns up

frequently, and, on one occasion, treats Jones

to a breakfast "where we had each a loaf of

bread, a cup of coffee with milk (but brown

sugar), and three eggs. The bill was sixteen

dollars!"

The Straits to which the citizens of Rich-

THE CHOLERA BELOW NEW YORK.

Reports from Physicians on Duty.

Seventy-Three Cases on Sunday.

[From today's N. Y. Times.]

Dr. Swinburne came up to the City yester-

day, with an official report from Dr.

Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, now sta-

tioned on board the hospital ship Falcon, at

the Quarantine anchorage. The report is

as follows:

HOSPITAL, SHIP FALCON, April 22.—

Since my last report there have been ten

sixty-one deaths. On the 20th there were

cholera, and twenty new cases

received from the Virginia. There

have been two deaths on board the En-

glish, one old lady and one infant, neither

of whom had cholera.

There are seventy-three cases of cholera

now on the hospital ship.

Deputy Health Officer.

The reports on the Quarantine Com-

missioner's books show that from the 12th to

the 20th of April, inclusive, forty-seven

deaths from cholera occurred on board the

Virginia; on the 21st, four, and on the 22d,

making in all, down to Sunday night,

seventy-three cases in the hospital.

On the 20th of April, there were

thirty-four cases in the hospital, and on the

21st, six, and on the 22d, seven.

Dr. Harris will present a report to the

Board of Health, this afternoon, detailing

his investigations on board the steamer

Virginia. Superintendent Dalton will also

submit a report. These gentlemen insti-

tuted a careful inquiry and investigation, but

were unable to find a solitary passenger

that had come from a town where a single

case of cholera had been known. The pas-

senger were healthy at the time of em-

barking on the 5th, at Queens-town, and

it was not until the 12th, when the air of the

cripple deck of the Virginia had been

poisoned, that cholera manifested itself—

first in the crew of the ship and then ex-

tending elsewhere.

It is said by gentlemen who are con-

versant with the subject that the hospital-ship

Falcon has been for months ready to go to

the assistance of any infected ship, and

hourly notice; but that instead of sending

her immediately to the Virginia on the ar-

rival of the 5th, she was delayed eight

hours, leaving the sufferers all that

time to be treated by a youthful physician,

who had already been worn almost to ex-

haustion by a solitary case of cholera.

The office of the Health Officer at Quar-

antine is overrun by the friends of the pas-

sengers on board the cholera steamer. It is

difficult to obtain satisfactory informa-

tion in this way. It may be as well, there-

fore, for the public to understand that

neither the English nor the Virginia, nor

any other vessel containing passengers from

Europe at the present time, will be allowed

to come up the harbor until the proper au-

thorities are assured that it will be safe to

grant permission.

Siro-Glycerine—The Case before the U.

S. Commissioner in New York—Import-

ation.

[From today's N. Y. Tribune.]

The examination in the case of the United

States vs. Siro-Glycerine, was contin-

ued in the United States Commissioner's

Office, before Commissioner Betts, yester-

day.

Joseph H. Prentice was called for the de-

fense, and testified that Mr. Burstenbinder

was absent from the city about five weeks,

and returned about April 1st; he said no oil

was being sold.

On cross-examination he testified that oil

had been shipped to the accused on several

occasions, and once to the association; that

in this oil was sold to Mills; Mills left it

marked; he was to take it to Raymond &

Co., No. 25 Pine street; he called it down

avenue to City Hall, and then down Broad-