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JAY COOKE & CO.

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rs, and Secretaries. . We are also prepared to

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T. J. COOKE,

VHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

attention of the Public is invited to his ARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

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GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,

CABINET FURNITURE.

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BILLIARD TABLES,

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FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

OKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. 4.500 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-tat fish, in assorted packages. bls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax

w Mess Shad. Herkimer County Cheese, &c., Id for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, BO. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

ES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN

APPLE CHEESE .- 50 CASES

IICE BRANDS.
TO and English Dairy Cheese of choice quality.
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street.

ED PIGS FEET - 100 KEGS

Lembs Tongues, 100 kegs prime.

Pripe, 100 kegs prime.

RHODES & WILLIAMS,

107 South WATER Street. TWINE. -200 CASES CLARET

for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, No. 5 North FRONT Street.

exes Lubee, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. hew Mess Shad. he Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

HER & REEVES.

etion with their extensive Cabinet business infacturing a superior article of

DECORATIONS.

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MANUPACTURERS OF THE LEAD AND SING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

s and consumers supplied at TABY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

GE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER.

ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.

Embracing all qualities, from
ENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVEY

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.

BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,

materials and at Low Prices.

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DIVIDEND BOOK,

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the lat of Murch can be paid in coin, or, police, in U. S. notes or notes of National g (40) lifty per sent, to the amount for pre-U. H. CLARK.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling CURTAIN GOODS.

E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

10-40 LOAN.

WINDOW SHADES,

OURTAINS.

issued under sutherity of an set of Con-red March 5, 1864, provides for the issue of d Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United MOSQUITO NETTINGS redeemable after ten years, and payable rom date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864.

M COIM, payable semi-annually on all 160, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, anwill receive either Registered or Coupon COMMISSION HOUSES. yy may prefer 3Bonds will be issued of the denominations (are (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100). See (lars (\$500), one thousand dollars (\$1,000), (d dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dellars of THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE 650), one hundred dollars (\$100), five hun-\$600), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000). scalled to

OUR STOCK OF MAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. CWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue. PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. *LACK GOTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 29, 21, 22 of.

ANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. ALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades. OTPON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS. &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS.

32 South FRONT Street. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF

my14-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ARMY GOODS.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. seens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glas and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army A liberal discount allowed to the trade. CLOTHING.

EDWARD P., KELLY, JOHN KELLY;

TAILORS, MO. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

LATE 142 SOUTH THIED STREET. Maye now on hand a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

> WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

LIMEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SCARFS, SCARFS, SCARFS, SCHERNDERS, EANDKERCHIEFS, EANDKERCHIEFS, EAN, &c., &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER. ENTIRE NEW STOCK UNDERCLOTHING. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

McINTIRE & BROTHER, (SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,) 1085 CHESTNUT STREET

The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt." ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET, TO THE NEW STORE,

AROH STREET. BINET FURNITURE AND BIL-FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHINTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. now on hand a full supply, finished with the J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET Four doors below the Continent

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. CONGRESS SPRING.

WATER DEPOT, 98 CEDAR STREET,

NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, July, 1863.

An attempt has been made to deceive the public by

persons offering what they call "Gongerss Water,"
rom fountains, and at the price of six (6) centsper glass.

The wholesale price of the genuins CONGRESS WATER, at New York, being about 7% cents per glass, the
imposition of pretading to sail at retail at least than prepared, as heretofore, to supply families Country Residences with every description of E GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. imposition of pretanding to sail at retail at less than cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or breakage, is apparent; but their probable course has been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby christening its total contents. Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta. WHOLESALE GROCERS,

BO. 45 North WATER Street, and
NO. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
we saie, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large

We have never sold Congress water into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby
christening its total contents.

We have never sold Congress water into a fountain sile. MOIASSES, COFFEE, SPICES, TOBACCO, ceries generally, carefully selected for the nor in vessels that other description than ordinary-sized glass bottles. The cork of every bottle of the genuine is branded.

And any without CONGRESS those words and ats for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.

letters on the cork C. & W. IS COUNTERPRITwhether from foun- WATER. tains or bottles. CLARKE & WHITE,

GLARKE & WHITE,

Froprietors of Congress Spring.

The following gentlemen are supplied by us regularly with genuine CONGRESS WATER in bottles, fresh from the Congress Spring:

FRED'K BROWN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut sts.

O. S. HIBRELL. 1410 Chestnut at.

O. S. HUBBELL, 1410 Chestant at.
J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spring st.
THOS. J. HUBBAND, cor. Third and Spring sta. STEVENS & CO., Continental Hotel. AMBROSE SMITH, Chestant at. CHAS. ELLIS & CO., Market at. WYETH BROS., Walnut st. WM. ELLIS & CO., Chestnut st. CLARKE & WHITE.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM

WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Yentilating Public Buildings and
Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION-STHAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
JAMES P. WOOD,
41 South FOURTH Street.

1. M. FELTWELL. Superintendent. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

the Skin. This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared. he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plantes and harmless gums, which pruduce the most brilliant complexing, and give a new tentum to the property of the p brilliant complexion, and give a soft, even texture to the skin, like that of an infant. L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those un sightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleaning produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, gost happily, all scars, and is especially successful in "L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Vestvali,
Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for Tules Jared's 'Email de Paris' is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished from to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Banil de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sun-EUGENE JOUIN, No 111 South TENTH Street, be-

low Chestaut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, Importers of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia, jy2-mwesmfp

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864. The Sanitary Fair-Past and Present. It is not the intention of the present writing to speak of the good contemplated and accomplished by the results of our Great Central Fair; those

things are coming to light day after day upon the battle-field, in the hospital, in the convalescent camp, and hundreds of other places, as thousands of the brave defenders of our country testify. We pro-pose merely to speak of the buildings and site lately occupied by that exhibition, the grandest in every respect ever witnessed in this country. Hundreds of workmen are as busily engaged removing the buildings as two months ago they were equally busy in constructing them. The east and west naves, extending along Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, from Race to Vine, have been entirely removed. The Smoking Divan, in which was wafted many an air from—

"The Nicotian leaf,
The true Nepenthe bulm for every grief;
While other joys one some alone can measure,
This to all senses gives extatic pleasure,
You feel the radiance of the glowing bowl,
Hear the soft murmur of the kindling coal,
This to the continuous of the honey dew,
The thin the self ragrance of the honey dew,
See the blue cloudlest circling to the done,
Imprisoned skies up-floating to their home,

This building is still standing. It was sold to Benjamin F. Shedaker, who superintended the conruction of all the buildings, for seventy-five doiars, and will be removed at an early day. Union wenue still remains. The floor has been nearly, all emoved. Horses and lumber wagons now drive hrough the place where but so short a time ago fair women and brave men, with hearts large enough to ake in and do good to every suffering soldier of our country, laughed and wrought, and sold and traded and filled the coffers of the Commission at the expense, in many instances, of their health, in all inces at the cost of suffering limbs and tired bolies. Praise be to them all: and not alone to them is honor due. The thousands upon thousands who traversed its noble walks, who admired its noble arches, who freely set aside their prejudices and noured their money into the hands of the Commission, honor to them belongs. Nothing now marks the spot where stood the elegant vase of silver, the crowning glory of gifts to the Fair—nothing the place where the noble-hearted Philadelphia firemen, with rivalry that did honor to them, deposited their votes, and poured at the feet of humanity their means. Not a vestige of the stand where were re-ocived the votes for the elegant diamond set sword every Philadelphian have nothing in this great avenue to bring them back to recollection; but there is in every heart which has one pulsation of sympathy for the afflicted a monument of all these things, which time can never efface. And, though knowing and feeling this fact, who could traverse this once palatial dome, now deserted by everything

that made it beautiful, and not have a throb of pain at the remembrance of joys passed away forever? The flagstaff in the centre of the avenue still stands. The propellor which crowned it has been removed. It is proposed, by a number of citizens to purchase it from the present owner, and have it remain in its present position. If this be not done, it will be removed to West Philadelphia, and placed in the centre of the Grand Union Railway Depot to be built there. The model of the monster gun, and shotto fitit, in the Department of Arms and Trophies, still remains. It is proposed to denote it to the Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, for exhibition the proceeds arising therefrom to be for tobacco mo ney for the soldiers stationed there. It would probably realize more from exhibition in any other place than this city. Everybody who wanted to see the model of the biggest gun eyer cast, who lives within a league of Philadelphia, has seen it.

The Post-Office, which flanked the entrance to the Floral Department, is also among the things that were. Who shall say that many a sweet line through this establishment has not brought closer than before many loving hearts, whose joys, unbounded by time, will grow green in eternity?

The Telegraph Office, on the opposite side of the entrance, and its fair attendants, is no more. The vote on the sword, the vase, the horse equipments, the horn, will no more be heralded by fair hands, but the results of their toil will be more felt in

stopping the aching wounds of the otherwise forgotten soldier. We cannot look out upon what once was the floral department, the brightest diadem of all the jewels of the fair, without a feeling of sadness. The hundreds of fountains which gushed forth in the midst of roses, keeping time in their droppings to con-cealed but beautiful music, and making together a harmony that would have charmed the gods, are no more. The Frigid Zone, with its mountains of snow, and ice-fettered ship, its stunted shrubbery The Torrid Zone, its tropical plants, its fierce lion its forbidding tiger, its stealthy leopard, its richlylumed birds, its laughable monkeys, its luscious oananas, its gratefully-flowing fountains and clear treams, have all departed. Nothing but desoiation and ruin mark the spot. The fairy-like crea-

tures who flitted about, burdened with their pre-cious floral treasures, wreathed in smiles, the very mbodiment of female loveliness, are to be seen no

More.

Any of them could appropriately say:

"Be cheerful, sir,
Our revels now are ended; these our actors,
As I foretald you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp d towers, the gorgeous palar
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, sh-ll dissolve;
And like the unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind; we are such staff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

In the Curiosity Department everything has In the Curiosity Department everything has been

taken away except a boat used by Dr. Kane on his Arctic expedition. This will be removed in a few The Pennsylvania Kitchen has as its monumen the large stone fire place. The recollections of many of the fair-goers turns with pleasant satisfac-tion to this establishment, where the pretty fraus in heir red bodices and short skirts handed round to all desiring a good substantial Pennsylvania country meal, including of course apple butter and hot cakes, to say nothing of dried beef and ham. The Penn Parlor is completely demolished. The Restaurant Department is still untouched. It was used during the past week as a barracks for conpolarcent soldiers en route for Washington. A soli tary deer, which had thus far successfully cluded every attempt to capture it, strolled slowly through this building. Its reduced appearance speaks more loudly than its pitcous eyes of suffering and starva-tion. It was searching for and eating some of the refuse fare of the soldlers who had lately been in

this department. In addition to the deer there are also a peacock and peahen, which notone was able remains in this department but the bare walls, and in the wilderness of lumber we looked in vain for the Wilderness of refreshing beer. In some of the adjoining departments some of the gally-papered counters and shelves alone remain. The School Department is entirely removed. The nave on Race street is being rapidly taken down. Nothing of interest is to be seen here.

The Art-Gallery building is untouched. How lifferent an appearance is presented upon entering its lengthy hall! Instead of being jostled by the gaily dressed throng, instead of being surrounded with costly gems of art, nothing but the desolated and grim-visaged walls frown down upon us. But though deprived of these pleasures, no one having once seen it can ever forget this magnificent collec-tion of the most valuable paintings over got together at a single exhibition. Messonier, Praeyor, Rothermel, Hamilton, Schuessele, Weber, Sully, Hosmer and Bonheur will be remembered by many who before knew them not. We cannot dwell longer upon this, to us, most interesting subject.

The entire buildings have been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a cost of \$20,000, and will all be removed within ten days. The company is now engaged in building two depots, one at Greenwich street wharf, Delaware, below the navy yard, and the other is to be a grand union depot, having a front on the railroad near Market street of eighty feet, and extending in depth six hundred feet. This depot will connect the New York, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and other railroads, so that passengers from any point can reach their final destination without being dragged through the streets of the city in stages or cars. It is not yet determined whether Union avenue will be used for a machine shop in West Philadelphia or whether it will be put up at Greenwich street for the storage of coal oil. In taking down the arches in Unio avenue they will be separated in two pieces, the joint at the top of the two sides of the arch only needing to be unscrewed for that purpose. All the water and gas-pipes are being removed. These were only rented by the Commission, and the owners are hastily removing them.
The buildings cost the committee fifty thousand dollars, and after deducting the amount received

for them the total cost will be but thirty thousand dollars. CURE FOR DIARREGA.-Mr. Larson, of Brooklyn CURE FOR DIARREGA.—Mr. Larson, of Brooklyn, who served for two years as a private in Duryea's Zonaves, states that his regiment suffered much from the above complaint. Tea made from blackberry roots proved to be a certain cure, and in many instances within his knowledge suffering soldiers were speedily relieved by its use. Two tablespoons full should be taken three or four times a day.

Early Movements Expected - Reported Descriton of an Entire Rebel Brigade. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,

NEAR PETERSBURG, July 16, 1864. SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There is no doubt whatever but that activity will n take the place of the comparative quiet that has for so long a time been holding the Army of the Potomac. Persons of nervous temperament, who have been wondering and surmising as to the singular manner lately indulged in by Gen. Grant, so different from all his former campaigns, will shortly be surprised and struck with wonder at their stu-pidity, which has shown itself in bolsterous language, foretelling the utter failure of the plans of the Commander-in-Chief. I say this not to lead to the enjoyment of any false hope, but only because believe it to be my duty to inform the people tha with the Army of the Potomac everything is right.
Our soldiers were never in better spirits than they are to-day, and never have they until now believed the rebellion to be so near its final issue. Since the rand raid, that has frightened the major portion of the Northern population, has come to a speedy ternination, the soldiers are more than ever convinced hat the war is about ended, so far as any practical emonstration beyond the present position of the

ebels is concerned. THE LATE REBEL RAID. The late raid fully sustained the opinion of General Meade, which I gave in a former letter, and which, if it was not captured by the dash of the rebel Major Gilmore on the mails, you must ere this have received. The raid was looked upon here as an atempt to draw off the attention of General Grant from his present undertaking, that of the capture of Petersburg, and compel him to move his forces to the protection of Washington. The wisdom and foresight of Grant must be conceded to be equal to that of General Lee in this one instance at least. FIRING AT THE FRONT.

Firing was resumed this morning on the lines of the 9th Corps, and was conducted with the usual

the 9th Corps, and was conducted with the usual spirit upon both sides, without any material result upon our side, so far as I could learn.

The levelling of the earthworks to which I referred in my despatch of yesterday was, resumed this morning, and they will all be even with the ground before nightfall. Hundreds of men for the past two days have been engaged in the work, and the speed with which they have accomplished it is eserving of much praise. Should we, from some unforeseen circumstance, be compelled as an army novement to vacate our present position, the rebels reoccupying this ground would find their works destroyed, and it would be impossible for them to restroyed, and it would be impossible for them to reconstruct them in a style equalling those now
being destroyed by us. They had been the
labor of months, and, as I have previously
said, had they been held by the regular
volunteer army of the South, it would
have been next to an impossibility for us to have aptured them. Our lines have been considerably entracted on the left since my last writing. The 2d Corps levelled their works in the very teeth of the enemy, who dare not attack the gallant boys. It was the intention of General Hancock to have given them the chances of a fair field fight, had hey ventured from their trenches, but they eviden ly suspected that something was in the wind, and dare not risk such an experiment. What the rebels can imagine by our movements for the past few days it is impossible to conceive. They think that all is not right, and that something of more moment than usual is about to take place, as the following strange proceeding will show:

REPORTED DESERTION OF A REBEL BRIGADE. I have heard a singular statement, said to have been made by a rebel deserter, who came into our lines on Tuesday night last. I do not/think it a eamp rumor, and yet it has a semblance of faisity mingled with its story. The deserter above alluded to came into the lines of a certain corps on our left. and represented himself as a late member of a North Carolina brigade, which was terribly affected properly called Cold Harbor) several deserters from the enemy came into our lines, with the story that they were members of a North Carolina brigade, which had been fired upon by their own men on that day, because they refused to go in line of battle, making it as their excuse that their time of enlistment and of army service had ex-pired. At Cool Arbor this brigade endeavored to desert in a body, but were unfortunately detected in the attempt. The deserter, who appeared a few days since, was from this same brigade, and told the same tale of their disaffection for the rebel cause. To make his story true, he said that on the following evening ten deserters would ome over. On Wednesday evening ten men, dres ed in gray homespun, jaded and utterly worn out. pickets. These ten were at once separated by our military authorities, and were closely questioned as to who they were, and what were the intentions of the brigade in question. They all told the same then asked if an arrangement could be made whereby our pickets could be made to understand

story, with not a word scarcedy of variance. They asked, among other questions, whether if they came over to our lines in a body on the following (Thursday) evening, they would be required to serve in our armies. A negative reply was given them, which seemed to please them greatly. They what was going on when the brigade passed over into our lines. It was answered that all this would be attended to properly. At this they seemed to be still more pleased, and their spokesman said, (for by this time they had all been assembled together) let the signal be a blue, a white, and a red rocket to-morrow, after dark." On Thursday evening I was sitting in a parapet acing the hospital of the 9th Corps, when my attention was called to the shooting high in the air of s

blue signal rocket, shortly after followed by a white and a red in quick alternate succession. Supposing that a movement of some na-ture was thus signalled, I hastily mounted and rode over in the direction pointed by the streams of light. I had not gone a half a mile before I heard the most vociferous cheering, followed by peal after peal of huzzas. On arriving at the spot, no one vould relate the cause of their cheer ny information whatever. Proffers of money would evening I was in ignorance of what it meant, a which time a corporal, upon being questioned, told me that an entire brigade of three thousand men had deserted and come into our lines on Thursday night. He said he saw them himself, but would not tell whether they had gone to City Point, or were still at army headquarters. A diligent search this morning did not reveal anything new to me, neither did the Provost Marshal General seem to know any thing about it, whether through design or actual ig-

norance, I am unable to say. This story, however is generally circulated throughout the army, whethe t be true or false. THE NEW YORK HERALD'S ABUSE of army correspondents meets, as it deserves, the most virulent contempt of all army officers here who express themselves disgusted with the unlimited braggadocia of the *Herald* scions. It should be said here, in reply to the ravings of the New York "Squeezer," that other newspapers beside that heet have respectable gentlemen employed to repre ent their interests in the movements of the Armée de Potomac. The correspondents of the Herald have thus far shown themselves anything but gentlemen and because they are disliked as social companion and not allowed to mingle in the society of the other gentlemen representing the press throughout the United States, it illy pays them to carry their revenge to the public prints, and make light of mis-

fortunes to which all are liable in writing from the army. Guerilla Attack on a Paymaster—Cool-ness of a Lieutenant. Day before yesterday Major Hale, who is paying the troops stationed between here and Murfreesboro', was attacked by a gang of half a dozen guerillas, and made a narrow escape from capture. He had been to Lavergne, and paid the troops there, and was on his way to Stockade No. 2, six miles from this city, in an ambulance, accompanied by a lieutenant, whose name we were unable to learn, and two or three man. from this city, in an ambulance, accompanied by a licutenant, whose name we were unable to learn, and two or three men.

Before arriving at the stockade he sent the men' forward to reconnoitre, feeling that such a precaution was necessary. Suddenly some half a dozen guerillas made a dash on his ambulance, when he seized the safe-key and took out all the large bills and fied with them to the bushes.

The licutenant took a Henry rifle with him and fied also. The horses attached to the ambulance immediately took fright, and had gone but a few yards when the safe fell out on the ground, when the maranders dismounted, one of them exclaiming. "Here is what we are after!"

They at once threw down their guns, and were about helping themselves to the money, when the licutemant, who, with the paymaster, was scoreted in some bushes near by, fired, and wounded one of the men. A comrade immediately went to his assistance, when a second shot brought him to the ground, a corpse. The others then fied, without securing any booty.

The horses attached to the ambulance were soen after caught, and the safe brought to this city without loss.

The same band stole several horses in the vicinity. after caught, and the sale brought to this city with the same band stole several horses in the vicinity, and captured a planter named Anderson, who lives near Lavergne, took his watch, money, horse, and clothing, giving him in return for the latter an old, idiapidated sult worn by one of the men, and then released him. They were, however, soon afterward so nearly overtaken that they were compelled to abandon their stolen horses.

In the dead guerilla Major Hale recognized a man who was at Lavergne, in the morning, trying to get a pass to Nashyille as a loyal citizen.—Nashville Union, July 15.

A Sensation—Guerillas meas St. Louis.—

man who was at Lavorghe, in the morning, trying to get a puss to Nashville as a loyal citizen.—Nashville Union, July 15.

A SENSATION—GUERILLAS MEAE ST. LOUIS—Considerable excitement was created about town this morning, by the rumor that a large band of guerillas approached within six miles of the city yesterday afternoon, gobbied a militia company, and committed other, terrible deeds too numerous to mention. The facts in regard to the matter, as obtained from headquarters, are as follows:

Mr. F. F. Phelps, who resides at 62 Morgan street, states that yesterday he went out to Woodlawn Dairy (about six and a haif miles from town,) owned by Morris, Heitzel, & Oo. He went into the house and began to talk politics with a man who questioned him all about his views of the war, &c. After a pleasant chat of half an hour or so, the man went out and was absent for some time. Shortly after his return one hundred mounted guerillas made their appearance, and Mr. Phelps was immediately gobbled. The guerillas confined him in a room, and then held a council of war as to what they should do with him. He overheard a portion of their conversation, and concluded that if he fell into their hands again he would be literally extinguished—snuffed out. Accordingly, he jumped out of a window and made for the public highway. He ran a long distance, and then ventured to look back. He was struck with horror at beholding four "solitary horsemen," but Mr. Phelps did not stop to ascertain the result. He kept on his way until he found Capt. Olifford, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, to whom he told his story. Capt. C. ordered out a detachment of men, and under the guidance of Mr. Phelps, they proceeded to Woodlewn Dairy, where they arrested eleven men, who are connected with the dairy, and

whose names are as follows: John Heitzel, A. Hoffman, H. Myers, J. Kolonphi, J. Ulgusmyer, J. Mahan, J. Frederick, J. Swifel, A. Zezderman, J. Sumner, and J. Emgardt.

They were brought to town and lodged in the military prison: No guerillas were discovered. The whole affair looks like a decided segmentary. St. Louis Republican, July 14.

THE REBEL PRESS.

The Rebel Expectations of Holding Maltimore or Washington - Affairs in Georgia-Grant Expected to Leave Petersburg.
The Richmond Whig, of the 15th inst., contains he following: THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND GRORGIA.

We had an intimation at 11 o'clock Wednesday night that the agent of the Associated Press, at Petersburg, expected later Northern papers yesterday. We waited for these until nearly 4 o'clock before writing a single line for our news column, hoping that we would be able to give our readers, as a climax to the delightful items from Maryland already furnished, an account of the occupancy of either Baltimore or Washington by our dashing forces. Up to this, however, nothing in the way of news from Maryland has come to hand, but before we go to piess our telegraph columns willine doubt contain tidings which will make glad the heart of every true Confederate citizen. The bulletin board during the forencom was a deaf failure—only containing a despatch from Gen. Johnston's army, which shows that he continnes in the condition of a committee in a legislative body, which day after day reports progress. We trust that he will find it convenient to make a stand somewhere this side of Atlanta. THE NEWS FROM MARYLAND AND GRORGIA.

We once heard of a doctor, by the way, who was great in curing burns. If a patient with a sore limb came to him, he had only to burn the diseased part, thus bringing it within the line of his special practice in order to make a complete cure. So it is with General Johnston. He is immense in retreats, and seems so well aware of his force that to the unitiated the minears. Indisposed to try, under any circumhe appears indisposed to try, under any circum-stance, 'either "a stand" or a forward movement. We trust, however, that the sequel will prove that General Johnston is wiser than such of us as have

Spanes, either "a stand" or a forward movement. We trust, however, that the sequel will prove that General Johnston, is wiser than such of us as have commented upon his policy, in retreating to the front of Atlanta, and that he may ultimately whip Sherman as badly as General Lee will Grant whenever and wherever he engages him in battle.

That our readers may properly understand "the situation" in Northern Georgia, we will state that the Chattahocohee river, which General Johnston has crossed, rises in the Apalachin Mountains, in Habersham country, Georgia; flowing southwest, reaches the border of Alabama at Miller's Bend, from which it flows nearly south, forming, for two hindred miles, the boundary between Georgia and Alabama to its junction with Flint river, with which it here unites and forms the Apalachicola. It is navigable for steamboats two hundred and twenty-five miles above its junction with Flint river to Columbus, Georgia.

Atlanta, the point for which Sherman is aiming, and which Gen. Johnston is endeavoring to defend, was, before the war, a flourishing city in Fulton country, Ga., 101 miles northwest of Macon, and 171 miles west of the city of Augusta. The city was laid out in 1845, but soon became the centre of the cotton trade of that whole region. Singe the war it has grown rapidly in wealth and population, and is now not only the largest city in North Georgia, but ranks among the first in the State.

As we have gotten nothing by telegraph from Maryland, we will proceed to give such rumors as have reached us, reserving the right to put in, by way of postscript, anything authentic which we may receive before going to press. At one of the Government departments, just after noon yesterday, it was reported that Marshal Kane was about to co-operate with our forces, then near Baltimore, with 15 000 Maryland recruits. At a later hour it was said that a courier had arrived from our commanding general, who, among other items—the very recital of which was enough to make a man stand on his tip-toes—stated

was not the only general after Lee that the war has developed.

As we expected, the above was hardly in type before we received more cheering news through the Washington Chronicle of the 12th. Within three miles of Baltimore, and within the same distance of Washington, on the evening of the 11th, who can dispute the triumphant entry of our troops into either city. Surely not the flying mob of Gen. Wallace, or the militia, or loyal leaguers of either the Federal capital or the monumental city.

This is the 15th, and by this time we probably hold Washington or Baltimore. DESPATCH FROM GENERAL JOHNSTON.

At 10 o'clock last night we obtained the following despatch, which explains the condition of affairs in North Georgia: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
July 14, 1884.
A body of Federal envalry crossed the river last
night; opposite Newran, but were driven back by
Brigadier General Armstrong. All quiet elsewhere.
JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, General.

PETITESBUEG.
We repeat the oft-told tale of all quiet aroun Febreshing yesterday, Efrom the Express, received by the train, we learn that Wednesday was ushered in with heavy artillery firing. On the centre the enemy's big guns were opened with great rapidity, and our batteries replied promptly, giving the enemy as good as ha sent. The picket tiring and skirmishing were about the same as usual, and, from all accounts, little or no harm was done on either side. from all accounts, little or no harm was done on either side.

The impression still prevails that the enemy contemplate an early departure from Petersburg. Many thought vesterday that the artitlery duel, which was inaugurated by the Yankees, was intended to cover a movement which it was specially desirable should be conesaled. The asual accompaniments of drum beating, horn-blowing, and other Ohinese customs, were also extensively practised. It is now positively known that the 6th Army Corps (Weight's) left far Washington Friday night last; and another, name unknown, took its departure Suaday night. A large number of transports were in the river night before last, apparently awaiting cargo, and these may, ere this, have carried off another corps.

The enemy haye manifested but little disposition during the last two or three days to exchange papers, and the cause is quite obvious, the tidings from Maryland being anything but cheering to them.

THE FIGHT AT REAMS.

We noticed in reiterday's issue a fight at Reams' Station on Tuesday between the Yankee cavalry and ours. We have since learned that the Yankees were commanded by Gen. Gregg, and our cavalry by Gen. Fitz Lee. The eighty-three prisoners captured by us reached Richmond last night by the Petersburg train. Among them were two officersone a major and a North Carolina deserter, who was identified in Petersburg. He was separated from the others at our provost marshal's office and consigned to appropriate quarters. His case will be duly attended to.

POOR SHERIDAN ON THE MOVE. THE FIGHT AT REAMS.

POOR SHERIDAN ON THE MOVE. The force under Sheridan, consisting of two brigades, which we stated in Wednesday's issue was moving toward Portsmouth, were, at last accounts, like the Wandering Jew, still a moving. The Express says some think they are getting towards North Carolina; others that they are to embark at Portsmouth for the seat of war in Maryland.

Rebel Barbarities MASSACRE OF THE NEGROES CAPTORED AT THE DELICION OF THE STATE OF THE S Journal as follows:

"So frequently have I been asked the question, during my leave of absence home, by the leading citizens of Boston and vicinity, 'How did the enemy treat the wounded colored troops who fell into their hands at the battle of Clustee, Florida?' that I am led to believe that the truth is not generally known. their hands at the battle of Clustee, Florida? that I am led to believe that the truth is not generally known.

"Owing to our rapid retreat and lack of transportation, there were left at our field hospital or depot for the wounded about one hundred colored solders, too severely wounded to walk. The succeeding twenty-four hours our forces fell back about forty-five miles. This rapid retreat made many of the less severely wounded unable to keep up with the column, and they were picked up by the enemy's cavalry, which followed closely upon our rear.

"We received no official report from the enemy of the wounded remaining prisoners in their hands until about six weeks after the battle. Eighteen only of more than seventy of our regiment who were left upon the field were reported, and those suffering from less severe wounds, who had fallen out and were taken on the retreat. The ratio of wounded of other colored regiments was about the same. The number reported of killed could not be known; but it was fair to infar that the proportion could not have been so great.

"Later direct and positive information has been received from several parties of prisoners as well as deserters—soldiers in the battle of Olustee and perfectly conversant with the facts—that the morning after the battle a South Caroffna regiment and the 2d Georgia Regularstook possession of the depot for the wounded, and not as an armed mob seeking piunder and destruction, but under orders of their officers—who with their swords actually set the example—in cold blood murdered the colored soldiers who, wounded and helpless, lay there under the charge of an assistant surgeon, left to attend to their wants.

"It was only after repeated testimony of this

Ann. I may person duty cratted small be absent from the control to the control of Marines of Marine

The Two Suspicious Vessels at St. John. THE FUNG BUEY AND THE FIRE QUEEN. The Boston Advertiser of yesterday has the following interesting statements:

"The steamer Fring Susy, Captain Williams, which sailed from St. Town, N. B., or Wednesday last for China, put info Cutler, Me., the next day, and sailed thence on Friday morning. The custom house authorities boarded her, and reported that she was deeply laden, and was perced for six gunes. From this circumstance is has been supposed that she 'intends to run the blockede, take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a rebel craiser.

she 'intends to run the blockede, take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a robel craiser.'

"The facts in the case, as far as they are apparent, are as follows: The Fung Sue and the Fire Queen, new steamers, built in New York; cleared at that port on the 8th instant, under provisional British registers, issued by the British consul for St. John, N. B., at which port they were to call'for the purpose of exchanging their provisional registers for permanent ones, and thence to proceed to China, where they were to be employed upon some of the large rivers of that empire. Suspicion appears to have been first cast upon the Fung Suevy by the somewhat excusable mistake of confounding her name with that of the Fung Shuen, another steamer which had previously cleared for New Orleans:

"We have seen, as yet, no denial on the part of the agent or owner of the Fung Suey; of the imputed object for which the steamer was intended, but the presumption is, as there are no apparent are regularities in her clearance, that there is really no ground for suspicion in her case.

"Of course there is no objection for our revenue officers and blockaders to keep well informed of all objects of suspicion, and as the 'Emperor of China' has heretofore been made a scape-goat by specifiators in league with the rebels, perhaps it will be proper enough to keep a sharp lookout on all crafts purporting to be bound to his dominions, especially, if they make a call upon our provincial neighbors."

The St. John (New Brunswick) Telegraph, gives the following in a notice of the two steamers, which recember to indicate that they are at that port objects of suspicion: the following in a notice of the two steamers, whenreems to indicate that they are at that port objects
of suspicion:

"They will soon proceed to China, to be employed
there (as they say) upon the great rivers that traverse the interior of the Celestial Empire, where
several of their predecessors have already gone. We
trust they will have a pleasant voyage, but fear
their owners and officers are too sanguine about
their successfully weathering the Horn, although
lake and river steamers, other have to encounter
heavy gales. Still the stowage of their coals in bags
will enable them to trim ship, since they can be
used as portable ballast, while the fact that a portion of these coalsiare of a kind that makes little
smoke, will enable them to elude the observation
and pursuit of Confederate cruisers. To be plain,
there are suspicions afloat that these vesels are designed for contraband purposes; but we are assured
by the parties to whom they are consigned that they
are legitimate merchantmen destined for service in
China. We trust that the current suspicion is incerrect, for St. John people will not feel pleased to
have the Yankees engage in blockade running,
come here and fit out, and then ultimately throw
the onus upon us."

ng interesting statements:

Plots on Foot. CONFERENCE OF SECESSIONISTS AND COPPERHEADS IN CANADA. IN CANADA.

[From the New York Times.]

NIAGARA FALLS, July 16, 1864.

The opposite side of the river is just now the scene of active conference, between prominent Secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, formerly a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, Beverly Tucker, once United States Consul at Liverpool, George N. Sanders, of cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together with sundry other gentlemen of the same political position, but less motoriety, are at the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats, and others of secession sentiments, whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of

to give.

There can be very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political, and, indeed, no secret is made by the parties concerned, in conversing with persons in whom they have confidence, of the particular purpose they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall accomplish two objects at once, and the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. In other words, the Secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party in the coming election.

I have been told that Clay and Thompson do not assume as yet to speak for the seceded States, but they hold out very strong hopes of getting the assent of those States to the propositions they put forth, provided, the Democratic party will pledge itself in advance to accept them as the basis of its political action. What these propositions are, I am not autt erized to say, but I believe they embrace—

1. The return of the seceded States to the Union.

2. The assumption of the Confederate debts.

3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the status are and the status and cante bellum as to all others.

we have in command of the Army of Northert VIFginia the greatest living military chieftain, but we have subordinate generals with the dash of Muratand the sublime courage of Lannes, who, up to this time, have never had an opportunity to show what they really were. This Maryland campaign will, we iirmly believe, convince the world that Jackson was not the only general after Lee that the war has developed.

As we expected, the above was hardly in typo-before we received more cheering news through the Washington Chronicle of the 12th. Within three miles of Baltimore, and within the same distance of Washington, on the evening of the 11th, who can dispute the triumphant entry of our troops into give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges, I do not know. I am inclined to think that they have not, but that their mission's purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party of the Slave's actually simple and the status quo ante bellum as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern States will insert these planks in its platform, these Secession emission to them in the South as to give the party great strength in the election by promising the restoration of peace. Whether they have any authority to make such pledges, I do not know. I am inclined to think that they have not, but that their mission's purely voluntary, and that its object is to give aid and comfort to the Democratic party of the Romand and the status quo ante bellum as to all others.

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If the De

HORACE GREELEY AT NIAGARA FALLS. NIAGABA FALLES, SUNGRY, July 17.

Horace Greeley arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the International.—Special Despatch to the Rochester Democrat.;

Previous despatches have announced the arrival at Niagara Falls of George N. Sanders, O. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson and Beverly Tucker, of the Southern Confederacy.

An Act of Congress further to regulate and pro-tion for the enrolling and calling out, the national First. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as-volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quots of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of \$100, and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$200; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner disharged, a bounty of \$300, one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldies at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service; and in dase of his death while in the Service than the residue of at the expiration of his term of service; and in class of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Third. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkanasa, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

WFOWTH. Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, then mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned, or regiments, batteries, or other organizations of heir own States; and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations, from among those of their respective States, which, at the time of their assignment, may not be filled to their maximum number.

Fifth. The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved Feb. 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of 18 years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of 18 years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all beunty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject to further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Sinth. Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be, and the same-hereby is, amended so as to authorize and direct district provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quote of any district, as provided by said section.

section.

Seventh: That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting, at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their dence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth. All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1862; shall on's satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth. If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Tenth and Eleventh. Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously, opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

Approved:

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

THR __ CENTS. Grant is a fool for not taking a shorter route. Ever since Butler landed on the James, we have had almost daily assurances that the next mail would bring us news of his having been driven into the river. On the other hand, every repulse of the Federals, however trifling, has been magnified into a rout; while more than one success for the Confederates has been reported and gloried in twice or thrice over. rederals, alwayer triming, has been magnified into a rout; while more than one success for the Confederates has been reported and gloried in twice or thrice over.

"If one had read the exclusive news of the Copperhead newspapers only, one would have been sorely puzzled to understand how it is that the North's not overiun; that Washington is not destroyed, and that the Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland exist at Mr. In the same, if Semmes didn't take the Kentsarge, it was only because his ship was out of repair and his enemy was chain-plated. Semmes wasn't beaten; he only committed a mistake." But if the critics are severe on the Federals, they are exceedingly charitable to the slaveowners. Sammes burns unarmed ships; runs away from the Federal graisers; libels the vistor in his first fair encounter, and the critics celebrate his gallantry and call him a hero. Like kings in the constitutional axiom, the slaveowners can do no wrong. They shoot negroteamsters at Murfreesbere; they give no quarter to the negro garrison at Fort Fullow—and never's word of protest or censure is uttered by the critics. They chain cannon-balls to the legs of Federal officers at Atlients; they sharve Federal prisoners at Belle Isle; they make arrangements to blow up a military prison at Richmond; they slaughter men, women and children in Kansas; they play at nine-pins with the bones of the Federal dead; they committ every conceivable atricity, and many absocities that are absolutely inconceivable—and yet no Confederate commentator on the war goes out of his way to condemn them. Quantrel is an energetic officer; Forrest is an able commander; and Winder is the mildest of jailers. Such is the way-ir which considered of jailers. Such is the way-ir which considered of jailers.

condemn them. Quantrel is an energetic officer; Forrest is an able commander; and Winder is the mildest of jailers. Such is the way-in which contemporary events are chronicled in England!"

The Lake Superior Menes.

A Boston Traveller correspondent writes, from Marquette, Michigan, an interestings letter; from which the following is extracted:

This is one of the most northern towns of the United States, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and deriving importance as the principal town of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It has a pepulation of about 1.200, is a shire town, contains the land office of this district, is a beautiful village, and evidently destined to a large increase. A railroad extends to the Jackson, Cleveland, and Superior mines, and here all their shipments are made. These iron mines have been very successful, and probably in the last year alone have paid for themselves. In 1862 (I have not the statistics for 1863) they shipped 115,721 tons of ore, and 8,590 tons of pig. As an indication of the superior quality of the iron, while a square inch of Swedish iron will bear a tension of 55,134 lbs., this will sustain 89,582 lbs. There are several blast furnaces in the vicinity.

Next to the iron interest that of copper is the most important in this region. Many of these mines have been upprofitable, but others, like the Pittsburg and Minnesota, have proved highly remunerative investments, and it is believed such will be the case with many more when they become fully developed. Most of them have started with too little working

Minnesota, have proved highly remunerative investments, and it is believed such will be the case with many more when they become fully developed. Most of them have started with too little working capital, rendering assessments necessary, and up to this time have hardly begun to show the wealth they contain. There can be no doubt that here are the richest beds of copper in the world, and it will pay for mining here if anywhere. The copper mined in 1862 was valued at \$12,000,000, and last year it must have greatly exceeded it. The high price of copper has recently stimulated the product to the utmost, and old mines have increased their works, and many new have been formed.

Within the last year a great deal of excitement had been caused here and elsowhere by the discovery of rich ores of silver lead. The credit of first finding it is due to Mr. S. C. Smith, a veteran explorer of this section, who has confidence that in, cinnebar, black lead, and other valuable minerals exist here. This same gentleman is also worthy of name as a pioneer in the settlement of Marquette. He told me that when he came here, sixteen years ago, there was only one building, a log hut, and that he built the first frame house. The announcement that silver lead had been found, and gold also in the Huron Mountains, has caused an unprecedented rush at the land office, and within the past year about 400,600 acres have been entered, over 100,000 in April. Some of the most judicious and careful men of this section have great confidence in it, and anticipate that the results of the next three months will astonish the country. Companies have been formed all around to mine for silver lead and gold here, and one in Philadelphia has secured over 40,000 acres ef land.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel.

The Chicago Times gives the following account o The Chicago Times gives the following account of the lake tunnel:

The work was commenced on the 17th of March, and since then the progress made in the constituction of the tunnel has been such—notwith—standing the tremendous difficulties which have had to be overcome—as to astonish all who have watched the operations.

On descending the shaft the first feature that strikes one with astonishment is the solidity and finish of the masonry. At the entrance there is an immense iron cylinder, nine feet in diameter, extending downwards thirty feet. The remaining portion of the shaft to the bottom, seventy-eight feet below the surface, is built round with brick—so finely finished in the building that it seems almost equally smooth around the sides with the cylinder. Standing on the bucket—holding on firmly to the rope—looking upwards at the daylight shining over the shaft, and rendering the opening like a great moon glowing high overhead—one gildes The work was commenced on the 17th of March, and since then the progress made in the construction of the tunnel has been such—notwith standing the tremendous difficulties which have had to be overcome—as to astonish all who have watched the operations.

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The Philosophy of Health.

"Bread and butter" are the only articles of food of which we never tire for a day, from early childhood to extreme old age. A pound of fine flour of Indian (corn meal) contains three times as much meat as one pound of butcher's roast beef; and if the whole product of the grain, bran and ail, were made into bread, fifteen per cent. more of nutriment would be added. Unfortunately the bran, the coarsest part, is thrown away; the very part which gives soundness to the teeth, and strength to the bones, and vigor to the brain. Five hundred pounds of fine flour give to the body thirty pounds of the bony clement; while the same quantity of bran gives one hundred and twenty-five pounds! This bone is "lime," the phosphate lime, the indispensable element, of health to the whole human body, from the want of the natural supply of which multitudes of persons go into a general "decline." But swallowing "phosphates" in the shape of powders, or in syrups, to cure these "declines," has little or no virtue. The articles contained in these "phosphates" must pass through nature's laboratory; must be subject to her manipulations, in alembics specially prepared by Almighty power and skill, in order to impart their peculiar virtues to the human frame; in plainer phrase, the shortest, safest, and most infallible method of giving strength to the body, bone, and brain, thereby arresting disease, and building up the constitution, is to eat and digest more bread made out of the whole grain, whether of wheat, corn, rye, or oats. But we must get an appetite for exting more, and a power of digesting more. Not by the artificial and lazy method of drinking bitters and taking tonics, but by moderate, continued, and remunerative muscular exercise in the open air every day, rain or shine. And that we may eat the more of it, the bread must be good and cheap, and healthful; and that which combines these three qualities to a greater extent than any other known on the face of the globe, as far as we know, is made thus: To th The Philosophy of Health.

Newfoundland Seal Fishing.—About the 7th of March the young seals are found about the size-of cats, mewing on the ice. They are not yet fit to be taken, but by lying in the sun and sucking the ice until about the middle of March they gain three inches of fat. Then commences the slaughter. The men walk up to the white coats, as the young seals are then called, and knock them over, by striking them on the forehead with a long pole, stick them with a knife, cut them down the breast, and the carcass rolls out, leaving the skin and fat, which are all the seal-catcher is after, the carcass being left on the ice. Usually in about the last week in March the seals begin to dip, they take to the water, and are then only to be captured by shooting from the boats. Old seals are invulnerable unless shot in the forehead, and nature has provided them with a means of defence even here, in the shape of a "hood," which they drop on occasions—hence their name, "old hoods." So the season of catching them is but about three weeks in duration. These men often go five or six miles from the ship on floating ice. They get one-half they catch, sometimes making a good trip, at other times gotting nothing.

spelitisy, editor of the Chiverse, Hall show upon what grounds this hostility is based:

Chestrut Hill, Philadelphia,
16th July, 1864.

Dhar Sir: I thank you most sincerely for the generous and very able manner in which you disposed of the malignant aspersions attempted to be cast on the great Order of Jesnits by that treacherous and bad hearted man. Brownson. From early childhood I have been intimately acquainted with the Society of Jesus, and know well how to love and admire them; hence you can understand how fully I value the article on Brownson in the last number of the Universe, which does credit to your talents and manly integrity. This wretched Brownson has been for a considerable time endeavoring in private, by his slanderous talk, to do more harm than he has yet attempted in public. It is true that, like the scorpion, he is stinging himself, but as there is something of the cobra snake in him, it is well to wrench out his fang. I will, when more at leisure, give a twist to the animal; in the meantime, I send you a blow from the Dublin Review, which I beg you will apply with the potency of the Universe, and it will serve to lay out Sir Towser for further operations. Print the entire article, if you can.

Again I thank you for your most admirable article. Now it is acknowledged that in the Universe we have the paper so long desired in Philadelphia. I hope my Catholic fellow-citisens will express their satisfaction by giving the necessary encouragement to a paper which they are not ashamed to call their own.

Yours, faithfully.

P. E. Moriahert, D. D.

CARREL SECTION

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than You will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accom no instance can these terms be d Aford very little more than the cost of paper

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for Tun War Prices. To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, agriculture copy of the Paper will be given.

"Dining at Restaurants."

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Although a subscriber for several years, and a constant reader of your patriotic journal, I am surprised to read an article that appears this moreing, under the head of "Dining at Restaurants."

The "proprietors of restaurants" are charged with "taking advantage of the advanced prices of food to impose on their customers." I will briefly notice the stavements in the order in which they appear. The average advance in all articles of food, as every housekeeper kirswis, is not 40 per cent., but 100. It is alleged that 150 per cent. advance is asked. I only speak of what I know, and therefore quote my charges, which airs from 20 to 35 cents, or 55 per cent. advance. It is stated a cupof coffee cannot be had for less than 10 or feents. That price is charged for two cups, the Sugar and cream with which cost 7 cents. It is further said: "good coffee costs 50, (I pay 60), and that villamous compounds are used instead of the pure article." I the the best Java coffee, unadulterated. Faither, it is said meats and vegetables are always inferior to that used in private families. Again: "Lee cream cannot now be had for less than 15 cents, per pitch." The price, generally, is 10 cents; a few do, perhaps, charge Is. They ought to. I do net; and many others. The shelf of the cents is a slight advance, then the statement is true. Perhaps the author of these statement is true. Perhaps the author of these statement is true. Perhaps the author of these statement is true, where the saided to which are rents, servants hire, wear and tear of furniture and imposents, and unavoidable years.

Restaurant Charges. "Dining at Bestaurants."

Restaurant Charges.

To the Estior of The Press:

Shakspeare on Grant.

To the Eddior of The Press:

Sir: As it is quite common, at the present period, to quote Shakspeare in reference to various movements of the war, and as we have a great number of "discounted papers" upon General Grant's operations before Petersburg, allow me to call attention to the passage appended.

In "Troilus and Cressida," when certain Greeks grow impatient and clampons at the delay of the army before the walls of Troy, General Ulysses, of Ithaca, thus speaks for General Ulysses Grant:

Ulysses, --

Unyses.—
They tax cur policy, and call it cowardice;
Count wisdom as no member of the war;
Forestall prescience, and esteem no act
But that of hand; the still and mental parts—
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls themon, and knows, by measure
of their observant toil, the enemies' weight—
Why, this hath not a finger's dignity;
They call this bedwork, mappery, closet war.

Act 1, Scane III.

I am, sir, yours truly,
S. S. S. I am, sir, yours truly, Philadelphia, July 19, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MYSTERY OF FINANCIERING.—There is an impression, almost amounting to a superstition, that financiering is a difficult and mysterious art. It is, in truth, the simplest of all the departments of commerce. Laying, aside all technical terms, financiering is nothing more than the art of borrowing money. There are but two steps in the transaction; the first is to find some person with money to lend, who is satisfied with your securities; and the second is to agree upon the rate of interest. The poor washerwoman who "spouts" one of her kettles at the pawhorker's goes through both steps of financiering, and the process is no simpler than that of the merchant who has a note discounted at the bank. If the washerwoman pawns the clothes of one of the merchant who has a note discounted at the bank. If the washerwoman pawns the clothes of one of her dustomers, trusting to redeeming them by pawning the clothes of the next customer, she makes an operation which is very closely parallel to that most mysterious of all financial operations—"kite-flying."

perhaps not less captivating than the finest toned instrument ever yet invented."

Tornado in Vermont.—The tornado whick visited some southern portions of Vermontlast Monday, swept within about a quarter of a mile of Arlington to North Shaftsbury. It continued for some twenty minutes, thereabouts, with the utmost fury, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, sweeping trees and fences before at like straw. Large-sized trees were torn up by the roots. Accompanying the tornado was a hall storm, which made havoe with window glass, and in many localities ruined the corn, tearing it in shreds.

Horenble Drath.—Elisha Taft, an old man seventy-nine years of age, very feeble and decrepid, was found dead in a pasture in Burrillyille, R. I. on the 10th inst. He had left the almshouse on the 2d inst., to go to his son's, and probably becoming fatigued, sat down to rest, and had not strength enough to rise. From the appearance of the ground, he must have lived several days, as the grass and turf were torn by his struggles for three or four rods. His clothing was nearly all torn off. He was not missed because the keeper of the almshouse supposed him to be with his son.

Died in the Cars.—A young married lady, traveling a few days since from New York to Suraposed him to be with his son.

DIED IN THE CARS.—A young married lady, travelling a few days since from New York to Syracuse, and suffering from consumption, had been laid carefully on a pillow in the cars by her husband, while her little girl remained by her side. At Little Falls she fell asleep, and the child commenced fanning her, saying: "Maxima is sleeping." A passenger, however, noticed the peculiar whiteness of her lips, and, on looking closely at her, discovered that she was dead. she was dead.

Galiffornia Minning Specullators.—There has been a great fall during the last season in the price of mining shares in California. The king of all the mines, Gould & Curry, which at one time ran up to \$5,200. a foot, and made dividends of \$100 a month, at the last accounts was down to \$1.000 a foot, and its dividends have been reduced to \$50 a month. Latterly there have been more firmness and some reaction in the mining stocks, owing to specie funds from the North which have come forward in large sums for investment in the mines at reduced prices.

To Kerp Honex—M. Sands, Orange counfy, N.
Y., directs to heat strained honey to the boiling point, and store it in covered jars, where it will keep without candying. To prevent danger of burning, set the vessel in which it is to be heated into another containing water.

Importation of Eggs.—England imported containing water.

IMPORTATION OF EGGS.—England imported shundred million eggs in the last four months, against eighty million in the same time last year. In the single month of April she imported 42,650,008 eggs, while the number in April, 1863, was 28,540,000

LARGE VIELD OF MAPLE SUGAR.—Twenty-three-citizens of the town of Washington, N. H., made the past season 63,136 lbs. of maple sugar, worth about \$10,000. The largest amount made by one individual was 4,533 lbs.

SCIENCE AND ART. — A new blast engine has awakened the ironmongers of England. It has an air cylinder fifty-six inches in diameter and a steam cylinder of twenty-one inches diameter, both with a clear stroke of inches in diameter and a steam tyrinted to twomby one inches diameter, both with a clear stroke of three feet and a pressure of forty pounds per square inch in the boilers, while the engine is making thirty revolutions or two hundred feet per minute, and the pressure blast is maintained at three and a haif pounds per square inch, sufficient for a furnace of lifteen feet diameter at the boshes. The engine's speed is about fifty revolutions per minute. Increased speed would give increased air. The indiarnibler valves work freely and regularly, and visibly. As they rise they turn partly around, which action increases their durability, as the valves never beat twice in the same place.

—At the exposition of pictures at the Industrial Palace in Paris, there is one large room where the rejected pictures are exhibited. This was an idea of the Emperor's, and a good one. It is said that the eccentricity, self-concelt, and ignorance of a large class of persons who think themselves artists, are here most strikingly exposed. It would be a good idea for our own Academy to follow this plan. It would be "fair play," as it is called, and be instructive. Newfoundland Seal Fishing.—About the 7th of March the young seals are found about the size of cats, mewing on the ice. They are not yet fit to be taken, but by lying in the sun and sucking the ice until about the middle of March they gain three inches of fat. Then commonces the staughter. The men walk up to the white coats, as the young sale are then called, and knock them over, by striking them on the forelead with a long pole, stick them with a knife, cut them down the breast, and they will be such coats of long the property of the sale of the seal cather is a crease being left on all the seal-cather is after the acrease being left on the rough begin to dip, they take to the water, and he seal cather is a crease of defence even here, in the shape of a "hood," which they drop on occasions—hence their is but about three weeks in duration. These men often go five or six miles from the ship on floating ice. They get one-half they catch, sometimes in the same and the seal good trip, at other times getting nothing ice. They get one-half they catch, sometimes making a good trip, at other times getting nothing ice. They get one-half they catch, sometimes in ship on the same and the seal cather of the Universe, from Dr. Moriarty. Spellissy, editor of the Universe, from Dr. Moriarty, will show upon what grounds this hostillty is based:

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 184.

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— Speaking of the Australian coffee seed, the Michigen Former says: "Mr. R. H. Holmes, of Unadilla, Livingston county, in this State, has forwarded us fifty seeds of this comparatively little known and useful seed—in appearance they are much like a marrowfat pea, having, however, a slight-upraised tumed point on one side. They are said to make good coffee, and are cultivated like white beans—putting one seed in a hill two feet apart. This rare seed was sent from Australia to Mr. G. R. Huffman, of Emingiam, III., by his sen who is in that country. Mr. Holmes has raised them for two years, and has found them a great success for farmers who wish to raise their own coffee; they seem well adapted to this soil and climate."