FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu as. We do not return rejected manuscripts No Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all marts of the world, and especially from our different litary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Irresponsible Peace Proposals. Upon what basis is peace to be made? By whom is it to be offered? Peace we must have by the acknowledgment of the union of the States, for this is the grand formal admission which we fight to extort from the South. Peace which comes handin-hand with the division of the Republic we are resolved to treat as a more dangerous enemy than war. There is no danger that such a peace will ever be desired by the North, unless all its victories are undone by some colossal defeat, and the faith in its own vast superiority of strength found to be a delusion. Every day proves that by war we can compel such a peace as we need not be ashamed to have written in our history, and it would be folly, it and languid heat of a Washington sumwould be suicide, to abandon this certainty | mer's day." The individual is named for any negotiations with the rebels which do not include as their first stipulation the admission of every principle which is now inscribed on the banners of our armies. This is not all. The peace the country desires must not be the work of unauthorized men, must not be the result of unofficial and irresponsible consultations with the enemy. The dignity, the honor, the prosperity, the very safety of the country depend not only upon the nature of the peace we are to establish, but upon the way in which we make it. If these words be true to the spirit of the North, and we know they are, we protest against any recognition by our Government of such peace proposals which Messis. Sanders, Holcombe, and Clay desire permission to make. These gentlemen admit that they are entirely unauthorized by the recognized leaders of the rebellion to make any proposals. They act independently; they dare not pledge themselves that the Confederate Government has any wish to make peace; they dare not advance one step, except as private individuals; if they go to Washington by the permission of the President, they do not involve to the slightest degree the Government for which they profess indirectly to speak. But if the United States Government should stoop to discuss the terms of peace with these irresponsible men, it commits itself to a policy which will be the wonder of the world. It will be forced to define its intentions; to make conditional promises; to declare its terms. It will give the rebels every advantage; it will reserve none. Then, when it stands committed before the world to certain terms of peace, it may find that the rebel Government will contemptuously refuse its offers, and deny that it ever dreamed of accepting them. GEORGE N. SANDERS brings no offer of peace from the rebel leaders; he proffers his own opinion of what his superiors are willing to agree to. The United States cannot discuss the subject with him and his companions without forgetting its own dignity, and the interests of the people it represents. This, the President very plainly expressed when he wrote that the Executive Government would receive propositions coming "by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United

Wait. If these proposals have been secretly suggested by the leaders of the rebellion, with a sincere desire for peace. they will be formally offered by them in good time. If they do not desire peace and Union, this irresponsible embassy would only entrap the United States into a ridiculously false position. In either event, the right course is plain, and it is a profound satisfaction to know that the Government has adopted it. It will not discuss the peace question with irresponsible and self-appointed ambassadors. If it should ever be compelled to sink so low in the estimation of the world, it will certainly not be now, when the very citadels of the rebellion are invested by our armies, and Atlanta is about to fall. If JEFFERSON DAVIS wants peace let him ask for it. If Mr. HOLCOMBE is angry that a great Government will not treat with a mere political adventurer, he may vent his rage as he pleases. He writes as if he were an affronted statesman, being in truth nothing more to our Government than the most ignorant soldier in the rebel army. Of his existence, of his proposals, it has not been properly informed. It will admit no offers of peace from those who have no right to

Atlanta and Richmond. Our grand armies are now before the two great strongholds of the rebellion, Atlanta and Richmond. The probability that they will fall may be calculated by the moment um with which GRANT and SHERMAN have accomplished their difficult tasks, and brought the two cities to siege. If the rebel papers claim that Richmond is impregnable, and affect to laugh at the proposed capture of Petersburg, no such security is felt by the journals of Atlanta, whose publishers are even now, if we may reason from apprehensions expressed a week "folding their tents like the Arabs," in order to steal away, at | should be unable to pay his bill, is a very | was changed and its size diminisha moment's notice. Though Atlanta is, lamentable circumstance and will seriously of course, strongly fortified, its fail is, perhaps, more than probable, as Sherman's movement has already placed it at its JAQUESS or JAQUASS. How can we ever lishers who had more ambition than capital, worst disadvantage, under the guns of the hope to conciliate the South if even our and leaving scarcely one reader to mourn Union army. Should a portion of our force ambassadors drink the brandles and wines, its fate. The Century was of all these failbe able to operate brilliantly in its rear, we may expect greater results than the capture of unsuspecting Virginians without being of a city. Beyond Atlanta is probably no position that is so thoroughly defended. It is things than this have estranged communithe citadel of Georgia, and its capture is almost equivalent to the conquest of the State. Atlanta has been a great storehouse and foundry for the rebellion in the West, and, independent of its moral value, will be an irretrievable loss.

If the leaders of the rebellion do not yet tremble for the fate of Richmond, they have great reason to be anxious concerning that of Atlanta. The fall of this city is one step more toward determining the fall of Richmond, as the loss of Georgia will be the loss of Virginia. The war has too far progressed for the world at large, or the South in particular, to believe the foolish story that Johnston and LEE have retreated with disastrous battles to draw their antagonists into traps, The situation looks very much the other way. Nor does the recent invasion affect the calculation that Richmond will fall. If not intended chiefly and generally in the service of their masters, but here for the purpose of obtaining supplies, this | we have a case, on the veracious testimony movement was a most culpable blunder on of "one of the first" journals of the Conthe part of some of LEE's most trusted officers, who failed to make any appreciable retaliation upon our own capital.

The quantity of supplies which the rebels bore away with them, and which were captured or destroyed on their tetreat, must tell the whole story of their success and failure. Grant has not been moved from his purpose, nor is Richmond relieved of its peril. The three attacks made upon Sherman's lines near Atlanta, and so disastrously repulsed, predict our triumph from the rebel weakness. With its two great pillars thus threatened with overthrow, we cannot imagine that the situation of the Confederacy is otherwise than desperate. ciable retaliation upon our own capital.

THE men who are to marshal the opposition to the Government, which is to meet at Chicago, have just made a flatfooted declaration against "arbitrary arrests" and "conscription." This will frighten none but their friends. General McClellan would find it difficult to stand upon a platform which repudiates his cherished acts and opinions. Let it be remembered that General McCLELLAN proposed to the President a conscription in 1861, and is responsible for the largest instance of arbitrary arrest known to the war-the seizure of the Maryland Le-

"An Extraordinary Mission." Our usually reliable and intelligent contemporary, the Inquirer, as well as the New York Times, publish with much deextraordinary mission" which has recently neither responsible for the orthography or the pronunciation of this unusual name) and Mr. EDMUND KIRKE have been all the way to Richmond and back again. As Mr. "EDMUND KIRKE" is the assumed name of a writer of books, the story of the mission would have been less like an advertisement if his real name had been given. Therefore, although we find it impossible to doubt an authority as reliable as the Inquirer, and as there are no Cumberland coal mines near Richmond or Petersburg, we can have no suspicions, and make these suggestions that we may more completely understand this "extraordina-

ry mission ' The readers of this narrative will remark the air of poetry that surrounds it. An "individual" makes his appearance, "an honored guest" who is "a rara avis enough to make a sensation even amid the leaden Colonel JAQUESS, or JAQUASS, a colonel and 'parson also" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is the Times' story. The Inquirer does not allude to the parsonship, but tells us that the Colonel is "pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in his manners." According to the Inquirer, Colonel Jaquess, or Jaquass, left his command in the West and "essayed his mission to Rebeldom." He was accompanied by "EDMUND KIRKE," and unlike GRANT or Sherman, " found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines." "In fact," and here again we quote the Inquirer. "every courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital." While at Richmond the Colonel, "at his own request," was placed under guard, and at the same time allowed the freedom of only to be added to it to place the Governthe city." In addition to this singular and anomalous courtesy, the Colonel was lodged in the Spottswood House, which, to use the elegant phrase of the Times, is "the crack hotel of Richmond." Here we are no longer permitted to follow the Times' correspondent, whose rhetoric seems to have suffered from the ruthless and practical seissors of the night editor. The Inquirer's writer has

been more fortunate, and accordingly we have a description which convinces us that the many stories of Richmond, and Libby, and Belle Island are fabrications, and that charming place. "He was assigned," says this gorgeous writer, "elegant apartments he fared in the most sumptuous manner. His table grouned with the choicest of the laid out in profusion before him. All kinds and all the visuds 11 and that on vi by designing people, who even brought

whom to look upon was misery. Colonel JAQUESS or JAQUASS lifts the veil, and we see Richmond in its true light. For is not his story not only written but printed before us in large type and without expense? Hereafter we place no faith in photographs or Sanitary Commissions. The Colonel saw Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. 'He still remains blind in one eye," says the Inquirer, "but sees very distinctly out of the other, which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion." According to the Times, Colonel JAQUESS Or JAQUASS must have found

Davis in a melting mood, for "when he left, DAVIS took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for his character and aims." What was said we cannot learn. "The nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the rebel President are not proper for present publication," says the Times. The Inquirer says: "We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued into the consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principle the recognition of the Confederacy"-for which piece of information we should be original influence. The brothers Duxhappy to thank Col. JAQUESS or JAQUASS, KINCK fifteen years ago published the Litebut Mr. Davis has written it in twenty | rary World, which, with all its ability, did messages. The Colonel's bill, says the In- | not interest the reading public. Later, The quirer, "was over five hundred dollars in Century, a New York weekly, was Confederate money, but he found himself | begun upon the grand scale of an eightunable to give the slightest reward for so | page paper, large as the London Times,

FERSON DAVIS himself "had the highestre- its publisher. Yet it fell surely but spect"—that such an ambassador, we repeat, | slowly; in a year or two its form embarrass his mission. We are afraid that then it became an army and navy journal, our confidence is fast failing in Colonel and finally expired in the arms of puband eat "the chicken, turkey, and mutton" able "to give the slightest reward?" Smaller

Yankee character now existing in Richmond this mistake is most unfortunate. Perhaps it was a matter of conscience with see that the bill is paid in the new treaty of

THE following paragraph, which we take from a late number of the Richmond Examiner, furnishes a likely story of the happy character of the patriarchal institution. We have heard before that emancipated blacks with arms in their hands were willing to go back and die federacy. For the first time, also, the Northern ignorance of the black is contrasted with his Southern intelligence:

nimation being imparted to his evolutions by the treat that he was to die in half an hour if he did ot perform well." This story would doubtless give some grim amusement if told in Gen. Burn-SIDE's corps, and perhaps our black veterans might take a hint in tactics.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSO TATION will meet at Altoona on Tuesday, August 2d. The meeting promises to be one of interest. Excursion tickets will be issued to teachers and others attending the meeting by the East Ponnsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, and "free returns" will be granted to the delegates over the Pennsylvania Central, the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western, the Philadelphia and Roading, and the North Pennsylvania Railroads. A reduction of fare is expected upon several other roads

"Wm. B. Reed's Letters Opened." A writer in the New York World, whom | we laughed, a few sentences back, it we strongly suspect to be Mr. Wm. B. REED | was because that paper distinctly himself, arraigns the Administration for declared itself a success, and satistail and enthusiasm the account of "an | what he calls "Post Office Espionage." | fied with its subscription list and ad-There are no less than three columns given | vertising patronage. It is abandoned returned from Richmond. It seems that a to this business, with head-lines in the New simply because the future is dubious, not Colonel JAQUESS-or JAQUASS-(we are York style. Among these head-lines are because the present is troublesome : and such amusing and suggestive phrases as | this reason, though it increases our respect these: "Post-office espionage," "Govern- for the prudence of its managers, does not ment officials violating private correspondence and robbing the mails," "Another national humiliation," "The most con- have the confidence of the public unless emptible act of a contemptible Adminisration." Then, in detail, we have serious | We, therefore, refuse to admit that the stories told about McClellan and Fre. | Round Table, according to its own state-MONT having their letters opened, and "a ment, had good reason for suspension, and well-known Democrat and a fast friend of are astonished that its proprietors consider way. The editor of The World also assures | paper cannot prudentially dare it. his friends that he has lost a great deal of money in this same way. This we take to be an ingenious and commendable method of accounting for the poverty of The World. A more appalling case than all is this:

"When Mr. Hall was corresponding with Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, their correspondence was regularly detained and opened. Mr. Heed, it will be remembered, has been the victim of arbitrary arrest by the Administration, on one occasion, for exercising his constitutional right of free speech." This paragraph we reprint in order that giving the oppressed and harassed Mr. impress upon the minds of those in New York who do not know the man the belief that he is important enough to be a subject great periodical can be established which of special supervision. According to this indictment, the only Democrats whom the of the ability of American writers and the Government deems important enough to watch are District Attorney HALL and ex-District Attorney REED, Gen. McCLELLAN and ex-Gen. FREMONT, a Mr. HILTON and "a well-known gentleman," the editor of The World and Mrs. FREMONT. We must admit that this conspiracy needs watching. Mr. JEWETT and JOHN COCHRANE need

ment in extreme peril.

We are curious to know something about these "opened letters" of Mr. REED. How the ex-District Attorney can find time to write letters, since he left the lawbusiness, or, rather, since the law-business left him, and took the editorship of an obscure, starving Copperhead newspaper, is a wonder to those who know his industry and fluency. What were all these letters about? · Probably on police businessgrateful recollections of the time when the pedantic attorney harangued listening juries on the immorality of theft and petty the capital city of the Confederacy is a larceny. As we all know that Mr. REED left the Quarter Sessions with regret, and. as the scene of his many triumphs, he still at the Spottswood House, the best hotel in looks forward to a return, we can imagine Richmond. During his stay of three days | the fund of incident, observation, and suggestion these "opened" letters must have contained. He would find in Mr. HALL a market, and the most savory viands were | congenial correspondent, for, if police recollections became vague and insipid, the of meats and vegetables were served up in pleasures of apostacy would be full of inthe most recherché style, and brandy at sixty | terest. Mr. REED could certainly give us dollars a bottle, and wine at fifty, were not some new facts about his betrayal of the wanting to complete the richness of the old Whig party, and Mr. HALL might entertainment. Gold spoons and forks" write a charming letter upon how he be-(where were the knives?) "also added by came a Copperhead. Above all, Mr. REED their glitter to the board so festively spread." should tell us about the "arbitrary arrest"

In addition to this, the Times tells us that the which the article in The World asks its reahappy Colonel had "chicken, turkey, mutders to remember. When was Mr. Rend arrested ?-and on what charge? It is said siting the Libby Prison, "he was agree- that George IV., in the days of his dotage ably disappointed by the comparatively and folly, and especially when deep in his comfortable condition" in which he found | cups, imagined he had been at Waterloo, our poor friends and brothers. What a sad and had led the bloodiest charge of world this is, and how given to lying! | that bloody day. Has Mr. REED's imagina-Here we have been duped and trifled with | tion made him a victim, in spite of the Administration? Or are we to understand us pictures of agony-photographed men, the writer in The World as making a delicate and pertinent suggestion? However unkind it might be, Mr. REED's career would justify the suspicion.

American Literary Weeklies. It is strange that in the United States. A country where every village has its own newspaper, where every city has several magazines, where journalism, the fourth estate, has such unprecedented power, it literary weekly. It cannot be said that we are so eager for news, or so engrossed with business, that we cannot maintain such periodicals as the London Saturday Review, or the Athenaum. Literature has no devotees more earnest than the American people, and that the need of a great literary weekly, ranking with the Atlantic Monthly or Harper's Magazine, is deeply and widely felt is shown by the many attempts to establish it. Many years ago, EDGAR A. Por did his best to supply the want, and failed. The enterprise of N. P. WILLIS and the late GEORGH P. Morris resulted in the Home Journal, which, though still prosperous, has ceased to be a literary power, being now a literary newspaper, giving much interesting gossip and information, but wielding little distinguished a hospitality." We must and possessing a magnificent corps of con-

confess this statement gives us much con- tributors. It had the advantage of one of cern. That an ambassador who was as the ablest newspaper men in the country as well treated as Col. JAQUESS or JAQUASS, its manager, Mr. THOMAS McELRATH, one and for whose character and aims Mr. Jer- of the projectors of the Tribune, and now ed; it was sold, suspended, and resumed; ures the most brilliant and successful. But we need not add to the list, further than to say that the Round Table, the latest "great literary paper," was this week suspended,

ties, and with the prejudice against the not to the surprise, though doubtless to the regret, of its patrons. Very few bankrupts candidly admit their ruin; their embarrassments are only tem-Colonel Jaquess or Jaquass. We are porary. We do not suppose the Round told that "there can be no doubt of his un- Table is bankrupt, but may be pardoned swerving loyalty and honesty," and of for saying that its proprietors exactly imicourse no loyal man can ever give money tate the course of most of the other papers for rebel liquor. The Colonel has, there- we have alluded to. In fact, they go so far fore, merely surrendered his conscience to as to declare their paper, "as it stands his country, and we trust the President will to-day," to be a success, and that they are well satisfied with its circulation and advertising patronage. The inquisitive public might naturally wonder why then is it sus-

pended. It is not usual to abandon suc-The proprietors anticipate this inquiry, and answer it as follows:

"Why, then, is the Round Table suspended? The sole and only reason consists in the uncertain financial condition of the country, which so affects the price of everything necessary to the making of a literary paper that its conductors deem it imprudent to press the enterprise while the war and its burdens shall continue. However the opinions of men may differ as to what the future has in store for us, we think there is a very general agreement that, with the absorption of the strength and wealth of the country by the ravages of war, the prices of all necessaries and commodities must greatly advance, while all articles that are in any way regarded as luxuries the people will be compelled to disponse with. The conductors of the Round Table are most certainly disposed to share any burdens that may be imposed upon them as citizens, but they cannot feel it to be their duty to carry their, enterprise into so dublous a future." inquiry, and answer it as follows:

Again we must ask pardon for indulging in a gentle laugh. We do not doubt that the reasons given are sufficient, yet they in the country. The uncertain financial condition affects the price of everything necessary to the making of a news journal far more than of a literary paper. Our current expenses of telegraphing alone would have made us shudder four years ago. But the literary paper is not obliged to pay one cent for news, while the dailies must make enormous and constantly increasing outlay or fail to satisfy the public. A literary periodical has to pay advanced prices for paper, ink, type, type-setting, press-work, etc.; but these are the common expenses of journalism. The increased salaries of its contributors certainly bear no comparison with the increased expenses of news-getting. The in-

ference then must be that when a literary

paper falls it is because the war diverts at-

tention from literature, and that the news-

papers, with all their new burdens, are pro-

fitable because of the immense demand for

Round Table in suspension, but when

inspire us with admiration for their bravery. A "great literary paper" will never the public has the confidence of the paper.

McClellan' being treated in the same the future so alarming that a "successful" Undoubtedly one reason why the Round Table did not so decidedly succeed that it might prudently have dared a future of which no brave American is afraid, is the fact that it was not purely a literary paper. One of its leading contributors was General McClellan, a gentleman understood to be a Presidential candidate; and while it professed to be, and was in some measure independent, its opinions were percentibly our friends may have an opportunity of influenced by the party in opposition to the Administration. It was an able paper in REED their sympathies. It suggests that many respects, and though it promised at our ex-District Attorney desires to make first more than it afterwards performed, it some cheap capital by recording himself | maintained a high position. As one of the as the victim of an arbitrary arrest, and to best of our literary periodicals its cessation is to be regretted, but its failure should not discourage those who still believe that a

> appreciation of the American public. Though the freedom of the slave is one of the antipathies of those who are opposed to the Government, we find no objection made to recruiting State quotas from the slave States. Even Governor SEV-MOUR. who desires to be consistent by withdrawing all State action from such a connection, virtually admits that it is a good thing for counties and cities. The N. Y. Express, which is also willing to accept the black substitute for the white man, is vexed at the predicament, but consoles itself by "rolling over:"

shall be a permanent expression and proof

"The world moves, and the Express moves with it. The negro is the axis now of this once white man's world, and the Express would be a blockhead if it did not roll over and roll round with it." A NEW WAY TO TURN AN HONEST PENNY.-An individual in New York,

calling himself "Louis Phillip," adver-

tises for subscriptions for a McClellan

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21. THE NIAGARA CONFERENCE. The Administration have never had before then or consideration any proposition from the rebel auorities relating to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Ningara, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Govern ment looking to initiatory measures for a negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear from Niagara or elsewhere whatever prominent rebels, acting either as volunteer or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important be suggested. The National Republican, commenting on this topic, says : "Major HAY may converse with people in Canada upon his own re-sponsibility, but he is not there in any official capacity, nor has the President made, nor does he pur-pose to make, any proposals to, or compromises with, the rebel officials at Richmond, or their real or assumed agents in Canada or elsewhere.

NEW POSTAL CHARGES. It is officially announced that hereafter the United States postage charge, without regard to distance on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, or any other foreign place or country, to and from which by international postal convention or arrangement." inder, which must be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters rece Also, that the United States postage charge on

newspapers and other printed matter sent to or recolved from the countries and places referred to will in future be as follows: On newspapers two cents each, and the established rates on pamphlets. which must in like manner be prepaid on matter seems impossible to establish a first-class sent, and collected on matter received. Sent, and collected on matter received. In future, the international costage charge upon the control of the control o all letters passing between the province of Now Brunswick and any part of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance, will

prepayment optional. COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS. A short time ago a #50-counterfeit note was sen is only tolerably well executed, but is calculated to deceive a mere casual observer. The Treasury has also specimens of counterfeit fifty-cent notes, both with the genuine will show their spuriousness.

THE STATE QUOTAS. have been sent to the respective Governors. The quota of the District of Columbia is nearly 3,000. There is now an excess of 450 over all former calls. THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM. Arrangements are being made to organize the ney-order system. Some weeks will unavoidably elapse before it is put into operation. owing to the particularity and care required to per-fect the machinery to insure complete success?

Acting Third Assistant Engineer WILLIAM J. MODVITT, of the navy, has recently been found guilty, by a court martial, of deserting from the Boston navy yard and from the U. S. steame Admiral, at New York, and has been sentenced to be reduced to the rating of a first-class fireman, to serve for the term of two years, and to forfeit all the

THE SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. It has not yet been decided whether the seventhirty treasury notes to be issued shall be converlble into five or six per cent. United States bond The latter description will probably be determined by the Secretary of the Treasurv. ARRIVALS OF REBEL PRISONERS. Rebel prisoners continue to arrive here in large

and small bodies. They one and all tell the same story of the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and of the despondency of the people. Quite a regiment of them arrived last evening. Many of them take the oath, and are furnished with transportation

The following burials of Pennsylvania and New Jersey soldiers, from the hospitals, were reported at Captain Moore's office:
Jos. Vogus, C. 2d Pa. Artillery; Jos. McCullough, 100th Pa; Franklin D. Smith, E., 8th Pa. Cavalry; Henry Betezer, F., 98th Pa.; Joseph Orbon, F., 63d Pa.; Daniel Vergson, H., 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery; J. Harvoy Burns, A., 139th Pa.; John C. Bowers, D., 184th Pa.; Ambrose Campbell, A., 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery; Emanuel Brubaker, B., 136th Pa.; Joshua Armstrong, E., 148th Pa.; Henry Olark, A., 8th N. J.; Wm. A. Searight, I., 116th Pa.

The Damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. BALTIMORE, July 21 .- The damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels in their ate raid is very serious. President Spates has just returned from a trip of observation of the line beyond Harper's Ferry. He found the Antietam queduct, twelve miles west of the Ferry, practially gone up, the raiders, as he learned, having ad a force of nearly two hundred men engaged in its demolition for about forty-eight hours. The queduct is a stone structure, and though the piers tand as before, the masonry of the side walls, forming the trunk, has been thrown off, and large

holes have also been dug through the bottom of anal between Antietam and Williamsport; also comprising that region of the canal from which mes the chief flour, grain, and produce trade. Lock No. 40 is entirely destroyed, while the gates f the others are generally injured so as to be rendered useless at present. Beyond Cumberland the lamage is but slight. A great drawback is the difficulty of procuring labor to effect the repairs in a

POUGHEREPSIE, July 21.—A large fire is raging Castleton, seven miles south of Albany. The habitants are in the fields watching the destruction of their dwellings. It is feared that a large portion of the town will be destroyed. The fire at Castleton was first discovered in the ght house of the barge company and spread so quickly that it entirely destroyed that building, a large hotel near the depot, four dwellings, and two barns. In the freight house was a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$10,000.

Fire at Cleveland. OLEVELAND, Onio, July 21.—The repair shop of he Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was burned to-day. The loss amounted to \$30,000. The Weather at Cape Bace. CAPE RACE, N. F., July 21.—The weather last night was clear, but to-day it is thick. Nothing was seen of the City of Baltimore or Nova Scotian,

outward bound. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. BOSTON, July 21.—The Europa arrived at 5.30 P.
M. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Friday at noon. LAUNOH OF A WAR STEAMER.

unched at the navy yard to-day. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour quiet; sales of 5,600 bbls. Wheat sells at \$2.75 for Kontucky white; new Southern is very firm. Corn dull and drooping. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1.50. Groveries dull and upsetting. news. This certainly would justify the land unsettled.

The magnificent war steamer Amoone

THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE RETREATING RAIDERS BY AVERILL.

Three Hundred Robels Killed and Wounded

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS AND FOUR GUNS CAPTURED.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT LEESBURG

THE RICHMOND PAPERS ON THE RAID.

Brilliant Flank Movement by General Sherman. Rebel Communications with Richmond Severed

INVESTMENT OF ATLANTA NRARLY COMPLETE. THREE REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED.

THE PIRATE PLORIDA OFF CAPE HENRY. THE REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE AT

GUERILLA WARFARE IN MISSOURI

CUMMING'S POINT. IGOROUS SHELLING OF CHARLESTON,

THE PURSUIT OF THE BAIDERS. EARLY SEVERELY DEPEATED BY AVERILL. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- A despatch from Genera Hunter reports the following, just received from General Averill: NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20, 1864.—Breckin-ridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Early to Winchester and taking the other division towards Millwood. Lattacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Vinchester, killing and wounding over 300 of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, severa hundred stand of small arms, and about two hun-

General Lilly is seriously wounded and in our Colonel Board, of the 58th Virginia Regiment, i The cannon and prisoners have been sent to Mar The enemy's loss in officers is heavy.

The prisoners admit their force to have been five housand. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the men REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT LEESBURG. WASHINGTON, July 21.—An orderly who arrived here early this morning states that he left Fairfax

yesterday evening at 9 o'clock.

He reports that an engagement was going on between the rebels and our forces yesterday at Leesourg, and when he left the long roll was being GENERALS HUNTER AND WRIGHT IN PURSUIT. Washington, July 21.—It appears that General Hunter only asked to be relieved of his command in order to avoid a possible embarrassment to the Ge

vernment, and to facilitate Major General Wright his movements in pursuit of the robel army lately nvading Maryland. Further explanations have shown that there was no necessity for this action on the part of General Hunter, who will, therefore, continue in his present position, in which already so much service has been done. Brigadier General Crook has been appointed a subject, without, however, committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may trains is being carried on by the forces under Gene-The pursuit of the enemy and of the enemy ward on parallel lines, and between them it is be-Maryland plunder will ever He indhe way of food or stock to be stolen in Maryland, and what little there was the rebels were in too great a hurry to collect systematically. Many hungry before they reach Richmond.

CAPTURE OF REBEL TEAMSTERS-WAGON TRAIN DESTROYED-MISHAPS OF THE RAIDERS. -Washington, July 21.-Eighty-one rebel prisoners have been brought, hither from Sandy Hook. Maryland. They state that they were in charge one of the invading plunder trains, and were overtaken near Snicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force of General Crook. A fight immediately followed, but the train guard, finding it impossible to save the train, destroyed it by fire and retreated, leaving the teamsters and others at the mercy o

A letter received in Washington by an officer rom Sandy Hook, Md., states that many stragglers from the retreating invading force come into that place daily and surrender themselves. The men hem are shocless, with their clothing torn into The Evening Star learns from a citizen of Madisor

ounty, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax county, that he has reliable information showing that the rebel raiders met with so many nichaps, in getting away with their plunder from will hardly repay them for their trouble. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD REOPENED-THE REBELS ALL DRIVEN FROM THE LINE. BALTIMORE, July 21 .- The bridges, track, and elegraph line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad to the West have all been thoroughly restored, an the route is again fully opened for all passenger and freight operations. General Hunter reports that he has driven the rebels from Winchester, Berryville, and all other points within forty or fifty miles of the road, and no apprehensions as to its perfect safety are now felt. Tremendous trains of delayed

pidly forward, and through travel to and from the Vest is also actively resumed. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. ARTILLERY FIRING ON TUESDAY.
WASHINGTON, July 21.—There was considerable rtillery practice in front of Petersburg, on Tuescould not give any particulars, but states that it

freight waiting at Harper's Ferry to go West, and

at Martinsburg to come East, are being moved ra

as severer than any we have had since the late bat-RICHMOND PAPERS ON THE RAID-ABRIVAL OF WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Richmond papers of the 18th instant have been received here. They are almost exclusively filled with extracts from Northern journals concerning the raid into Maryland, and express doubts as to the reported capture of Washlonging to Mussachusetts regiments, have arrived

here. They state that most of the prisoners capured during this campaign of General Grant are We hear from Grant's army that rain fell nearly all day on the 19th. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS-REPORTED REBEL EXPEDI-TION TO POINT LOOKOUT.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 20.—The following are he deaths of Pennsylvanians occurring in Hampton

D. L. Doughty, 55th Penna.; John Brown, 65th io.: William Misier, 55th do.; William Beers, 11th lo.; Hiram London, 76th do.; Stephen Colledge, 2d do. Artillery.

Several refugees arrived at Point Lookout yesterlay from Richmond. They report that two armed ransports are being fitted out at Wilmington, N. ... with arms and ammunition to proceed to Point cookout to arm and liberate the thirteen thousand ebel prisoners now at that place. No fears are enter

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. THREE ATTACKS ON SHERMAN REPULSED.
WASHINGTON, July 21.—The National Republican The Government has received despatches from Gen. Sherman this morning, announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time, with little loss Most of our men fought behind earthworks, and hence our small loss; but the enemy came out of

he defences of the city (Atlanta) to offer battle, and being more exposed suffered greater loss. MOTHER PLANK MOVEMENT-COMMUNICATIONS WITH RICHMOND CUT. NASHVILLE, July 21 .- [Special to the New York Herald.]-General Sherman has, by a brilliant flank movement in the teeth of the enemy, who novement thrown an army to the left of Atlanta rebel communications with Richmo On the 17th the army moved to within five miles

of Atlanta, the left, under General McPherson

occupying Decatur. The enemy appeared to be in force in the woods about the city, our army occupy ng a line forming the arc of a circle, northeast of On the 18th, General Hooker's corps was going into position on the left of McPherson. Other troops were marching to extend the line still further south-The army is in most encouraging condition, and the investment of Atlanta mus Nothing has been received here to indicate that | threatened with mob vengeance—a vengeance which Johnston has reinforced Richmond. On the con-Johnston has relibioreed Richmond. On the bout-trary, it is believed that Johnston cannot move of his friends sat behind him upon the platform, so south of Atlanta, and that his army will be forced armed that they might repel violence with violence south of Atlanta, and that his army will be forced nto the works of that place.

LATER.-Reports from General Sherman state that Johnston yesterday moved out of Atlanta and attacked the left wing of our army at Decatur. The assault was made with great vigor, and resulted in a bloody repulse, the rebels retiring to their works. It is not known whether the attack was made to cover a retreat by the Macon road, or intended as sally in the hope of defeating us.

The destruction of the Rosewell factories has been a severe blow to the rebels. THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

LOWISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—A despatch from Ackersville says that a barge containing eight hundred barrels of coffee belonging to the Government, which accompanied the steamer St. Louis when she was boarded, fell into the hands of the rebels and was destroyed. Last evening the rebels took the engine of our construction train at New Havon, on the Lebanon branch road, fired heriup, opened the throttle valve, and let her run wild towards Lebanon. MEMPHIS ADVICES.

Mem; his, has arrived, with fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis papers contain no addi tional details from General A. J. Smith's expe

MOVEMENTS OF GUERILLAS. St. Joseph, July 20.—Thornton's guerillas, near ly five hundred strong, were in Carroll county to lay, and will probably make an effort to cross the Missouri river. General Fiske is present thou hard, but his force is insufficient to effect muc The loyalists are flocking to his standard, however and North Missouri will soon be a hot place for Advices from Chillicothe state that Thornton was twenty miles south of there this morning. He told his men he was going to Howard county, but it is elieved that he will try to cross the Missouri rive and get south. A scout sent south from here report some three hundred guerillas near Bloomington Gen. Fiske's appeal is being rapidly responded to

BEVERE FIGHT WITH GURRILLAS.

KANBAS CITY, July 21.—On Sunday, Captain oses, with forty-seven men of the 2d Colorado Re giment, while scouting near Fredericksburg, in Clay unty, came upon a party of three hundred bush whackers. The advance of the rebel party were dressed in Federal uniforms and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force mediately afterward charged upon our troops and a bloody little fight ensued, Captain Moses finall ordering his men to retreat. The rebol loss was six cen killed and four wounded. We lost six killed and four wounded. Captain Moses had five bullets rough his clothing, and had his horse shot four times. Major Richards, with two hundred and fifty men, immediately pursued the guerillas in the direction of Knoxville, in Clay county, when they roke into small bands and took to the bushes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. TE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON—REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE-THE FLORIDA OFF CAPE HENRY. NEW YORK, July 21.—The transport steamer Fulton, from Port Royal July 17th, arrived here this morning, bringing later news from Charleston iarbor. She towed the transport steamer America, which is disabled. General Saxton has arrived on board the Fulton, together with Rev. G. Newcomb and Chaplain

On the 18th instant, southwest of Cape Fear, the Fulton spoke the United Statesgunboat Gettysburg, which reported the pirate Florida forty miles north of Cape Henry. On the 19th, thirty miles north of Cape Hatteras, the Fulton exchanged signals with another gunboat cruising.
THE REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE.

The fifty rebel officers sent to Charleston harbor to be placed under fire, in retaliation for a similar act of the rebels in Charleston, have been sent to ummings' Point. They will occupy buildings pu ap expressly for them. Fort Sumpter has been subjected to another ver neavy fire from the Morris Island batteries. The shelling of Charleston is continued; some imes 30 or 40 shots a day are sent into the city. Nearly all our troops have returned from the re ent expedition A party of six or eight refugees lately came

through our lines, who state that the Union pri-soners are treated in the most inhuman manner by By flag of truce to Port Royal ferry Charleston They contain a report to the effect that the rebels forty thousand strong, were skirmishing around Fort De Russy. They also report that one corps of Sherman's army had crossed the Chattahoochie, and that Johnston was falling back on Atlanta. The Palmelto Herald gives an account of the recent expedition to John's Island. The rebels made two rious assaults on our forces, but retired withou heavy loss. It is believed that rebel troops have been withdrawn from either Johnston or Lee, to the number of 10,000, to defend Charleston.

THE INDIAN WAR. ENERAL SULLY BUILDING A NEW FORT-HOSTILE INDIANS SEEN IN FORCE-COUNCILS HELD WITH Sr. Louis, July 21.—The steamer Yellow Stone, from the Upper Missouri, reports that Gen. Sully's Indian expedition was at the mouth of Cannonball river, building a new fort, to be called Fort Rice. Hostile Indians were seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and a large number are said to be some miles back of Fort Rice. The officers of major general on General Hunter's very earnest the boat say Sully is severely condemned for inactivity, he keeping his troops, five thousand in numper, building forts, when he ought to be hunting and trains is being carried on by the forces under Gene-rals Wright and Hunter with great vigor and every will not have a collision with the Indians. promise of large success. They are moving south. Father De Smet, who was aboard the Yellow Stone, had two councils with three hundred Sloux, make peace with the whites. Twenty-six men. Ida over two hundred thousand dollars in gold each.

CALIFORNIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Sandwich Island Constitutional Con vention-The Nevada Convention-Order of General McDowell.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 .- Sandwich Island ad vices to June 20th say that a majority of the members elect to the Constitutional Convention are oposed to changes in the Government. Liberal contributions are being made to the Sani-The Nevada Constitutional Convention has reted the proposition to aid the Pacific Railroad, and adopted one providing for taxing the products

assengers on ocean steamers to give up their arms their baggage. The object is to prevent the proba-bio danger of attempts to take possession of steamers n this coast by pirates saining as passengers. The confession of one of the recently arrested age robbers implicated some prominent men, and leads to the suspicion of secession designs.

BERMUDA.

New York, July 21 .- Bermuda papers to the 3th inst., received here, furnish but little nows. From the 4th to the 11th inst., five steamers ar ved there from Wilmington, N. C., with an aggrewate of three thousand bales of cotton, and a large the 11th for Wilmington. The steamer Little Hattle had returned in disress from being chased by a Federal gunboat.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.) NEW YORK, July 20, 1884. DEATH OF NATHANIEL MARSH, ESQ.

Nathaniel Marsh, president of the Eric Railway

Company, died at his Staten-Island reside the evening of July 18th. Mr. Marsh was a native of Haverhill, Mass. After graduating at Dart-mouth College, he undertook the study of the law. Subsequently, however, he removed to this city, where he assumed a position upon the editorial staff of the Express newspaper. When John Lorimer pointed Mr. Marsh the first assistant in his office Upon the conclusion of this employment, the secre-taryship of the Eric Railway Company was given him. This position he held until his appointm as receiver of the road, and was subsequently ele ated to the presidency by the directors. The present prosperity of the line is, in a great degree, due to the strenuous efforts and the fine executive ability of Mr. Marsh. Upon his assumption of the office of receiver, under decree of the Su preme Court, the company stood upon the verge of manifest ruin. It is said that a certal gentleman who had preceded him as president re elved the unheard of salary of \$25,000 per annun tain European loans. Whether this enormous ex any's treasury to its then low ebb and paucity. it s very certain that its financial affairs were hopelessly involved. The freight of the line had been diverted to others. Debts had accumulated, and interests upon the heavy mortgages were unpaid. dual judgments were being enforced. In some inhereunder. The employees were clamorous for ayment of long standing arrearages. Prejudiced gainst the leading officials, whom they charged, ightfully or wrongfully, with maladministrati heir resentment knew no bounds. Upon one ocasion. hearing that a certain prominent office niended making a tour of inspection along the oad, they prepared tar and feathers for his especial had not a conductor divulged the plot. The officer never put to its appropriate use. Upon the very day preclosure suits, these employees stood prepared to stop the trains. Wiser counsels prevailed, and the appointment of Mr. Marsh overthrowing the old administration of affairs, the matter was amicably settled. Thereafter the complexion of things grew

Mr. Marsh possessed business qualifications of a high order. His attention to the company's interests was absolutely persistent; so much so, indeed, that he paid his life as the penalty. Worn out by unremitting labors, he died, a man prematurely old and A WEGRO CONVENTION. The negroes of this city and the District of Coumbia have, through some of their representative men, issued a call for a National Convention to be neld here on October 4th. "The present state of our country," they say, "together with the claims of il humanity and universal freedom, and the

ointing to the liberation and enfranchisement o bor, and faith." If this Convention is held as proposed, how strange will be the contrast between times separated only by a few months; for it was scarcely more than a year ago when a white man lecturing upon Abolitionism in this same city was would doubtless have been wreaked, had not a few if needful! That the "friends" of certain gentlemen so amicable toward their well-chosen "brothren of the South," will scowl hatefully, and impre-cate curses upon the blacks, is not to be doubted but the day when their threats were efficacious, and their deeds of violence were supported by a barbaric and debauched public sentiment, is over.

MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. A. J. Williamson, editor of the New York Dispatch, and one of the recently removed tax comissioners, has been for some time incarcorated in Ludlow-street iail, for contempt of court, having declined delivering certain books and door ordered, to the new board. Mr. Williamson, with a commendable spirit-if the cause be worthy-re mains deaf to all commands and ontreaties, profer ring imprisonment to violating his own ideas of propriety. There is a tinge of the old Roman about the editor. An application for the release of young Palmer from Fort Lafayette has been made by his father. The case will be heard to-morrow. MARINE INTELLIGENOR.

Arrived-Steamer New Jorsey, from Newborn CAIRO, July 20.—The steamer City of Alton, from | with 200 men of 17th Mass. Regiment.

THE REBEL PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Safe Conduct to Washington Asked For. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE AUTHORIZED AGENTS OF THE REBEL GO-VEENMENT WILL BE RECRIVED.

No Negotiations with Irresponsible Persons INDIGNANT PROTEST OF THE RE-BEL EMISSARIES.

Burralo, July 21.—The correspondence with the ebel agents shows that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Sanders asked, on the 12th inst., of Horace Greelev. War to visit Washington. Mr. Greeley, on the 18th, understanding they were the bearers of a proposition from Richmond looking to peace, tendered a safe conduct of the Presi They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but were in the confidential em-

nloy of their Government, and felt authorized to

declare, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they or other gentlemen would be invested with full powers. They seek a safe conduct to Washington, and thence to Richmond. Mr. Greeley answers that the state of facts being materially different from that understood to exist by the President, it was advisable for him to comcate by telegraph with the President and obtain instructions.

After some further correspondence in relation to Mr. Greeley's communication with President Lin coln, the following was received from the latter to the Hon. Horace Greeley: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereaf shall have safe conduct both ways.

Arraham Lincoln.

Major Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Holcombe Major Hay, on the 20th, in a note, asks Holcombe and others, if they have any communication to send o Washington by him. Holcombe replies on the 21st, regretting that he and been delayed by any expectation of an answer to his communication delivered to the President of the United States, adding that the communication was accepted as the response to the letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe to Mr. Greeley, and the answer has been transmitted to that gentleman.

The letter to Mr. Greeley says, after alluding to the tender of safe conduct to Washington, on the hypothesis that they were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of a proposition looking to the stablishment of peace: "This assertion was accented as an evidence of an unexpected but most ratifying change in the policy of the President-a phange which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, onorable, and advantageous to the North and South Exacting no condition but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of a proposition looking to the establishment of peace, thus proffering a basis for a conference as comprehensi as we could desire, it seems to us that the Presider opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments and free discussion of conflicting opinions and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotia-tions. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a

safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and the thrice-repeated and as often-repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pladge that this conciliatory maifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.
"We had therefore no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for ceking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. lowards neace had not continued to animate the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to uman statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moleration and equity, followed, as their deliberations would have been, by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that this frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity, which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated; or

if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutality? Instead of the sale conduct which we solicited and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document is presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from a Constitutional Executive of a free people, being addressed to hom it may concern.' "It precludes negotiations, and prescribes in ad-

vance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to he original policy of no bargaining, no negotiation no truces with rebels, except to bury their dead, until very man shall have lain down his arms, submitted o the Government, and sued for mercy. What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President-of this rude withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation, at a moment when it was likely to be accepted-of this fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the peculation of these who have the means or inclinalonito penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for isito say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen. Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor, and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation yet unborn must and will witness its restoration. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more clination than they have the right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States, to overthrow

heir established constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government.' HARRISBURG.

The Militia Law-State and National Banks-Aid for Soldiers' Orphaus-Commissioners for Recruiting in Re hel States-New State Bank. Special Despatch to The Press. 1 HARRISBURG, July 21, 1864.

The new militia law of the State will be amended at the August session of the Legislature, so that it in be put into immediate effect. The reason why rovision allowing the Governor to make an enrolment, but requires the regular assessors to perform the duty. If it had not been for this section. Governor Curtin would long since have taken steps to organize the militia. Unless the law is amended in intil November. An act which was passed at the winter session, enabling State panks to come under the national anking law, is also imperfect. The State agent for the disbursement of \$50,000 appropriated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Comoany for the education and maintenance of sollier's orphans, has devised a plan which has been

approved by the Governor. Its principal features are as follows:
First. Persons entitled to the benefit of the act will be children of either sex, under the age of fifteen, whose fathers have been killed or died in the United States naval or military service, and who are de-Second. Applications (in a certain form) must be presented to the common-school directors of the disrict in which the orphan resides, to be thence transmitted (if approved) to the Superintendent, at Harrisburg, who will, if the child is accepted, orde Harrisburg, who will, it the time is accepted, dueting admission into such school as he may deem proper, due regard being had to the religious faith of the family and the ago and abilities of the pupil. Orphans will be clad in a uniform dress, supplied with comfortable, lodgings, and food, and receive a mental and physical training commensurate with their need. The children unde six years of age will be sent to any fitting school in titution to be selected in each of the twelve normal school districts. The Auditor General is preparing the notes of the "National Bank," a new organization just started

at Pottsville, under the State free banking law. obtain recruits in the rebol States have already been made. These commissioners receive no pay from Pennsylvania. The majority of them will enter at once upon their duties, as the Executive desires that. all possible haste may be used in securing the quota of the State. ALBANY.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES-REPUSAL OF GOV. SEYMOUR TO APPOINT AGESTS. ALBANY, July 21 .- Governor Seymour will not ippoint State agents to recruit in the Southern States. He does not believe this to be wise or practicable. If cities or counties choose to pay boundles and appoint agents for recruiting such soldiers, they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

The Hundred-Days men Liable to Deaft.

In answer to an inquiry by Governor Seymour of Provost Marshal Fry, he is informed that the hundred days volunteers are liable to the draft, but their hundred days vervice will be credited to them in their term of service under the draft.

The break in the Eric Canal is repaired.

The young lady hupils of the Buffale schools are to receive prizes for the "best loaves of bread."

What Kind of Place is This!—Herman S. Emmons, of No. 108 Greene street, appeared before Justice Bodge and made affidavit that, having seen an advertisement in which Jacob T. Smith, along the Jacob in Smith, alogo is the equirod \$100, and was thereafter paid \$5 weekly; that no business was transacted at Smith's place, and that severable in the Eric Canal is repaired.

The break in the Eric Canal is repaired.

The young lady hupils of the Buffale schools are to receive prizes for the "best loaves of bread." ticable. If cities or counties choose to pay boundle

We have been permitted to copy the following attract from a letter written by Mr. J. A. Hamilton, f Sweet Air, Maryland, to a relative of this sity It exemplifies very clearly the "chivalroits" comduct of the rebels, as well as the brave and deter. mined spirit of the Union men who were unfortanate duct of the resois, as well as the brave and seconmined spirit of the Union men who were unfort unate
enough to fall into their hands:

On Monday night, at two o'clock, I was awaken, if
by the galloping of horses and the rattle of sabres,
and was soon ordered to come down, by a squad of
Glimor's cut-throats. There being no male person
but myself about the house, there was, of course,
nothing to be done but obey. Upon stepping out
among them, I was called by name, and asked
where my horses were. I replied, "There is one in
the field." I had sent all the rest to a secure place
in the woods, and should have done so with this,
but he would not stand tied, and had to be left tehis fate. "Get him up. Is it your sorrel horse,
Priam?" came next. "No." "Where is he?!" "I
have sent him away, to avoid your capturing him."
"Now, d.—n you, we will burn you out for this."
They concluded first to catch the other horse, which
they did. They next demanded my blooded horse
again, swearing I should produce him. I refusing,
the officer called for some matches. We were them
on the way from the stable to the kouse, I can
desvored to dissuade them from burning the heuse,
and they finally ordered me to hand over three hundred dollars as a ransom for the sorrel. Here they
got my Hamilton blood up, and I positively refused
to produce the horse or pay the money, and told
them if burning was their only alternative they
my yield. The officer called on a private for a rope,

A Brave Maryland Lovalist.

thein if burning was their only alternative they might burn.
Suddenly they determined to hang me, or make me yield. The efficer called on a private for a rope, which he brought; but, inding me not to be scared, another of the party suggested that burning the house would hurt a d— Yankee worse than kanging him. Meantime I had called Emma and her sister to take the children out of bed and to a place of safety. The robels then deliberately fired the corner of the house three times, and having demanded some blankets, and robbed me of \$23, which I had en my person, they left, swearing they would return hext night, and charging me to have Priam there. Accordingly next night, having sent the women and children away, I garrisoned the house, with three more determined, well-armed men, and waited for the rebels, but they did not some. Poor Charley proved as obstinate with the robels as he was in the hay-field when you were here, and after getting him as far as the road, they shot him through the head.

Col Bowman and Gen. McClellan

To the Editor of the N.Y. Tribune:

Sir: Never having seen any contradiction to the assertions of the New York Herald and other papers, ever ready to cavil and find fault with every act of the Government, that the removal of Col. Bowman from the superintendency of West Point was on account of his having permitted Gen. McClellan to deliver the address at the recent laying of the corner-stone of the monument to be acceted in henor of the fallen heroes of the present slaveholders' rebellion; and as many persons friendly to the Gevernment have been deluded into the belief of those assertions, I would briefly state a few facts in regard to such removal, learned by me during a recent visit to West Point. By inquiry of officers and others, I learned that the delivery of the oration by McClellan had nothing to do with Col. Bowman's removal, as evidenced by the following facts:

Over six months ago the removal of Col. Bowman's was determined on, and Gen. Wright received efficial notification of his appointment as superintendent of the Point.

This appaintment was distasteful to Gen. Wright, and the order for him to report at West Point was therefore countermanded, or held in abeyance. The fact of the appointment of Gen. Wright in his place was communicated to Col. Bowman, since which he had been in daily expectation of receiving an erder for him to report elsewhore.

On the death of the lamented Sedgwick, Gen. Wright was ordered to take command of his eorps, and is now in the field with our noble army in frent of Richmond.

It therefore became advisable to appoint some officer as superintendent, and General Tower was so To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: of Richmond.

It therefore became advisable to appoint some officer as superintendent, and General Tower was so appointed, he being incapable of active service in the field, by reason of wounds received in the service of his country.

Such is a brief statement of facts, and the public active that country that our conclusions as to the matiyes of such is a orier statement of the matter of the matter own conclusions as to the matter of the Herald and papers of that ilk, in publishing such Thies. NEW YORK, July 20, 1864.

Gen. Hunter's Campaigu. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 15th inst. com-tains the following in reference to Gen. Hunter's campaign, which it says is "from a reliable source."

"One thing is sure—Gen. Crook saved the army, as much so as Gen. Thomas saved the army during the memorable contest at Chickamanga. The loss of the entire command will probably be seven hundred to the command will probably be seven hundred to the command will probably be seven hundred to the same seven the two latter items lost by sheer carelessness and gross neglect of duty on the part of somebody.

General Hunter is not a Napoleon by any means, while General Crook was the "King Bee" of the expedition. We lost Lynchburg by inexcusable delays, and could have taken it easily forty-eight hours before we got there; and we might have been there had we not remained at Lexington two days. The Virginia Military Institute was burned, with its valuable library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, relice, and geological specimens; nothing was saved. Washington College was sacked, and its fine library destroyed, autograph letters of Washington carried off, ac. Mrs. Governor Letcher's residence was destroyed by fire, she having only ten minutes to get out, and only saved what was contained in three or four trunks and boxes. I saw this myself. The Incampaign, which it says is "from a reliable source." of the conese went to renetal in, into the true of the proceedings, and asked for protection, which was flatly refused. Gen. Crook protested against the destruction of private property, but without avail. It was as great an outrage as the burning of the library at Washington by the British in 1812. Were but half the truth known in regard to this eviedition, it would dawn some officers forever.

The Relapse into Barbarism in Missouri.

The Relapse into Barbarism in Misseuri.

The Western mails begin to bring us details of the destructive guerilla operations in Northwestern Missouri, of which we have had brief telegraphic reports the few days past. These details show that the herrors of this guerilla warfare in that portion of our anhappy country have been underrated rather than exaggerated. Occasionally whole villages are given to the torch, and the wretched inhabitants, after being fleeced of their property, are compelled to seek shelter, with their wives and little ones, in the forests. Among the most flourishing towns, thus destroyed, was Platte City. It was not thus destroyed by guarillas; however, but by Federal troops, for the alleged reason that its inhabitants were sympathizers with the rebels, and gave encouragement to the guerillas. At Camden, (on the Missouri river,) scenes of the most horrible character were enacted. The St. Louis Herald says:

Once in possession of the town, a sad scene of destruction and pillage commenced, such as we hope never again to witness. Several of the citizens were arrested and taken to headquarters. Houses were hurned and pillaged, and the heavens, for miles around, were lighted with fiames. Late into the night the fires continued, and again in the morning were renewed. About two-thirds of the town was destroyed, but the fine Seminary buildings were unharmed when we left.

At the time our forces entered the town they were told that there were a number of men hid in the hemp house, then in flames, having been fired by Thornton, in which he had a number of guins, and it is supposed that three of them were burnt with the building, and the bodies of two dead guerillas were cast into the flames and also consumed. We hear it estimated that over twenty men were killed belonging to the guerillas, and only one man killed and one wounded on the part of the attacking foxees. belonging to the guerillas, and only one man killed and one wounded on the part of the attacking fosces.

The fine residence of Dr. Thomas, living at the edge of town, was a smouldering heap of askes, as we passed in the morning, and it was reported that the Boctor had been taken out and shot. He was an old man, bore a good character, but it was reported that he had visited a sick guerilla, kence his late. Previous to the report of his death, a squad of the 15th Kansas were in possession of his worse, which they gutted and then dred, and only waited to get the Doctor to leave a lounge upon which lay his sick wife, to blow his brains out, and we are of the opinion that they accomplished this bloody work before they left. Other citizens in the neighborhood, no doubt, shared the same fate.

One Olvis, formerly of the militia, who had joined the guerillas at Platte City, was captured, having his leg broken. He recognized one of his captors, and called him by name, and received in reply: "Olvis, you are in d-d bad company." One of the party then held him up, and another placed his estable close to the prisoner's head, fired, and the soul of Olvis was in the presence of his llaker.

McCormick, the prisoner named above, was marched into camp and placed under guard. About so clock a report was circulated that we were attacked, when the guard immediately shot the prisoner, or, as they said, "disposed of him." Col. Ford then addressed the men, and said that, as the guerillas gave no quarter he would do the same; that he neither asked any nor gave any, and ordered the men to sleep upon their arms, and not to straggie from their camp.

Ithis Colonel Ford dees well to deal sharply with guerillas, as murderers and thieves, but he does not do well to make the innocent suler for the guilty. [This Coloner Ford does went of earl sharpy what guerillas, as murderers and thieves, but he does not do well to make the innocent suffer for the guilty. Burning down villages, and driving their defence-less inhabitants (women and children) into the woods, is not war. . It is barbarism.]

Resurrectionists in Chicago.

Some two years since, says a Chicago exchange, the head of a very respectable family of this city was taken from the scenes and turmoils of this earthly existence to another, and it is to be hoped, a better world. His body, according to the course of nature, remained behind enterra firme, and was, in due ting, deposited in the family lot in the "Old Cemetery." Here the family and friends of the decased gentleman rested in the cherished belief that his last remains were being resolved into their kindred dust, and often did they repair to the hallowed spot, "Wherein they saw him quietly inurned."
to sit beneath the funereal willow and water with their tears the flowers on the grass-grown mound. But the relatives of the deceased had selected a new place of sepulture in-Graceland Cemetery, which they designed as a family busial place for their own and the succeeding generation, and thither they resolved to remove the remains of the deceased. Accordingly, about a week since, on the day appointed for the opening of the grave, preparatory to the removal of the remains, the family repaired to the removal of the remains, the family repaired to the removal of the remains, the family repaired to the removal of the sentery in order to take a view of whatever should remain of the hallowed features of the departed husband, father, and friend. The grave opened, the coffin—but little decayed—was raised from its place. Its extreme lightness was a subject of spontaneous remark from all. The lid was unscrewed, and the relatives of the deceased gathered around in tearful silence. Their consternation can be imagined but not described, when, as the coffin was uncovered, instead of the mouldering remains of the departed, there was unveiled to their sight nought but a mass of rollen, decayed shavings, with which the coffin was nearly filled!

Not a vestige of the remains of the dead tacrein deposited two years show here visible. The appearance of the coffin and its contents, indeed, in steated that the body had not long been suffered to rest therein, but had been removed shortly after burial. Of course, no clue could or has been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage, now some two years old, and the family of the deceased must forever remain ignorant of the last resting-place of his askes. Atter this, what family can rest in peace, in the bellef that the remains of deceased relatives are reposing calmly in their peaceful cerements, and within the tombs supposed to be hallowed by their presence? "Wherein they saw him quietly inurned," A Purilous FRAT.-The Oil City Register de-

Resurrectionists in Chicago.

A Phrilous FRAT.—The Orl Oils Anguier escribes a feat performed by Professor L. B. Allen on the 4th of July. The Anguier states that Allen, when is not a professional symmast, crossed the Allegheny river on Lay's Ferry wire, an inch rope, suspended on a pole at each side of the river, the rope being eighly lect high and one thousand long, and act guyed in any manner except by the wire of the farry boost. The professor's apparatus is described as consisting of a fing-staff set into the end of a piece of ordinary new gas pipe, surmounted by an eight-foot lag. This staff was thirteen feet above and nine feat below the wire. To the lower end of this was a balance weight of seven, and three-quarter pounds. This staff was run upon the top of the wire, by means of a pulley-wheel not fastened in any way to the ware. The professor walked over, the Register says, by pressing against this apparatus with his balance pole.