The Press

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

The Clay and Holcombe Letter. It is plain, from the letter which Messrs CLAY and HOLCOMBE addressed to Mr. GREELEY, that they are not discouraged by their failure to trap the Government, but, as experienced politicians, intend to extract some good out of their defeat. In this letter the world is gravely informed that the stubbornness of the President has for the third or fourth time prevented a happy peace, and that the responsibility of the war does not rest upon the rebels. In other words, they insinuate that Mr. CLAY and Mr. HOLCOMBE go to Niagara Falls with peace in their pockets, they hand the precious boon to Mr. JEWETT who hands it to Mr. GREELEY, who hands it to the President. The President gives it back to Mr. GREELEY, who gives it to Mr. JEWETT, who gives it to Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE. Returning it to their pockets, these gentlemen, as Christians and good Samaritans, can hardly find words to express their surprise and indignation. What! when Mr. C. and Mr. H. go all the way to the Falls, enlist the aid of Mr. JEW-ETT, get Mr. GREELEY as their agent, and offer at once to put an end to the war, the President won't be a party to the nice little arrangement! He has said he desired peace, and when it is offered he refuses it! What depravity! what cruelty! Alas! the logic is good enough, but the premises are false. The fact is that Messrs. Holcombe and CLAY never had any peace to offer. Their assumption of the right to negotiate is proof either of unparalleled stupidity or

knavery. The President's address "To whom it may concern" was at once the gentlest, the most scathing, rebuke to these adventurers that could have been administered. It did not even acknowledge that the Government was aware of their existence. It was addressed to those it justly claimed by Mr. JEWETT, Mr. JONES, or Mr. SMITH, as by Mr. CLAY or Mr. Hol-COMBE. It informed everybody generally, but no one specially, that the United States Government would receive propositions for peace coming from the leaders of the rebellion. This was a crushing blow to the hopes of two or three men who came from doubt, indeed, if they had the least hope that their request would be granted, and from the last paragraph of their letter might infer that their object was to give aid and comfort, pretext, argu- tween the king and people of Prussia. ment, and handle for abuse, to the Copperhead party in the North. "If there is his eyes the last film of such delusion." Presidential canvass is to be influenced by the cool assertion that the present Administration prefers war to peace, and when proof is demanded, Mr. HOLCOMBE will say "I wanted to make peace but they wouldn't let me," and Mr. CLAY will swear to it to the last. Yet, after all, the question remains: If the rebel Government is willing to end the war by submitting to the laws of the Federal Union, why does it not send some responsible agent to say

High Prices.

It is painful to note the exceeding greed which is the prevailing spirit of portions of the market. Only by resolving to live more within means and to discriminate in buying will the public be able to do its share in correcting such a state of things— The war, taxation, tariff, &c., will not account for all the license of high prices, which taking start from one decimal leap to another without reason or apology. Something must be charged to the cupidity of individuals, who seize upon an abnormal condition of things to make abnomal gains. With the imposition of taxes, high prices are to be expected; but those who deal in goods or provisions comparatively exempted have no excuse for imposing a licy of the Czar-especially its conquest price absurdly high. The haste of dealers | would ruin England—and that Austria to make the public perspire before it has lost the availability for bleeding is remarka. came mistress of Constantinople, by obble. Many whose business is poor lay rude hands on the occasion, and make it pay abundantly. Certainly our dealers are not yet suffering. Prices on many of our commonest luxuries have been raised at the rate of ten and fifteen cents, and are still ascending the Jacob's ladder of speculation, with just a remote chance of coming down. We have but brief advice to offer. Let our dealers endeavor to make an honest living, but not hurry upon us an arbitrary condition of things, which will simply involve their own misfortune. There is plenty in the land, and the market, for its own sake, must bear itself prudently at a time like this. The public can easily afford to do without many of the things for which they are charged so heavily. Mr. G. A. SALA, the Englishman, complains that in New York even the bootblacks at the hotels have caught the infection of speculation, and waiters at the hotels are exorbitant. Now, there are quite a number of dealers who are really of no more account than bootblacks and waiters, and can be very readily dispensed with by the economic portion of the public. The market, in many cases, can be readily outsold, and this is especially the time for enterprising men to lay the foundation of fortune by starting cheap enterprises. The immodesty and extravagance of the market

can and ought to be rebuked.

THE RECENT ALARM in the British Parliament concerning the comparatively undefended state of Canada was well answered by an article in the Toronto Globe, which is edited by the president of the Canadian mother country for its own safety. It is singular that hostility to the United States are only entertained in the British Parliament. The Globe remarks significantly: "We believe that if there be any ultimate nection with Great Britain;" and further

"Cortain it is that Canada had no hand in the Trent affair. Equally certain are we that the Alabama was not equiped in any of her ports. We accept the risks we run, partly because we are conscious of direct benefits we derive from our connection with the Northern country: partly because we are of British lineage, and desire still a share in the glories of the old flag. We cannot maintain an army fit at any moment to cope with that of the United States. We cannot undertake to meet the requirements of Yankeephoblacs like Cecil and more interested in the matter than any who are more interested in the matter than any other people, think necessary, we will do. Happily Mr. Cardwell was able to bear testimony to the exertions we have already made. We have organized a force of no inconsiderable strength; we have laid the foundation for a trained militia, which, at the call of danger, will be ready for our defence. And we shall continue to improve. But we must decline, as heretofree, by an expenditure altogether beyond our means, to ruin ourselves in anticipation of a struggle which may never come."

Well-informed conservatives have always be-lieved that the first overtures to the rebels in arms would be from the ultra-Abolitionists, and so it has proved. Conway, in England, and Greeley, on this side of the ocean, are cases in point.—N. Y. World. Well-informed conservatives, as represented by The World, are not remarkable for believing anything. Mr. GREELEY will defend himself, if he has any defence to make—but it is simply dishonest to say that the first overture to the rebels came from Abolitionists, for the Peace Party in New York, with its "twin cherries," Messrs. an eminent portion of the party for which The World assumes to speak been continual- These publications are of very great utility, and

ly making overtures to the rebels?

Foreign Powers and the United States. The advantage to Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of having England and France isolated from the rest of Europe, and also on scarcely friendly terms with each other, is so obvious that we need not pause to illustrate it. The new tri-partite alliance, treaty, compact, or agreement (for the name matters not), which the Three Powers are suspected, and even believed, to have joined in making at Kissengen, is such a probable result of the last nine months' events in Europe, that its existence is accredited all the more for its having been strongly denied by the Count DE BISMARK, the Austrian Minister. That Prussia and Austria should unite is natural enough, but

we are somewhat surprised that the Czar. who has shown himself the friend of progress, should join them. The common objects are to maintain their present relations with regard to Poland, and to guarantee, each to each, the continued possession of all territory now severally held by either and all of the three contracting parties. Thus, in the case of an outbreak in Hungary or Venetia, the Emperor Francis Joseph would be sure of aid from Russia and Prussia; in the event of an émeute among his subjects, or an attack upon the Rhine provinces, King WILLIAM of Prussia may rely on bodily assistance from Russia and Austria: and in case that the Polish insurrection, now nearly suppressed, should again break out, the Czar may rely on his neighbors, Austria and Prussia-paricularly as these, also, have had their territory enlarged by the partition of Poland. By such a compact, Austria will have her position in Italy very materially strengthened. Every one who reads and thinks must know that Venetia continues to be held by Austria, at vast cost and with little profit, mainly because it is a footbold for action of offence or defence. whenever the time may arrive, or appear to have arrived, for disturbing the new Italian organization, by restoring the grand dukes, taking the Bourbons back to

Naples, and surrendering to the Pope such of the States of the Church as are now held by Victor Emmanuel. But for the accident of the Dano-Germanic war might concern, and might therefore be as having arisen, it is probable that, by this time, the King of Prussia would have been a discrowned exile in Englanda second "Mr. John Smith" steaming across the English Channel in disguise, even to the sacrifice of the bushy whiskers and foxy-gray moustaches in which he takes so much pride. At the time the war broke out, this royal personage was on wandering in the wilderness on their own | such bad terms with his "faithful subjects" authority, and wanted to do little interna- and the patriotic lower branch of his Legistional negotiation with the United States. lature, that it was evident the relations HOLCOMBE and CLAY are mere followers of between the ruler and the ruled were so the rebellion; they do not control a awfully attenuated that a slight touch squad of men in the rebel army. We would snap them in twain. War came. with its excitements, with the butcheries which the Prussian King calls victory, and this occupation of the public mind has prevented the culmination of the quarrel be-

Now, if a tripartite treaty at Kissengen was made, King WILLIAM may rely on being any citizen of the Confederate States backed up by Austrian and Russian bayowho has clung to a hope that peace was nets and artillery. The policy of Russia, possible with this Administration of the hereditary since the time of Peter the Federal Government, it will strip from Great, is to obtain possession of the best provinces of Turkey, and, for anything yet | Justrative episode of the visit of Rev. Col. Jacques [This correspondence.] This is the use known, the partition of the dominions of and Edmund Kirke (from "Among the Pines") to which is to be made of the great failure: the "the sick man" may have been already—Richmond, with the pleasing narrative of how they dined à la Francatelli, and were officially wined in agreed upon, by some secret clause in the that suddenly hospitable city is also accepted as a heart of the Southern Confederacy, and in the mid treaty of Kissengen. We take it for grant- delightful bit of summer reading, and regarded as a ed that some such treaty has been made. The Morning Post, the personal organ of Lord PALMERSTON, would never have publeading diplomatists and statesmen of the Three Powers, touching the subjects which would naturally be discussed at the conclave of sovereigns at Kissengen, if

PALMERSTON and his colleagues did not believe that the documents were authentic. With the Polish insurrection almost suppressed, Russia has very little need of material assistance from Austria and Prussia. But it is an object with the House of Romanoff to extend its possessions in Europe from the Arctic Regions to the Dardanelles, and have Constantinuple for its Sauthan capital. When NAPOLEON I. Was at St. Helena, he told BARRY O'MEARA. who recorded his conversations, that the Czar ALEXANDER I. had "all his thoughts directed to the conquest of Turkey," and that though France might gain Egypt, Syria, and the Islands, these would have

been nothing in comparison with what Russia would obtain. He said that the invasion of India by 400,000 Cossacks and 200,000 Russians was the purpose and powould be conciliated, when Russia betaining Servia and other adjacent provinces. The Treaty of Tilsit, between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, in July, 1807, ostensibly established new

kingdoms and divided territories, but it was supplemented by a secret agreement, the object of which was virtually to give the Empire of the East to the Russian autocrat, and to give the French Emperor absolute sway in all the kingdom of the West, England excepted, against which Power both Russia and France united in cordial hostility. All that NAPO-LEON excepted was Romelia and Constantinople, for he declined allowing that great city to become the Czar's, and it is believed that the invasion of Russia, in 1812, was

the result of rivalry for its possession. We may be sure, remembering the frank proposition to Sir Hamilton Seymour by the late Czar Nicholas, to divide the spoils of "the sick man," that Russia has not abandoned her ancient policy of pressing on, to appropriate the best part of Turkey. Should this be attempted, what is there to

prevent it? France and England, separated by the insulting manner in which the British Ministry refused to entertain Napo-LEON's proposal for an European Conference, are not likely to join in another war against Russia, nor, isolated as both are from the rest of Europe, are they able to do it if they would. Europe distrusts the policy and dreads the unknown projects of Navo-LEON. England confesses that she will not fight—except in some extreme case. Her neutrality is the result of her peace-at-any-

price policy. Distracted as England and France nov are, by the singular phases of European Council. This paper reflects the views of polity which we have endeavored to state the progressists of Canada, who seem to and explain, it is evident that neither of vaguely feel that consolidated Canada must | them can afford to thrust upon the United some day or other be separated from the States a second proffer of intervention. England would make considerable sacrifice, we are sure, to avoid any difficulty and apprehensions for the safety of Canada with us, and Napoleon, tabooed by the three sovereigns who took sweet counsel together at Kissingen, cannot afford to get into a dispute with a distant American danger of invasion it arises from our con- Power, when the course of events may require him to employ his army and navy

The election to be held in August on the amendments to our State Constitution is an important one to the Union party, both for the purpose of securing the right of the soldier to vote, and as an opportunity for exercising its full strength in view of the future triumph of the Union cause. Citizens who have not been assessed should lose no time in making sure their full quali fication to vote.

Campaign Map of Virginia. From Mr. F. Leypoldt, 1323 Chestnut street, we have received a military map referring to the can paigns of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and also in parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania It has been compiled from the latest and most re liable sources on record, for military and private use, by Gustavus R. Bechler, of this city. It is distinctively colored, and wherever there has been an engagement the place is specially marked and the date of the battle given. The map is nearly 5 by 31/2 feet, and folds up very compactly, into a flat case. The scale is five miles to an inch. A more complete map has not yet published. Accompanying and completing it is an Atlas showing battles engagements, and important localities; giving the details, in short, of the strategical and tactical mov ments of the army since the war began. There are sixteen of these topographical maps, chief among which are a plan of Washington and the forts, on a scale of half inch to the mile; of Harper's Ferry, BEN and FERNANDO Wood, have been 160 preches to the inch; of the battles of Bull Run, Antletam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, (the last % of mile to an inch,) and plans of Richmond, Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Chancellorsville, &c.

are got up in a singularly neat manner.

THE WAR.

NAVAL CAPTURES. The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Mosquito Inlet, of the sloop Sarah Mary, of Nassau, N. P., on the night of the 26th of June. She had a cargo of nine bales of cotton. The sloop has since sunk, being unsea-JOHNSTON ISOLATED FROM RICHMOND, worthy. Her cargo was saved. Also, the capture, by the United States steamer

Ladona, of the sloop Hope, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapolo, on the 10th inst. Her cargo consisted of 17 bales of cotton and THE REBELLION COOPED UP IN TWO STRONGHOLDS.

A RESIGNATION-MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS Colonel Gibson, of the 2d Pennsylvania Artille y, has tendered his resignation, and asked to be re nstated in his old command at Fort Delaware.

regiment can be removed. General THOS. H. NEILL, with his chief of stall Capt. Horace Binney, Jr., arrived this morning Another invoice of robels made their appearan THE 72D PENNSYLYANIA REGIMENT. The 72d Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here this morning, under command of Lieutenant Colonel

HENRY A. COOK. They number in all 157 men They will be further strengthened by a number of here. Their time has not quite expired, and they will remain in the fortifications around this city until the 9th proximo, at which time their service ends. They left the front on Wednesday. They report that the 106th Pennsylvania will arrive here o-morrow. The boys are all well and in good spirits. THE INTERNAL REVENUE

will probably be acceded to, as it is the only me

whereby the present ill-feeling between the Admin

stration and the State authorities in regard to this

WASHINGTON.

oxes of tobacco.

WASHINGTON, July 23,

The disbursing officers of the United States are y a circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, remired to retain five per cent, on all payments for services in civil, military, naval, or other branches of the Government, after the 1st of July, when exeeding the rate of \$600 per annum. THE OVERLAND PACIFIC MAIL. The Overland Pacific Mall contract will expire o

a 30th of September. The service is still open to nce from the above-mentioned date to June 30th. RELEASE OF REBEL DESERTERS. Fourteen rebel deserters, nearly all from Georgia egiments, arrived here to-day, and were released

n taking the oath of allegiance. They came from he Army of the Potomac. THE NEW LOAN. The circular and advertisement for the new loan as not yet been prepared, nor arc its terms fully natured. Secretary Presender will soon visit the

BIDS FOR FLOUR. The Subsistence Department has accepted bids to upply five thousand barrels of No. 2 flour, at from 13.25 to \$13.68 per barrel.

HOWARD, THE FORGER. Great efforts are making here by the friends of JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., the forger of the proclams on, to effect his release or to bring him to trial. SEMMES THE PIRATE. No demand has yet been made by our Govern ment for the delivery of the pirate SEMMES, but the situation of affairs is such that he will probably

be surrendered. If not, a demand will be made

NEW YORK CITY. Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, July 21, 186

upon the British Government.

PAX VORISCUM. That edifying new "Peace" romance, whose principal characters are Horace Greeley, Presidential Secretary Hay, George N. Sanders, C. O. Clay (of Alabama), Jacob Thompson (of Alassissippi), and J. P. Holcomb (of Virginia), whose opening scene is at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara, and whose plot is the return of the noto. rious "Southern Confederacy" to the Union in consideration of its war-debt being paid and its remaining slaves "let alone" by the accommodating United States Government—that regular annual "Peace" romance, I say, is our staple of meditation and comment to-day in all places where in New York her people do reflect or congregate. The Il-

woll devised frontispiece for the coming Chicago Convention. There can surely be no harm in suggesting a further investigation of the disposition of the "Conlished the correspondence between the federacy" for peace, by the appointment of an immediate commission to the Clifton House of Ste-Lover one hundred and fifty miles, nine-tenths of the phen H. Branch, American Traveller Pratt, Colorado Jewett, the Count Joannes, Wemyss Jobson, and the Chevaller Wykoff; these gentlemen to confer with the profound Sanders, and lay a report of their sage conclusions before the country at large. And since the precedent is established that any private nissioner, either to Canada or Richmond, and thereby be enabled to enjoy himself, either at the Clifton House or at Richmond, after the manner of dignitaries on a visit, it is not unlikely that nu merous professors of infinite "check" will take heir recreative jaunts this season in the direction

of one place or the other.

THE "MONITOR" CONTROVERSY. The newspaper war between Captain Ericson and the numerous opponents of his monitor ironlads waxes fiercer every weak, and will have the good effect of making the public tolerably familiar chalybeate invention. In the several defensive notes which the ingenious Captain has contributed nordinate extravagance of expression in relation to stance, that not all the guns of the robels would Charleston, were the submarine obstructions in the harbor once removed. Public opinion is pretty de-cisive as to the unfitness of the monitors to cope with ough seas; and as it is made certain that the new 'Dictator," when ready for a voyage, will have wenty feet under water, and only about one and a half above, there is good reason to coincide with

aforesaid public opinion. THE M'CLELLANITES. This minor faction held a Central Committee peating the tiresome and absurd rigmarole about solved to hold a McClellan mass meeting in Union showing the Chicago Convention, and the Demoratic party generally, the popularity of that muchabused soldier, and the necessity of nominating him

or the Presidency." Did you ever ? TARDY ENLISTMENTS. The recruiting business in the city is hardly brisk enough to give hope that New York may escape the ceived per day, when the number to secure us from the wheel of fate should be at least three hundred. THE THEATRE MANAGERS. private council this afternoon at the city residence f the veteran Wallack to deviso measures for raising the prices of theatrical admission fifty per cent., and thus aiding themselves, during the coming fall and winter season, to pay their actors

and actresses the increasing salaries not always un justly demanded. ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER. The steamer Atlanta, from Havre on the 7th Inst., as arrived. She passed an American man-of-war A REGIMENT EN BOUTE POR HOMB. The 17th Massachusetts Regiment arrived this

norning from Newbern. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed at 255 this evening. The British Protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

The following despatch, published July 6th, describes officially the closing scenes of the British

Protectorate in the Ionian Islands: Protectorate in the Ionian Islands:

"SIR H. STORKS TO MR. CARDWELL.

"MARLBOROWGII, AT SEA, June 2.

"SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that the Greek troops destined for the Ionian Islands arrived in Corfu yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, under the command of Licatemant General Pissa. They were conveyed in one steamer, and amounted to 830 rank and file, composed of artillery, gendarmerie, and the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

"A large crowd was assembled to wolcome the troops, who were cheered loudly as they steamed past the walls to the anchorage. past the walls to the anchorage.

"The band played 'God Save the Queen' when the steamer entered the port, and all passed off quietly." quietly.

"This morning early preparations were made for the embarkation of hor Majesty's troops and for my departure from Corfu. The 9th Regiment, with the women, children, and baggage of the regiments composing the garrison of Corfu, had been embarked the day before. The 2d battalion 4th Regiment went on board at 10 A. M., and by 11 o'clock all the arrangements required to carry out the proall the arrangements required to carry out the programme agreed between the Commissioner of the

overnment of his Hellenic Majesty and myself Vast crowds had assembled on the esplanade and lined the walls, occupying every spot whence a view of the proceedings could be obtained.
"At 11.30 A. M. I entered the throne-room, which was crowded by the high functionaries of the Ionian States, and others who had assembled to take leave States, and others who had assembled to take leave of me. I addressed a few words of furewell in Italian to those present, and at ten minutes to twelve o'clock I left the palace to embark in my bargo. The crowd assembled was immense; I nover remember to have seen so many persons collected together in Corfu on any former occasion. The cheering was

ber to have seen so many persons collected together in Corfu on any former occasion. The cheering was deafening, and the marks of sympathy and goodwill which I received were most gratifying. A great deal of feeling was displayed by those present, and tears ran down the cheeks of many who, to all appearance, would have been considered unlikely to have shown emotion on such an occasion.

"I confess to you that I was much overcome myself, and, however gratifying were the demonstrations of sympathy and goodwill which I received, I could not but be affected in taking leave of those in whom I took a great interest, and in quitting forever a country to whose welfare I had devoted all my energies for more than five years.

"On my reaching her Majesty's ship Mariborough under the usual salutes, the British guards were relieved by Greek troops, the British colors lowered, and the Greek flag run up on the forts; salutes followed as laid down in the programme. The British flags were marched off and embarked with guards of honor, under the personal superintendence of the major general commanding the troops. At ten minutes to 2 o'clock, all being on bourd, her Majesty's ship Mariborough. Meesnee, Galates, Tamar, Ilimalaya, and Psycho left the harbor of Corfu, and proceeded to Malta, except her Majesty's ship from which I am now writing, which takes me to Catacolo, to meet his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Psyche. In the other islands the troops have all embarked, and at 12 o'clock this day the evacuation of the Ionian Islands was completed. Thus terminated the British protectorate of the lonian States.

"It is impossible to look back to British rule in lonian States:

"It is impossible to look back to British rule in
"It is impossible to look back to British rule in
these islands, which has lusted for nearly half a
century, without being convinced that England has
dealt generously with the loniens, and faithfully
discharged the arduous and responsible duties she
secretariated 1815. discharged the articles are necepted in 1815.

"I have thus concluded the duties of the high effice which, by her Majesty's most gracious favor, I was appointed in February, 1859, and I trust that her Majesty's Government will approve the manner in which those duties have been performed.

"I have, &c. H. K. STORKS."

-[Lendon Times, July 7.]

Triumphant Advance of Gon. Sherman

His Communications Cut by our Cavalry

ATLANTA, LIKE PETERSBURG. CLOSELY BESIEGED.

Johnston's Escape Rendered Extremely Difficult. GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY AND THE UNION JOINED BY TELEGRAPH.

The Guerilla War in Missouri and Kentucky. EACH BAND A SMALL ARMY

EN BOUTE FOR ATLANTA-AN INDIVIDUAL IN

STANCE OF REBEL DESPOTISM-CHARACTER OF THE GEORGIA COUNTRY. respondence of The Press.] VINING'S STATION, Ga., July 15, 1861. You will see by the heading of this that we are approaching the city of Atlanta. Already, by ascending a hill near by where I write, we can, with the naked eye, see this great Southern city. Seated on this hill, occupied as a signal station, to cour right and left you can see the Chattahoochie iver winding its way among these Georgian hills. On the west side you can see our lines extending for several miles. On the east bank are the rebel lines. All along, on every elevated point, you can see the rebel earthworks, informing us that our passage over the river will be disputed. To our right a little lonely-looking mountain rises from the gone ral level; this is Stone Mountain. It is said by citizens to be thirteen miles from Atlanta. Be tween Stone Mountain and Atlanta is a town, on the railroad called Decatur. This is the railroa that leads from Atlanta to Augusta. Along this

road between Stone Mountain and Atlanta, you

THE SYSTEM OF REBEL CONSCRIPTION

can see the smoke of the engines.

It is but little Northern people know of the terrible and grinding system of oppression that is exercised by the leaders of this rebellion over those who are within their influence. Thousands of men are orced into this rebel army against their will, and are compelled to fight us, while they would willingly be with us. A few days since I wrote a letter for a rebel soldier in our hospital. When I commenced, said he, "Write to my wife that I am in the hands of the Union army, in a Union hospital; that I fare five times butter here than ever I did in the Confederate hospitals. Tell her that I am wounded in the eve by the Uniohists, but not seriously; that when was likely to fall into the hands of the Yankees, after I was wounded, the Confederates put thirtysix bullet-holes through my knapsack and the clo thing in it-(and he showed me his drawers, with twenty-one holes in them]-but none of them went into my body. Tell her also," said he, "that I am out at last, and I will now take the oath and fight for the Union hereafter, where I always wanted to fight." This man told me he was within the robel lines, and that his wife wanted him to run their lines rather than be forced to go into the rebel army; but that he was afraid to make the attempt. He told me, also, that he had been watching for an opportunity to desert from the time he was forced nto the army. When wounded at Kenesaw, he thought this was his opportunity, and hence, when he fell, he said he lay still, hoping that our men

would advance and pick him up; but when he found they were not going to advance, he determined to advance toward them. His Confederate comrades, eeing this, fired on him to prevent his getting within our lines. This is but a sample of the stringency of that oppression which is exercised in the Confederate THE CHATTAHOOCHIE. We are now over the Chattahoochie, in the very dle of July, at that, where it was said it was impos have built earthworks and marched long miles with the centre of Georgia-Georgia, one of the origina

soil of this old State has not yet been cleared of cultivated. What mineral resources still unde tain streams and noble rivers still unused! And one of the reasons for which was, because she was ern Territories. With astonishment I look upon Everybody is astonished and disappointed. One of was unknown at the formation of this Government. where is she? One of the old thirteen, and yet how far behind Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, or even Kansas? And she is fighting for her rights in years yet to settle up the territory she has had for

make room for her constantly and rapidly-spreading But still the country of the Cherokee tribe is ar almost unbroken wilderness. And, then, the small part of the land that is cleared out, and over which they go through the motions of cultivation ! You that a Northern farmer would allow to lie around him from his great-grandfather.

drive out the tribe of the celebrated John Ross to

ploughs, rooting around among the sprouts and ushes, over the surface, with their little two-inch shovels! Just think of the thickets, matted over with grape-vines and honeysuckle-vines, all alons the fences! And just think, too, of the thousands of oushes have driven the shovel-ploughs and negroes and are now holding unquestioned possession? And, oh! just think of the immense blackberry fields, at the sight of which these "Yankee vandals" shout out so often, "How are you, blackberries? Farewell, diarrhon, now!" But, thank God, Mavery, the cause of all this thriftlessness, here is now "clean done gone," as 'twere a dream. OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GENERAL SHERMAN-THE INVESTMENT OF ATLANTA PROGRESSING.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION OF THE ERBELS SH VERED-THE CITY WITHIN SHELLING DISTANCE, WASHINGTON, July 22.—Official advices from General Sherman, received this morning, cover the operations down to last night. The work of investing the city of Atlanta is fas going on. There was some hard fighting yesterday, resulting in a repulse of the enemy in his efforts to General Palmer advanced his line to a more advantageous position. Our loss during the day was

General Sherman holds the rathroad leading from Atlanta towards Richmond, so that Johnston cannot means of leaving Atlanta is-by-the two roads leadng south to Macon, and southwest to West Point . If Johnston escapes with his army by either of

the last-named routes, he will be obliged to move It is considered a well-settled proposition in military circles that the rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than Johnston's army. It is not true that Longstreet is already in command of it. An investment of the city, with the army in it, i equivalent to the fall of one and the capture of the

Upon this reasoning it is considered that Atlanta will be abandoned and the rebel army saved to reinforce Lee. In such an event Virginia will be the great final battle-field in the war of the rebellion. All the day before vesterday our army was engaged with the enemy, the enemy being driven steadily on into their entronchments. The city is in plain view of our troops, and our shells can reach it. Five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur have been destroyed, rendering the road

seless to the rebels. GENERAL BURRMAN'S ADVANCE. Lowsville July 22 .- The Nashville Union of esterday, says that on Monday morning Decatur, Georgia, was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina by way of Macon. Deserters and stragglers have been coming in our lines in great numbers since we crossed the They represent that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

THEEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED WITH ATLANTA. OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK July 22.—The Western Union Telegraph Company are in communication with Atlanta. Ga., to-day. messages from that place of this date having been transmitted over their wires. pation of Atlanta has been received at this office up

HERMAN'S OPERATIONS-DETAILS AND RUMORS NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's special Nash ville despatch says the success of Sherman's movements in cutting the eastern and southern communication with Atlanta, leads to the belief that the ebels have been foiled in their attempt to escape and that their operations at that place have already been narrowed down to a siege. Two large cavalry forces left the army some time since, at differen oints, and have doubtless ere this cut the Macon and columbus railroads in such a manner that if the memy succeeds in leaving the city to go away it must be with the loss of much valuable property. July 22-4 P. M.-Despatches to private parties state that Atlanta was this morning occupied by herman's force, and that General Thomas has his headquarters in that city. This statement is credited official circles, and we think no doubt need be on

Surgeon Clendini, medical director at this post, is receipt of despatches which state that our losses n the battle at Docatur were light. The engagement at that place was not general. A UNION VICTORY—GENERAL HOOD DEVEATED BY GENERAL SHERMAN. WASHINGTON, July 22 .- A despatch was received by the Government this afternoon, announcing that ie rebel General Johnston had been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle had taken place b

ertained in regard to it.

tween the two armies, in which Sherman defeated the enemy.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, July 21.—The guerillas turned back from Livingston last night, and occupied Caldwell county. After being joined by another band from blatant in support of the Leff Davis dynasty.

the west, the combined force, numbering some five hundred men, marched on Plattsburg, in Clinton county, where the surrender of the garrison, con-

sisting of two companies of militia, was demanded in the name of the Confederate States army.

Captain Turner, commanding the party, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A fight ensued, in which Turner was killed. Most of his men who escaped have arrived here. General Fisk's appeal is being promptly responded to, and the men are being sent into the field at once. One thousand men, under General Ben Loan, will soon be here from Andrew county. Of their doings in Missouri, the St. Louis Dem

ord says:

The barbarities practiced by guerillas in Missouri have probably no parallel in any war on record. They appear to not more like fiends than men in human form and with human impulses. Some of their attractites are most horrible to relate. A few days ago a young man named Hart was murdered in St. Francois county under circum stances of the most revolting character. When found, after his capture by the bushwhackers, he was suspended from a tree in such a way as to have produced a lingering and excruelating death, his hands being tied belind his back by hickory thongs passed through holes bored in his wrists. Other marks of aggravated torture were found upon his person. Another case of extraordinary atrochy was the killing of an old Methodist preacher, named Morris, in Platte county, a man sixty years of ago, whose eyes were first put out, and then he was shot. Numerous other cases almost as bad have come to our knowledge. The shooting of innocent, unarmed clizens is a thing of daily occurrence. The victims are nearly always radical Union men. Conservatives are rarely disturbed. Both Hart and Morris were peaceable citizens, but unconditional Union men. THE QUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY—AN ORDER BY GEN. BURBRIDGE - ATTACKS ON TRAINS AND

of Kentucky, is determined, as the subjoined order evidences, to crush the system of outrage and general plunder inaugurated by the guerillas, bush-whackers, and horse-thieves in Kentucky: whackers, and horse-thieves in Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,

AND 5TH DIVISIONS 230 ARMY CORPS,

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 59.—The rapid increase in this district of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communicablen, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., calls for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression.

ETherefore, all guerillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and robel sympathizers, are hereby admonished that in future stern retallatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the lawless acts of such men. nen.
Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war will be liable to be arrested and esent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instruction from the Major General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizons for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose.

STEAMBOATS-A GUERILLA'S BRAVADO.

Gen. Burbridge, commanding the military district

purpose.

Wherever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered, four guerillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage. The Louisville Journal of the 20th has the following concerning the operations of the guerillas during one day only (last Monday) on the rivers and railroads of Kentucky and Tennessee: QUERILLAS ENGAMPED IN THE STATE.

We have reliable information that on Monday last there was a camp of rebels in the edge of Trimble county, toward Now Castle, of about two hundred men, and another in Carroll county about one hundred scrong. They claim to have eight hundred in all, and say they intend to fight. They visit Fort Royal every day, and are bold, insolent, and defiant.

A DARING RORDER SHOT. A DARING ROBBER SHOT.

A DARING ROBBER SHOT.

A guarilla, calling himself Captain Moore, entered Bardstown on Monday last, and thought to terrify the chizens by an exhibition of cool bravado. Ho strutted about the town with great pomposity, and flourished his pistols in a reckless manner. He entered one of the business houses and demanded of the merchant the key to his safe. He was asked if he wished the town in the captainty of a carrilla, when the merchant the key to his safe. He was asked if he visited the town in the capacity of a guerilla, when he answered, "No;" and said that he was a legitimate soldier in the Confederate service. While engaged in a parley with the merchant about the safe key, a gentleman passed by armed with a pistol. Moore commanded him to halt and deliver up to him his arms. This the gentleman refused most positively to do, and warned the captain to keep his distance. The warning was not heeded; the robber advanced, and attempted to gain the pistol by force, when the gentleman fired, and severely wounded the daring cutthroat. In his visit to Bardstown, and the air of bravado with which he walked the streets, Moore exhibited a fearlessness and a reckless daring worthy of a better man and a better cause.

The Monday night down freight-train, No. 3, over the Nashville railroad, was bushwhacked about 11 o'clock at night, at Fountain Head, a small station of far from Mitchelsville. The party must have numbered something like fifty men, as a rapid and telling fire was concentrated on the train. It is estimated that at least one hundred shots struck the cars. No person was injured by the firing. It appeared to be the aim of the scoundrels to kill the lengther, as something like thirty shots struck the locomotive and tender.

CUHRILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND—STHAMER ST.

LOUIS CAPTWRED AND BURNED.

The Cumberland river is becoming very low, and owing to shallow water navigation is quite difficult, and bottunmixed with danger. The banks swarm with, guerilla bunds, and the present stage of water greatly favors their operations. Thoy are enabled to ford the stream at many points, and in the shallow beds of water can even ride out into the river, and surround and board the unarmed transports. Capt. Hines, of Kentucky guerilla lame, has been actively engaged in recruiting a regiment on the southern border of the Cumberland. He has now about two hundred men superbly mounted, and tolerably well armed. At two o'clock on Rionday afternoon he appeared on the banks of the river, with his command, at Sailors' Rest, a way landing between Clarksville and Fort Lonelson, eighteen miles from the former place. The St. Louis, Capt. Riolie, was passing down the river at the time. In attempting to pass the landing, a rapid fire was concentrated on her by the guerillas, and she was forced to halt and surrender. Hines ordered her to be brought ashore, and, after plundering her cabin, set the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was under Got on the boat on fire. The steamer was u vernment charter, and was coming out of the river light. No stores were captured. The only loss was the destruction of the boat, which burned rapidly, and the fiames could be seen for several miles. The Mercury landed not far iron the scene of disaster, and took on board the crew of the St. Louis. Strange to say, she was not molested. The Arcola was coming up the river, loaded with Government freight, and towing a barge laden with coffee. Her officers became much excited, and, cutting the barge loose, allowed it to float with the current. The Arcola succeeded in getting her head turned down stream, and, pressing on all steam, arrived safely at Fort Donelson. The Mercury arrived at the fort a short time after the Arcola. The barge of coffee, at last accounts, had not been picked up. If it should vernment charter, and was coming out of the river

FORT LEAVENWONTH, Kansas, July 22.—A despatch received this morning from Colonel Ford, at Liberty, Missouri, says the people in the country north and east of that place are joining Thornton's gang, which is increasing rapidly. Colonel Ford, has his troops well in hand, but his force is too small to effect much, and reinforcements are asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Joseph and Kansas City for arming the loyal men called out by General Fisk. A later despatch from Colonel Ford states that hornton, with 2,000 men, is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the railroad. lattsburg and Marion were in their possession last

night. Colonel Ford left Liberty at 4 P. M. to-day General Curtis has several armed boats patrolling Missouri river to prevent the rebels from crossand men in Southwest Missouri, and to be threaten ing Fort Scott and our southern communication. It is believed that five thousand of Price's men are now in Missouri. These, joined by Thornton's guerillas and the Paw-Paws, will make a formidable

Our State militia will be called out, and troops are now being concentrated for co-operation. General Blunt is here waiting orders. The Indians are troublesome on the Westorn Coorado mail route. Rumors prevail of the capture of Larned and the

NEBRASKA INDIAN ATTACK ON A WAGON TRAIN. ONAHA CITY, N. T., July 22 .- Some Indians at tacked a train last night, twenty miles above Fort Laramie, cut loose fifty-two horses, and ran them off. A sharp fight ensued, in which about twenty shots were fired, and some Indians were wounded Most of the horses were subsequently recaptured. The women are reported to be leaving Plum crocks for a place of greater security. It is reported that a large party of hostile Indians are about forty

BOSTON.

Boston, July 22 .- A fire this morning, at the con ner of Causeway and Merrimac streets, destroyed Keanting & Co.'s planing and saw-mill, the Union match factory, and three or four dwellings. The Destructive Fires.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22 .- About one-half of the isiness portion of the village of Mexico, in Oswego ounty, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in the Phonix block, consuming Parkhurst's dry goods store and Huntingdon's drug tore, Clinton & Eaton's stove store, and Fuller's ardware store, together with the post office, billiard rooms, the Mexico Hotel, and Ticknor's house and livery stable. The loss, which was well insured, has not yet been estimated. Onicago, July 22.—The planing mill of Gage & Soper was destroyed by fire this afternoon, the loss

BUFFALO, July 22.-We learn from the Clifton louse, Niagara, this morning, that by an oversight an important letter of Horace Greeley's was omitted the Peace Commissioners. It was not handed to the agent of the Associated Press, or it would have appeared with the other letters.

nounting to \$25,000. The amount of insurance is

Last Year's Riots in Illinois. CHICAGO, July 22 .- Advices from Coles county report that two of the instigators and leaders in the riots at Charlestown, last March, have been found dead—one of them with several bullet holes through his body. Some excitement exists in that county, and foar vere entertained of another outbreak. Substitutes for Drafted Men. POUGHERERSER, July 22.—The following despatch, which explains itself, has just been received by

One three years' man will not count for three twelve months' men—count them man for man. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General

George Innes, Mayor of Poughkcepsie:

FORTRESS MONROE.

THE PLORIDA CHASES ONE OF OUR TRANSPORTS FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—The steamer Gene ral Meigs arrived here from Newbern to-day, and reports the arrival there of the steamer Dudley Buck. The captain of the Dadley Buck reports having being chased by a vessel answering the description of the Florida, on the 19th instant, when about thirty wiles northeast of Hasteras, when the captain headed for shore. Then the suspicious steamer changed course and made for some vessels further off shore.

The General Meigs on the 20th passed a ship, the nain mast, with yards attached, apparently burnt

Arrivals from City Point to-day report the usual

off above the dock.

quiet in front. Frightful Accident at Ningara Falls. NIAGARA FALLS, July 22.—An accident occurred on Goat Island this afternoon, near the Biddle staircase. A carriage, containing the wife of Cap-tain Webster and the wife of Captain Hunt, of the Quartermaster's Department, was thrown over the precipice by the horses taking fright. Fortunately a shelf in the rock, some thirty feet down, broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. was seriously and the other slightly injured. [SECOND DESPATCH.] The omitted letter of Horace Greeley, previously spoken of appears, to be simply a letter to W. C. Jewett, who, fearing he might be arrested for his connection with the so-called Peace Commissioners equested Mr. Greeley to write him a letter, stating

what he had done in the matter was from patriotic

Extraordinary Cure.

motives, and by his (Mr. Greeley's) desire.

A GIFSY WOMAN COANES FIVE LIZARDS FROM A MAN'S STOMACH.—A correspondent of the Halifax (N. S.) Sun, writing from Bathurst, details an extraordinary circumstance. A farmer near the town, (which is in Gloucester county,) named Jas Mulock, was for three years and a half confined to Mulock, was for three years and a haif contined to his hed through extreme emaciation. Medical as-sistance was in vain, and he lingered and lingered, until a gipsy woman offered to cure him for \$100. The offer was accepted, and a younger brother of the invalid, named Charles, thus describes her until a gipsy woman offered to cure him for \$100. The offer was accopted, and a younger brother of the invalid, mamed Charles, thus describes her mode of treatment:

"We went with her to her camp; immediately after entering we had some bread and ham, Jim and I both enting heartily. After dinner the gipsy said she wished to speak with me alone. I went into the woods, back from the camp, when she at once asked me if I was willing that Jim should be hand-cuffed and his feet bound, and to submit altogether to her. I said I was not. 'Then,' said she,' 'it's no use wasting words about the matter; if you don't do so, he'll never be cured.' I asked her to explain herself; she said she would not. I at last consented, thinking to myself there can be nothing wrong while I am hero. At tea we had some sait pork fried, and good bread. Next morning, on waking after a very watchful night, for I never closed my eyes, I found Jim tied up. He seemed rather put out, but the gipsy told him at once that she had done so because he was to suffer a good deal of pain before being cured. I assented to this. He said he was willing to go through with it, since he had begun. We had breakfast, sait pork and bread; I fed Jim, and we haughed at the farce as we considered it. I had no faith at all in her. After breakfast I talked with the gipsy, and asked her what she meant; told her I was no child, and must either know her plans or I would unloose Jim, and go home again. She then told me that she know that Jim had some living reptile in him, and that the only way to cure him was to feed him with sait food for a day or two, and then stop him from drinking altogether, when the animal would come out to seek water. She had cured others, but I must expect to see him suffer awful pain and torture when his water was stopped, but it would only be for twenty-four or thirty hours. I went to Jim, told him all, and asked him if he was willing to undergo it. Says he, 'Charley, that woman has it; I'i stand it.' Well, that day passed—sait pork and breaxt day

he became quite out of his mind; water and spring was all he raved about. He lay that way for some was an he raved about. He hay that way to r some time, almost until morning, when he got into a high fever. I got alarmed, and told the gipsy I thought it had gone far enough; that Jim was too weak to stand it. She told me I could do as I liked, but if I would leave him two hours longer I would see whether she or the doctors were loope commanded him to halt and deliver up to him his arms. This the gontieman refused most positively to do, and warned the captain to keep his distance. The warning was not heeded; the robber advanced, and attempted to gain the pistol by force, when the gentleman fired, and severely wounded the daring cutthroat. In his visit to Bardstown, and the air of bravado with which he walked the streets, Moore exhibited a fearlessness and a rockless daring worthy of a better man and a better cause.

TRAIN FIRED INTO—ONE HUNDRED SHOTE STRIKE THE Monday night down freight-train, No. 3, over the Nashyille railroad, was bushwhacked about II o'clock at night, at Foundain Head, a small station of the wissel it wanted to come out, but of the waster is well seen as if it wanted to come out, but did not seem as if it wanted to come out, but witself in again. 'It will come out again,' says

were forwarded to Prot. Jack, who has written to a legal gentlemen here to say that those are the only specimens he has ever met with, with the exception of one found in the Austeum of the University of Munich, that is called the Laceria homo in the language of the schools; and the Munich specimen was supposed to be the only one extant, although it is well known to the ancients. "The description given by Prihagons," says he. "I have read with your well known to the ancients. "The description given by Pythagoras," says he, "I have read with your specimens before me, and I have yet failed to discover in any respect the slightest difference in their formation or color." He thinks that Mr. Mulock must have received them in an embryotic state by some of those mysterious secrets that are found in overy path of science. A species, he says, corres-ponding to it, is unknown to live on land, and all naturalists have agreed that it requires the local

formation to those & &c., &c., he having been put in possession of all the facts when the spe were sent him.

SEIZURE OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—The papers haid before Parliament show that when Señor Salazar y Mazarredo arrived at Lima in March he brought credentials styling him "special commissioner." The Peruyana Minister objected to the title as irregular, but offered to receive him as a "confidential agent of the Cabinet of Aladrid." Schor Salazar took offence at this, and seized the Chincha Islands, issuing a declaration in which, among other things, he noticed that Spain had not recognized the independence of Peru, and that "truce only continues de facto!" He also addressed to the representatives of allied nations a long d to the representatives of allied nations a loneatment of Spanish subjects, arbitrary acts agains

rian Minister, disputing these allegations, and fiftynine Spaniards long essident in Peru made a declaration that they had always been well treated by
the Government and the people. Spain, in these
papers, expressly repudiates all claim to any
part of the dominions of Peru. Admiral Pinzon, the Spanish officer on the station, states
that his instructions authorized him to make
war on the Peruvian ports in ease the mission of the
special commissioner should not come to a satisfactory result, giving a roasonable notice before commencing operations; but he said to a deputation
of the diplomatic body that it had appeared preferable to take possession of the Chincha Islands,
so that the Government alone should be injured.
Mr. Jerningham, the British Charge (l'Atfaires,
pointed out that his occupation of the islands seriously affected British commerce in Peru; to this he
made a sign as if he could not help it. He said he occupied them in the way of reprisals, and was waiting for
Instructions. Mr. Jerningham collected from the Poruvian Minister that if the Chinchas were given back
and the Peruvian colors restored and saluted a treaty
might be entered into, the recognition of the independence of Peru and the debt to form the first articles,
disputes about the debt and other claims to be submitted to a mixed commission, and an artiter named
for final decision. Sefor Muzarredo stated that
Spain would not claim the payment of any debt of
private persons which does not possess the following
conditions, namely: Spanish origin and continuity,
and present existence of rights in Spanish subjects.
Some warm language has found its way into the
correspondence. Admirtal Pinzon is described as Some warm language has found its way into the correspondence. Admiral Pinzon is described as correspondence. Admiral Pinzon is described as "perhaps liable, like all southern races, to fits of excitement." Senor Mazarredo has retired from the cene and resigned his appointment, with a view to eave his Government more free to act.—London

Times, July 7.

Installation of the New Archestor of New York.—The installation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., to succeed the late Archestelon Fughes, is announced to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, August 21. A large number of Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, including the clergy of this and other dioceses, will be present and participate in the exercises. Prof. Gustay Schmitz, the recently appointed organist of St. Patrick's, has, it is understood, composed music expressiv for the occasion, and it will ganist of St. Patrick's, has, it is understood, composed music expressly for the occasion, and it will be performed by the best artists whose services can be obtained. A Te Deum and Jubilate are to be sung, and the Most Rev. Dr. McCloskey will deliver his first archiepiscopal sermon. The ceremonies of installation, comprising one of the grandest of the rituals of the Roman Church, are of very rare occurrence. They will, of course, be witnessed by a crowded congregation: but the capacity of the great Cathedral will be entirely insufficient to accommodate the multitudes who will seek admission.—N. Y. Eveniny Post. Eveniny Post.

WITT THE REBELS ARE CALLED "JOHNNIES."—
In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the rebels "Secesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Graybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the origin of the last-named soubriquet: The mame of "Johnny" originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the robels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the robel denied emphatically, saying that they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow. The Reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called im a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Reb kept muttering, "Yd as soon be called a nieger as Johnny Bull."

A yery horrible means of securing the payment A very horrible means of securing the payment A very herrible means of securing the payment of pension has been attempted by a poor woman living near Castlebar, in Ireland. Her husband, who was the pensioner, was taken ill, and as he lived with his wife in a remote locality, he was not missed for some time. Inquiries being at last made, it was found that he had been dead for several weeks, his body heing hidden, in a horrible state of decomposition, by his wife, who had hoped thereby to conceal the fact of his death until alter quarter-day, when she would have received his quarter's pension.

done a great many landlords l"

College, New York.

Owing to the pressure of the war news we can only give a brief outline of the evidences of apparla scholarship evinced by the higher classes in the different departments of Manhattar College, at its recent annual commencement. This was none of those "exhibitions" so common in our me, whose chief object is to make a display of what has no real existence, but a series of critical and searching examinations, which were continued for four successive erenings, in the spacious lecture hall of the institution, in the presence of a large and

ommencement Exercises at Manhattan

intelligent audiques, among whom we observed some of the most eminent and successful educators belonging to other colleges. Not only were those who wished to propose questions cheerfully permitted to do so, but all were re-quested by the President to test the abilities of the students by any form of examination they though Several availed themselves of this privileve, and expressed their surprise and admiration

It was difficult to decide whether the most proficiency was attained in the classic languages or in the sciences; for, although the university classes in the former department translated difficult passages in various Latin and Greek authors with remarkable facility and accuracy, those of the latter displayed so intelligent a familiarity with the higher mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, as well as geometry, both plane and spherical, chemistry, &c., that those having most faith n the superiority of the languages as a means of mental discipline and culture, admitted that their views had been considerably modified by the profound, yet clear and convincing, reasoning of the The classical authors in which the students acquitted themselves so creditably were the following: Greek, Plutorch, Diodorus, Siculus, Appollodorus

and Homer; Latin, Livy, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, and Among the test questions in the mathematics pro posed by professors from other colleges were the following: 1. What should be the inclination of the roof of a building that the water might run off in the least possible time, &c.? 2. To determine the conditions which indicate that any proposed differential is exact. 3. To find the integral of $\frac{x d x^2}{1+x^2}$. 4. To find the test which will indicate that a pronosed differential, containing two or more variables, has an exact integral. 5. To find the area enclosed by three equal circles touching externally All canable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject will admit that no higher praise can be conferred on the students, than to state the simple fact that they did not fall in a single one of these. Probably none but educators can appreciate how much of the credit thus gained is due to Professors Paulian and Michael, the learned and accomplished gentlemen who have charge of this department. A similar remark would apply to several other mem bers of the Faculty, especially to Dr. Cornelius Leary, professor of ancient languages, and Mr. Henry Harris, professor of natural sciences. Several English essays were read, which would do no discredit to professional writers. In short, at mencements we have attended, from time to time have we witnessed such convincing proofs of educational thoroughness in every department as at this institution. Delightfully situated as it is, on the right bank of the Hudson, beside the village of Manhattanville, about eight miles from New York and under the presidency of one of the ablest and most liberal-minded educators in America, it is not to be wondered at that Manhattan College has stu-

dents of different religious denominations from all Lewisburg University. The Commencement Exercises of Lowisburg Uni ersity, Union county, were to have begun yesterday evening, with the Dedication of the Senior Tree College Campus, known to ordinary mortals as the Grove. The Class of '64, we understand, would chiefly "assist" in this, and their programme was to include a Salutatory, by Professor Ward; historical address, by J. B. Hutton; prophetical address, by T. A. K. Gessler: dedication, by C. A. Stone free's reply, by R. A. Townsend, and a poetic Valedictory, by J. G. Homet. These exercises would be This day (Saturday) would be occupied with ex-To-morrow the Rev. Dr. Eddy, pastor of the Baptist church at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, will preach the annual sermon, in Commencement Hall, before the Society of Moral and Religious Enquiry. On Monday, the examinations, which are public. of the Female Seminary will begin, during which of the Alumni (whose name has not reached us) will for the prize essays of the Sophomore class, but its class of the Academy for Preparatory Department) will have an exhibition that evening. The public examinations of the Female Seminary will be con tinued on Tuesday. The Commencement of the Theological Depart ment takes place on Wednesday. That afternoon the Commencement of the Female Seminary is t be held. That evening, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, o

Philadelphia, unanimously invited, at a joint meet deliver an Oration, expressly prepared for this of and will also recite one of his poems. The [Commencement of the Collegiate Depart ment will take place on Thursday, and on the eve hold—a suitable finale to the whole exercises. The University of Lewisburg, sixty-nine miles north of Harrisburg, was founded in 1849, to provide superior education for the Baptists, and has been most successful. Thomas Wattson, Esq., is chair R. Loomis, also Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Curtis, New Jersey Professor George R. Bliss, New Jersey Professor of Lanmaties and Natural Philosophy, and Mr. Francis Sciences, are the other members of the Faculty. P. Eaches is assistant master of the Academy which is an important adjunct, or rather portion the University. We notice, with satisfaction, that great many of the Alumni belong to Phila-

THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE WILL MAKE govel spectacular sensation, which, we presume, is conths of very active preparation and at a cost of old and memorable spectacle of "Aladdin" in a ant and charming recreation for the summer eveest and best ventilated in the city, and new appacore of superb and delightful scenes, abounding in nteresting mechanical and pictorial effects. and our stage) will essay the leading parts, and Miss nectacle) will be mistress of the ballet. The new the talented leader of the orchestra, will not fail to SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, in Eleventh street,

amuel S. Sanford. He will bring to his season repertory of great variety, and several comedians neculiar talent and favor. Monday night the new company commences. THE OPERA CAMPAIGN .- The New York Evening Post says: The statements previously made in reard to Mr. Maretzek's campaign for the coming ason require some modification ception of Signor Bellini. No engagement has been nade with the South American singer Celli, but the leading prima donna will be the Signora Carlotta Carozzi-Zuechi, now at La Scala, Milan. This ady sang last winter at Rome, and ranks among

she will be found equal to any of her pre-

Another great card will be Elena Brambella, also ngaged by Maretzek, who is too widely known to conire more than the mere mention of her name. She sang last winter at Madrid. tions are on foot with another distinguished teno whose name is not yet made public. Desirous of aiding native talent, Mr. Maretzel has consented to extend his facilities of bringing out singers to several young vocalists of this counee next season that his main rellance will be, as nitherto, on lyric artists of wide experience who have already received the favorable verdict of

MEETING OF ACTORS.—A meeting of actors was held in New York yesterday, to agree on some plan to increase their salaries. All they wished was that said salaries be placed on a "specio basis." A protective association was formed, with the following First. A fixed minimum of salary for each distinct line of business, from leading to utility, to be deter-mined upon by artists from each department, and of acknowledged ability therein.

Second. A return to the old system of engaging members of the profession for definite lines of cha-racters, thus obviating all professional insunder-standings, and preventing any artists from under-taking any more than his or her legitlimate business, and by such means keaping another professional out of an engagement. out of an engagement.

Third. A regular and careful systemization of all business matters between managers and artists, of such a nature that, while mutually benefitting honest, honorable lessees, and those engaged by them, it may be a strong and invulnerable defonce for the latter against the dishonest machinations of outside speculators and dishonest traders on other neconic's talents and time. cople's talents and time.

TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE.—Warm weather and het suns are now upon us, and we may expect more or less of coup de seliel, or sunstroke, to follow. A person whose uncovered head is exposed to the rays of a verticel sun is not unfrequently attacked with a sort of fit, which sometimes bears a semblance to apoplexy, but at other times is more an ordinary swoon. The proper roundy for an attack of this kind, during the primary fit, is to pour cold water over the head. This is the plan pursued by the natives of India, who are particularly exposed to the affection in question. It is said that sunstroke may be avoided by wearing a handkerelief or cloth spaked in cold water in one's hat while exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

A TOUGH STORY.—South Troy is just new agitated by the stories told about a child that talked at birth. It prophesied that a comet was coming in a few weeks and was going to give us a terrible drought, and that in consequence of its disarrangement of atmospheric laws there would be a five-years famine. The war was to end next year according to the inspired baby's prophecy. There are numbers who have seen the talking child, and insist upon the truth of these stories.—Troy Whig. VERV PROBABLE.—"Do you suppose that you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think! I might," was the reply; "I have

A NEW JOURNAL IN MONHONDOM .- We ha cafeed the first two numbers of the Daily Tel graph, published at Great Salt Lake City. The arcilittle sheet, each page a foot square. The Telegraph consequently affords its readers in the eight pages eight square feet of information, in uding advertisements of financial and comm cial matters. The number of the latter are ver great, as might be supposed, when we remembe hat everybody has a large family and is compell support it. The date of the first number is the diversary of the independence of the nation. neatly printed, and quite creditable to Utah.

GENERAL W. J. SMITH REMEVED OF HIS CO. AND.—General (Daldy) Smith; according to a corespondent of the New York Perald, has been re ed from his command of the 18th Corps. Gen. Martindale has been assigned to the tempora mmand of the corns.

Fires in the corps.

Fires in the Woods.—These just now seem to be epidemic. Our local columns have already spoken of the extensive one in the Jersey pine woods, in Camden county; our telegraphic, of the fire on Long Island; and now the Syrachse (N. Y.) Journal chronicles another as raging near that place. A considerable amount of valuable timber has been destroyed. On Sanday the dwelling and outbuildings of a farmer were saved only by the most strenuous exertions, the neighbors turning out and ploughing up the turf around them to stay the spread of the flames. The Trenton Gazette, speaking of the fire in Jorsey, says: "The fire was occasioned by the locometives on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. At one time the flames approached so near Waterford as to threaten the destruction of the church and the extensive glassworks at that place. A fire broke out, on Monday last, in the vicinity of Winslow, and by great exertions on the part of the people much valuable property belonging to Hon. A. K. Hay was saved from destruction. When once started, these fires are extinguished with the greatest difficulty and labor, especially in times like the present, when every herb, branch, and leaf are as dry as a summer sun can make them." Muscular Christianity.—The present bishof of Central Africa was once a curate in a smal village in Scotland, and on his way to church had to pass over a bridge on which several your men were accustomed to assemble on Sundays to play at pitch and toss. He remonstrated with them on the impropriety of such conduct, and advised them to go to church; but they refused and took the opportunity of insulting him or several occasions when on his way to church He at last made up his mind to boar it no longer so the next time they insulted him he took of his coat and haid it on the bridge, also his wated and sermon, and said: "I have shown you a deal of Christian forbearance, and now I will give your specimen of muscular Christianity; send out you best man." This was no sooner done than he way hald on his back, and another called for; but they were so much dismayed at what happened to the champion that no other could be provailed to some it was gratifying to know that they all becam faithful members of the church, which they did; and two spratifying to know that they all becam faithful members of the church, and he was never again annoyed by witnessing the game of pitch and toss on that bridge.

Sharp Shooting.—The effectiveness of our bat

SHARP SHOOTING.—The effectiveness of our batteries is proverbial. The rebels have a holy horroof them. While advancing on Resaca, when Sweney's division was on the right and in reserve Captain Arndt's Michigan battery was wheeled into otition. "Do you see that house !" said the captain, ad-ressing one of his gunners, and pointing to a buildng a mile away. .
"I do, captain," was the response.

"Can you hit it !"
"Yes sir!" The piece was leveled, the lanyard drawn, and he chimney of the house fell with a crash! THE "local" column of the Richmond Exemine Interest the following facetious item: "For the first time in our varied experience, we saw, c Tuesday, a barriel of flour hauled up Governo street in a hearse! The public stared, but it driver drove on. When we came to recollect the flour was five and six hundred dollars per barre and that the struggle for bread was one of life at death, we better aupreciated the connection between

SWEDISH OATS.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has recently received a very superior lot of black and white oats, from Stockholm, Sweden black and white oats, from Stockholm, Sweder weighing forty-five pounds to the bushel, which wi be distributed among the farmers in quart packages, upon application to the department. On minister at Japan, Mr. Pruyn, has forwarded choice variety of grape vines and rare plants—contribution from the Tycoon. The exchange oplants and seeds with foreign countries has don much to develop the resources of our soil and elements. much to develop the resources of our soil and of much, and recent experiments reported to the de-partment have demonstrated the adaptability of th North to the production of many articles which is was heretofore supposed could only be cultivated it the South

NATIONAL CRIES.—At the grand reviews an parades of the French troops two cries are invitably heard from the ranks: "Long live the kn peror," and "Down with England?" These crie are heard across the channel, and account for the cowardly conduct of the British Government in the conduction of the British Government in the British Gov lation to Denmark. GREEN CORN.-Take two dozen ears of corn, well cleaned from the silk, slightly cut off the edge of the kernels with a sharp knife, and scrap the remainder off. Place in a pot with two teaeut fuls of water. When cooked out so there is dange of burning, thin with sweet milk. When well dont season with salt, and add butter to your taste.—

THE CITY.

[POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SES FOURTH PAGE. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

inited States National Wagon Works Destroys

IMMENSE LOSS OF VALUABLE PROPERT situate on North Second, running south from Cur berland street, were discovered to be on fire in the ngine-room at half past eight o'clock last eve The works fronted on Second street, and also Car berland, extending back to the North Pennsylvan Railread track, a distance of 350 to 400 feet. The main building was five stories in height and wa The flames, we learn from tolerably good authority rity, were first discovered in the engine room. The spread with fearful celerity from one apartmen o another, and shooting upward, soon envelop the entire structure in sheets of flame. In half a at this time the flames shot up into the air to th In a short time the southern and western walls fe ard on the south of the works, pile after pi of the most valuable lumber and timber soo fell a prey to the devouring flames. We found it in acres of piles, some of them thirty and forty fe high, were enwrapped in a frightful blaze. The dwelling-houses located on the east side of Seco south of the burning lumber began to smoke, and was only by throwing carpets on the roofs and we were saved. tion was the fact that the water-pipes are not ple tifully or generally distributed in this section of ti city. Some of the steam fire-engines forced water

therefrom were turned on the dwelling-houses time to save them from the impending destruc-The light was so intense, steady, and long co trict ran north to the upper boundary of the Thi hour and a half, the general alarm was sound and in a short time the apparatus of the whol department was in motion, and arrived upo the ground as speedily as they could, and wen into service at great disadvantage. The lumbs destroyed consisted of the best oak, ash, as hickory plank, boards, and timber; spruce pin-yellow and white pine—the very best in the coutry. Mr. Simons had collected all this materi from all parts of the country, during the past to or three years. It was well-seasoned material. the loss, at this particular time, is certainly to ery much regretted. The extensive works of Mr. Wilson, where whee wrighting is carried on to a great extent, situat in great danger, but were saved. A large number of army wagons, finished and u finished, and thousands of wheels were saved fr

the general ruin. It was stated by a number of people that the roke out in the four corners of the building at t same time, and of course by people who saw, or w lought they saw the flames burst out in this we he general belief was that the fire was the work sign, and by many it was attributed to secret e erally not believed. There probably has not b or many years such a general outpouring of peop o witness a fire as went to see the conflagration pearance of a grand army drawn up in line of b tle. The light from the fire was so great the nearly a mile round was as light as clear de The reflection in the heavens was seen ma miles distant, and it is estimated that not I the fire. The cars of all railway companies runn within six or eight squares of the fire were crowd o overflowing, even the tops being filled. Fee would not bear the weight, but so great was anxiety to go to and return from the fire that it w mpossible to keep the crowd off. It is impossible to come at any approximation the loss sustained at this fire. We have heard es it is useless to speculate on an uncertainty of the ind. The flames are still reddening the sky, the fire will not be entirely extinguished before ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.—This morning 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the large paper wa house of Alex. Priestly & Co., No. 44 North Fi At the time we go to press the flames are ragin with great fury, and a large loss is probable.

The occurrence of so many ares in one night lea to fears that some incendiary emissaries may b

work in our city. The G. C. of N. J., I. O. R. M., met at the annu session on Tuesday, 19th inst., in the W. of Len Lennappi Tribe, No. 12, in Burlington. The repor from different parts of the State showed the ord to be in a flourishing condition. The following named officers were elected for one Gr. S.; W. G. S. C. Chalice, of Salem; W. G. S. Charles Gordon, Camden; W. G. J. S., A. J. Walker, Troton; W. G. C. of K., James A. Parsons, Cande W. G. K. of W., Charles H. Chew, Salam; W. P., George Whildey, Trenton. Reps. to G. C. of S.; P. S. James A. Parsons, Camden; P. S. J. Moore, Burlington; P. S. Wm. Labneburner, Elington. The officers elect were duly installed W. G. P. S. Wm. Coleman. ROW-BOAT UPSET ON THE SCHUYLKIL MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED. John White and Clara Clark, a young may young woman, were drowned yesterday after by the upsetting of a boat on the Schuylkill Their bodies were taken to the Rialto House afterwards removed to the Fifteenth-ward to house, and the coroner summ oned to hold an intermediate the state of the st The former resided at an v_{del} index of and Powell streets, and v_{del} latter in Caubotween Twelfth and Tairteenth streets.