The Press

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

The Conditions of Peace. War with all civilized nations is the exceptional condition; the very object of war is supposed to be the establishment of a securer peace. Thus the long wars of NAPOLEON with Austria, Prussia, Russia. and England, were considered necessary by him, upon the ground that the French empire could never enjoy quiet until it had proved its strength and crushed the opposition it had encountered from the first. On the contrary, the coalition acted upon the hypothesis that peace in Europe could not co exist with the Napoleonic theory. In the present struggle the North acts upon the firm conviction that the success of the rebellion will result in perpetual strife, and that the prosperity and peace of the American people is impossible unless the Union is maintained. For this creed we fight. For this we will fight to the last. We have even ceased to argue its justice, with those who believe that two happy and peaceful empires may be built upon the ruins of the old Republic; we are so profoundly convinced of its truth, that we listen impatiently to those orators who undertake the superfluous task of proving the Union to be invaluable. Whatever we may sacrifice to gain peace, we cannot sacrifice the Union, without which peace would be no blessing. This, and this alone, is the radical question between the rebel-

lion and the Government. It is only by holding fast to this principle that the great difficulty can be removed. The decision of minor questions can never end the greater difference. In the beginning of the war slavery and rebellion were almost synonymous terms, and every blow dealt at the one fell heavily upon the other. All the anti-slavery measures of the Government were intended to weaken the rebellion, and were justified by their effect upon it. That they have had terrible effect is evident. Whole States wherein slavery seemed to be an indestructible power have been rid of it. The social system of the South has been literally revolutionized in three years. Thus, as the end of the war approaches, slavery and rebellion are terms no longer identical. It was in the slave-system and for its protection and extension that the rebellion originated. This unquestionably is true, but it is no less the truth that treason no longer needs this inspiration, but is self-sustaining, and finds sufficient motive for perseverance in the pride of its own achievements and the consciousness of its strength. JEFFERSON DAVIS spoke more truly than perhaps he knew, when he said that he was not fighting for slavery, but for independence. Every day adds to the evidence that it is no longer the existence of slavery that the war is to determine, but the existence of the Union. There is no longer a slave-power in America; there

is a power of rebellion. For these reasons, when the war ends. and we believe it must end soon, the terms doment of the authority of the The victorious majority to the minority. By reason of its transcendent importance. this is determined now.

Pcace a la Mode.

If there is a really happy man in the country, North or South, at the present moment, we fancy it must be our amiable friend, WM. CORNELL JEWETT. This imperturbable gentleman has succeeded so far in his conscious destiny for polite meddling on behalf of the whole world in the affairs of "the rest of mankind," that he has managed to bring-by some indescriba able magic or diplomacy-a peace conference to Niagara Falls. The conference fails, but what then? Mr. JEWETT has had the satisfaction of ibringing his party together, and having a talk over the matter. There is a luxury in this which only racy and good-humored ambassadors of Mr. JEWETT's school can appreciate genially. It is the mission of plenipotentiaries such as these to be foreyer talking, and Mr. JEWETT, after his feast of talking at Niagara, will not cease to talk of it. Never was there so sublime an opportunity for the breathless steam engine of Mr. JEWETT's locomotive genius. At midnight, we suppose, he has been dashing off his thunder-andlightning despatches to the Emperor Na-POLEON, and exposing the whole pleasantpuppet and hand-organ plan for playing been living in an atmosphere of amiable enterprise, and his last appearance in print, as the peace editor of the New York Herald, crowns all the many sensations with which he has startled himself and the world. With what corrugated anxiety at first, and then unruffled and expanding pleasure, the Emperor of the French must have read the following despatch, we may attempt to conceive. "I further addressed," says Mr. JEWETT-(and we beg the diligent reader to mark the portentous emphasis of this communication)—"the Emperor of France

NIAGARA FALLS, July 15, 1864. In accordance with my promise to advise you of the progress of peace, I inform you that I am ar-ranging an immediate private negotiation. Select ad by representatives of the South now in Canada two of whom hold powers for negotiating uncondi-tional terms of peace with the ambassadors—I have arranged the matter with Mr. Greeley. Mr. G., or arranged the matter with Mr. Greeley. Mr. G., or other parties, will meet me here within a week, with full powers direct from the President for negotiation in Canada, or a conduct for three representatives of the South to proceed to Washington. This will tond to suspend hostilities, while negotiation may be prolonged. I shall advocate the judgment of your proposed International Congress. I fully concur in the suggestion made to me by Mr. Greeley, that your Majesty influence the President at the Swiss Lepublic, or a delegation from Switzerland, to at once visit America to urge peace to sustain republican liberty. Your Majesty will, in your exalted wildom and statesmanship of character, see at once the importance of such a mission in the midst of a negotiation now to take place and its beneficial effect. Yours truly, Ww. Connell Jewert."

And how must Mr. Lincoln have in-And how must Mr. LINCOLN have inwardly recoiled at the calm and dignified warning of Mr. Jewerr, who seemed to they have been enabled always to promptly hold in his hand, like an ambassadorial strengthen such weak points in their line as glove, the scorn of the civilized world . -

glove, the scorn of the civillzed world.

OATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA, July 15, 1864.

President Lincoln:

I have been chosen by Southern representatives on the Canada side to bring about a private negotiation for peace. I have communicated with Mr. Greeley on the subject, who, at an interview in Now York yesterday, requested me to wait here the action of your Excellency, and that in a few days negotiations would be initiated through me or otherwise, or a conduct to Washington for three furnished to me. Under the full powers for an armistice and unconditional negotiation of terms of peace, to depend upon circumstances and the judgment of two of the Southern ambassadors, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that you cannot refuse reponding to this magnatimous advance of the Southern Confederacy without meeting with the gondemnation of the civilized world.

nation of the civilized world.
Your friend,
WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT. Mr. GREELEY was next addressed, with a brevity like lightning, but not wanting such a thunderbolt as the coupled names of President Lincon and the Emperor Napo-

peror Napoleon and President Lines, your return. Delay not.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT. Though this is sufficient to convert any one of ordinary nerves from the very north to the very south pole of politics,

Mr. GREELEY is not yet settled. Herewith is an ominous note to Mr. J. Gordon BENNETT, vastly flattering to that enlightened and temperate statesman-a statesman, let it be observed, too wholly devoted to the Union to be absorbed by any scheme having for its object the compromise of the mation :

Hon. Horace Greeley:

Sanders has telegraphed Bennett he is here for peace, opposed to anarchy, and in layer of rostoration of all valuable to either section. Matters satisfactory here. Hurry up your part.

W. O. Jewett. NIAGARA, July 15, 1881.

엄마 되면요요중화됐죠? 호텔

will reach you from Sanders, designed as authority for you or myself to present to the Prosident. I will for you or myself to present to the Provident. I will follow up this matter, convinced, under an armistice, points will come before an international Congress. Mr. Sanders approves of my letter to the Emperor of France, and deems your suggestion about Switzerland avoiding. There is a smack of real diplomacy about this-airs from the ante-rooms of the old world—a breeze from the Alps. Ah! if we only knew the whole of the Switzerland mystery, and what M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS had mentioned confidentially to Count CHASBLOUP LOUBAT. But here is something which must be spoken with closed doors, and in an excited whisper:

MR. GREELEY—MY DRAR SIR: Yours at hand.
I wait your arrival. All will be ready for you.
Have been applied to by Refiale Richmond Influence for detailed information of supposed action in Canada. Answered public interest demanded my silence.
W. C. Jewett. The gems of diplomacy which string Mr. JEWETT's narrative are concluded with letter of thanks to Horace Greeley, Esq., and a panegyric of the "wise and noble Napoleon III." But we must not omit the important disclosure which Mr. JEWETT has made concerning the peace ultimatum of the stray gentlemen from the South. Let the whole country attend, and hear this self-sacrificing friend of the nation and of the world:

I subsequently learned that the South had no conditions to make, but simply desired to negotiate, being willing to leave disputed points to the action of the people or a fair tribunal; yet—permitted to the negotiate, would prefer the people of the people onditions, would prefername conditions, would prefer—
First. Independence.
Second. Jurisdiction over slavery, except the millinder not be under military power, they to remain free
under an understanding that the North would elevate them to a superior position than the remaining

ild emancipate them.

aves, they would character.

Third. Free trade.

Fourth. Repudlation of war debts North and South holding South—that is, the people North and South holding such indebtedness to suffer not future generations. In connection with which points they expressed In connection with which points they expressed themselves ready for—
Fifth. Any settlement honorable alike to all sections, rather than be obliged to accept the aid of European governments to secure their independence, believing to do so would not only subject them, to a certain extent, to foreign dictation, but destroy entirely the government of our foreignthors.

Sixth. Through force they would do nothing—through conciliation much. State. Injugation much.

Seventh. That while they would not negotiate for a peace conditional upon returning to the Union or freeing the slaves, there might be circumstances under negotiation leading them to submit to one or

both.

Eighth. Their desire was to cease the war, not because weak, as they could continue it from generation to generation, but with a view to a peace for national prosperity and returning harmony and good feeling:

Ninth. That, in order to attain so desirable an end, they realize the folly of making conditions to a pro-

Who, after this, can deny Mr. JEWETT a fecundity of ideas, and a taste for schemes? He does not so much move as careen in mystery. Think of a plan of peace comprehending free trade and repudiation of war debts, North and South! Mr. JEWETT. with his amiable lancet, has probed the very depth of the Southern reticence as regards the delicate question of peace. But we object to his attempt to intimidate the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the long letter which he wrote to that vexed funcionary, concluding with words that might open the fearful sluices of the French Re-

MORAL.—Alas, you have given to the country a river of blood. Beware; for if you turn not so n you will find no road, and be obliged to wade through it, not even to find shelter in the now cold, dark dungeon of liberty. WM. CORNELL JEWETT. There is much tragedy in all that Mr. JEWETT writes, but, we are happy in being assured, no blood. This joyous diplomatist cannot be, in the economy of fate, doomed to misery, however much he might be disposed to sacrifice himself upon the of peace will not be greatly embarrassed by altar of peace. Rossini said of a great pay your share as I am." This does not the discussion of the slave question, the singer that the muse one day gave him a punishment to be inflicted upon the rebel | kick and he went through the world singing. deaders, the extent of confiscation; the ac- The Genius of America, or the patron of unless Copenhagen be bombarded, or the all merry diplomatists, must have touched | unfortunate King made prisoner. United States will be the grand demand of Mr. JEWETT with some such familiar rudeness and tossed him off into the world to table-talk princes into good humor. Ah! It will be an imperative and almost soli- if Mr. JEWETT, the world's ambassador Lary demand. We will permit no discus- from Colorado, would be as communicasion of the integrity of the Union. All tive as he pretends to be—if he would other questions may be decided then, but | tell us what NAPOLEON has told him confidentially! Some day we shall learn; and meanwhile, if there is a chance of settling the affairs of the nation amicably in a small tea-party, Mr. JEWETT is the

man for the emergency, and will be on hand like DAY & MARTIN'S blacking! Atlanta. It is impossible for any impartial person to glance at a map of the seat of war and not be struck, firstly, with the remarkable progress which our arms have made in the Southwest since the commencement of hostilities, and, secondly, with the remarkable manner in which the rebellion has dwindled down from territorial proportions originally vast and impressive, until it now cmbraces but a very few States, which are conflict. The fall of Atlanta would actually be a more terrible blow to the rebellion, in a military sense, than the fall of sirable that the rebel capital should speedily to the present campaign in the East is demanded for reasons of State; it is demanded for reasons of finance; it is demanded by the loyal Northern sentiment as a just as an assertion of our true military prowess. peace to an old tune. Mr. JEWETT has No other victory our armies could achieve of Electoral Hesse-Cassell, born in 1832, would occasion the same outburst of tumulstrategic point; and, strange as it may seem, SHERMAN should not march his army another mile in Georgia; let us suppose that, having taken Atlanta, he should content himself with occupying those massive fortifications so elaborately erected by his predecessor, Jounston; in such a case, prothe fall of this vital point, it seems that only one great act of the drama remains-the taking of Richmond. Nothing could show more clearly the weakness of the enemy, or justify more fully the sagacity which has

ruled our councils, than this latest exploit of Gen. SHERMAN. An immense advantage that the rebels have hitherto enjoyed over us has rested in the circumstance of their fighting upon the interior line, whereby may have been menaced by us, and in many cuses to completely overwhelm us. It was an advantage difficult for no to counterbalance with almost any superiority of numbers. From present appearances the enemy can scarcely hope to have the benefit of it much longer. A junction of the armies of JOHNSTON and LEE in this campaign (repeating the junction of BEAURE-GARD and LEE in a former campaign for the defence of Richmond) is no longer to be feared: To Gen. LEE, Atlanta has been

the keystone of the Confederacy; to Gen. SURRMAN it will be the wedge which is to rend that Confederacy asunder. "HONORABLY AND DISCREETLY."-One of HARRY GILMOR'S friends, who evidently reads the New York World, writes a com-I then addressed Mr. Greeley thus:

CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA, July 15, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley:
I cannot herewith duplicate my letters to the Emon and President Lincoln. I wait here man who plundered the railroad trains in by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill Maryland and emptied the watch-fobs of the passengers. This sentence is charac-

> "Harry Gilmor neither burnt nor destroyed the Governor's house, or anything else in Maryland. He acted honorably and discreetly, punishing his men for small offences. His mission was the burning of the Gunpowder bridge. This he did, according to order. But he is an honorable man." Of course, in the estimation of The World, they are "all, all honorable men." It is rather incomprehensible, however, that this HARRY GILMOR "neither burnt nor destroyed the Governor's house, or anything else in Maryland," and yet burnt the Gunpowder bridge, "according to

teristic:

order." - Garibaldi, in his retreat at Ischia, is holding a perpetual donation party. Every steamboat brings its load of admirers, each burdened with presents for the General, who does nothing but shake hands James G. Bennett:
You have done the South great lipustice in your attack upon Sanders. Great things are to be and will be done in movements now making here, all tending to an honorable peace.

W. C. Jewert.

I again addressed Mr. Greeley the same day, in part thus: ever cost of blood and treasure to transmit unim an ordinary youth of the same age t part thus: I have telegraphed to you and Bennett. A letter resident at Stockholm.

A New Triangular Duel. Captain MARRYAT's description of the great triangular duel, in his novel of "Midshipman Easy," has been admired for its humor but ridiculed for its improbability. No doubt it was a lively bit of invention, as imaginative as Lady Audley's throwing its close almost unimpaired in all the material eleher husband into a well and his emergence therefrom with only a few scratches. Yet something akin to MARRYAT's amusing scene—but with the amusement omitted is now being played in the great political arena of Europe. The stake is Denmark, and the players are-but we had better not

anticipate The treaty of 1852, in which the principal contracting parties were England, Russia, and France, was intended to secure to Prince Christian of Glucksbourg, the succession to the crown of Denmark, in the event of King FREDERIC'S dying without a male heir. Russia, which had some pretensions to Holstein-Gottorp, a small duchy then held by Denmark, liberally abandoned them, and Duke Conts-TIAN of Augustenbourg, who was nearer the Danish throne than CHRISTIAN of Glucksbourg, but who had opposed the King of Denmark in the war of 1849, and had thereby incurred the penalty of treason, accepted a large sum of money, in consideration of which he agreed, for himself and his heirs, to abandon, for ever, all claim to the crown of Denmark, and particularly to the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig. His eldest son, who now claims these Duchies, as of right, was twenty-three years old when this sale or surrender was made, offered no protest at the time, shared in the condonation of his own and his father's treason, which it gave, participated in the comforts and luxuries which the money gave, and accepted the whole transaction as right and lawful, until last November, when King FREDERIC of Denmark died, and Prince CHRISTIAN of Glucksburg succeeded him on the European guarantee

of the Treaty of 1852 The moment the old King of Denmark was dead, the young Prince of Augustenbourg, evidently carrying out a pre-arranged plan, to which the Duke of Saxe. Cobourg-Gotha and some other petty German sovereigns were also parties, claimed the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswigcarefully ignoring the paternal sale of such claim and his own acquiescence in it during a period of twelve years. The result is known to the world—war carried into Denmark by Prussia and Austria, and non-interference by England, Russia, and France, who also had signed the treaty of 1852, whose express object was to prevent any difficulty on the Danish succession. Not without cause has Mr. TENNIEL drawn a cartoon in the last number of Punch, entitled "The Promissory Note," which represents King Christian of Denmark presenting John Bull with a promissory note. 'London, 1852, on demand we promise;" while Napoleon and the Czar are stealing away out of the counting-house, and Mr. Bull, the note being presented for payment, exclaims: "Now, then, Mr. Knoutem and Mounseer Froggy, what are you skulking off for? Your names are to the Note, as well as mine, and you're as much bound to

England declines interfering for Denmark, FREDERIC of Augustenbourg. Austria and Prussia invaded Denmark on his account. Queen Victoria took his part, against the advice of her ministers, against the interests of her daughter-in-law, against the wishes of the British nation. The German Confederation backed up the Pretender. It was proposed to let Denmark off by detaching Holstein and half of Schleswig from it, and giving them to the Prince of Augustenbourg. The unfortunate King of Denmark was willing to make this sacrifice of territory, but the Prince, flushed with ambition and success. refuses to accept half of Schleswig. Most probably, he drives at becoming master of

tell all the truth, however, seeing that

and ruler of the whole of Denmark. He is beginning to experience the truth of the old saying that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Oldenbourg, in whose favor the Czar has now resigned his pretensions to the Duchy of Holstein-Gottorp, (a place not as big as one of our smallest about to be made the theatre of the closing | Pennsylvania counties, and so insignificant that it is not mentioned in "Lippincott's Gazetteer,") has put in a claim against that of the Prince of Augustenbourg, to the Richmond ever could be, by any possible | Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, and contingency. It is, of course, entirely de- | will be a formidable opponent should Russia back up his pretensions. Connected in be taken. Such a glorious consummation | blood with the Imperial family of Russia,

the Grand Duke NICHOLAS of Oldenbourg, now thirty-five years old, is an antagonist not to be despised or disregarded. To these claimants may be added anretribution for the treason of the South, and | other, who has suddenly sprung up, a new Jack-in-the-box. This is Prince FREDERIC and resting his pretensions on the family tuous joy as this. But this object, im- | claim to Holstein-Gottorp, and also on his reportant as it is, is not necessarily the first | lationship to the late King of Denmark. He to be secured. Richmond is not now a | is not to be confounded with Prince Louis, nephew of the reigning Grand Duke of the operations of General Grant are, in a Hesse-Darmstadt. There really are five strictly military sense, subordinate to those | distinct rulers in Hesse, whose united subof General Sherman. Let us suppose that | jects are considerably under a million. He renounced his claim when the London

it, in consequence of that instrument being declared inoperative. Here, then, is a prospect of a Triangular Duel-the Princes of Oldenbourg, viding he can maintain his communica- Hesse, and Augustenbourg blazing away tions intact, he has gained the pivotal at each other, and the unfortunate King point which makes the fall of Richmond of Denmark, set up in the centre, as a an ultimate necessity. As a strategic target, at which each of the combatants point Atlanta is of incalculable value. Its may occasionally discharge shot. To add capture bears the same relation to the pre- to the complicity, we may imagine Russia sent field of operations as the fall of Vicks- aiding Oldenbourg, Hesse sustained by Ausburg to the valley of the Mississippi. After tria, Augustenbourg supported by Prussia, and Denmark not assisted by England.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25. THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN - NOTICE FROM SECRETARY FESSENDEN. Secretary Fessenben, under authority of the act of Congress of June last, empowering him to issue an amount not exceeding \$200,000,000 in treasury notes, etc., has to-day given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and by the national banks designated and qualified as depositories and financial agents, for treasury notes payable in three years from August 16th, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths has cent, per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached payants - lawful

holder, at maturity, into six per cont. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars. Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all doosits made prior to that date, and paid by the Department upon the receipt of the original certifi-As the notes draw interest from August 15th, per-

sons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the notes the date of the deposit. Parties depositing \$25,000 and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits. Accompanying this advertisement in circular form is Secretary Freshnden's appeal to the people

form is Secretary Fessenden's appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says. The circulation for any cumstances under which the loan is asked for, and your aid inveked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such a afford equal encouragement and security. Time while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of warhave burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet, yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far the war has been supported and carried on as it

only could have been by a people resolved at what-

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE BEFORE THE CITY.

The Rebel Assault a Disastrous Failure. ONE THOUSAND OF THEIR DEAD BURIED BY OUR TROOPS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Siege of Atlanta.
THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—ONE THOUSAND REBELS

INTERRED BY OUR TROOPS-OUR LOSS ABOUT 2,500.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Republican has

sued an extra with the following information from

Despatches to the Government represent that a

The enemy, holding the largest part of the city.

THAT OF THE REHELS ASSERTED TO BE 6,000.

condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war; you proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traiters everywhere with a patriotic devotion THE GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI. unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as should command LAWLESS CONDUCT OF THE REBELS. your ready confidence. Much offort has been made to shake the public faith in our national credit

are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be General Sherman's army: furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgreat battle was fought on Friday, resulting in a This is not the time for any lover of his country to complete repulse of the enemy at every point. inquire as to the state of the money market, or t assaulted our works on Friday with great fury, eviask whether he can so convert his surplus capital as dently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The 15th Corps, commanded by Frank Blair, seemed profit can be desirable, if followed by national disto be the special object of the rebel wrath, as the enemy massed against it an overwhelming force acquired, is but the procursor of future and speedy The "15th" received the shock gallantly, and held truction. No investment can be so really profit-

naired to posterity the system of free governmen

bequenthed to thom by the great men who framed it.

This deliberate and natriotic resolve has developed

a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a contury a nation has arisen

unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources,

It has, at the present moment, great armies in the

field, facing an enemy apparently approaching

period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with

a force the greater and more desperate as it sees,

and because it sees, the near approach of a final

Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present

both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked

no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants.

They are yet ample to meet these of the present and

the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to

furnish the needful supply. The brave men who

able to conduct through a series of years war on its

most gigantic scale, and finding itself when no

ments of power.

and fatal consummation.

the own until General Dodge with the leth Corps came up, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter. General Logan, at the head of able as that which tends to insure the national I am encouraged in the belief that, by the recent. legislation of Congress, our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more reliable feeting.

The present deranged condition of the currency the 17th Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson!" This corps, as well as Biair's 15th corps, both constituting the army under Major General McPherson, fought imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances desperately, the news of their brave commander's arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks. often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures. leath having been communicated to them just be fore going into battle. must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. General McPherson was shot while reconnoit-The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consering; he having become separated from his staff for a ent, a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an amquent increase of prices, and violent fluctuations The remedy is to be found only in controlling the bush. The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the cessity which begets the evil. Hitherto, we have enemy at every point on the line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be felt the need of more extensive and rigorous taxaburied, and the wounded removed under a flag of tion. Severe comment has been made upon what truce. The Union troops buried 1,000 rebels left on seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness o the field within our lines, besides the rebels buried ction on the part of Congress. In this regard, I many of their own dead near their own works. deem it but just to say that very great misappre Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebol killed hensicn has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon and wounded, on Friday, will exceed 6,000, the avethis point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn. In a new condition of affairs an entirely rage of killed and wounded in battle being about seven wounded to one killed. Our loss will reach new system was to be devised, and that system mus bout 2,500 in killed and wounded, the 15th Corps ecessarily be the growth of time and experience inffering severely for the reason named above, that It is not strange that the first efforts should have he enemy massed against it. It was this act of the proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy enemy, in part, that cost him such a heavy loss. burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occa-sion the least amount of suffering or annoyance While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, on Saturday, Sherman's requires time and caution and vast labor, and with all these experience is needful to test the value of envy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time, large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be the destruction of the system and correct its errors. Such has been supply depots and such other property as they could not convey away, and did not wish to have the work which Congress was called upon to perform, and I am happy to say that the daily results fall into our hands. This was considered evidence are proving the internal-revenue act to exceed in of an intention by the enemy to evacuate the place ency the most sanguine expectations of its everal rebel generals are reported killed, but their authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded names are not given. After General McPherson' about \$4,500,000, while the corresponding month of leath, General Logan assumed command of his this year returned about \$15,000,000, under the same grand division. law. Under the new law, which went into operation A later despatch states that our forces had ob on the first day of the present month, the treasury tained possession of the elevated ground on the not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in ortheast of the town, and that siege guns had bee mounted which command the place; also, that the collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent pro. visions of the new law, I trust that a million per day ebels were burning their stores preparatory to will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in retregrade movement. Everybody feels confiden hat Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hand THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA. the law, and in its administration, as a greater amoun of necessary information is acquired. The prope Washington, July 25.—A despatch received o-day from General Sherman states that his los

sources of revenue and the most effective modes o

upon a stable foundation. W. P. FESSENDEN,

ASSISTANT TREASURER APPOINTED.

Moses Taylor has been appointed Assistant reasurer of the United States at New York in

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE."

A disgraceful case of infidelity, involving an army

officer and a private soldier and his wife, occurred

here on Saturday. The wife of the soldier was lost to all shame. It ended in a public intimidation in

the street and the arrest of the parties. The officer

OUR SOLDIERS TO BE PAID

It is understood that paymasters are shortly to b

sent to the front with funds for the payment of the

roops. They will go probably soon after the Secre

ary of the Treasury has offered his new loan to the

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

General MARTINDALE, commanding the 18th

Jorps, in place of Gen. SMITH, arrived in this city

resterday, and is stopping at Willard's Hotel. So

lso is Gen. SANDFORD, commanding the New York nilitia, and supposed to be in communication with

the Government in reference to the position of the

New York volunteers prevented from coming to aid

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Divino service was held yesterday in most of the

amps, hospitals, and fortifications of this city. The

churches were also well attended by soldiers be-

longing to the 6th Corps. The Chronicle, this morn-

ing, congratulates their friends and relations upon

them away. Letters mailed to-day will be in time

OFFICERS CASHIERED.

Lieut, George W. Woorre, and Second Lieut. HENRY McManus, of the 118th Pennsylvania (Oorn

Exchange) Regiment, have been cashiered, and are

MISCELLANEOUS.

should understand that certificates of indebtedness are now transmitted free by the Treasury Depart

Persons doing business with the Government

There is very little activity at the Navy Yard.

The famous Yankee was hauled up for repairs on

The following Pennsylvanians died and were in

There is a boy living at Tresillian, near Truro

named Edward Weeks, who, although only 12 years of age, stands 5 feet 6 inches high, is very bony,

measures 43 inches round the waist, and isof the as

tonishing weight of 189 lbs, or about coule that o

terred here resterday: WM. ESWORTHY, 1st Caval-

and their families at home.

n the defence of Washington.

o reach the 6th Corps here.

now in this city.

ment by express.

treaty of 1852 was made, and now resumes having such respectable ambassadors representing

ople. This will be cheering news to "the boys?

place of Mr. Cisco, whom continued ill health com

obtaining it are best developed in the execution of the existing laws. And I have caused measures the battle of Friday last was less than 2,000 while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage Sherman took of their effort to turn his left column. o be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Cor gress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when There is no official information to show our force taken in connection with the revenue from custom have entered Atlanta. and other sources, to afford an ample and secure THE LATE GENERAL MIPHERSON. basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, ind in a steady and vigorous restraint upon curren lants, was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and graduated at West Point as the first in the class of 1853. cy, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its He received a commission as brevet second lieunecessities; but without the aid of a patriotic remained at West Point as assistant instructor of people any government is powerless for this or military engineering. From 1854 to 1857 he was emany other desirable end. The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from ployed on the New York harbor defences, and on various Hudson-river improvements; was next of the 13th inst. fifty to five thousand dollars, place these secucharged with the construction of Fort Delaware. rities within the reach of all who are disposed and afterwards directed certain defences of Se to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are Francisco. In 1861 (then a captain) he was appointed to the charge of the defences of Boston, and in Nosolemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will vember of the same year was made an aid-de-camp largely enhance their value to the holder, and, peace to General Halleck, with the rank of lieutenar In the expedition against Forts Henry and Donel-He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hone of turning his available means to greater immediate profit is speculating upon his country's misfortunes

son, and at Corinth, he was the army engineer. In May, 1862, he was nominated a brigadier general, and in October of the same year was promoted to be and may find that what seems to be present gair leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and in voke the efforts of all who love their country and a major general of volunteers. His rise in rank was rapid and deserved, and few officers have been so constantly in active service, or won a more honora desire for it a glorious future to aid their Govern ble reputation for bravery and for intelligent know ment in sustaining its credit and placing that credit edge of their duties as professional soldiers,

ATLANTA. THE COUNTRY IN ITS VICINITY-A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY-ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE The country around Atlanta is now of historic interest, and the following description of it will give a clear and well-defined idea of the Southern Gate City," and of a region heretofore unvisited THE TOPOGRAPHY.

Pursuing the rallroad south from the Etowah, the last range of hills are the Lost Plue and Kenesaw mountains. Below this begins an lumenes almost level surface, often thickly covered with forest, and with a soil of less fertility than further north; in fact, some portions of the surface in the vicinity of Atlanta are absolutely sterile. As we enter this plain we soon reach the Chattaboochie river, a stream of considerable size, flowing in a south westerly direction, and possessing, in a military point of view, a few of the requisites of a strong defensive position. Several miles south of the Chattaboochie, and at the termini of several railroads, is situated Atlanta. ATLANTA.

This town, before the war, was important merely as a flourishing business and railroad centre. It was the county town of Fulton county, Georgia. The inhabitants of the surrounding plantations came there for justice and for trade. Large quantities of cotton and grain found here either a market or shipment for the seaports. The people were active and industrious, and met with a merited growth in wealth. active and industrious, and met with a merited growth in wealth.

There are three railroads which terminate at Atlanta—the Georgia road, connecting Atlanta with Augusta: the Macon and Western road to Macon, and the Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga, Tenn. A few miles south of Atlanta branches the Lagrange railroad, connecting Atlanta with West Point, on the Chattahoochie rivor at the Alabama line, seventy-two miles distant. By means of these railroads Atlanta in former times was connected with all par, s of the United States, and until recently was the greatest railroad point in the hands of the enemy. cently was the greatest railroad point in the hands of the enemy.

The town was laid out in 1845, and has now become one of the most populous in Georgia. In 1860 its population consisted of about 12,000 resident inhabitants, and since the war has increased almost double that number, the surplus being made up of Government officials and employees. The city contains several hotels and some fine blocks of buildings. Since the war it has become an extensive Government depot and manufacturing centre. Here are located the principal shops of the railroads joining here, the most extensive rolling mills in the South, foundries and machine shops, pistol factory, shops for the manufacture of miscellaneous Government articles, and two laboratories.

THE WORKS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT Of these we will give some details. Many of the works are owned by private individuals, but for the past two years have been extensively engaged in upplying the rebel Government. They are, in con-equence, generally included under the head of Go-

The Soluring Pompitymains alter and wore intered here yesterday: Whe Esworth; all Cardiners of the properties of the South and the Soluring Pompitymains alter and wore intered here yesterday: Whe Esworth; all Cardiners and the properties of the Soluring Pompitymains alter and the Soluring Pompitymains alter and the Soluring Pompitymains alter and the Soluring Pompitymains and the Soluring Pomp money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of Illinois Central
Railroad at 41%@40% discount; Eric Railroad, The Latest Commercial. tendency. July 15—Consols close at 90%@90% for money. The bulken in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Rairroad at 416 40 discount; Exic Railroad 50@52.

ATLANTA A GREAT STOREHOUSE. ATLANTA A ORRAT STOLLINGS.

The relifeod shops of which we have spoken are not inferior to any in the South. The occupation of the roads north and west of Atlanta drove a large number of locomotives and cars to that point, and there were recently thousands of them collected not inferior to any in the South. The occupation of the roads north and west of Atlanta drove a large number of locomotives and cars to that point, and there were recently thousands of them collected there.

After the surrender of New Orleans there was

stowed away, it is said, in Atlanta, as much specie as their locomotives could draw.

There was a great quantity of unemployed mychinery in Atlanta, taken there at different times upon the evacuation of different towns and cities. THE GREAT VALUE OF ATLANTA. It will be seen, in addition to its importance as a key to the network of railroads extending to all portions of the Gulf States, that Atlanta has had a portions of the Gulf States, that Atlanta has had a greater value on account of its manufactories. The very existence of the Southern armies, as such, has been largely dependent upon the products of the machine shops, foundries and laboratories of Atlanta. If, when the opportunity formerly offered, a strong column had been pushed through this country, as is now being done, and Atlanta had been captured and destroyed, there is no doubt the rebellion would now hardly exist. It is by no means the only point in Georgia which possesses a manufacturing importance. It seems the isolation of Georgia—her inland situation—has made her the centre of the greatest industrial efforts of the South, in providing themselves with the material of war.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

The Guerilla War. OVEMENTS OF GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY—ILLI-NOIS AND IOWA COPPERHEADS JOINING THE REBELS. The Louisville Democrat of the 23d has a letter

He says:

"Thornton, the chief of the guerillas, is now reported to be in Kingston, Caldwell county, having been joined by Thralikill, his major, with a considerable force. Their joint strength is said to be fitteen hundred. General Fik is pursuing them with militia, and Colonel Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is following. Small bands are securing Platte and Chry counties, and notween the two forces these counties meet with rebol punishment. General Sturgls still holds Weston, with a part of the 138th Hilmois one-hundred-days men and a battery under Hujer Teneson, from Southern Kansas. Bushwhacking operations are active in Western Missourl, south of the river. General M. O. Keen thinks they design a fomy into Kansas. At least seven hundred arms have been turned over to Thornton by disloyal or Paw Paw militia. "There is little doubt but parties of Copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into Northern Missouri within the last three weeks, and

Northern Missouri within the last three weeks, and joined Thornton. This accords with the statement of Thornton at Platte City, that 1,500 Illinoisans would join his forces.

"The river patrol is still kept up north of Wyandotte. Thornton's maranders have a regimental organization, he being colonel, Kendall lieutonant colonel, Thrailkill major, and several notorious disloyalists captains.

"A fight occurred on the 23d between eighty guerillas and detachments of State militia, under Major Cox, at Union Mills, Clinton county. Rebel loss two killed and nine wounded; Federal loss, one killed and three wounded. HENDERSON, KY., ATTACKED BY THE REBELS. The Evansville (Ind.) Journal of the 22d says that "a courier arrived in that town on Thursday last, from Henderson, advising the military a horities that Henderson was attacked by rebels, numbering from 150 to 700, and that fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson. The Federal troops who went to Henderson on Wednesday to shoot two guerilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Hen derson occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution, and General Ewing postponed it The citizens of Henderson left in large numbers, the steamboat Halleck being literally crammed. Persons who left Henderson later report that the gue rillas were in the city and the Federal troops in line of battle awaiting an attack. The timely ar rival of the gunboats would save the Federal troop from disaster. The latest passengers arriving las night say that the gunboat Brilliant was shelling the woods at the lower end of the town, but it was not expected that Capt. Perkins would do the town much damage whether the guerillas are there of not. We are sorry that Commander Fitch is no

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Belgian with Two Days Later News. False Reports of an Engagement Between the Kearsarge and the Florida.

THE GERMAN WAR NEARLY AT AN END. enmark Reported to have Proposed Terms of Peac

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND. FATHER POINT (L. C.), July 25.—The steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 14th, via London derry on the 15th inst., passed this point, en route for Quebec, at one o'clock this afternoon. She was

boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained. Her dates are two days later than those already received. The steamship North America, from Quebec, arrrived at Londonderry at 10 o'clock on the evening The steamship Hansa, from New York, arrived a Southampton on the 15th inst.

The steamship Great Eastern had reached Shee ess, from Liverpool. GREAT BRITAIN. The London Times' "city article" says that the advance of the Confederate loan to 74 is partly owing to advices received by speculators.

The London Daily News says that the floating supply of Confederate bonds is diminishing, owing to their being absorbed by blockade-runners for the

their being absorbed by blockade-runners for the purchase of cotton.

The Atlantic Mail Company, Galway Steamship Line, have further adjourned their meeting until the 18th of July, to ascertain the definite result of the proposal to the Postmaster General.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant.
The customary ministerial "white batt" dinner was fixed for July 23d, and Parliament would be prorogued about a week thereafter. It was reported that the Kearsarge and the Floria had an engagement off Jersey, July 13th; that he Kearsarge was disabled, and had to put into Jorcy, and that the Florida came up and waited orey, and that the Florida came up and waited florey to renew the engagement. No details are

"THE RAPPAHANNOOK." A letter from Calais says, that the Confederate steamer Rappahannock, at that port had judgment pronounced against her by the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce for commercial debts contracted by her captain and officers; that the Board attempted to fix the notice of sale, but that they were prevented by the captain, and had to draw up a proces "verbal."

Captain Semmes was travelling incognito in Ire-Captain Semmes was travelling incognito in Ire-

The successful passage of the Lynn Flord by the russians is confirmed. Prussians is confirmed.

It is also confirmed that Denmark has proposed an armistice with a view to peace negotiations.

The belief is generally entertained that a peace will soon be concluded.

It is reported that King Christian proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the It is reported that King Christian proposes in the peace propositions to include the transfer of the Danish navy, on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation.

The new Danish Ministry have sent a message to the Rigsraad, of which the following is a summary:

The King, deeming that men unconcerned in late events would be better able to save our Fatherland, has decided upon a change of Ministers.

We hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and of the people. Otherwise we shall be poworless to lay down a programme at present. It would be impossible to do so. The new Ministers can only give assurance that, in taking their stand fruly upon legal ground, they will never advise the King to adopt an illegal measure. The message concludes by saying that Ministers will consider it their mission to uphold the independence of Denmark.

The Independence Belge asserts that the King of Denmark has invoked and obtained the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

FRANCE. The Bourse closed firm on the 14th at 66f, 40c. for he Rentes.
A frightful accident occurred on the Saone river, it Lyons. Thirty people were drowned through a urch of an over-crowded boat.
ITALY.

discount to seven per cent INDIA. A Bombay telegram of June 24 reports that Ameer, of Cabul, completely defeated Algaf Khan, in a great battle at Bamica. NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

The London Times publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New Zealand. It says it was poculiarly disgraceful, and perhaps unprecedented. The men were surprised, and fiel, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in heroic efforts to rally them.

Honey and Commercial Intelligence.

London Money Market.—In the London money market the funds were improving under the pacific aspect of affairs. Money was abundant, and the discount rates in the open market were *A@% per cent. below the Bank's minimum.

The West India steamer had arrived with nearly two and a quarter millions of dollars in specte. Id on spot:
LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs are quiet and steady; Sugar casier; Coffee has an upward tendency; Tea dull; Rice quiet; Tallow dull. LONDON, July 14.—Consols closed at 90%@90% for

Fair. Middling. Mobile..... rican.
RREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and upward.
Provisions.—The market is firm, with an upward

Trans-Atlantic Steamers. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 25.—A heavy fog came down just as the Asia, from Boston for Liverpool was due off Cape Race, and she was not seen. The United Kingdom, from Glasgow for Quebec, passed Cape Rase on Sunday morning, but was not boardod. At 10 o'clock to-day the weather at Cape Race

Four Persons Drowned. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25 .- Four persons were drowned in Newport harbor, yesterday, by the up-

was very thick.

HARRISRURG Military Matters-Preparations to Avoid dence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, July 25, 1864. The President's call for five hundred thousand men has developed no little solicitude and anxiety among the Copperheads of this city. They are, however, submitting to their fate with becoming grace. Efforts are being made in all the wards to timulate enlistments and orcape the draft. Thus for but little success has attended the result. Subscription papers are affoat, with a view to see how much the citizens are willing to contribute towards pereasing the bounties, yet nothing very satisfactory has been accomplished in this direction. Too much confidence is being placed in the efforts of the recruiting agent of this county to fill their quota from the revolted States. IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CHANGE.

> circumstances were communicated to the President he was almost immediately removed. The Colonet's fighting qualities and military knowledge are beyond reproach, but his business qualifications were deemed wholly inadequate for so important a trust. Much of the dissatisfaction existing among the onehundred-days men, causing many to return home said to be due to his inefficiency. The Colonel has York. Capt. Richard J. Dodge, late disbursing officer at this post, is his successor. DEPARTURE OF REGIMENTS. The 194th Regiment of one hundred days' voluneers left Camp Curtin yesterday afternoon for Washington. Their marching through the city excited a great deal of Interest, especially as severa of the companies are composed of the young men o this city. The regiment is commanded by the fol owing gentlemen : Colonel, James Nagle, Schuylkill county; lieutenant colonel, Richard McMichael Berks county ; major, Ospier D. Jenkins, Schuylkill county; adjutant, John Schall; quartermaster Henry C. Demming, Dauphin county; surgeon, J. P. Ashcom; chaplain, C. H. McDermod. The 195th Regiment also left camp last night fo the same destination. The field officers of this regiment are as follows: Colonel, Joseph W. Fisher, Lancaster county ieut. colonel, Wm. S. Bear, Lancaster county; major, Oliver O. James: adjutant. Howard Chase, Lancaster county; quartermaster, John A. Willoughby, Huntingdon county. With these two regiments all the soldiers in Camp Curtin have departed, with the exception of about ne hundred men. APPOINTMENTS TO RECRUIT IN THE REVOLTED STATES. Governor Curtin has made the following appoint-

time complaints of incompetency, &c., have been

nents, on the recommendations of the commission ers for their respective counties, to recruit men in he rebellious States, to fill the quota of this State under the recent call of the President for volunteers: Chester County-Robert Feathery, to recruit in Reorgia, with rendezvous at Nashville. Crawford County-Oscar O. Trantum, to recruit t Newbern, with rendezvous at Newbern. Lebanon county.-Wm. B. Reinhardt to recruit in outheast Virginia, with rendezvous at Washington City. Perry county.-Col. Franklin B. Sheakmon to re cruit in Southeast Virginia, with rendezvous at Cortress Monroe. Snyder county.-Alex. C. Simpson to recruit in Vewbern and Roanoke, with rendezvous at New APPLICATIONS TO BECRUIT.

Numerous applications from every part of the State are received at the Executive Department from persons soliciting for themselves appointments as recruiting agents. The authorities here pay no attention to the letters of individuals, unless they are accompanied by recommendations from the commissioners of the county, or otherwise as provided n General Orders No. 51, emanating from the Executive chamber. ILLNESS OF GEN. RUSSEL. Adjutant Gen. Russel has been confined to his room by a severe indisposition during the last week, but is now improving. Gen. W. W. Irvin is tem-

porarily performing the duties of Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. GOVERNOR CURTIN OUT OF TOWN. Governor Curtin, in a special car provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, left here, accompanied by Governor Morton, of Indiana, for Bedford Springs. His Excellency will be absent from the capital for a week or ten days to come. Gov. GENERAL COUCH. General Couch was still in town at noon, though

the headquarters of the Department of the Susque ianna have been removed to Carlisle. THE QUOTA OF DAUPHIN COUNTY. The quota of this county under the President's call for five hundred thousand men is about fourteen hundred, four hundred of which this city is expected A DOURTPUL RUMOR.

About one o'clock to-day a rumor was going the ounds that somebody had received intelligence that Lee was about to make, or had actually commenced That Pennsylvania was his destination was included in the report.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, July 25, 1864. MILITARY MATTERS. Governor Seymour having sent General Sandford erning the draft and its relations to the one hupthe latter are, of course, temporarily suspended. The matter seems to be of very slight importance, but the "powers that be" do not appear inclined to think it so, and so our militia regiments are still among us, and bid fair so to remain for some little time to come. There is some probability that no ers entertain a hope of being able to fill the quota without the necessity of drafting. To-day the branch recruiting office on the Battery will be opened for use, with appropriate ceremonies, such as the fring of a salute of one hundred guns, the raising of a flag, etc. The business is quite brisk, and Su-pervisor Blunt thinks if he is left to himself he can provide the whole number without calling for men from elsewhere, that is, from the rebel States, as ere has been a project for recruiting in thos

States for this county. THE COURT MARTIAL or the trial of Gen. Spinola convened on Saturday morning at No. 17 State street, but as Gens. Peck and Webb were both absent, after some unimportant preliminaries the court adjourned till to-day at 11 A. M. Gen. Spinola was present, attended by his counsel, Mr. Waldo Hutchings and Mr. Talcott. James T. Brady is also to defend him. THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ABCHBISHOP will take place on Sunday, August 21, at St. the most imposing and grand known to the ritual of he Catholic Church, and Dr. McCloskey will deliver his first archiepiscopal sermon. Musichas been omposed for the occasion, and a Te Deum and Jubilate are to be sung. The great building will no doubt be entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the thousands who will desire to witness an event of such A NOVEL YACHT BACE

is to come off on Wednesday next between the Rest-less, twenty tons, owned by ex-Commodore Jones, McInnies. They are to make the circuit of Long Island, starting from the foot of Court street, Brooklvn, and returning to the same place. The match for \$500 a side, and they start at 10 A. M. AUX THEATERS. At Wallack's Theatre to-night, Miss Avonia Jones takes a benefit, and appears for the last time this season; the play is to be "Camille." On Tuesday, Mr. Dan Bryant will begin an engagen during which he is to appear in Irish characters. beginning with "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy

Balfe's opera, "The Rose of Castile," will be produced at the Olympic to-night. It has never een brought out in America, and, with the excellent company now at the Olympic, it will prove a very great attraction. The other theatres offer nothing peculiarly marked, as they are mostly con-THE CONTINUED DROUGHT s becoming a matter for serious anxieties, as the crops are suffering terribly, and the skies seem almost to mock us with their clear brilliancy.

Yesterday our clergymen generally showed their appreciation of the importance of rain by offering ip most devout prayers for it. (By Telegraph.] THE KRARSARGE AND PLORIDA. The reported engagement between the Kearsarge mento and the Florida in the British Chan off Cape Henlopen on the 11th inst. NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. Statement of the condition of the New oanks for the week ending July 25: MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, ship Charlemagne, Calcutta; barks Almoner, Sagua; N. H. Gaston, Barbadoes; brigs Prince of Wales, Matanzas; Renshaw, Havana; Fannie, Clenfuegos; Ann Lovett, Black river, Jamaica; Gov. Downs, Port Sadin; South Boston, Bathhurst, West Coast of Africa; Carl Constantine, Alicante; Pollux, Bahia; J. H. Dillington,

Remedios; Emma, Cetto; Sarah Crosby, Havana schrs. Nancy Miller, Nassau; Lottie, Sagua. Below, ship Uncle Joe, Cardenas. The steamer Cambria arrived to-night, with \$20 men of the 13th Connecticut Regiment. BOSTON. Boston, July 25. THE U. S. STRAMER CONNECTICUT. The United States steamer Connecticus, Com-

mander Almy arrived here to-day from the Wilmington blockade. She has been in commission about a year, and has been very successful in he operations against the blockade-runners, having captured within that time four stoamers, with valuable cargoes. She also assisted in running ashere and destroying three others. She kas not lost a man by sickness during the cruiso. REGATTA AT WORCESTER. The citizens of Worcester have made arrange ments for a regatta to take place on Loke Quinsistreet; and from one of the im were thrown out soverament on Saturday next. There will be three ralkegs of powder upon a quantity of shavings in the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on the six-oured boats. Prizes to the amount of \$525 well be awarded to the victorious carsmen. Liberal arrangements have been made for the transportation of boats and their crows from and to New York.

Markets by Telegraph

494 من المراجع المناطق المنظمة المنظمة

The President and Peace.

[From the New York Times, July 23]

In December hast President Lincoln issued a proclamation promising to pardon every person in rebellion against the Gover muont of the United States,
(with certain specified exceptions) who would swest
to support the Constitution of the United States,
and all valid acts of Congress and proclamations of
the Executive in regard to staves. In the message
accompanying this document the President took occasion to say that it was not intended to specify these
terms of restoration, to exclude all others. "It is not
said," he remarked, "that other classes and other
terms than those designated will never be included,"
At that time the President invited men in reboillon
to return to their allegiance, and promised pardon
on certain specified conditions—holding himself yerfectly free to change and modify those conditions at
any subsequent time, according to his own sense of feetly free to change and modify those conditions st any subsequent time, according to his own sense of justice and public policy.

In a previous correspondence with Fernando Wood, President Lincoln had declared that when-ever any proposition, looking to the restoration of pence, emanating from persons authorized and com-petent to make it, should come to his knowledge, it should meet with due consideration, and should not be kept from the knowledge of the American people. He has more recently kad occusion to act upon this assurance. Upon information, from a quarter which he regarded as entitled to respect, he has given an assurance to the whole country that— Lieutenant Colonel Bomford, commandant of this post, mustering officer, and assistant provost marshal of this State, has been removed. For some very severe against this officer, and as soon as the that—
Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of shavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war sagainst the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive G. vernment of the United States. cere by the Executive G. vernment of the United States, and will be met by lineral terias, on abstantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall with the celluration reaffirms and reinforces the President's strong desire for the termination of the war. That desire is one which is most profoundly shared by the whole country. Without making any point as to which section desires or needs it mest, we believe that the sincere and heartfelt longing of the great miss of the American people, in every State, and in every part of the Country, is for the restoration of peace. The President can express no desire for that result which the great body of the people will not each and residing. He can take the state of the way for securing it, which they will not sanction. The time has gone by when questions of more firm and etiquettee an example in the way. There may and conditions on which peace is desirable or admissible, but there is almost none as to the readiness of the people to canvast those conditions, and to seek carnestly for some just and stable ground of peace. The Fresident made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of jeace, which should come to hit it should embrace the abandonment of slavery. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he himgist have omitted the second on these on ditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the "abandonment of slavery?" but we do say that the abandonment of slavery. We believe he might have gone still further than this; he limits upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutions and they are one still proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office, nor his constitutions and it, that any other proposals for peace, the Now, we have as yet seen no evidence that the now, we have as yet seen no evidence that the power which "controls the armies now at war against the United States" is disposed to make or entertain any propositions for peace which shall "embrace the integrity of the whole Union." So far as the record goes, the presumption is the other way. The Niagara correspondence strengthens that presumption. The objection made by the rebel emissaries there is not specially to the President's requirement that slavery shall be abandoned, but rather to the requirement that the Southern Confederacy shall abandon their own Government. Nevertheless, we believe that the great body of the Southern people are satisfied that the rebellion must and will fail, and are therefore willing to resume the "priceless heritage of self-government" which they enjoyed within the Union and under the old Constitution.

We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire of the President, to watch eagerly for old Constitution.

We believe it to be the duty, and we know it to be the desire of the President, to watch eagerly for every indication of such willingness, to meet it heartily and in the most prompt and liberal spirit, and to give every possible facility for its development and satisfaction. The time has come when the South should understand that the one thing and the only thing which shuts them away from us—which builds up between them and us an impassable wall of separation, which shuts our ears to every claim or demand they can make upon us, which steels our hearts against them and strengthens our arms for their destruction, is, that they are waging war for the destruction of the Union. We differ on many other subjects. We have quarrelled and are ready to quarrel again upon questions of infinite importance to them and to us. But this is the one thing which, so long as it lasts, renders it utterly impossible for us ever torbe friends. All other differences we can discuss; upon this we can only fight.

We trust that the day is not far distant when the President can hold such language to the people of President can hold such language to the people of the Southern States with the certainty of a friendly eception and the prospect of a happy result. Mr. Freeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have Greeley, in whose judgment and patriotism we have high confidence, saw reason in what passed at Niagara for believing that peace was by no means so impossible nor so distant as it had been deemed. We hope that conviction may ere long become equally evident to the country at large. And we feel confident that President Lincoln will not leave its consummation, whenever it shall become possible, or be sowent solely through party intriues. George Sanders and his Opinions.

The President and Peace.

to be sought solely through party intrigues, or achieved by a party triumph. A correspondent of the New York Times, speak-ing of the late Peace Conference at Clifton House, Canada, gives the following sketch of the opinions, etc., of the leading rebel negotiator, "George" ing of the late Peace Conference at Clifton House, Cannada, gives the following sketch of the opinions, etc., of the leading rebel negotiator, "George" Sanders:

"Being at Niagara, I could not heaitate to cross into Canada, to discover what my old political friend—heaven save the mark!—George Sanders, was about; although it was quite as clear to me then as now that George was only after notoriety; that his great object was to forge thunderboits for the Chicago Convention, under cover of some broad diplomatic purpose; for, although a sharp trickster, Sanders is no statesman; he cannot comprehend the breadth and depth of such an arrangement as might induce the rebels to lay down their arms; the Copperheads to dismiss their treasonable designs; the honest old fogies to be undeceived as to the magnitude of the great rebellion (at this time gasping short and quick), and once more submit to the old flag on the honorable condition—to both parties—of submission to our Government, and of making reforms (if need be) thereafter in a "constitutional" way. I expected what I found, vizithe same curly-headed, fat, good-natured, cunning George, who talked precisely as our friends of the Opposition do with regard to the Administration. He had the same stale arguments about gold, bankrupter, arbitrary arrests, suppression of the press, waste of life, exhaustion of the North, the imminence at the North of bread riots and anarchy, the unconquerable power of the South, the "outcher" Grant, the buffoon and "original gorilla," Lincoln. (I am not betraying your confidence, Sanders, for you know very well that my batteries were all unmasked. I only wish to inform the country of the character and exprit of the opposition to the Administration, and to the re-election of President Lincoln. Of course Sanders talked like a member of the Chicago Convention, for he said Lincoln could not carry an electoral vote, and the like. This interview convinced me (of what I previously was sorry to believe prima facte) that the leaders of the Opposition

Democratic President P.

A Man Lost—Fifteen Hundred Men in Search for Mim.

Last Saturday week, a young man who hved with his parents in Somerset county, near the Cambria county line, by the name of Wertz, took a bucket from home and said he was geing out to the mountain near that place to gather some whortbebrries. He did not come home that night and the parents becoming alarmed, gathered some twenty or thirty of the neighbors the next day and made a search for him, without, however, discovering any signs that might lead to his recovery. The alarm spread, and the next day two or three hundred persons went to the mountain in quest of the missing man, but without avail. The search has continued every day since, the numbers still increasing. Yesterday, not less than fifteen hundred persons from Johnstown and vicinity started early in the morning for the Laurel Hill, determined, if possible, to learn what had become of him. His father (John Wertz) and, his mother are almost distracted during the fearful suppones in regard to his whereabouts. The Laurel Hill is a dense forest, near fifteen miles wide, and trunning through the State, full of deep ravines, whose tortuous wholings form a labyrinth in which any one may be easily lost. The thick underkensh, too, makes this wilderness still more solitary and dreary. dreary.

The men in search at night built fires at different. points in the woods to attract, if possible, the attention of the missing man, which communicated to the leaves, and the whole mountain is now one extended field of fire, leaving but little prospects for acything but the charred remains of young Wertz to be no covered if he is ever found.—Pittsburg Post, yesterday

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—SANFORD'S TROUT 'R.
The return of Sanford's famed minstrel; troup') to this city, the scene of its organization and for mer triumphs, after an absence of two years, was mar rked by a full and fashionable house last evening. The e passed off very succ gramme being judiciously selected, and em' racing many musical gems and quaint wittelsans "Kiss me Good Night, Mother," and "I'm Lon ely Since my Mother Died," two beautiful ballads, were loudly applauded. Every one should see, Sanford's

- Mrs. Ethelirda Selden, who div 1 at Troy, New York, on the 12th inst., at the ag' , of ninety-four settled in that region in 1794. The Troy Times gives this reminiscence of her early his e; "In a great fire which took place in Lansing our gin 1796, the practical courage of Mrs. Selden way remarkably exhibits ed. Warehouses, in danger of confingration, were amptied of their contents into the middle of the the immediate vicinity of the fire. A man on their top of one of the houses called out to the people to acquaint them with bill danger, and shouted out to them to remove the cause of it. All were afraid to go near it. Mrs. Selden, a young woman of only twenty-two years of sge, seeing the prospect of an immediate explosion, ran out from her own house, and took the ke gs one by one in her own hands and threw them ip to a well, while no one could be persuaded, by ally urgency, to assist her." — The Pocket of Mr. Clay, M.P., was picked, recently, in the lobby of the House of Lords.