THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SIXTEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars ($200,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over $100, and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

INTEREST

Will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued Interest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, still further action, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (60) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

C. H. CLARK,
President.
and-tf

NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

Redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date. Both COUPON and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Twenties. The interest on $50 and $100 payable quarterly, but all other denominations half yearly. THE TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until the Bonds are issued, the accrued interest from 1st March, is required to be paid by purchasers in coin, or in legal currency, adding 60 per cent. for premium, until further notice.

All other Government Securities bought and sold.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
and-tf 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF
SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of $50 and 100s, can now be converted in
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881.
of the same denomination.
For information apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
jy8-1m 114 South THIRD Street, Phila.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONTAINING a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDER OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
DIVIDEND BOOK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
Wood materials and at Low Prices.
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
my4-tf 423 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
my14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 561 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVEMENTS, which are preferred by all who have used them to superior to all others. For the quality and finish of the Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19-6m.

GROCERIES.
NO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY
Need are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families with their Country Residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
my31-tf Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

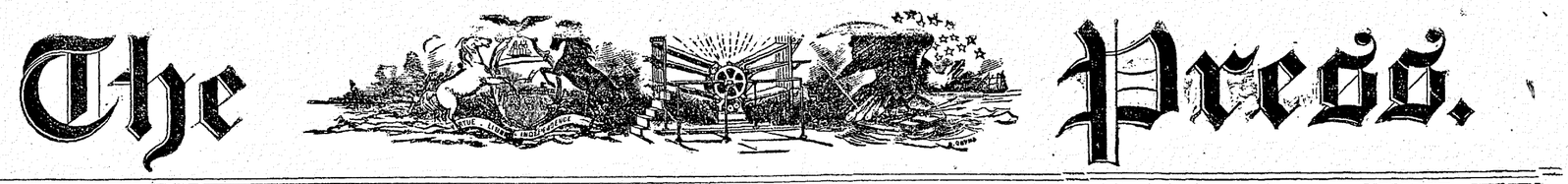
ARCHER & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 48 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large Stock, viz.: SUGARS, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, Cigars, Groceries Generally, carefully selected for the Country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S Genuine Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.
25-6m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
2,500 bbls. Mess, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late in fat fish, in assorted packages.
50 bbls. New Herring, in assorted packages.
Landing from Fortune Bay and Halifax Schooner.
Boxes Lubes, Sealed, and No. 1 Herring.
Kegs and bbls. new Mess Shad.
Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
For sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

PICKLES.—100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.
Pints and half bbls. Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
my4-tf 107 South WATER Street.

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
A M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
WILL LEAVE IN WILKESBARRE 2.45 P. M.
RETURNING,
LEAVE WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express, and arrive in Philadelphia at 6.20 P. M.
FARE $4.25.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
AGENT.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Have now in store a very fine assortment of
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
of every character, of the
BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And General Agent,
154 North DELAWARE AVENUE.



VOL. 7.—NO. 306. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. THREE CENTS.

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I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARELL,)
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
Is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
22 LETITIA Street, and
32 South FRONT Street.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
ALL KINDS OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

ARMY GOODS.
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
416 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers of Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. jel30-1m

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL.)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Have now on hand a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ap25-tf
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, BOSOMS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, STOCKS, WRAPPERS, &c. &c.
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHOULDER BRACES, &c. &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET,
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
Jel0-frem6m
SPRING AND SUMMER.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
UNDERCLOTHING
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
(SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,)
1035 CHESTNUT STREET.
The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt,"
my4-wfm4m

SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.
Four doors below the Continental.
Ja17-tf

PAPER HANGINGS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS.
T. J. COOKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 502 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.
The attention of the Public is invited to its LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
Embracing all qualities, from 12½ CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS.
Also, an entirely new article of
GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,
my1-smwtf JUST RECEIVED.

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy10-8m

SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA.
Dysentery, and all disorders of the Bowels relieved at once by the use of Jardella's Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb. Entirely vegetable, easily taken, very effectual. Try it. Prepared only by AMOS BARSELL, S. W. cor. TWENTIETH and MARKET Streets.
je30-1m*

CHARLES MIDDLETON,
IRON MERCHANT,
SECOND AND WILLOW STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Scrap Iron purchased and for sale. jy6-3m*

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling the Skin.

This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produces the most brilliant complexion, and give a *soft, even texture to the skin*, like that of an infant.

L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleansing produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by Mlle Vestvali, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for obvious reasons.

Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sunburn or salt air.

EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, Importers of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.
jy2-mwsfmfp

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

PETERSBURG AND ATLANTA.

The Progress of the Sieges of the two Cities—Official Changes in Grant's Army—It is Visited by Secretary Seward—Cavalry Operations Sou Sherman's Army.

The siege of Petersburg progresses slowly. Fitful artillery duel and picket fights break the monotony. The Petersburg Express still makes its fifteen-minute trips. Our latest advices from Grant detail official changes, and announce the advent of a longed-for blessing, rain. A Mr. Brown, who appears to be a resident of Petersburg, in a letter to the Richmond *Whig*, asserts that Grant has undermined the city, and that the "brilliant exploit" prophesied by the "Yankee press" will be the elevation into the air, for a short period, of Petersburg and all its war-like appliances and occupants.

Of the operations at Atlanta, the accounts reaching us are very meagre, and embrace little more than details of the battle of last Friday. The removal of Johnston from the command of the rebel army has occasioned a good deal of indignation among rebel journals, most of them clinging to him as the "saviour of Georgia," even though he seems to have been fast losing it by constant retreats. Confidence in him was unabated, even in the midst of reverses. Our army before Atlanta, it is feared, will experience the same suffering for want of water as our army before Petersburg. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says there is not a sufficient supply around the city to last the army two weeks. The Chattahoochie river, close by, will, however, act the same friendly part to Sherman as the Appomattox and the James have done to Gen. Grant.

CHANGES OF CORPS COMMANDERS.—Major General Birney has been transferred from the Army of the Potomac to General Butler's department. By a special order from Lieut. General Grant he has been assigned to the command of the 10th Army Corps. He received the order on Friday, 22d, and immediately made preparations for change from the old command to his new one. On the eve of his departure from the 2d Corps a number of officers called at his headquarters, and affectionately bade him adieu. The occasion was enlivened by the performance of some fine selections by the 3d Division band. Upon relinquishing command the General issued the following farewell words to his troops:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 41.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIVISION, 2D CORPS, JULY 22, 1864.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 54, from Headquarters, Armies United States, I relinquish command of this division.

In parting with my comrades and companions in arms, after so long and eventful a connection, I may be permitted to say that it has been a very pleasant duty, and I shall always remember with pride the regiments that I have had the honor to command, and shall feel the deepest interest in their future.

D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen. Volunteers.

Major General Ord has been assigned to the command of the 18th Corps, relieving Gen. Martindale, who comes North with the intention of resigning on account of ill health.

VISIT OF SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE ARMY.—Secretary Seward made a visit to General Grant's headquarters on Saturday last, accompanied by his wife, his son Frederick, and a private friend. The arrival created quite a pleasurable excitement. The visit is supposed to have been one of pleasure and relaxation more than business, although plans and projects, of course, could not fail to have been discussed.

The Secretary and party paid a visit also to Gen. Burnside, who received them with appropriate politeness. "He escorted them," says the New York *Herald*, "around the lines. They were the recipients of a becoming military salute, outwardly, and an epicurean lunch inwardly, and were witnesses of all the accompaniments of war. The appearance of Mr. Seward, *pere*, was far more robust than I had expected to find it. He was erect, quick and graceful in his movements, and evidently came down to us with a keen eye and ear for all that was to be seen and heard. The private interview between the Secretary of State and Major General Butler was prolonged, and doubtless is most significant one. I am sufficiently apprised of the character of the interview to be able to say that the statement of what transpired between these civil and military statesmen would be to the last degree contraband."

Mr. Seward left again for Washington on Saturday night.

ALLEGED WOUNDING OF GENERAL LEE.—A correspondent at Point of Rocks, Va., is reliably informed that General Lee received no serious wound on the right side of his head, while viewing our lines on the 8th instant, standing in front of our centre. He was indisposed for a few days from its effects, but is now again in command.

RECEPTION OF NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.—The news of the rapid advance upon Atlanta by the invincible troops under General Sherman reached Grant's army late on Friday night, and was the signal for a general outburst of the most vociferous enthusiasm. Everybody was in the best of humor with everybody else and all mankind. Praises of Sherman and his gallant army were on all lips. The army was inspirited by the news of such successes in the West, and is now fired with a spirit of emulation. All hope and believe the time not far distant when the Army of the Potomac can send greeting to their brave comrades of the West, by announcing the downfall of Petersburg and Richmond and the virtual suppression of the rebellion.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.—The Petersburg and Richmond papers are congratulating themselves that our army is suffering from a scarcity of water, and commiserating the "poor Yankee soldiers who are compelled to drag boxes and bales of water from the Appomattox and the James." A correspondent with the army says:—Little is known of the fertility of Yankee enterprise and ingenuity, and its inherent power to make adverse circumstances yield subservience to its necessities. The New England whittling shows more souls than we have here, and angular poles, imitative of the old-fashioned New England sweeps, are here, and the water—some of the wells are forty feet deep—is as cool, clear, and refreshing as, that drawn from the rocky depths of New England soil. The old-fashioned well curb and the moss-covered bucket, and memories of thirst slackened in boyhood days, are only wanting to furnish a theme for poet to indite living rhymes as immortal as that song of the late lamented Samuel Woodworth, "The Old Oaken Bucket." And there is a theme for higher poetry, for tragic and grandest verse, in the groups of bronzed soldiers, waiting their turn to draw water, in the knapsacks and cartridge boxes borne by each, emblematic of the earnest struggle for life and national existence bringing them here; in the patriotic glow, lighting each countenance, in the look of determination to fight and die for the restoration of constitutional sovereignty, and that the stars and stripes may once more wave in triumph over a country united and at peace.

A FRIENDLY NOTE FROM GENERAL BUTLER.—(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, July 12, 1864.

Surgeon Buist, Confederate States Navy:

SIR: I see in the Richmond papers that you inquire about Captain Buist and Captain White, of the 27th S. C. Regiment, who were captured on the 24th of June last, near Petersburg. They are both well and at Fort Lookout. Captain Buist was slightly wounded, but able to walk, and I had a personal interview with him.

I have taken leave to write this note to relieve your anxiety.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General, (U. S.)

THE VALUE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.—The following extract from a letter to the *Boston Journal* will dispose effectually of the reiterated calumny that the negro troops encountered but slight obstacles in their well-known assault on the outer defences of Petersburg:

"A few days ago I sat in the tent of Gen. W. F. Smith, Commander of the 18th Army Corps, and heard his narration of the manner in which Gen. Hinks' division of colored troops led the fire and charged upon the rebel works east of Petersburg on the 16th of June. There were 18 guns pouring a constant fire of solid shot and shell upon these troops, enfilading the line, cutting it lengthwise and crosswise. Yet they stood unmoved *for six hours*. Not a man flinched. [These are the words of the General.] It was as severe a test as I ever saw. But they stood it, and when my arrangements were completed for charging the works, they moved with the steadiness of veterans to the attack. I expected that they would fall back, or be cut to pieces, but when I saw them move over the field, gain the works and capture the guns, I was astonished. They lost between 500 and 600 men in doing it. There is material in the negroes to make the best troops in the world if they are properly trained."

SHERMAN'S ARMY—GEN. ROSSEAU'S RAID NORTH OF ATLANTA—THE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD TORN UP.—The following has been received from Gen. Rousseau's expedition:

MARIETTA, GA., July 24, 1864.

To the Assistant Adjt. General, District of Tennessee:

We arrived here day before yesterday, and have been eminently successful, and have executed the orders of Gen. Sherman to the letter. Our loss does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded. I start to-day for Nashville.

On the 22d Gen. Sherman announced, in a circular to his army, that Gen. Rousseau had been entirely successful.

The important expedition against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the success of which is thus officially announced, was projected by Gen. Rousseau, when Gen. Sherman was preparing to depart on his great raid through Mississippi in the early part of this year; but for various military reasons its execution was postponed until the present month. On the 30th ult. Gen. Sherman revived the project, as an important auxiliary to his grand movement upon Atlanta, his object being to cut the railroad between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., so effectually as to destroy permanently the rebel communications between those points. Abundant preparations were made for the destruction of the ties, rails, bridges, culverts, water-tanks, depot buildings, locomotives, arsenals, Government machine shops, &c. Gen. Rousseau was also ordered to destroy the town of Opelika, the point of junction of the road from Columbus with Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road.

General Rousseau received his final orders on the 4th instant, and on the 5th, having completed his preparations, left Nashville with his staff. He was accompanied by Captain J. C. Williams, 10th United States Infantry, and Captain Elkin, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, aides-de-camp; Captain Ruger topographical engineer; Captain McDonnel, inspector, and several other officers. Captain Ruger had been engaged for several months in preparing maps of the proposed route, and in gathering important information from Union refugees.

The force placed at the disposal of General Rousseau was limited to about two thousand seven hundred men, and consisted of the following regiments, which were concentrated at Decatur, Alabama: 5th Indiana Cavalry, Colonel T. J. Harrison; 5th Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick; 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Major Elfort; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, and the 9th Ohio Cavalry. The men composing this force were all veterans, well mounted, and excellently armed. A thousand Spencer repeating rifles, firing eight times and invaluable as a cavalry arm, were liberally distributed among the men. Two light Rodman guns were also taken along.

General Rousseau moved from Decatur with his forces on the 10th instant, taking a southeasterly direction. The details of the expedition have not yet been received, but by referring to a good map of Alabama and Georgia it will be seen that the first important point on the route is Blountsville, about fifty miles from Decatur; the second Ashville, some thirty miles further on. He probably crossed the Coosa river somewhere in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, passed on to Talladega, and thence to the Tallapoosa river, which he was to cross at the most convenient bridge or ford. This would bring him within thirty miles of the Montgomery road.

Eight important bridges carry the railroad over as many streams between Opelika and Montgomery, and the thorough destruction of these was one of the principal objects of the raid. Having accomplished this work, and destroyed the workshops and other Government buildings at Opelika, and the towns and stations between that and West Point, Gen. Rousseau was ordered to move up on the west side of the Chattahoochie and join Gen. Sherman at some point between Marietta, Ga., and that river. That he has done his work effectually we know, not only from Gen. Sherman's despatch, but from the rebel newspaper extracts given on the 19th inst. Telegraphic communication was suspended between Atlanta and Montgomery, and that the railroad between the former place and West Point, wrecked in working order.

THE CHANGE OF REBEL COMMANDERS IN THE WEST—REBEL ESTIMATE OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ABILITY.—The following extracts from articles in two rebel journals—the leading journals in their respective sections—give the estimation in which the talent and ability of Joe Johnston are held. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 22d, says, speaking of the change of commanders:

Hood's abilities may be adequate to the task assigned him. We trust so. He may possess the confidence of the army to a greater degree than Johnston. We doubt it. But the case does not admit of experiments. Too much is at stake. It may be true, as the clerks who reflect the opinions entertained in high official circles declare, that the day for old tactics is gone, that the war has entered upon a new phase, and the time has come for young men of the Dick Taylor, Hoke, and Hood stamp, to lead our armies to Napoleonic victories. Nevertheless, we hold to the belief that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiments, but, on the contrary, calls for the selection of a proved soldier at the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy, unpardonable in the bottomless pit, could be quenched by the love of country.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, who seems to have had prophetic fears of the removal of Johnston, thus eulogizes him:

General Johnston is more than a match for Sherman. Taking all his military career ever since the war commenced; how he held Yorktown with less than 15,000 men against over 125,000 Yankees under McClellan; how he did return, when they thought he turned on his pursuers at Williamsburg, gaining a decided victory with greatly inferior numbers; how he was unlucky accident at Seven Pines, what a signal and glorious victory he would have gained there! With only a handful of men at Jackson he could not be expected to do anything, when all the world knows that Jackson had twice very four times his number. At Dalton he offered battle, and did everything in his power to bring on an engagement, although the enemy were very nearly twice his numbers; had he succeeded in inducing Sherman to attack him; every one knows who was at Dalton that we would have annihilated their whole army. But the enemy declined the battle, and their army had abandoned our front, and were threatening our communication with our rear. He retreated to this place, and succeeded in bringing on a great battle and signal victory. The arrival created quite a pleasurable excitement. The visit is supposed to have been one of pleasure and relaxation more than business, although plans and projects, of course, could not fail to have been discussed.

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Mr. Seward left again for Washington on Saturday night.

ALLEGED WOUNDING OF GENERAL LEE.—A correspondent at Point of Rocks, Va., is reliably informed that General Lee received no serious wound on the right side of his head, while viewing our lines on the 8th instant, standing in front of our centre. He was indisposed for a few days from its effects, but is now again in command.

RECEPTION OF NEWS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.—The news of the rapid advance upon Atlanta by the invincible troops under General Sherman reached Grant's army late on Friday night, and was the signal for a general outburst of the most vociferous enthusiasm. Everybody was in the best of humor with everybody else and all mankind. Praises of Sherman and his gallant army were on all lips. The army was inspirited by the news of such successes in the West, and is now fired with a spirit of emulation. All hope and believe the time not far distant when the Army of the Potomac can send greeting to their brave comrades of the West, by announcing the downfall of Petersburg and Richmond and the virtual suppression of the rebellion.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.—The Petersburg and Richmond papers are congratulating themselves that our army is suffering from a scarcity of water, and commiserating the "poor Yankee soldiers who are compelled to drag boxes and bales of water from the Appomattox and the James." A correspondent with the army says:—Little is known of the fertility of Yankee enterprise and ingenuity, and its inherent power to make adverse circumstances yield subservience to its necessities. The New England whittling shows more souls than we have here, and angular poles, imitative of the old-fashioned New England sweeps, are here, and the water—some of the wells are forty feet deep—is as cool, clear, and refreshing as that drawn from the rocky depths of New England soil. The old-fashioned well curb and the moss-covered bucket, and memories of thirst slackened in boyhood days, are only wanting to furnish a theme for poet to indite living rhymes as immortal as that song of the late lamented Samuel Woodworth, "The Old Oaken Bucket." And there is a theme for higher poetry, for tragic and grandest verse, in the groups of bronzed soldiers, waiting their turn to draw water, in the knapsacks and cartridge boxes borne by each, emblematic of the earnest struggle for life and national existence bringing them here; in the patriotic glow, lighting each countenance, in the look of determination to fight and die for the restoration of constitutional sovereignty, and that the stars and stripes may once more wave in triumph over a country united and at peace.

A FRIENDLY NOTE FROM GENERAL BUTLER.—(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE FIELD, July 12, 1864.

Surgeon Buist, Confederate States Navy:

SIR: I see in the Richmond papers that you inquire about Captain Buist and Captain White, of the 27th S. C. Regiment, who were captured on the 24th of June last, near Petersburg. They are both well and at Fort Lookout. Captain Buist was slightly wounded, but able to walk, and I had a personal interview with him.

I have taken leave to write this note to relieve your anxiety.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General, (U. S.)

THE VALUE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.—The following extract from a letter to the *Boston Journal* will dispose effectually of the reiterated calumny that the negro troops encountered but slight obstacles in their well-known assault on the outer defences of Petersburg:

"A few days ago I sat in the tent of Gen. W. F. Smith, Commander of the 18th Army Corps, and heard his narration of the manner in which Gen. Hinks' division of colored troops led the fire and charged upon the rebel works east of Petersburg on the 16th of June. There were 18 guns pouring a constant fire of solid shot and shell upon these troops, enfilading the line, cutting it lengthwise and crosswise. Yet they stood unmoved *for six hours*. Not a man flinched. [These are the words of the General.] It was as severe a test as I ever saw. But they stood it, and when my arrangements were completed for charging the works, they moved with the steadiness of veterans to the attack. I expected that they would fall back, or be cut to pieces, but when I saw them move over the field, gain the works and capture the guns, I was astonished. They lost between 500 and 600 men in doing it. There is material in the negroes to make the best troops in the world if they are properly trained."

SHERMAN'S ARMY—GEN. ROSSEAU'S RAID NORTH OF ATLANTA—THE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD TORN UP.—The following has been received from Gen. Rousseau's expedition:

MARIETTA, GA., July 24, 1864.

To the Assistant Adjt. General, District of Tennessee:

We arrived here day before yesterday, and have been eminently successful, and have executed the orders of Gen. Sherman to the letter. Our loss does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded. I start to-day for Nashville.

On the 22d Gen. Sherman announced, in a circular to his army, that Gen. Rousseau had been entirely successful.

The important expedition against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the success of which is thus officially announced, was projected by Gen. Rousseau, when Gen. Sherman was preparing to depart on his great raid through Mississippi in the early part of this year; but for various military reasons its execution was postponed until the present month. On the 30th ult. Gen. Sherman revived the project, as an important auxiliary to his grand movement upon Atlanta, his object being to cut the railroad between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., so effectually as to destroy permanently the rebel communications between those points. Abundant preparations were made for the destruction of the ties, rails, bridges, culverts, water-tanks, depot buildings, locomotives, arsenals, Government machine shops, &c. Gen. Rousseau was also ordered to destroy the town of Opelika, the point of junction of the road from Columbus with Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road.

General Rousseau received his final orders on the 4th instant, and on the 5th, having completed his preparations, left Nashville with his staff. He was accompanied by Captain J. C. Williams, 10th United States Infantry, and Captain Elkin, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, aides-de-camp; Captain Ruger topographical engineer; Captain McDonnel, inspector, and several other officers. Captain Ruger had been engaged for several months in preparing maps of the proposed route, and in gathering important information from Union refugees.

The force placed at the disposal of General Rousseau was limited to about two thousand seven hundred men, and consisted of the following regiments, which were concentrated at Decatur, Alabama: 5th Indiana Cavalry, Colonel T. J. Harrison; 5th Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Patrick; 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Major Elfort; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, and the 9th Ohio Cavalry. The men composing this force were all veterans, well mounted, and excellently armed. A thousand Spencer repeating rifles, firing eight times and invaluable as a cavalry arm, were liberally distributed among the men. Two light Rodman guns were also taken along.

General Rousseau moved from Decatur with his forces on the 10th instant, taking a southeasterly direction. The details of the expedition have not yet been received, but by referring to a good map of Alabama and Georgia it will be seen that the first important point on the route is Blountsville, about fifty miles from Decatur; the second Ashville, some thirty miles further on. He probably crossed the Coosa river somewhere in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, passed on to Talladega, and thence to the Tallapoosa river, which he was to cross at the most convenient bridge or ford. This would bring him within thirty miles of the Montgomery road.

Eight important bridges carry the railroad over as many streams between Opelika and Montgomery, and the thorough destruction of these was one of the principal objects of the raid. Having accomplished this work, and destroyed the workshops and other Government buildings at Opelika, and the towns and stations between that and West Point, Gen. Rousseau was ordered to move up on the west side of the Chattahoochie and join Gen. Sherman at some point between Marietta, Ga., and that river. That he has done his work effectually we know, not only from Gen. Sherman's despatch, but from the rebel newspaper extracts given on the 19th inst. Telegraphic communication was suspended between Atlanta and Montgomery, and that the railroad between the former place and West Point, wrecked in working order.

THE CHANGE OF REBEL COMMANDERS IN THE WEST—REBEL ESTIMATE OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ABILITY.—The following extracts from articles in two rebel journals—the leading journals in their respective sections—give the estimation in which the talent and ability of Joe Johnston are held. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 22d, says, speaking of the change of commanders:

Hood's abilities may be adequate to the task assigned him. We trust so. He may possess the confidence of the army to a greater degree than Johnston. We doubt it. But the case does not admit of experiments. Too much is at stake. It may be true, as the clerks who reflect the opinions entertained in high official circles declare, that the day for old tactics is gone, that the war has entered upon a new phase, and the time has come for young men of the Dick Taylor, Hoke, and Hood stamp, to lead our armies to Napoleonic victories. Nevertheless, we hold to the belief that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiments, but, on the contrary, calls for the selection of a proved soldier at the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy, unpardonable in the bottomless pit, could be quenched by the love of country.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, who seems to have had prophetic fears of the removal of Johnston, thus eulogizes him:

General Johnston is more than a match for Sherman. Taking all his military career ever since the war commenced; how he held Yorktown with less than 15,000 men against over 125,000 Yankees under McClellan; how he did return, when they thought he turned on his pursuers at Williamsburg, gaining a decided victory with greatly inferior numbers; how he was unlucky accident at Seven Pines, what a signal and glorious victory he would have gained there! With only a handful of men at Jackson he could not be expected to do anything, when all the world knows that Jackson had twice very four times his number. At Dalton he offered battle, and did everything in his power to bring on an engagement, although the enemy were very nearly twice his numbers; had he succeeded in inducing Sherman to attack him; every one knows who was at Dalton that we would have annihilated their whole army. But the enemy declined the battle, and their army had abandoned our front, and were threatening our communication with our rear. He retreated to this place, and succeeded in bringing on a great battle and signal engagement. The arrival created quite a pleasurable excitement. The visit is supposed to have been one of pleasure and relaxation more than business, although plans and projects, of course, could not fail to have been discussed.

The Secretary and party paid a visit also to Gen. Burnside, who received them with appropriate politeness. "He escorted them," says the New York *Herald*, "around the lines. They were the recipients of a becoming military salute, outwardly, and an epicurean lunch inw