WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous comm pleations. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Raid Revived. The following estimate of the damage inflicted by the recent raid in Maryland is especially interesting in view of the anticipated return of the rebels to the scene of their former operations:

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad..... being longest occupied, say.... elegraph lines..... Thesapeake and Ohio Canal.... Harford county. timore county ... 100,000 25,000 250,000 120,000 ep and hogs.....

.\$2,030,000 We presume that the general sum of losses is here given with tolerable accuracy, and it certainly is a sum worth the serious consideration of all who have an idea that property is worth defending, independent of the duty of helping the Government, and maintaining the honor of community and State. What we have lost beside property cannot be computed with as much certainty. But we have undoubtedly lost considerable credit and much opportunity. Again the rebels have advanced toward the Potomac, but this time not without some opposition, just enough, if we may credit the reports, to give a shock to disaster. General HUNTER's forces have been severely shattered or routed; a number of conspicuous officers are reported killed; General AVERILL has been driven from Martinsburg to Williamsport, and we have a very credible report, predicated on the foregoing, that a portion of EARLY's forces are again crossing into Maryland. General HUNTER's forces have concentrated in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but we cannot tell how soon, in view of the disaster which has already occurred, this general may be forced to abandon Virginia. What, in this case, will prevent the tide of invasion from once more overflowing our

What the strength of the rebels may be in this new movement we have no means of judging. It is not safe to suspect that their force is comparatively small, and has simply turned upon General HUNTER in revenge for his recent pursuit of their army, and while he lacks the active co-operation of the 6th Corps. We should rather take it for granted that the force which so boldly menaces us is quite large enough to inflict an infinite amount of damage, unless it is met with something like equal spirit. We have received abundant warning, and should the rebels make another raid in full carnest, it will not be because their approach was altogether unexpected. Clearly the State and the National Government more were very seriously threatened. Let us not scruple to express our apprehensions now, if there is a grain of danger. Without earnestness upon our part, the rebels may compel GRANT to relinquish his hold upon Petersburg, and come at least one step nearer to taking Washington. Our authorities should be watchful and ready.

Secretary Fessenden's Appeal. The appeal which Secretary Fessenden makes to the country deserves attention in itself apart from its character as a claim upon the people for the cause and the Government they are bound in honor and fealty to support. It is a thoroughly reliable and candid exposition of the present state and demands of the National Treasury. No one will question or misunderstand it for it is as simple and as logical as any business man could desire it to be made, and it will go far to obtain the general confidence of the people outside of the financial circles. In contrasting what the people can do, and easily do, with what must unavoidably happen should they fuil to give to the Government their renewed and substantial faith, Mr. FESSENDEN'S words are signifi-

cant:

"As yet, we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means, thus far, have proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are highting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or to ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence."

Our people do not need to ask foreign aid. Such a thought is repugnant to the American and republican idea, and humiliating to the, popular pride-but what, if our carelessness of the future should lead us to the point of entering the foreign market as a rival to the cotton financiers of the South? We cannot afford to compromise the honor of the nation either with foreign Powers or the rebellion. Is there danger that we shall? We think not. Looking to the full triumph of our arms under GRANT and SHERMAN, we should be more than ever able and willing to sustain the cause to which we are all pledged. But let us measure our duty by the line of danger. The Secretary of the Treasury gives no unreal assurance to the country when he says: "I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing." Having just left Congress, where he was so hardworking a member of the Committee of Finance, to take charge of the Treasury Department, his understanding of the financial relations of the Government is now more complete and practical than that of any other man in the country. His remarks upon taxation, and the legislation of Congress in relation thereto, deserve, therefore, a confidence more implicit than usual. He says:

its authors. In the month of June 1883, it yielded about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the now law which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury frequently received one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration. As a greater amount of necessary information is acquired, the proper sources of revenue, and the most effective means of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws; and I have caused measures to be intitated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit." This statement is full of encouragement,

and practical legislators and thinkers which the country has had to aid it during its crifidence of the country. English Hatred of America.

The London Times makes the recent anniversary of the Fourth of July the occasion for a haughty and scornful criticism upon America. Indeed, the general tone of the English press is full of satisfaction and glee over the misfortunes that have befallen our Republic. We find our unfortunate country quoted again and again in evidence of the utter depravity of republican institutions, the beauty and strength of an aristocracy, and the necessity for kings and thrones and crown-diamonds. The stern simplicity of a democracy is not to be compared to the pompous discipline great and truly a government, we must go back to the moss and stones of the great British Empire. The writer in the Times makes this anti-American reflection on the many tyrannies of the North: "The people of good sense and taste in the North must begin to think by this time that the world has heard enough about the stamp act and the tea tax, the threatened Legislatures, the imprisoned citizens, Lord North, the Hessians, the Indian allies, the devastated country, the occupied and oppressed towns, and the various individual outrages which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British." After this summing up we have this favorite invective: "With the history of the last three years before him, can any Northern orator drag up again these tyrannies of the past, and not feel that, with a changed name, the fable is being told of himself." After this we are reminded of the horrors of our war. and find that, for cruelty and crime and a · disregard of the simplest humanities of life,

we surpass the most barbarous tribes on the earth. All this writing is for another purpose than the mere expression of newspaper sentiment. Those who hate America will find these articles of The Times sweet pabulum. A newspaper of great influence and dignity may do much towards fostering the very sentiment of hatred and enmity it pretends to deprecate. In this contest our great English contemporary does not act the part of an impartial journalist, but that of a partisan. Its columns are open to the emissaries and stipendiaries of treason, but no Northern man can gain a hearing, or if he is heard his arguments are treated with contempt and scorn. Mr. SPENCE, the paid agent of Mr. DAVIS at Liverpool, receives in its columns the attention given to one of the Royal Family, while Mr. Motley, in his argument for the North, is hidden away and taunted. The truth is, English sentiment is against this country, and we might as well make up our minds to fight without it. The discovery is not of a nature to occasion us a great deal of surprise or embarrassment. Unlike the rebels, we occupy no dubious position before the world; and it is scarcely essential to our peace of mind that we should be graciously reminded, from time to time, of the favor we enjoy at foreign have a continued duty to be especially ac- | courts. At the commencement of the war tive in inspiring military affairs upon the | it was gratifying to be assured that England border with all needful vigor. We know was to maintain a position of neutrality. that formerly both Washington and Balti- As the war progressed, it was annoying

Fortunately, it can make very little dif-

ference to us now, nationally, how true or how false England may choose to be to her professions. The most her malignity and perfidy have accomplished have been the serious interruption of our commerce, thanks to her Alabamas and Floridas, and the undue prolongation of the war, thanks to her Whitworth and Blakeley guns and her neutral blockade-runners. The first source of annoyance is now in a pretty fair way of removal, the Alabama being sunk, and the Florida well-nigh hunted down; and as for the other material aid extended to our enemies, it has actually availed them nothing towards the overthrow of this Government. In spite of all the shot and shell which English cupidity and jealousy have poured into the armories of the South, the Rebellion stands before the world to-day a hopeless failure. Furthermore, while England by her duplicity has accomplished nothing towards the disruption of our Government, she has inflicted irreparable injury upon the rebellious States, whose interest, after her own, she most sought to foster. By encouraging them, as far as possible, to persist in a hopeless struggle, she is in a great degree responsible for its continuance, and for the consequent ruin it must inflict upon all the interests of the South, as long as it does continue. Peace might have prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the land ere this, if England had even remained as faithful to her pledge of neutrality as France has done. The reflection is anything but pleasant, but we are consoled in its indulgence with the theory that "this is a world of compensations," and with the firm conviction that time will make the

matter all right. Stolen-An Idea! Mr. DISRAELI, in one of his terrible Opposition harangues, threw the House of Commons into convulsions of laughter by saying that the late Sir ROBERT PEEL had watched the Whigs when they were bathing, had stolen their clothes, and had attired himself in the garments, passing them off as his own. His innuendo was that the slippery Baronet, not having any original plan of his own, on becoming Premier, had appropriated those of his opponents whom he had displaced, and had impudently claimed the merit of their originality. In like manner, the Emperor NAPOLEON has claimed and gained the credit—such as it is of being original in his project of converting republican Mexico | \$15,000,000. into a monarchy, with an European prince on the throne. It turns out that the plan was not original—that it was conceived, discussed, and even made public by Louis PHILIPPE and his Minister, Guizor, the Doctrinaire, as far back as the year 1845, a year before the said NAPOLEON, then universally considered an impudent and thickheaded Pretender, had managed to escape from the fortress-prison of Ham, disguised as a common workman, with a plank of

more implicit than usual. He says:

"I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when the expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coia. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begrets the evil. Hitherto, we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxition. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and taydiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprohension existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that the first efforts should have proved impered and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people, in such a manner as to be equal, and so as too ecosison the least amount of sulfering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and wast labor, and with all these experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work that Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1883, to yielded about four and a half millions of oldlars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about four and a half millions of dollars, while the

cussion, to call the attention of the Senate.' He further stated that, twelve months before M. Guizor had thus claimed for France the right of interference in the affairs of this continent, "a book on Oregon and California was published in Paris by order of the King of France, under the auspices of Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and M. Guizor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and written by M. DE MOFRAS, who was attached to the French Legation in Mexico. The first part of the work is devoted to Mexico, and certainly contains some remarkable passages. He speaks of and affords us assurance that in very real the establishment of an European monarchy sonable time, if the new loans asked by the as a project which had been suggested as Government are given with the alacrity | the only one calculated to put an end to the the cheerfulness of times past, the finan- divisions and annihilate the factions which ces of the nation will regain their sound- desolated that beautiful country." The ness and vigor. That the tax bill promises | project was to establish Mexico as a monto operate so prosperously, is cause for sin- archy, over which should be placed a that you thought President Lincoln was. cere congratulation, and an additional in Bourbon prince—either an Infanta of Spain,

centive to sustain the Government. As a French prince, or an Austrian archdukeone of the most conscientious, intelligent, | and that this new monarchy should be supported by France, Spain, and Austria. At that time Louis Philippe was scheming sis, Mr. Fessenden's opinions, will, we the Spanish marriages for the aggrandisethink, appeal directly to the sense and con- ment of his family, and expected, no doubt, to be able, if he wished, to have one of his sons placed on the throne of Mexico. Dis aliter visum / The marriages, which were to have so much exalted his family, led to the Revolution of 1848, to his own abdication, deposition, and somewhat shabby flight to England, disguised as "Mr. John

Smith." Spain was certainly privy to the Mexican scheme, for it was stated, and shown, n the Cortes, in 1846, that \$100,000 of extraordinary outlay, but for purposes to be readily imagined, had been made by the panish ambassador in Mexico. Louis PHILIPPE was exiled ere the pear was ripe, which cannot be of any possible advantage to the Bonaparte dynasty.

The Newspaper Convention. We are not aware what particular purpos s sought to be accomplished in the Convention of reporters that is to assemble this afternoon. As we understand the call, it is to elect delegates to a National Convention to be held in Chicago. This might be done in an hour, and without any formality, and, if there is any virtue or earnestness in the movement, it will not end here. We do not know that there is such a special sympathy between reporters of the East and West that those from our city should make long journeys to take part in the deliberations of a Chicago Convention. It strikes us that this is the very least of any possible motive that could bring the reporters together. What we may call the newspaper profession" is assuming an mportance that is recognized by everybody but its own members. Men speak of it in England as The Fourth Estate, and we may adapt the English phrase more | youd the strength of Early's and Breckinridge's absolutely here, for in this country it has more power and majesty than has ever been known in the Old World. Of the various classes who go to make up a complete newspaper staff none are more impor. | into Maryland for more plunder is highly probable. tant than the reporters. They give the journal its reliability and value. The anxious pater familias glances at the labors of these gentlemen in the midst of his muslins and coffee at breakfast, and if he can find a long account of the fire whose flames awoke him from his midnight slum- all these officers are fallen, and we are inclined to bers, or a graphic description of the rout of the rebels. or even some sad, sly story of domestic unhappiness, it will give him more gratification than long columns of ate the city in case of the advance of the rebels un stately leading articles. These reporters are the "editors" for the million, and their evening was not so favorable as could be desired labors are the commodities of the news | may be inferred from the fact that General Walmarket. The increase of newspapers has increased the number of reporters and given their labors a new importance. In large establishments ten or twenty gentlemen are employed in this capacity, and as the profession requires as high, and, perhaps, a rarer degree of inect than that required for success is other vocations, it must become in time an influential and important guild. We are

such steps as will benefit themselves and their profession. We must say, at the same time, there will be but little benefit in going to Chicago. MONTGOMERY. -By to-day's news we have definite knowledge that General Rousseau's expedition into Alabama reached the city of Montgomery. This, it will be remembered, was the former capital of the rebellion, the place where organized Secession was born and where the first rebel Secretary of War declared that the flag of the Confederacy would float over the Capitol at Washington, or Faneuil Hall itself. Years have passed by since this bombastic gentleman uttered his boast. No rebel fing is floating over either of the places named. but a Kentucky general, at the head of victorious Union troops, has entered the city in which Secretary WALKER made his | Hunter.

foolish vaunt.

AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

aggregate amount outstanding to be \$1,805,523,585, with interest in both gold and lawful money of \$73,650,530. The principal is \$9,320,000 more than in the last statement. The unpaid requisitions are \$77,700,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly

rean has replied that wines made of berries and ar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are ject to tax as manufactures—namely, five per land and are successful to the engagement. The losses in the light on Sunuay are said to hear quite severe on both sides, but in the absence of the official accounts from the General commanding the engagement. The losses in the light on Sunuay are said to hear quite severe on both sides, but in the absence of the official accounts from the General commanding the engagement.

SENTENCES OF REBEL GUERILLAS. years; and a citizen of Maryland is to be sent

WOUNDED OFFICERS. 10th New Jersey, ordered to Annapolis; Adjutan Alexander P. Callow, 102d Pennsylvania, ordered to Annapolis; J. H. Workman, M, 6th Ponnsyl-INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

The following burials of Pennsylvanians from the hospitals were reported at Captain Moone's office: William Esworthy, E, 1st Pa. Cav.; Aaron Sayer, Haughey, H, 116th Pa. REBEL OATH-TAKERS.

Fourteen out of seventeen rebel deserters who ar rived here from the front to-day, have taken the oath of allegiance. PERSONAL. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State have returned from a visit to Fortress Monroe and

the Army of the Potomac. NO NEWS. No intelligence of marked importance was recoived by the Government up to 5 o'clock this af

George Sanders to Morace Greeley. BUFFALO, July 26.—The following despatch has been received here from the Olifton House: "I send for the Associated Press a copy of my despatch to Mr. Greeley: " To Hon. Horace Greeley: "What did you mean when you remarked to me,

THE WAR.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER INVASION. FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. GEN. AVERILL DRIVEN FROM MARTINSBURG.

THE LATE REBEL LOSS SEVEN THOUSAND.

GREAT SUCCESS OF GENERAL ROESSKAUS EXPE-

DITION TO MONTGOMERY.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BALTIMORE, July 26 .- The Baltimore American

ontains the following;
The city was last night full of rumors of rebel

ovements in the Shenandoah Valley, together

with vague accounts of disaster to the forces under

General Averill, which last week attacked and

defeated a portion of General Early's raiders near

Among the rumors was one of the death of Gene-

als Kelly and Averill, as well as Colonel Mulligan.

The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain

hem, are that General Averill, after his successful

encounter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where Early

made a stand, and, after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels having been in the

neantime largely reinforced, General Averili was

with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing,

also, the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels

appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yes-

they cut the telegraph, and commenced again the

Rallroad.

forces.

ffairs along the border.

checked in that direction.

rday P. M. again occupied Martinsburg, where

Our forces, according to the best advices we could

command of General Hunter, whilst the rebels

obtain, are now concentrated at Harper's Ferry, un-

hold Martinsburg, and rumor states them to be in

large force, but this can hardly be possible be-

Their object in returning is doubtless to give time

doubt the story.
We learn that orders were sent to remove the

army and medical stores from Frederick last night,

as a matter of precaution, and to prepare to evacu-

That the official intelligence from the valley last

lace convened the Loyal Leagues last night t

advise with them as to holding themselves in readi

ness in case their service may be required for th

course advisable, and our citizens should be

defence of the city. These precautions are o

prevent their repeating the outrages recently per-

petrated in the vicinity of the city.

that General Ave

but mentioned no serious disaster.

tempt to run cars through as usual.

readiness at all times to meet the invaders and

Despatches received here last night merely an-

At an early hour yesterday afternoon despatche

the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to at-

morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when

those in charge, yielding to the suggestion of Gen Hunter, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned

The train which was to have left here at a quar

ter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under

the circumstances, did not leave, and a considera

the meantime, is suspended until better informa

tion is obtained as to the condition of the road wes

the officers of the company have not received offi

the Federal forces, and were damaging the rail-

the Camden station and remained there until night

The train that left here yesterday morning for the West, and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, re-

turned about 7.30 last evening. All the cars wer

crowded with passengers. Some of them reported

that a heavy fight had taken place between Har-per's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter had

been repulsed; several pieces of artillery had been

affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a

serious disaster has occurred to the forces of Gen

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday contains the fol-

At an early hour yesterday morning rumor was

that the Union forces had sustained a repulse.

nfounded.

It was announced that Colonel Mulligan (of Lex-

The losses in the fight on Sunday are said to have

The reports last evening that the rebels had en-tered Maryland by Shepherdstown and Sharps-burg, and occupied Hagerstown, were not officially confirmed, and not believed in military circles in

confirmed, and not bettered in initial, this city.

Reports reached this city yesterday afternoon that General Averill had been killed in the fight on Sunday, but General Hunter, at Harper's Ferry, had not received, up to last evening, any confirmation of the rumor. Up to the hour of going to press there was nothing later received. The telegraph communication only extended as far as Harper's Ferry, and nothing could be ascertained in regard to the movements of the rebols.

THE REBELS AT MARTINSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 26-11 A. M .- The rebols

have not advanced further than Martinsburg. As yet there is no indication of a robel movement be-

REPULSE OF GENERAL CROOK. WASHINGTON, July 26 .- General Orook met the

ebels on Sunday, at Winchester, and was repulsed

by them. They drove him back to Williamsport

militia were assigned to him instead of his veterans.

ATER FROM THE BORDER-GENERAL AVERILL

BALTIMORE, July 26 .- The evening edition of the

We have been able this morning to ascertain

nothing definite with regard to the rebel movements

at Martinsburg and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than the fact that most

NOT KILLED.

imerican publishes the following:

by way of Martinsburg. It is proper to say that he had not his old command. From some cause the the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory

ond, and a large number of persons congregated at

The train which left Camden station yesterday

mpelied to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing

GENERAL HUNTER AT HARPER'S FERRY Contradictory Reports of the Death of General Averill, Kelly, and Col. Mulligan. ADVICES FROM GENERAL SHERMAN

and the project dropped, until Louis Na-POLEON took it up again, since our own of royalty; and if we would be good and | civil war commenced. Why he did so is inexplicable. What motive had he for erecting a throne in Mexico, for the benefit of an Austrian prince? Time may resolve the mystery, perhaps. But one thing is certain-Naroleon only took up an exploded project of Louis Philippe's, inended to benefit the Orleans family, but

anxious that it should be thus, and it is were received from Sandy Hook and other points with an interest something more than proby the master of transportation, to the effect that
fessional that we regard this mosting of
lostile movements had been resumed on the part of fessional that we regard this meeting of the reporters. The time has passed when the traditional newspaper man was the only journalist known to the outside world -when he was Mr. Dickens' caricature, with frayed cuffs and soiled linen. The | Thenumber of the passengers in the train was no reporter is a necessary and useful member | large.

of society, and there is no reason why the

members of the fraternity should not take

WASHINGTON.

The Chronicle of this morning says: From Grant there is the same steady, undaunted report. Richmond will be ours, provided we will only have patience, despite rebei braggadocio. Affairs are progressing satisfactorily in front of Petersburg. We hear whispers of rebei movements in Virginia, and of counter operations; but we forbear all allusion to them.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears by the record to-day, shows the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin, \$833,867,842, or a deficiency less than the amount stated on the 19th inst. of \$73,600, the interest being \$52,023,281. The amount of debt bearing interest in lawful money is \$404,553,520, or nearly \$1,500,000 more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate lawful interest of \$21,027,000. The debt bearing no interest is \$515,732,032, and the debt on which interest has ceased is \$70,170. The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be \$1,805,523,565, with interest in both gold and lawful money of \$73,850,550. The principal is \$83,820,000 more than in the garry and prevention of the rebels and the debt on which interest has ceased is \$70,170. The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be \$1,805,523,565, with interest in both gold and lawful money of \$73,850,850. The principal is \$83,800,000 more than in the garry and prevention of the rebels and the design may be ascertained.

About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, the recked the Union forces mad such efficiency consular or preventions of Gen. Hunter's forces in the fight, but Gen. Hunter was not present, being at harper's Ferry. The battle lasted during the entire day, and when night closed in the Union commanders, ascertaining that the rebels had received large reinforcements, retired towards Marper's Ferry. The battle lasted during the entire day, and when night closed in the Union forces under Gens. Crook and Averill and Col. Milligan, at or near Winchester. There was also a portion of Gen. Hunter's forces in the fight, but

SKILLED MECHANICS NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT. Provost Marshal General FRY has issued a circu lar that skilled mechanics and operatives employed It was stated that General Averill's forces sustained that General Averill's force against them during the fight, and succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, its reported, they succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, its reported, they succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the avisation during the fight, and succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the uniting several guns from them, which, however, its reported, the avisation, and the value of the heaviest loss, as the robels massed alarge in the distinct and the heaviest loss, as the robels massed alarge in the distinct and the heaviest loss, as the robels massed alarge in the succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, it is the property and the pro in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the nation, held to service, will not be required to re-port for duty under such draft, so long as they re-

sugar, without the infusion of distilled spirits, are ubject to tax as manufactures—namely, five per

A military commission sitting here recently tried and sentenced to be shot two citizens of Virginia for carrying on a guerilla warfare. One of them had also broken his oath of allegiance and violated his parole. The sentences of both have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for ten thither for one year and pay a fine of \$250 for aiding

The following wounded officers reported at Su geon AntisklL's office for treatment: Major H. A Perrine, 10th New Jersey; Captain E. C. Ware, A

in the presence of Major Hay, that you hoped that we would not think we (you) were all blackguards? I certainly thought you wanted me to understand and of course we have nothing direct from that vi-ARBIVAL OF REFUGERS AT POINT LOOKOUT-RE-

PORTED ATTACK ON THE REBELS BY SHERIDAN. BALTIMORE, July 26 .- The Point Lookout (Md.) correspondent of the American says that during the ast week there have been large arrivals there of refugees from the South-old men, women, and chiliren, of all nationalities. He says the authorities at Richmond grant free passes to all women, children and old men who wish to come North. Some of these refugees say that when crossing the Rappahannock they heard that Sheridan had at-tacked Early in his retreat, and had captured back large number of caltie and wagons. The fight was said to have taken place near Staunton. HIS RETREAT INTO MARYLAND.

THE NEW RAID INTO MARYLAND—WILD STORIES-THE PROBABLE TRUTH. BALTIMORE, July 26.—It is extremely difficult to obtain any authentic information relative to affairs on the Upper Potomac, and of the rebel movement n the valley. By far the greater part of the rumors and even

are evidently false, and therefore not worth re-From all the information thus far obtained, it is believed it will be found that the rebel force resting in the valley and reported at Martinsburg and other oints, is none other than the recent raiding force, which, finding they were no longer pursued by any arge force, suddenly retraced their steps and fell pon our small force under General Crook with the bject of driving him back beyond the Potomac, and thus freeing the valley from Federal troops, enabling the rebels to gather in the crops of the valley, so vastly important to Lee's army. Doubtless they propose at the same time doing all the mischief they IGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—RUMORED DISASTER TO THE UNION FORCES—RUMORED DEATH OF GENERALS AVERILL, KELLY, AND MULcan north of the Potomac, and may, it is thought, ttempt a raid in the southern counties of Penn-

svlvania It is believed to night that the wild stories, so extensively circulated here last night and to-day, of disaster to our forces by encountering this rebel ad vance, have little foundation in fact. The extent of the news, it is believed, will be found to be that General Crook was, after a sharp contest, mpelled to full back before a superior force, with no serious loss. The reported loss of guns does not appear to res on anything more than rumors, and we have now ounter reports that he saved all his guns. The telegraph line is working west as far as Haror's Ferry, but it is in the exclusive use of the military authorities. Trains are running safely to Frederick and Harper's Ferry. There is no excitement here, and very little apprehension, though, of ourse, all proper precautionary measures are in

BALTIMORE, July 26 .- Private orders were tonight issued to the press of this city, prohibiting, under pain of suppression, any publication whatever in reference to the raid, either of Federal or bel movements. COMPANIES FOR ONE YEAR'S SERVICE—ALL QUIET ON THE UPPER POTOMAG. HARRISBURG, July 26 .- Major General Couch has advised the State authorities that all companies

All was quiet on the Upper Potomac to-day. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DFICIAL NEWS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN—THE LOSS IN THE RECENT BATTLES. NASHVILLE, July 26.—Official news from the front for the safety of their trains and plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the Shenandonh Valley. That they may again come Atlanta is meagre, but no reverses are reported. General Sherman still maintains his position, and and especially if they find the way open to them, a is vigorously advancing.
General Rousseau has successfully fulfilled his is generally the case in the military management o rders, and reports a loss of only twelve of his com-As to the extent of the disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic in-General Garrard's expedition has been successfu formation, nor have we had any confirmation of the n destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles rumors of the death of Generals Averill, Kelly, east of Atlanta, destroying the public stores at and Col. Mulligan. It is not likely, however, that Covington and Convers, including 2,000 bales of obtton and a locomotive and train of cars, and

capturing two hundred prisoners and a number of Our loss in the recent battles will foot up some thing less than 2,000. We have found over 1,000 dead rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000 Our army is in good condition and the situation

favorable. ANOTHER REPORT. WASHINGTON, July 25-[Special to the Tribune. -A despatch from our army at Atlanta, received by Government this evening, estimates our losses in Friday's battle at about 3,000, and that of the reburied in front of our left wing. The fighting is described as having been terrific, the rebels making repeated charges on our lines with the bayonet, each time being repulsed with much slaughter, and finally driven into their fortifi-

The rebels had destroyed all their immense depots of provisions in Atlanta, and it was believed were retreating by the Macon road. Our cavalry would probably intercept their retreat long enough to ena-ble our infantry to come up. The rebel lines were to have been assaulted on

Two rebel brigadiers were killed and two wounded. SUCCESS OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S EXPEDITION.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Despatches have just een received announcing the successful result of General Rousseau's cavairy expedition on the flanks of Hood's army at Atlanta. Rousseau's force left Decatur a few weeks ago. Recrossing the Chattahoochie, his column proceeded down the railroad toward Montgomery, Alubama, burning all the railroad bridges as they

ble number of passengers bound for the West were disappointed. The tonnage business of the road, in Arriving at Montgomery the column diverged of Harper's Ferry.
The telegraph wires were cut west of Harper's and destroyed the railroad at different points for Another column, under Gen. Garrard, which left Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Orook and Averill had retreated beyond the railroad, but Decatur at the same time, destroyed the railroad netween that place and Covington. The large railroad bridges crossing the Ulcofaw-hachee and Yellow rivers, branches of the Ockmulcial advices to that effect.
Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned in heavy force gee, were burned. in the vicinity of Martinsburg, had met and routed

Both columns have arrived safely at Marietta. Loss trifling. RETURN OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S FORCE TO MA WASHINGTON, July 26 .- A despatch has been re ceived her announcing the return of Rousseau's force to Marietta, it being completely successful, having burned all the railroad bridges north of

Montgomery, and twenty miles south of it. NASHVILLE, July 25 .- The remains of General McPherson reached here at nine o'clock this morngades. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of ling. They were escorted to the Louisville depot by nessee Infantry, Col. Schully, with the regular artillery. Generals McElroy, Washlers, and Gillon, and Governor Johnson and staff were in the procession, which comprised all the officers of the dif-

ferent departments in the city. The remains will leave by a special train at noon, rife that a battle had taken place between the accompanied by a guard from the 13th Regulars of Union and rebel forces near Winchester, Va., and two officers and fifty men, for Sandusky, Ohio. The streets were thronged with citizens, and all the em Upon inquiry at official quarters the following facts ployees of the departments assembled to honor the remains of the lamented dead.

CALIFORNIA.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE. tion sailed for Panama to-day with 630 passengers, and \$2,158,500 in gold, of which \$1,500,000 is for Europe, and \$500,000 on Government account.

The opposition steamer America sailed to-day with 500 passengers, and \$30,000 in treasure. Mining stocks are lower again. Gould & Curry between \$1,500 and \$1,600 per foot.

MARINE NEWS. Arrived, bark Chase, from Manilla, with 400,000 pounds of raw sugar to be refined here. Loss of a Mississippi Steamer—Fifty Lives Caino, July 25.-The steamer James White, from New Orleans on the 18th, arrived here to-day, and reports that the steamer B. M. Runyan, from fifteen miles below Greenville. Miss., on the 21st It was announced that Colonel Mulligan (of Lexington, Mo., fame), commanding a brigade in the fight of Sunday, was killed. Ho was wounded and seen to fall from his horse, and it was thought was killed. He was an officer well known to this country, and his death will be deplored by many friends. He has for the past year done much service in Western Virginia along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

It was stated that General Averill's forces sustained the heaviest loss as the robels massed alarge. inst., at 10 o'clock at night, and sunk to the hurricane roof in five minutes.

She had nearly 600 people aboard, including 440 of the 10th Alissouri Cavalry, 50 refugees and furber belonged to the cavalry. The remainder, with two exceptions, were refugees and negroes. But

regiment, all of which, with the boat, are a total

BALTIMORE, July 26.—A dreadful accident oc-curred this morning, by the falling of the front wall of a newly erected warehouse, in Paca street near Lexington. Mrs. James Kyser, who was passing, was caught beneath the ruins, and had her skull fractured and both legs broken, from the effects of which injuries she is now dying.

Frank Lipp, a lad seven years of age, was fatally injured, and two workmen were slightly hurt. Inauguration of the President of Lafayette College-Laying of a Corner-Stone. Easton, July 28.—The inauguration of Dr. Caitell as president of Lafayette College took place this afternoon. Ex-Governor Pollock, president of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory ad-

was laid on College Hill. The commencement ex ercises take place to-morrow. The town is full of strangers. A Nomination. CHAMBERSHING, July 28.—The Union county Convention met at this place to day, and nominated the Hon. A. K. McClure for Assembly. They also instructed him to vote for Gen. Koontz, of Somer-

set, for Congress.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA. THE KEARSAROK AND SACRAMENTO AT DOVER. RUMOR OF ANOTHER NAVAL COMBAT. Lord Palmerston on American Affairs. INTERVIEW BETWEEN MASON AND PALMERSTON.

THE DANISH WAR. TRUCE TILL JULY 31st REPORTED.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Scotia has arrived with

Liverpool dates of the 16th, via Queenstown on the positive statement hourly put in circulation here 7th of July, The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, and he City of Manchester on the 16th. BIRTH OF A PHINCE.

The Princess Clotilde has given birth to a son. THE KEARSARGE AT DOVER.

The reported fight between the Kearsarge and Florida off Jersey is untrue. The Kearsarge has een at Dover all the time and still remains there. She has been joined by the Sacramento from Cherourg. The Niagara was cruising off Start Point on the 13th. There is nothing from Jersey to con-firm the report of any fight having taken place near hat island. The report was received on board a

teamer just as she was starting for Southampton.

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE REPORTED.

Another rebel steamer, the General Lee, is re

ported to have joined the Florida in the English RUMOR OF ANOTHER SEA FIGHT. A rumor was current at Cherbourg that the Federal and Confederate officers had agreed on another sea fight, off Cherbourg, within ten days. LORD PALMERSTON ON AMERICAN MEDIATION. On the 15th of July an influential deputation, con isting of the Marquis Clanricarde, the Bishop of Chichester, and several members of Parliament, r. Spence, of Liverpool, and others, waited on Lord Palmerston, to urge mediation in America o he plea of humanity. Lord Palmerston said the Government did not consider that this was a moment when mediatory proposals would be acceptable, both parties being equally sanguine of success, while the North was especially jealous of interference. If an opportunity for mediation arose, the Government would gladly WARNING TO THE BALTIMORE PRESS avail itself of it.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. MASON AND LORD PAL-MERSTON.

The Herald says Mason had an unofficial interview with Palmerston, being introduced by Mr. Lindsay. The meeting was satisfactory to all parties, and the withdrawal by Mr. Lindsay of his intended recognition motion in Parliament is said to have been the result of the interview, Palmerston having given a sort of implied promise to support ndered for one year's service may be received and the motion at a more opportune moment attached temporarily to the one-hundred-day organ UNITED STATES SECURITIES IN DEMAND.

The Times notices in its city article the continue reat demand for Federal securities at Frankfort. PARLIAMENT. Parliamentary proceedings have been unimortant. A TRUCE PROPOSED BY DENMARK. It is confirmed that Denmark has proposed a ruce, but nothing is known as to the terms or conessions offered.

It is reported that the Danes were repulsed while ttempting a landing at Dalbeck and Fredericksven. The king of Beloium to visit napoleon. The King of the Belgians is about to visit Napoon at Vichy. The Paris Bourse was steady at 66f. 4c. The Bank of France weekly returns show a loss in cash

of 9,750,000 francs. SOUTH AMERICA. The news from Rio Janeiro is to June 25. Coffee-|000@7||100 for good firsts; stock 50,000 bags. INDIA. BOMBAY, June 24.—Imports unchanged. quiet and dearer. Freights lower. CALCUITA, June 22 .- Shirtings firm. Exchange

2@3/d. LATEST INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL, July 16 .- The Confederate loan toay touched 80, and closed at about 78. THE DANISH WAR. The Danish commissioner to the allied headquar-ters is reported to have returned without effecting any cessation of hostilities, but advices from Berl

say that a truce has been granted to July 31, and in Commercial Intelligence. Liverpool, Saturday Evening, July 16.—Com.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated a 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators an or export. The market closed firm at unchange BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market closed

BREADSTUPPS.—The Breadstuffs market closed with a firmer tendency. Flour was steady. Wheat firmer, with an advance of 1d. Corn steady at 30s 66@30s 9d for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions are firm, and prices generally have an upward tendency. Beef closed firm, with a partial advance of 2s 6d. Pork was active to-day and prices were 2s 6d higher. Fiscon also has an upward tendency, and the quotations are partially 1e@1s 6d better. Lard firm.

PRODUCE.—Rosin is steady. Tallow quiet but steady. Ashes dull. Sugar opened active, with an advance of 1s, but closed quiet. Coffce quiet. Rice dull. Spirits of Turpentine quiet. Petroleum firmer. GUIL Spine V. Francisco V. Francisco V. M. London Money Market, Saturday, P. M. Consols closed this afternoon at 90%@91 for loney.

London Markets.—Baring Brothers report that the steady. Sugar

irmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES active for 5 20s, and there dull. Prices for 5-20s edvancing, and market bare.

13.—The sales for the week amount to 20,000 baies.

Market firm and still advancing, especially on fine qualities.

AMERICAN STOCKS—London, July 16.—Illinois Central shares 41@40 per cent. discount; Eric Railroad 50@51.

Lord John Russell and the Danish Lord John Russell is thus squibbed by the London Owl, under the head of "Little Johnny's Catechism."

Britannia. Can you tell me, child, what you are?
Little Johnny. I am a very. Small member of Little Johnny. I am a very small member of a very weak Cabinet, in a very great country.

Britannia. How do you account for having become this member?

Little Johnny. By reason of the name which I inherited from my fathers and my grandfathers at my birth. my birth.

Britannia. Did they give you anything else at your birth which should fit you for your present post! post?

Little Johnny. Yes; the talent of sacrificing everything to keep it, and of providing for all my relations and friends.

Britannia. Have you any other higher duties?

Little Johnny. No.

Britannia. Oh, poor Johnny! how sadly you have been neglected. Tell me, child, how did you expect to keep in office!

to keep in office !

Little Johnny. By preserving Denmark and keep-Little Johnny. By press.

Ing the peace.
Britannia. And what have you done?
Little Johnny. Dismembered Denmark and in volved this country in war.
Britannia. And will this keep you in office?
Little Johnny. No; bou-hou—it will turn n Britannia. Who hates you more than the Ger mans 1
Little Johnny. The Danes.
Britannia. Who laughs at you more than Bir Little Johnny. The Emperor of the French. Britannia. If you go to war without him v ill happen ? Little Johnny. We shall blockade all the German

Little Johnny. We shall blockade all the German ports, and keep out our own commerce, and ererything will go into Germany through France, and American cruleers, under the German fiag, will destroy our commerce, and the Fronch will carry the trade of the world and get the Rhine provinces, and we shall probably go to war with the United States, and we shall not be able to send enough troops to turn the Germans out of Denmark—so that the war cannot be a success, and if it is success will be worse than failure.

Britannia. Naughty boy; did you see all this at the beginning it he beginning? Little Johnny. No; I never could see very fa

inst., at 10 o'clock at night, and sunk to the hurricane roof in five minutes.

She had nearly 600 people aboard, including 440 of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, 50 refugees and furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers.

About fifty lives were lost, and half of this number belonged to the cavalry. The remainder, with two exceptions, were refugees and negroes. But two cabin passengers, ayoung man named Chaplan, of Alton, Illinois, and a boy, are believed to have been lost.

There were also on board 111 mules, 62 horses, and its wagnes, containing the camp equipage of the rescued, except the cavalry, who were brought up by the marine brigade boat to Memphis.

Fatal Accident in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 28.—A dreadful accident cocurred this morning, by the falling of the front

at you.

The Circassian Exiles.

A letter, dated Ineboli, June 23, describing the condition of the Circassian immigrants, says:

"There are five thousand Circassians here just now, and every week Government steamers, sailing vessels, and market calques add to their number. To depict fully their awful state autority barfless my power of description; it would, in fact, require the pen of a Defoc. Small pox, typhus fever, and dysentry are making the most tearful ravages among them. The Pacha did good service in causing the sheds for washing the doad, witch had been erected in the heart of the town, to be removed to the suburbs; he also forbade all interest of burstless of burstless and another to the suburbs; he also forbade all interest of burstless and allowed with the function of burstless and allowed a good service in more than the cemetery, and caused a special place of burstless and allowed a good service in function of the count outside. He likewed the suburbs; he also forbade all interest of burstless and allowed a good service in more than the cemetery, and caused a special place of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forbade all interests of burstless and the suburbs; he also forba

whence they were sent to John and Balgradzik, after losing one hundred and eleven of their companions. The vossel which brought two hundred and fifty ions of biscuit from Malfa (part of the gift of the British Government) arrived in port three days ago, and is to proceed to Samsun and Trebizonde to embark immigrants after delivering her curgo. Two other vessels, laden also with biscuit, are reported as having arrived to-day from Malta, the freight to be defrayed by the Porte."

The Late Peace Conference.

MR. JEWETT IN REPLY TO MR. GREELEY. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, July 26, Mr. Greeley's editorial conception of the character of the Southern peace platform, as given by me to the Herald, I answer by the simple statement that Mr. Greeley had but one interview with the Commissioners, and that one open, while I had forty in private, either with them or their representative, Mr. Sanders. Mr. Greeley's purpose was solely the conference at Washington. My purpose was both the conference and to know what would be the position of the South before said conference. I had my reasons for keeping the entire views, as expressed to me, from Mr. Greeley. Thus his surprise now, particularly as to the "free trade" and repudiation platform.

I was of the opinion that while both the North and South should meet unconditional as to terms of peace, yet both would present extravagant platorms, and now maintain that as said differences would not justify an abrupt termination of the conference our differences could be referred to an impartial tribunal. So should not the now announced positions prevent the conference. Thus my placing the entire peace negotiations before the country, that the people—the real power—should ask and demand an armistice for negotiation. The sword has done its bloody and ineffectual work. Let wisdom now provail, with a trust in peace, justice, and God.
WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, July 26, 1864 PRAYER ANSWERED.

At an early hour on Monday morning, a rain began to fall, gently at first, but gradually growing nore and more violent until it absolutely poured down, and the wind blew a gale. Never was a storm so welcome as this; people forgot their usual selfishness, and were glad for the sake of the farmers, and for the sake of all. "After the dust and heat in the broad and fiery street," each drop of water that fell seemed like so much balm, and it became a positive luxury to go splashing along the shining pavements; but in the withered fields and forests round about. where it was so much more needed, the effect was still more delightful. For two weeks not a shower has visited us: and I believe that there was not solitary inhabitant who would not have exclaimed. provided he was well read among the poets: The welcome, the thrice prayed for, the most

THE FIRE CARNIVAL which has been going on in so startling a manner for the past week or ten days, in various parts of he country, has, let us hope, come to an end in the destructive conflagration which occurred at Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday. Several buildings were entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$50,000. Fortunately, our city and its Immediate surroundings have escaped so far without any very important losses, but it is quite time that our turn should come, and we can hardly hope for a longontinued immunity

THE RECENT "PEACE" NEGOTIATIONS at Ningara still engross a large share of public at tention, more from public curiosity, probably, than any intrinsic interest which the subject possesses in itself. Still, the papers generally seem determined to keep it before the public eye, as long as possible, and every day more and more correspondence makes its appearance. Thus, it would seem that if nothing else has come of this treaty, it has at least caused an enormous expenditure in writing-materials. One thing more, too, we owe to it, and that is the discovery of the gentleman represented by the nom de plume, "Edmund Kirke," so the oftenepeated question, who is "Edmund Kirkel" is finally disposed of and answered by the real manhimself, Mr. James R. Gilmore.

CURIOUS. The trouble in the Tax Commissioners' office seems rather a singular one; and none of the facts have as yet transpired. We only know that several cord-books of certain wards in the city, beside some books relative to the new tax, were abstracted from the office in May last, and that the said books were found on the parlor table of a house in Seventy ourth street. By whom they were abstracted, or for what purpose, remains a mystery.

A MERTING OF ITALIAN RESIDENTS was held in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, with the object of extheir treatment of General Garibaldi. Signor Ernesto Abhiate presided, and it being advised that a committee should be appointed to draft an address the Italians of New York and giving due thanks the meeting adjourned, after having formed a con mittee.

was on Saturday made more than ever attractiv by the opening of a new drive, or rather the exter sion of what is known as the West Drive. This particular part passes over the highest ground in the Park, and the view from the top, which is an elevation of one hundred and thirty feet above tide rater, is very fine, embracing an area of fully thirty miles in extent. An immense number of visitors of Saturday enjoyed the surrounding beauty and the fine music, and testified by their presence to their

THE HAGE FOR ONIONS seems to be rather dying out, although we see, occa-sionally, a small contribution to the fund noticed by the press; the present form which the restless desire to do something for the soldier assumes is "dried fruit." It is accorted that acid fruits are necessar to the well-being of the army, and so our stay-a home patriots and patriotesses are taking up the cry and passing it from lip to lip, till finally the country will be fairly flooded with currants, goose-berries, and grapes. What will come next? THE REGULAR OPERA SEASON

will not commence until October, and Manager Maretzck is very reserved as to his plans, but it is certain that he has his artists all engaged, and almost all here. "Faust" will be repeated with a new casto, and Gounod's new opera "Mirella" will be the great attraction of the senson, which, however, will probably be full of attraction. A NOVEL YACHT RACE is to come off on Wednesday next between the Rest-less, twenty tons, owned by ex-Commodore Jones,

and the Annie Laurie, thirty tons, owned by Mr. McInnies. They are to make the circuit of Long Island, starting from the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, and returning to the same place. The match MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer, is very III,

violence of a disease which it seems he has long been aboring under. He is said to be in great danger. His duties have been very severe. Stephen C. Massett is about to sail for California where he will deliver his amusing lecture." Drifting It is said that the New York and Eric Railway Company have recently bought up a large quantity of flour, and are now furnishing it to their employees at \$11.50 per barrel.

The fall trotting season shows indications of being a very brilliant one. Sixteen liberal purses and stakes are offered by the proprietor of the Union Course, and ten by the Fashion Association. Sepember and October are the months. Gens. Hartsuff and Shields are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ten large green turtles were exhibited in this city on Saturday, before the establishment of Brittan & Scott, in Bleecker street. The aggregate weight of these rare specimens of creatures, so dear to good-

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA. The steamer Borussia has arrived with Liverpool lates of the 10th inst. Her news is anticipated. SHIPMENTS TO MEXICAN PORTS. The Mexican Consul-General at this port put ishes the following notice:

lishes the following notice:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF MEXICO IN THE U. S.,

33 South st., New York, July 24, 1864.

The undersigned, Consul-General of the Republic of Mexico for the United States, hereby notines all merchants and other persons despatching vessels or shipping merchandise to the ports of Mexico, that they are obliged, under the most strict obligation, to present their manifests and invoices at this office for due certification, there being no other person recognized as Mexican Consul at this port by the Government of the United States.

J. N. NAVARROS.

Destruction of Fair Buildings in Russis

Eyery year the Russians hold at Nijni Novgorod, near the centre of the Ewropean part of the Russian empire, a vast fair, attended by merchants from Asia as well as Europe. Long caravans come overland from China, Inden with the tea which is the delight of the Russian palate. Tradors from Persia, from Turkey, and also from the western courties, as far even as Paris, are to be found there. A railroad has lately been opened, which connects Nijni Novgorod with Moscow and St. Petersburgh. GREAT FIRE AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

BOSTON.

pecial Correspondence of The Prass. I BOSTON. July 25, 1864. Here, in the centre of this American Athena his birth-place of American liberty, it close proximity to the battle-grounds of Lexington and Bunker Hill, my thoughts revert to home scen'es in the dear old "Keystone," and to familiar forms and faces even yet more dear; and I have fancied that perhaps some jottings from my presuming pen might not be unwelcome to at least a portion of your readers.

All through the dark days that have just been

brooding over us, my spirit yearned for the refreshing pages of the loyal "Press," for I remembered.

from how many attacks of gloomy despondency the earnest, hopeful words of "Occasional" had in

former carksome moments rescued me, and I longed for an application of the same paacea in my more recent hours of gloom; but not being a regular sub-scriber to your worthy periodical, I was obliged to content myself with such hope and comfort as the patriotic journals of Boston could afford; and now, thank God! the prospect brightens, until even the least sanguine are becoming hopeful. Engressing as the thought of our country's peril is, at such a time, perhaps there are those amongst us who may be willing to turn aside for a moment from the din and smoke of battle and roam in imagination through the peaceful scenes of New England, lying too remote from the fields of blood and carnage to be personally affected thereby, yet whenever her country demands her aid, sending forth her bravest and her best, with that same self-sacrificing spirit that has ever characterized her since her earliest settlers landed upon Plymonth Rock. My journey to Boston was one of pleasure and inerest, our route lying through some of the most beautiful portions of our sister States, among which the "land of steady habits" plays, in my estimation, no unimportant part. I arrived here on the evening of the 2d instant, and consequently it was my fortune, whether good or bad I will submit to the reader, to witness for the first time in my life the celebration of the Fourth of July in Boston. Very similar to such celebrations elsewhere did it seemthe same amount of music, public speaking, and hurrahing. The same amount of powder burnt, I suppose; the same amount of tobacco and rum contumed; the same amount of profanity and carousing; thus converting a festival that should be of a chaacter to awaken our highest and hollest emotions nto scenes producing loathing, disgust, and pity. I was at Lexington on the morning of the Fourth, and surely the patriotic spirit of our Revolutionary incestors is by no means waning in their progeny, if we may judge from the succession of confused noises with which Young America, at the early hour of two A. M., chose to usher in the anniversary of our nation's natal morn, thus driving from the brains of the less enthusiastic, though perhaps no less patriotic, all ideas, for the time being, of wooing Morpheus. Allured hither by the fame attending the new

gymnastics of Dr. Dio Lewis, many of whose gradu-ates are now disseminating the good seed through-out your city and its vicinity, I find myself a mem-her of a class when the state of the seed of ber of a class numbering about forty, for the sum-mer term of 1864. Here may be found individuals of various grades; from the sallow, melancholy dyspeptic in quest of health—of which class your aumble correspondent is a representative—to the sturdy athletic, strong in his powers of endurance, story atment, strong in his powers of enqurance, and glorying in a system promising him a still more healthful development of those powers.

No less variety exists in our corps of able professors—the extreme radical views in regard to physical education being supported by the worthy Dr. L. himself; the extreme conservative by Prof. T. H. Hoskins; while the medium ground is ably contested by Prof. Walter Channing; thus enforcing no one-sided views, but presenting to a class of think-

ing men and women a large field for inquiry and inestigation, the only way in which a permanent and healthful reform of any kind can possibly be The department of elecution and vocal culture is under the immediate supervision of Prof. T. F. Leonard, than whom an abler teacher of his profession cannot be found, while his witticisms and sarcasms form the basis for much amusement during our leisure hours. Come with me into our gymnasium one of these fine summer mornings, as dumb-bells, rings and wands are alternately brought into requisition, keeping time, the while, to varied strains of music! Let me introduce you to our instructors, Dr. Lewis, and his assistant, Dr. Scott, who form, not only in their personal appearance, but in their general deportment, a striking and pleasing contrast.

The one, short and stout, with light complexion light brown hair slightly mixed with gray, quick and energetic in his movements, constantly trates the Yankee spirit of go-aheadativeness and possessing withal a sufficient amount of self-estee gency. The other, tall and commanding in figure, with dark complexion, dark eyes, hair, whiskers and moustache, calm and deliberate in action, yes never remiss in duty, or swaying from an inwacd consciousness of right; prepossessing and unas-suming in the highest degree, he has already fully enlisted the confidence of the class, and established amongst us a well-deserved reputation as an accomplished gymnast and thorough drill-master. When any new performances are to be taught and learned, say we all, let Dr. Scott be our instructor! But when we have once learned it and are ready for quicker movements and more exhibitanting music, then we are ready to welcome Dr. Lewis. Yet both are ever welcome, for their peculiar temperaments, strangely harmonizing while so widely contrasting, reproduce in the gymnasium a perfect equiliorium : and thus the hours pass pleasantly away I write you to-day from Boston Common—"the ungs of the city," as it has been justly termed; and lings of the city, as it has seen next, the control of the primitive Bostonians, when they established thus in the heart of this great city so capacious a breathing power. This Common, and the public garden near by, are truly democratic institutions. Patrician nd plebelan daily and hourly meet here upon one mmon basis, and it is highly refreshing to one whose vision has, like mine, been suddenly with-drawn from green trees and fields to walls and pavements of stone and brick, to steal into an enclosure like this, and forget for a while the folly, rime, and misery pervading you outer city world. crime, and misery pervading yon outer city world. For Boston is like other cities, I suppose—no worse, no better. The waves of a glassy pond are sparkling near me as I write; around me is grass that xould be green but for the continued drought; above my head tower the grand old oaks and elms, while higher still, in the blue ether, floats the tri-colored ensign, once honored by all nations, now ungratefully trailed in the dust by hands that should forever have shielded it from insult.

In the architecture of this city there is certainly a pleasing variety, and I can now better appreciate

In the architecture of this city there is certainly a pleasing variety, and I can now better appreciate the feelings of a distinguished New England author when he was puzzled to decide how the citizens of the "Quaker City" could distinguish one house and street from another, because of so much sameness existing there. But more, perchance, anon. [By Telegraph.] DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT. The 58th Massachusetts Regiment of 100 days men left Readville this afternoon for Washington PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR for August out this morning, with full descriptions of thirty ew counterfeits. It will be found a useful and reable publication to the whole business community, and we advise all our readers to subscribe at once to

this excellent business journal. Price one dollar a FEARFUL FALL OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—A few weeks ago, a lad in his fourteenth year, Johnny Rives, son of the late John C. Rives, Esq., arose from his bed in the still hours of the night, and, passing out of his chamber window, fell thirty feet to the ground, without sustaining serious injury. In his descent, he in some manner struck and broke a window of the chamber below his own. The family were thus alarmed, and when some of them descended to him, he was upon his hands and knees, endeavoring to rise, which he immediately did with slight assistance, and then walked up to his chamber again. Dr. Wells, of Bladensburg, near which place the family resides, and Dr. Lincoln, of Washington, were promptly summoned, and as promptly congratulated an anxious family on the providential escape of the lad from all injury, except some slight scratches and bruises.—Washington Chronicle.

Some statistics of the Margue the Parislan dead.

Some statistics of the Morgue, the Parislan dead-Some statistics of the Morgue, the Parislan dead-house, in which all bodies of unknown persons are exposed for three days for recognition, have just been published. They embrace a period of ten years, during which time 3,334 persons (of whom 2,331 were males) have been brought in; 493 of these were newly-born infants; seven-eighths of the whole were identified; 1,244 were between twenty and forty years of age. The total number of suicides was 1,766, of which 1,414 were by drowning, 115 by hanging, 95 by firearms, 56 with the funes of charcoal, 46 by leaping from high buildings, 16 by sharp instruments, 11 by poison, 7 by turning themselves under wheels, 4 by brandy and other spirits. The causes of these suicides are given as follows: Insanity, 233; drunkenness, 84; want, 75; pecuniary embarrassment, 64; disappointed love, 62; domestic troubles, 59; delirium tremens, 23.

THE Buffalo Medical Journal describes a new dis-THE Buffalo Medical Journal describes a new disease which has appeared at Cheektawaga, in Eric county, of which several persons have died. It commences with a diarrheea, and is followed by emaciation till death superrenes. The autopsy revealed the cause of death to be the presence of the worm Trichina spiralis in the striated muscles. The same parasite was also shown in a sausage, of which one of the dead persons had eaten, and without adoubt originated from pork. The worm was probably set free in the process of digestion, and immentely pierced tho walls of the intestines, creating the diarrheaa, and passed through the peritoneum into the muscles. It is very tenacious of life, and will resist a strong heat. The parasites were found in the muscles of the dead persons in large numbers. The medical men have no doubt that the use of pork as an article of diet was the cause of the disease. Tapeworm, it is believed, originates in a similar manner.

THE Palmer (Mass.) Journal states that about sixty, cases of small-pox and varioloid have been treated at the State Almshouse during the pastified months with but a single fatal result, and that was in the case of a man who was taken there in the last stages of the disease from a neighboring town. The remedy used in all these cases was a tempary ura, familiarly called ladies' saddle or water cup, the rect of which is the remedial part.

cup, the root of which is the remeant part.

GEN. McPherson, who was killed near Atlants on Friday, was engaged to be martiad to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore. The despatch announcing his death by accident fell into her hands on its arrival. It was addressed to her mother, who, not being able to see well without her glasses, passed it to the daughter engaged to the deceased to read. Seeing it recorded his death, she instantly fainted. The scene was peculiarly distressing.—N. Y. Express. "UP WITH THE STARRY BANNER!" Up with the starry banner! Down with the stars and bars! God bless the flag that's floated In three successful wars!

Up with the starry banner! Down with the traitor foe The Government our fathers made Is the only one we knew. Up with the starry banner! Forever let it fly:
A sign of hope to nation's far,
A beacon in the sky. Up with the starry banner The banner of our love !

That came to us by angel hands From regions far above. Up with the starry banner! Let it float o'er the land, Aye, from the broad St. Lawronce Unto the Rio Grande. Up with the starry hanner! With not a star obscured, But purified and hallowed In all it hath endured!

FRANK MAONRILL