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

THE DAILY PRESS,
SERVED FOR TWO CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN 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.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

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

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT 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,

Bonds, issued under authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, which provides for the issue of Twenty Millions of Dollars ($20,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable in coin from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

PER ANNUM IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all bonds of $100, and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they 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). Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

INTEREST

Interest from date of subscription, or the accrued interest on the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, at our option, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks (60) fifty per cent. to the amount for proper parties.

C. H. CLARK,
President.

NEW LOAN.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN, payable every year after THIRTY YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS from date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the 10-40 notes. The interest on $50 and $100 payable in the lowest denomination of currency. REGISTERED BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest thereon is required to be paid in advance, or it will be added to the principal, adding 60 per cent. for the interest.

Government Securities bought and sold.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS

OF ALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

SCRIPT NOTES, of the denomination of $50, can now be converted in

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1861.

of the same denomination.

Clothe application at the office of

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South THIRD Street, Phila.

STONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONTAINING

List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers and Secretaries. We are also prepared to

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.

Executed and at Low Prices by

MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
432 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS.

CASH DRUG HOUSE.

JOHN RIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET STREET,
Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.

JOHN TEVONY, J. N. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Have fitted our establishment a full assortment of Pure and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glass Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS,

Confectioners, in full variety, and of the

Cod Liver Oil,
Lard,
Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto,
Extract of Logwood, etc.,
FOR DYERS' USE.

Orders on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME.

Bleaches either sweet; a perfect substitute for yeast; put up, with full directions for use, in 1-2 pound packages, and sent free of postage by mail or city post. We meet with competition, or special questions will be answered when requested.

RIGHT & SIDDALL,
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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.

Liberal consideration supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have on hand a full supply, finished with the latest and most approved CUSHIONS, which we warrant equal to any others. For the superiority of our tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19-6m

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
ONE AND DISTANCE SAVED!

THE EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON, WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVING IN WILKESBARRE 2.45 P. M.

RETURNING,

LEAVE WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connections at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrive in Philadelphia at 3.20 P. M.

FARE $4.25.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ELLIS CLARK,
AGENT.

CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders of the Bowels relieved by the use of Jardella's Syrup of Blackberry Cordial. Entirely vegetable, easily taken. Try it. Prepared only by AMOS HARDY, cor. TWENTIETH and MARKET Streets.

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

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And General Agent,
154 North DELAWARE Avenue.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,)

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
ap14-6m) PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

ARMY GOODS.
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pezzants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Gauntlets, Shoulder Straps, Tents, Field Glasses, Drums, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. ja30-1m

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL,)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Have now on hand a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ap26-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, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-2m

FINE 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

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at 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. 1 North WATER Street, and
No. 42 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of
SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TOBACCO,
TEAS, SPICES, SYRUPS,
And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POUTZ'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. ap29-3m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
2,000 bbls. Mess, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel; taken and caught fat last season, and packed in the best manner.
2,000 bbls. Bay Herring, Shore, Bay, and Halifax Herring.
1,000 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
160 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, in store and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

PICKLES.—100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.
100 bbls. Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
ap26 107 South WATER Street.

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.
jy16-3m

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I, the undersigned Secretary of the Commonwealth, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution, having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
ap28-th tau2 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SOUSED PIGS FEET—100 KEGS PRIME.
Soused Lambs Tongues, 100 kegs prime.
Soused Tripe, 100 kegs prime.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
jy13-tf 107 South WATER Street.

The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 307. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864. THREE CENTS.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

THE BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA.

A Terrible Hand-to-hand Struggle—Almost the Whole Rebel Army Massed Against our Right—The Details of its Frightful Repulse—Hood's Fighting vs. Johnston's Retreating Policy—Johnston's Removal a Disastrous Mistake.

The St. Louis *Daily Union*, of the 20th, publishes correspondence from Atlanta, dated on the battle-field, four miles from Atlanta. It gives us the subjoined details of the battle of the 20th, already announced in our telegraphic columns:

On Wednesday afternoon (20th) the dashing new commander of the enemy massed nearly his whole army against our right wing, composed of the 14th and 20th Corps, and Newton's division of the 4th Corps. This portion of our army, less than one-third of the whole, met the most reckless, massive, and headlong charge of the war, without yielding an inch, save a little on one of the flanks of Geary's division, where a gap in the line occurred, and where Emory passed through, but was speedily checked. The attack was made by nearly the whole of the rebel army, and its complete repulse forms the most glorious chapter in Sherman's present campaign.

The following are the details of the fight: As your readers already know, our whole army had effected the crossing of Peach Tree Creek, a small but difficult stream, covering Atlanta on the north and partially on the east. After the crossing, which was actually completed by the morning of the 20th, our left, to cover McPherson, rested on the Augusta Railroad, south of Decatur, and about five miles from Atlanta. The 14th Corps was on the extreme right, near the mouth of Peach Tree Creek. On the left of the 14th was the 20th, and on its left was Newton's division of the 4th Corps. A gap then occurred in our lines for three miles, which was covered to the south bank of the creek by a cordon of thickets. On the left of this gap was concentrated the rest of our army, several divisions originally on the right having been moved there early on the morning of the 20th, with a view to strengthening that wing. In front of which the enemy made numerous feints as if about to precipitate his whole army against it. The enemy during the morning of the 20th had been massed on our left. Orders were issued to Newton, Hooker, and Palmer on the right to advance and close the gap of three miles, before referred to. Newton, on the left, was ordered to move first, protecting his left flank by the creek. Successively, Hooker's and Palmer's corps were to close upon Newton to establish a new line as far as possible in advance of the trenches, which they had constructed a half mile south of Peach Tree creek, immediately after crossing. Accordingly, about one P. M., Newton deployed five regiments as skirmishers, and pushed them handsomely driving back one of the enemy's sharpshooters before him, and scattering their skirmish reserves. By three P. M. he had advanced three-quarters of a mile, and carried a prominent ridge in his front, on which, after sending two skirmish lines forward, he proceeded to establish his division. His front was running their knapsacks, stacked arms, and fell to work to rail barricade with a will. Hooker now advanced from his trenches. Butterfield's division, now commanded by Gen. Warren, on the left, Geary in the centre, and Williams on the right. Palmer prepared to close upon Hooker whenever the latter should establish his new line.

The country over which this advance was progressing was partially rolling and open, intersected with difficult creeks and partially covered with dense undergrowth. In the advance, prisoners were captured at different points along the line, who unanimously stated that no considerable body of their troops were nearer than a mile and a half, they fell into our hands, beyond doubt, for this purpose. Not less than three-fourths of the entire rebel army were concentrated within musket-shot of our skirmishers at the same time.

At twenty minutes to 4 P. M., and with the celerity of lightning, the rebel host poured forth from where they were concealed and massed in enormous columns against Newton, coming on without skirmishers and with yells whose volume exceeded any battle-shout ever heard. Newton's division had but half completed their barricade, and they had barely time to fall into line and seize their guns before the entire rebel column, composed of Walker's and Bates' divisions of Hardee's corps, was within range. The line of pickets guarding the centre between the right and left of our army barely escaped capture. Plunging into Peach Tree creek, and swimming across, the enemy had gained the most vital point, where a victory for him might be decisive. Newton had more ground to guard than he could cover by even a single line. For the first few minutes everything hung trembling in the balance. Newton's left flank was exposed, and just covered his bridges across Peach Tree creek. Had it given way there would have been lost our whole right, which might have been rolled up and forced back. The rebel plan was to destroy our forces on the right, after which their army would be strong enough to confront if not defeat the main body of our army. On the left long lines of darkies, with pick and shovel, and other non-combatants, were conjuring across the bridges, the swift running off them in rivulets. Guards were placed at the bridge, to collect whatever armed stragglers might appear, but none came. In spite of the furious charge none of our troops were stampeded. The rebel column poured down on open but rough series of fields toward Newton's left, evidently aiming at his bridges. At the moment the enemy first appeared, we had but two pieces of artillery in position guarding this vital point; but Captain Goodspeed, Newton's chief of artillery, with splendid quickness, brought up ten more guns, making in all twelve. They opened with canister, firing with frantic energy; four more guns went into action upon Newton's right. At the moment the guns opened, the rebels had swiftly advanced, engaging Newton's three reduced brigades at terrible odds. It was wonderful how fast the enemy lost his grip when sixteen guns added their blast to the storm of bullets from Newton's infantry. His columns slackened their pace, had begun to waver and lose their careful arrangements. In a few minutes, they had to come to a stand, still in partial confusion, and firing heavily but wildly. Color-bearer after color-bearer went down under the crash of our canister. In vain the rebel colonels rode up and down the lines, waving their swords and exhorting their men not to fail, and in twenty minutes the assault had totally failed. The enemy gave way, retreating to the woods from which they had emerged, and for the rest of the afternoon they kept up a desultory fire, which was returned by our artillery, but they did not venture to renew the attack.

Twenty-one hundred rebel dead were buried in Newton's front next morning. His brigade did not yield an inch. Gen. Wood's division, on Newton's right, was struck at the same time as Newton's. Wood had just halted his men at the foot of the hill for a brief rest. After his skirmishers had made way to the crest, word came back to him that the enemy was charging over open fields on his front in massive forces. Without a moment's hesitation Wood ordered his men to meet the enemy with the charge. His men moved up the hill in splendid and steady order, and when they gained the crest, so close upon them were the rebels that several of the hostile regiments were intermingled, and while huddled together, numbers of the rebels were captured without difficulty. On other portions of the line fighting at close quarters continued for a half hour; but each successive line of rebels was pressed back by the undauntable valor of Wood's men, at the end of that time. The rebels fell back to a dense forest in their rear, and were whipped, so far as Gen. Wood's division was concerned. Gen. Wood's trophies are seven rebel battle-flags and three hundred prisoners, including many of the enemy's wounded left on the field. Among the prisoners are representatives of sixteen regiments, and he no doubt fought double that number. Wood sent all his available artillery to cross Newton's fire, and his splendid triumph was achieved without musket alone.

The charge swept along the right, striking Geary's division afterwards. Geary had advanced half a mile from the trenches he occupied in the morning, and had just marched his troops to the top of a ridge, when the rebel columns were down on him with terrible violence. The 33d New Jersey, which was thrown out to fortify a hill in advance of the main body, lost over half its numbers in the first few minutes of the charge. The most of Geary's lines ran through a dense wood, and his right flank was exposed by an interval of two or three hundred yards, which General Williams' division was endeavoring to close when the enemy came on. Colonel Burnes' brigade, on Geary's right, was speedily enveloped, flank and rear, and fell back, after a stout fight, to the trenches it occupied in the morning, where it was reformed. Portions of Colonel Ireland's being in the centre, were also enfiladed and driven back. By turning one of his batteries from front to right Gray succeeded in reforming his shattered line where it stood, and not another inch did it yield, rolling back charge after charge. From four o'clock until long after dark the rebels endeavored to force their way through the gap they had thus widened, but the pluck of our lads triumphed. Geary held the hill at the end as at the beginning of the assault. That portion of his line that fell back was reformed, and in about an hour went back into action.

Tremendous rebel assaults spent their fury, first on Williams' division, and next on Geary's right. This division had advanced also about half a mile, when the rebels swept on it. The shock was met without flinching. The division refused to give an inch, and though the enemy made several charges on it before nightfall, it repulsed them all without moving, though in doing so it sustained a heavier loss than any other division on the right. The fighting on this part of the lines was in a dense woods. The attack just grazed the left of Palmer's corps, which had not left its trenches, but was preparing to do so. Colonel A. McCook's brigade was partially engaged, behaving nobly and repulsing the enemy from the beginning to the end. About nine P. M. the enemy abandoned the fight in front of Geary and Williams, carrying off many of their dead and wounded, and falling back to their heavy works, about a mile distant. In front of Wood and Newton he was compelled to leave all the dead and severely wounded. Judging from the great piles heaped up, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded alone must exceed 5,000. We captured about 1,000 prisoners. The loss in Hooker's corps is as follows: Williams' division, 627; Geary's, 457; Wood's, 527—total, 1,611. Newton's division, 102; 14th Corps, 200—total loss, 1,913.

The statement that our troops were in fortifications is untrue. They were advancing to take a new position when attacked, and save with Newton, who had some half-finished rail barricades, the fight was an open field one. Even the aggressive Hood is not fool enough to attack us in trenches. Prisoners were captured from every corps in the rebel army.

The rebel programme was to drive us into the Chattahoochie river, and nearly their entire army was engaged during the progress of the fight. Various corps on the left advanced over a mile. McPherson, at nightfall, being within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and no portion of our line more than four miles distant. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st our right was established on the battle-field about four miles from Atlanta. Our left was within long range shelling distance. The enemy stuck closely to his heavy works, yielding the town a mile or so outside the suburbs.

The Washington Album.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Some of our readers will, doubtless, recollect the description of the Washington Album prepared for the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia. For the benefit of those who have not already seen it, we quote the description from *Our Daily Fare* of the 10th of June:

"One of the attractive features of the department devoted to relics, curiosities, and autographs, is the Washington album. The visitor, entering from the eastern side, will pass a beautiful rosewood site, an elegantly draped platform, surmounted by a painting of the Father of his Country; beneath this is the American eagle, with outspread wings, keeping watch upon a magnificent volume spread upon the desk below. This book has been arranged with great care, and contains fifteen original water color sketches of places associated with the name of Washington, besides a large number of different portraits of the great patriot, and many photographs of interest connected with his name. The coat-of-arms of the Washingtons, highly emblazoned, ornaments the first of the book, while inscribed in the outer margin of the sketch of his birthplace and an impression from the book-plate used by him. As the leaves are carefully turned by the lady in charge, the original letter of Washington's, written in fine preservation, introducing one of the nobility of France to our first republican Governor—General McKean—is shown.

"As we look again there appears the MS. of Chief Justice Marshall, where he relates how that troops bearing Richmond's remains were arranged at Washington's second great biographer is seen, Sparks. Here Washington enters Philadelphia in triumph, and there he receives the keys of York, one of his illustrious namesake gives additional value to what is already priceless.

"The borders are appropriately worked, one on ribbon of the Society of the Cincinnati, brought by Lafayette to this country; the other two on Washington's colors of scarlet and white, and have appended to them pieces of the Washington elm, at Cambridge, carved into the form of his seal.

"The whole forms a large Album 17 by 15, and is bound in Pawson & Nicholson's best style. The colors, scarlet and white, are preserved in the binding, the former shown on the shield from the centre, while Washington's arms, from which it was probably derived, are in the corners."

This superb album was prepared by Mrs. Thomas P. James, of Philadelphia (daughter of our respected fellow-citizen, Samuel Batcheider, Esq., of Camden), who presided over the department of curiosities, relics, and autographs, and was the most attractive at the Fair. The articles of interest and curiosity contained in the album were contributed by various parties at the Fair, from all parts of the country, and it was purchased for presentation to Mr. Everett by a long list of ladies and gentlemen in Philadelphia. It was received in Boston last Friday, and the following correspondence has been handed us for publication:

OFFICE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR,
PHILADELPHIA, 400 South SECOND street,
4th July, 1864.

EDWARD EVERETT, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: It becomes my pleasing duty to transmit herewith a volume of the Washington Album, a memento of the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia.

I beg you will receive it as the offering of your friends in this city, in token of their appreciation of your services in keeping alive in the memory of the American people the virtues of Washington, the hero, statesman, and patriot.

Believe me, very truly yours,

ISABELLA JAMES,
Chair'n of Committee on Relics,
Curiosities, and Autographs.

ANSWER.

BOSTON, 10th July, 1864.

MY DEAR MRS. JAMES: The hasty note, which I wrote to you yesterday was intended chiefly to let you know that the beautiful Album had arrived safely. You must allow me to return a more particular acknowledgment of the great favor of the 4th, which came with it, and of the precious contents of the Album. A portion of the hair of Washington, and an autograph letter from the President, of Congress; a series of engravings from his likenesses, some of which I had never seen before; the views and localities of Mount Vernon, and other buildings and localities connected with his history, and the autographic leaves from his life by Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Sparks—add to the value of the album, which, in its appropriate beauty, and the tasteful arrangement and decoration of the whole are in harmony.

I cannot but express my gratitude for this distinguished mark of your kindness, given as it has been in recognition of those efforts of my life which I regard with greatest satisfaction.

I desire to express my thanks to the liberal donors of the articles contained in the volume, all highly valuable, and one of them, the hair of Washington, a priceless treasure. To the fair friends of Philadelphia, who subscribed for its purchase and presentation, to each of whom my grateful acknowledgments are due, I beg

Let me repeat from my note of yesterday that no compliment was ever paid me which I more highly prized than this memorial has come into my possession. Nothing can be more in harmony with greater pride and pleasure.

I remain, my dear Mrs. James, your much obliged friend,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Mrs. THOMAS P. JAMES.

P. S.—As I have no other means of returning my thanks to the numerous subscribers for the Album and the donors of the articles contained in it, I hope you will allow me to publish your letter of the 4th with my answer.

Child Desertion.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* contains the following interesting article:

Ancient as is the crime of abandoning children of tender age, there is no law against it on our statute book. In England even, though foundling hospitals have existed there for upwards of two hundred years, it was not made a capital offence in the criminal law in 1861 that Parliament, in the act to consolidate and amend the law relating to offences against the person, inserted a special clause to meet the case, which provided that any one who so exposed or abandoned a child under the age of two years, whereby its life or health was endangered, should be liable to penal servitude for three years, or imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Whatever may be the exposure previously an offence at common law, was, to say the least, doubtful. In the leading case of The Queen vs. Renshaw (2 Cox's Crim. Cases, Page 444, Trinity Term, 1848, it was that, if the exposure of a child of tender years to the inclemency of the weather amounted to an assault at all, it could only be such an assault as the exposed suffers a hurt or injury of some kind or other from the exposure; although if, in consequence of the exposure, the child died, the person guilty of the exposure would be guilty of murder. It was to remove this uncertainty probably that Parliament created the new offence. In the report of the parliamentary debate on the bill, however, it was said that it was not been committed, and before the hour fixed for the exhibition the gendarmes demolished the construction." The Commission to the *Gazette de France* contains a different version. According to this latter journal M. and Mdme. de Tocqueville, the latter of whom had obtained the Emperor's consent to stand high in the favor of the present King. It is thought that he will have much difficulty in forming anything like an effective cabinet at the present moment.—*Morning Star.*

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I cannot but express my gratitude for this distinguished mark of your kindness, given as it has been in recognition of those efforts of my life which I regard with greatest satisfaction.

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EDWARD EVERETT.

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EUROPE.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—The *Siècle*, under the title of "A Resurrection," gives an account of the adventures of a French officer, named Ganier-d'Abin, a native of Montmartre, who had resigned Elegrade to join the Polish national army, in which he served as colonel. Last year reports of his death reached France and were believed to be authentic, as not only was the deceased regularly certified by the surgeon of the column, but several Cossacks were said to dispute among themselves the honor of having killed with their own hand the "chief of the French band." Later, however, one of his companions in arms, who had escaped from the Russians, arrived in Paris, and announced that the Colonel was not dead, but a prisoner in the fortress of Orinstokoff. This declaration, however, however, afforded but little consolation to his friends, as the news was accompanied by the statement that he was under condemnation to death, and would only leave the prison to be hanged. The National Government had, however, not lost sight of the prisoner. During the night preceding the day fixed for his execution he received a secret notice that everything was prepared for his escape if he had the courage to leap from a height of 40 feet. The Colonel did not hesitate a moment. "The manner of dying," he said, "is an indifferent matter; a soldier had far better be killed in attempting to recover his liberty than be hanged." He made the leap, and had an arm broken and a leg put out of joint; but the agents of the National Government were waiting with a carriage, and on the following morning, at the hour at which he was to have been executed, he was in safety, under the care of a skilful surgeon. A month after the Colonel's injuries were cured, and his family was looking forward with impatience to the moment of his return, but the necessity of a partisan war had not been taken into account, and the news reached Paris that he was again on active service in a campaign against the Russians, under General Bossak. At the end of January last, being worn out by fatigues of forced marches, and exposure to cold and hunger, he was obliged to retire to Galicia, but there he was recognized, and although provided with a passport in regular order, was thrown into prison. After a fresh captivity of three months, he was at length liberated, and was able to return to France.

THE NEW DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER.—Count Charles Moltke, the new Danish Foreign Minister, is the nobles of Schleswig—indeed, is a member of the Ritterschaft, or equestrian order, and first made himself conspicuous as an uncompromising champion for the principles of his class. He was at one time a thorough partisan of the German cause; but on going to reside in Copenhagen he became gradually Danicised, and obtained an important financial post under Christian VIII. He gradually became an Holsteinist, and on the Whole-state being published by his son, who since entered the Austrian army, was most anxious to serve against the Danes in 1848