SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. WE HAVE to announce that on and after the first day of August the rates of THE

Press will be as follows: To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in advance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the city \$9 per aunar,

\$4.50 for six months; \$2.25 for three months,

variably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers \$5 per annum; \* We are compelled to make this change for reasons that it will be bandly necessary in this time of unusual and universal embarrassment to explain to the reader. In New York the great daily newspapers, as well as the leading agraphers of the West, have and built himself cities wherein Nature has scarcely any foothold, flies from his than those now asked for THE PRESS. White paper plane now costs us over two hundred per cent. more than at the beginning of the war, and other materials that necessarily enter into the composition of a newspaper command a higher rate. We can no longer publish THE PRESS at former rates without

a loss, and with the present advance the margin of profit will be exceedingly small. We are willing, however, to share this embarrassment in common with our fellowcitizens, as a part of our contribution to the great cause. We assure them that as soon as we can return to our former prices we shall do so. THE PRESS will always be kept up to its present high standard, and given to the reader at the very lowest rate.

# THE SITUATION.

The longer that the army in front of Petersburg remains inactive, the sooner may we expect activity to be resumed. This is a paradox easily understood by those who appreciate the necessity of energetic move- that he may not console himself by thinkments, and the character of the general who commands our forces. General GRANT has, apparently, awaited some of the results of Sherman's advance before renewing his attack, and has considered the campaign. With the investment of Atlanta it seems probable that the long quiet with the sound of great battles.

The crossing of the James river by a large part of our army, on Thursday morning, would seem to indicate a new and has wasted time, or that the failure of the been deft nded by a smaller force than LEE has needed to defend Petersburg and repulse the attacks up on his Southern communications, and GRA. NT, by thus occupying the attention of the whole army of Ince, has Richmond prematurely, it is not impromore serious opposition. Whatever reinparatively unimportant, for SHERMAN is established in front of Atlanta, and may long and dreary; and the summer of 1762 defy the enemy to drive him back. He is accompanied by a drought of terrible seve-

Correspondents state that it is believed that the great struggle for Richmond is about to begin, and all accounts agree in condition, and confident of its own success. encouraging. Progress has been slow in the East, but everywhere it has been steady and sure.

## Shall Soldiers Vote? It is scarcely necessary to resort to argu-

ment to assist a decision of this vital question, in which there is, perhaps, as much interest felt at Richmond as many of us have felt here in Pennsylvania. Whoever has failed to make up his mind upon the matter, or has felt the need of having his convictions strengthened, is not the kind of loyal citizen whose vote will do the soldiers any good. It is nothing whatever to the purpose that certain disaffected members of the judiciary, by dint of incessant poking around in cobwebbed libraries, and among dusty legal terms, have come across something in Bracton or Fortescue that is sufficiently unintelligible to base a partisan "opinion" upon. The people care nothing for the moth-eaten decisions of a past generation, however fortified by abbreviations and italics in parenthesis. They claim the right to render their own "decisions," subject to such rules as the supreme law of the land has prescribed. Some months ago, when this same issue claimed the attention and eloquence of the New Jersey Legislature, the Democratic members, by a strict party vote, denied the soldiers the privilege Pennsylvania is about to accord them on Tuesday next. Upon that occasion, however, Hon. P. C. BRINCK, a true Union man, delivered a forcible speech, in which, finding it requisite to region of the country for two or three weeks to any fight the Opposition with their own weapons, he did not conceive it to be unnecessary to resort to arguments. Chancing recently to read this speech, we were so impressed with its clear and consistent reasoning, that we have taken the liberty of making a few extracts:

making a lew exchances.

1st. It is but even-handed justice to the men who have gone but from their homes to protect us; who have remained behind with our friends, and have known but little of the forrows and hardships borne by our noble citizen soldiers. And shall we say to our proportion of the million of soldiers who are thus engaged. "You may as volunteers, or must as conscripts, fight, but you shall not help to make the laws," and so shape the policy of the nation you have thus far, under God's good providence, saved, by the perils of an hundred battle-fields. I think a majority in this chamber will hardly dare you have: thus: far, under God's good providence, saved, by the perils of an inundred battle-fields. I think a majority in this chamber will hardly dare deny the soldier what they and their friends by thousands demand at their hands.

2d. It is: their right while they fight for their country to savesits very being, if, during the progress of the conflict, grave and important questions arise, which in their morals effect agitate the country to an unparalleled degree, and are to produce a great moral as well as physical revolution, that their will shall be made known at the ballot box. Certainly they have a right to participate in the great moral combat, even ton greater extent than we who have remained at home. Some of these questions come under the head of the Emancipation Policy—the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the employment of colored soldiers and sallors, the Conflication acts, the National Currency, &c. And who shall dareto expithey shall not have the privilege and shall not be allowed to vote—either to sustain these act, or to blot them out—and also to sustain the men and micrours brought forward, or to send them back from whence they came, and put others in their places? One other point in this matter is worthy

of notice. The leaders of the Peace faction, who are so bitterly opposed to the reception of the soldiers' vote, have generally evinced an inclination to have McCLELLAN nominated at Chicago. If General Mc-CLELLAN is so popular in the army, how does it happen that his friends would deprive the army of the opportunity of voting for him? Can it be that McCLELLAN is not to be the "coming man ?".....

The Weather. The melancholy days have come, the hottest, the dustiest, and therefore the saddest of the year. Summer in a brick city is not the pleasantest of seasons; in fact, as everything derives its value from its relations, even the delicious months of July and August may be in certain contingencies disagrecable. To the dwellers in offices and stores, the workers in factories, the laborers in the streets, the heat of August is no doubt harder to bear than the cold of December. In this latitude there is no degree of cold that cannot within doors be conquered by artificial means. Though it be so chilly under the open sky, that the owl for all his feathers is a-cold, and the very stars seem to be frozen, we will be warm and cosy by the household hearth. But what art shall cool says that ex-President James Buchanan is a memfrozen, we will be warm and cosy by the the burning air of midsummer, when the heavens swim in thin vapors, and the brick- in that city, and is now encamped with his com built city steams like an oven? Fans, not know whether or not this statement is a fact, at lemonades, iced creams and water, are the this writing.

merest alleviations of the long torture of fire by day and mosquitoes by night. Probably there is no intrilligent citizen who will not, if meditating upon the subject at midday, on the sunr y side of the street, agree with us that t'ng summer in the city' the four seas one, the more unway is, of

unpleasart. In the country come and another face to show here he nymph has another sigh, less like that of a furnace, Softer glance, delights them with a cooler reception. All that the poets have sung of summer may be true enough in the woods, down by the sounding sea, up in the mountain gorges; but their praises of the pleasures of this fervent month seem rather ironical when read beside a thermometer which stands ninety in the shade.

The annual migration of citizens must be to Nature, if that respectable lady less any of the feelings of her human beters, a source of self-complacency and exultation own creations, as Frankenstein from the monster, when they turn their power against bim. We cannot go so far from Nature that it is not a pleasure to go back to her. All the wealth, the magnificence, the great libraries, the intellectual occupations and interests, the thousands of wonders which contribute to the metropolis, do not replace in the love of the soul one little green leaf. We turn from all these conquests and possessions, and find sweeter pleasures in a shallow brook or the shade of a tree. Yet with due deference to the love which even the most civic of citizens may bear to Nature, we believe

tion is not that the country is so beautiful, but that the city is so hot. Many of us are doomed to remain in the great oven at its hottest; yet even for the | having had time to organize. poor woman, who toils with her needle in the narrow court, and the perspiring and he sits at his desk and thinks of pure maker of Ceptured from the Yankees at his desk and thinks of pure maker we have been brury's Bluff." We also captured many prisoners. the tumbling surf, there is some consolation. There is no one so badly off ing of other conditions which are even worse. Then nothing can be more cooling, when the thermometer registers ninety, than to remember how fortunate it is that it is not up to a hundred. If it be true that

that the real reason of the annual migra-

two grand armics in relation to the one the apprehension of the good but gives the greater feeling to the worse, the thought of the Black Hole of Calcutta should raise the near Richmond will speedily be broken faint ghost of a breeze in the closest and most oven-like of back offices. These observations are, however, but the weak philosophy which the extreme heat permits. There are more pracdirect attack upon Richmond. If this tical thoughts suggested by an interestshould prove to be the meaning of the ing, article we have recently read. We movement, it does not follow that GRANT may as well make up our minds that the winter of '64 is to be of such extreme siege of Petersburg is in any way a mistake severity as to afford excellent skating and or a misfortune. Richmond could have ox-roasting on the Delaware. To some, it may seem rather premature to speculate

der of the day, and in such intensely hot force consisting of Henshaw's division of Longweather us this a refrigerant news item street's corps, and Wilcox's division of Hill's corps ought to be acceptable to our readers. It not only prevented h. m from sending reinis a pretty-well established theory that a To counteract this movement on the part of the ene forcements to Johnston, but, it is believed, dry summer is the precursor of a severe my, the 2d Corps was detached and sent across the has foxed him to draw hea vily upon the winter. Mr. Flint, an experienced writer James river, and at 6% o'clock yesterday the advanced with the life of the siege and agriculturist of Massachusette in an rebel troops in the West. Thu, the siege and agriculturist of Massachusetts, in an oscillation of Petersburg insured the success of Sherical article on the "Climate of New England," on the edge of the woods on the farther side of the MAN, and directly enabled him to hake says: "The cold winter of 1641 preceded that brilliant advance into the heart of the a summer marked by a sore and long conenemy's country. Had Grant invested | thi ued drought in July and August. In 1748 the drought was intense in New Eng- | brigade of the 1st Division moved around on the left, bable that Sherman would have met land, and this summer was followed by so hard a winter that the suffering was inforcement Hoop may now have, is com- tense. In 1749 there was another melancholy dry time;' the winter following

almost as securely posted as Grant, and his | rity." The same writer further cites the greatest difficulty will be the protection of droughts of 1854 and 1856, and the winters following, as evidence conclusive upon this point. Last year the same consequences of a dry summer were observable in the Mississippi valley. The hypothesis, representing the army to be in magnificent to call it by no better name, seems to be sufficiently confirmed to justify city folks! The military situation could not be more | in laying up a good supply of coal, which. from causes connected with the war, the scarcity of labor, the nature of the present paper currency, and the demand for coal during the day. for the Government itself, must at any ratd

> FLINT's theory is happily wrong, so much formerly. the better for the toiling millions throughout the length and breadth of the land, to whom the bare mention of a hard winter suggests the most fearful apprehensions. Hard winters are never so hard as in wartime. However, it is more than probable, that before cold weather sets in GRANT and SHERMAN will have put the finishing touches to the rebellion; in which case a number of very fine speculations will receive their death-blow, and the necessaries of life will

# be within the reach of all who go to market.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 29. DISTRESS IN FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM

A large number of citizens of Fairfax and Prince William counties, Virginia, have come into Alexgreat distress prevails in portions of the two counties, on account of the scarcity of food. Communication, has for some time been interdicted as a military necessity between these counties and Alexandria, and the prevailing scarcity has resulted, as the citizens are dependent upon this market for their supplies. liam county that the guerillas have not infested that

reat extent. The rebel guerilla Kincheloe has received or ders from Richmond to move down with his band into the counties of Westmoreland and King George, and operate against the scouting parties sent out from our river gunboats. Moseny is still on the

Regulations have been prepared by the Treasury Department for warehousing distilled spirits, cos il, naptha, and manufactured tobacco, under the recent internal revenue act. Two new classes of rarehouses are created, to be exclusively used for this purpose, under the direction of the officers of the internal revenue. A CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

## The President has recognized Francis A. Horr-KAN as Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover at

NEW ORLEANS. CATRO, July 29.—The steamer Empire, from New Orleans on the 21st inst., has arrived. She reports a rebel battery of five guns, fifteen miles above Skipwith's Landing, which fired several shots into damage. The steamer Clara Bell, from Vicksburg, for White river, has not been heard from, and it i elieved has been destroyed. REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE PLORIDA. New YORK, July 29:—The steamer Fung Shuey, from New Orleans on the 21st inst., has arrived at

his port. She passed the Arago and Yazoo bound up the river, and the George Washington off the On the 27th saw a side-wheel steamer chasing a blockade-runner, but the cause was soon acandor The Era, of the 21st, mentions a rumor that the oats, but believes it to be unreliable. The gunboat Metacomet, from the Mobile block-ade, had arrived at New Orleans. There is no other news. Cotton dull at \$1.60@1.63 for low middling. Sugar, 2@21/c higher; sales at 25@26c. Molasses. 00@95c

The Atlantic Cable ST. JOHES, N. F., July 29 .- Cyrus W. Field left to-day for Placentia Bay. He visited Trinity Bay yesterday. Heart's Content is the name of the place where the cable will be landed. Mr. Field proposes to build the land line thence to Placentie one hundred miles in length, and over good roads the entire distance. A cable will connect Placentia Bay with Cape Breton. Captain Orlebar, of H. M. steamer Margaretta Stevenson, will meet Mr. Field at Placentia, to dings. The weather is beautiful and make soul

for prime new. Western Produce excited and ad-

clear. Wind west. Thermometer 75. The Cotton of Tenuessee. MEMPHIS, July 27 .- General Washburne has is sued an order that all persons of West Tennessee and Mississippi having cotton, will be permitted to bring it to Memphis and store it in the hands of the Government quartermasters, subject to such disposition as may hereafter be made, the quartermasters giving receipt therefor, and cotton brought in and disposed of in any other manner will be con-

ber of a company of one-hundred-days men raised rades at Camp Cadwalader, in this city! We do

STIR IN GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. LARGE BODY OF OUR TROOPS ACROSS

THE JAMES RIVER

DESPERATE ATTACK BY THE REBELS.

THEY ARE REPULSED WITH LOSS OF ARTILLERY

Continued Contradictory Reports fron

RUMORS OF 40,000 REBELS HAVING CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

the Shenandoah Valley.

BLEGRAPHIC INFORMATION AGAIN ALLOWED Sherman Closing Around Atlanta

HIS SITUATION AND PROSPECTS FAVORABLE FURTHER DETAILS OF THE GUERILLA

WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG. FORTANT PROM GRANT'S ARMY - A UNIO

NG THE JAMES RIVER ATTACKED BY THE REBELS. oe, July 28.—An important movement is in pron this point, and this morning, whilst our roops were crossing the James river to the north ide, on two pontoon bridges a rebel force came down and attacked our men on the banks, before A spirited engagement took place, and the enemy were driven back to their ent troops still arriving, organized and attacked the impatient clerk, who bites his pen as rebel works, carrying them, and capturing four The enemy were finally driven from their position, into the woods far beyond, where skirmishing was

> The guns captured are no doubt the same that were captured from Belger's battery by the rebels on the 19th of May. These guns are now at City CITY POINT, Wednesday, July 27-10 A. M.-I think I am safe in saying that the ball is about open-ing—that the grand conflict is at hand. Heavy canmading and musketry firing took place this mornng all along the lines, particularly in General Buter's department, and up and on both sides of the James river. A strong pressure was made on Gen. Butler's line yesterday, and the pressure is thus be-

going on when our informant left. The gunboats

were on hand, and rendered valuable assistance i

covering the landing of our troops.

ing returned this morning. There were heavy movements of entire army corps last night, the nature of which it may be premature to definitely mention. The highest expectations prevail here. The army is in magnificent condition. ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 23th, says the arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, and caused them to believe an advance on Rich upon the subject, but speculation is the or- mond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of

A long line of skirmishers was then thrown out works, where they were kept hotly engaged while a and, getting on their flank, charged, driving them from their guns into the woods, capturing 50 or 60 prisoners, four guns and a quantity of small arms. The enemy fell back on their fentrenchments, and occupied strong works built there two weeks ago. Our troops followed, taking a position on their front and on their flank, and before this reaches you the entire party may be captured or routed. The guns captured were four 20-pounder Parrotts. marked "May 29th, 1864, near Richmond," and wer the same which had been captured from the 18th Corps at Drury's Bluff last May. Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded, none seriously. General Grant rode to the front in the afternoon in company with General Hancock, and viewed the position the enemy had taken. He seemed well

pleased with the morning's operations. General Foster's command had quite a lively time with the enemy vesterday at this place, but his core being weak, he fell back some half a solid to a stronger position, which he held until the arrival of the 2d Corps. He had forty or fifty men wounded An attack was expected in Warren's front yester-

for the Government itself, must at any rate advance in price before the advent of the day, but it was not made. Picket and artillery firing is indulged to the usual extent, and was sharper in front of the 18th Corps yesterday than REBEL ADVANCE. LATEST FROM HARPER'S RERRY—REBEL PICKETS WITHDRAWN FROM OPPOSITE WILLIAMSPORT-COL. MULLIGAN AGAIN REPORTED KILLED. BALTIMORE, July 29-Midnight -The rebels with-

brew their pickets from opposite Williamsport-on Wednesday night, and yesterday Gen. Kelly occupied Martinsburg.
Telegraph communication with that point has not yet been re-established, nor has any train yet ventured up, as the condition of the road and bridge at Opequan creek is not known. The bridge over Back creek, beyond Martinsburg, is reported to have been destroyed. The train crossed the bridge, into Harper's Ferry, to-day, for the first time since the last rebel raid. Harper's Ferry has been burned

the war began. The general belief of the officers engaged in the recent fight is that Colonel Mulligan was killed. He is known to have been very severely wounded, to learn his fate, and, if dead, to obtain his body.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 28-11 P. M.-Martinsburg is supposed to have been evacuated to-day by the We have nothing later authentic from the Uppe Potomac; but one thing is certain, the cremy has not crossed the Potomac, but at the latest advices had disappeared from the line of the river. Our forces are understood to be pushing the enemy vigorously south of the Potomac. Lieutenant Nugent, of the 34th Ohio, was killed while endeavoring on Sunday to carry from the field Lieutenant Baines, 161st Ohio, was drowned to day in the Monocacy. General Hunter still commands the Department

of Virginia; General Crook the troops in the field:
The enemy are believed to be falling back, proparatory to an advance in another direction. Our rces are moving in pursuit. ind Ohio Railroad, was burned-no other damage. AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, July 29 .- The American's special Harper's Ferry despatch says: There is an invasion going forward here, but it is not an invasion of Maryland. Harper's Ferry is once again, in its varied experiences during this war, the scene of active military operations.

Thus much I may say without imparting any in-

formation to the enemy, for by the time this goes into print they will know that before Maryland can be invaded again the question is to be decided who hall be master in the Shenandoah valley. oference to the troops which, on our side, are to be employed in settling this problem, their numbers, ommanders, &c., I may say that the military au thorities have pushed forward their counter move-ments against the schemes of the rebels with an unusual degree of vigor, sagacity, and secrecy. If rebel force lingers anywhere near Winchester, a battle is among the probabilities within the next few days. If fought at all, it will be fought under circumstances that ought to, and I believe will, give s success. It will not be a fight in which a portion of our forces will be exposed to the whole rebel strength. There will be no whipping us this time by detail. We shall not be obliged to fight against superior numbers of the enemy and

also badi management on our part. If we are whipped, the rebels will have to show a larger force in the Shenadoah Valley than has yet also have to fight for what they get. It is doubtful whether any serious engagement will occur, unless indeed, our movements have been sufficiently rapid to take the rebels by surprise. We have had abundant evidence of unfruitfulness of a chase of the enemy up this valley, when they have found it expedient to avoid giving battle.

There is a race for Staunton or some of the gaps, in which the rebels have the advantage both of start

distance and are here to head us. So I am inclined to believe it will be this time. There is one other point to be taken, into consideration, and upon it may depend the whole question. The enemy may be sufficiently in need of the crop of the valley to make it an imperative necessity that they should fight for them. It is undoubtedly the inct that these crops have furnished to a very cons erable extent the subsistence for the army at Rich HARRISBURG RUMORS-THE REBELS CROSSING AT

GHARLESTON. Sumpter Undergoing Another Bombard

NEW YORK, July 29 .- The Palmetto Herald July 21st says that Admiral Dahlgren had left for Charleston harbor. The Vermont would sail for the North in a week, and after being renaired would be stationed at Nor olk as a receiving ship. Fort Sumpter is undergoing another destructive dment from our batteries. The firing is slow but accurate, and serious damage has resulted some of the strongest portions of the fort. The

fire on Charleston is also kept up. The work of erecting batteries, residences for rebel prisoners on Morris Island, progresses, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability. Gen. Foster's late expedition created a great scar n Savannah. The rams were moved down to the obstructions in the river, and General Johnson sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savangah, which was liverted at Augusta to John's Island, where they participated in the fight of the 9th.

GEN. M'PHERSON'S SUCCESSOL.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Private advices from Gen. Sherman's headquarters announce the assignment of Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, a position made vacant by the recent death of Gen. McPheron. General Howard's chief of staff will le Lieute ant Colonel Warren, formerly of the 16th Ohio BATTLE IN ARKANSAS-OUR FORCES REPULSED Миминия, July 27.—Apparently authentic reports from Helena say that an expedition, consist

Harrisburg early this morning. He represents all

Gen. Sigel stator, to several of his friends that he

GENERAL AVERILL.

H'ARRIENURG, July 29 —General Averill is alive

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FROM ORNERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

states that Hood has made efforts to renew the as

saults upon General Sherman's lines on several

occasions since the battle of Friday last. They

were, however, feeble efforts, and were easily and

promptly repelled, with an aggregate loss to Gen. Sherman of only about one hundred mer.

OUR ARMY CLOSING ITS LINES AROUND ATLANTA

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The latest official de

patches from Sherman's army state that he was

endily advancing his lines closer around Atlanta

He had as vet received no tidings of the cavalry

oad, which is the only means of escape left to the

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- A despatch received here

quiet along the line of that road.

and well, and on duty at Hagerstown.

had been placed under arrest.

rebels from Atlanta.

ing of a negro regiment, a portion of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, and a section of a battery while, left that place on Monday morning, in the directon of White river, when near Nelson, eighteen mies out, encountered a formidable rebel force; and, after a short fight, was obliged to retire, with a loss of welve killed and fourteen wounded. Dol. Brooks of the colored regiment, and a captain of artillery are among the killed. The rebels pursued our forces to within nine miles f Helena, where the Union soldiers mide a stand, and a sharp fight was going on when on informant left. The remainder of the 15th Cavalry and atha einforcements are being sent rapidly foward from

THE GUERILLA WAR THE QUERILLAS IN MISSOURT ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Democrat's special depatch from St. Joseph says that Coloiel Cather wood, commanding the 6th State Miltia and 1st Iowa Cavalry, has telegraphed to heddquarter from Harrisville, Clay county, that he is making clean work of the guerillas in that regim. He also says that the rebel Thornton and partof his force prossed the Missouri river just above Legington.

Recruiting for the new twelve months regiments is very brisk. There is no difficulty in raising the number called for, and many pominest citizens have enlisted. VILLAGE SACKED NEAR LOUISVILLE, PENTHORY

Louisville, July 28.—Loud Run, a suall vilings n this county, was entered this morning by a gang guerillas, who robbed the stores andransacked the post office. The postmaster was teld that his building would be burned if he kept any more Government property in it. vernment property in it.

The statement telegraphed yesterday in relation to the killing of Dr. Gilpin, was incorreit. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with soldier, and was magnified into a collision, which

did not occur. FIGHT IN TENNESSEE THE GUERILLA ROUTED Louisville, July 28.—The Nashville Union says: On Monday night Captain Brockman of Colone Stokes' Tennessee cavalry, attacked Poius Curry's gang of guerillas in De Kalb county, and routed hem, killing Curry and five of his command. Curry was a noted guerilla, and has been long a terror A CALL FOR TROOPS TO SUPPRESS THE SUPPLET AS Sr. Louis, July 29 -General Resecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve-months volunteers for the protection of the State against guerillas or in-

vasion. In the same connection Governor Hall has issued a proclamation stating the emergency to be great, and urging the people to fill thesi regiments GUERILLA ATROCITIES IN KENTUCKY-THE IN HABITANTS ENTIRELY AT THEIR MERCY—AN IN DISCRIMINATE SYSTEM OF ROBBERY AND MUR-Our exchanges from Missouri, Kentucky, and ennessee reveal a horrible state of affairs. Gue-They plunder, and, if necessary, kill both friend and

foe. They do no not pretend any allegiance to the Confederacy, but openly admit that they are nothing but marauders, horse thieves, and villains of every profession. The stringent measures now being taken will, however, put a sudden period, we hope, to this carnival of blood and terror. As it is, our Southwestern exchanges are full of accounts of their outrages, of which the following is a single sample selected from a diversity of others. The Louisville Journal thus details two robberies in Bul-Louisville Journal thus details two robberies in Bullitt county, Ky:

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th inst. a gang of seven horse thieves appeared on Knob Oreek, in Bullitt county, and commenced their depredations. Houses were visited, and the citizens roused from their slumbers to witness the plundering of their homes. Mr. Wm. Vaughau received the first visit. His prendees were searched. but. the seamps found nothing to their liking except a double-barrelled shot gun, which they appropriated to their own use. James Funk was then called upon, and robbed of two horses and a number of blankets.

Mr. C. L. Moore received the next visit. As soon

and robbed of two horses and a number of blankets.
Mr. C. L. Moore, received the next visit. As soon,
18 he was awakened, the Ecoundrals demanded
in his possession. The thieves soon convinced him
that they were posted in regard to his insential
affairs. They very politely pronounced him a
liar, at the same time informing him that he
had a roll of bank bills in the house amounting ing, at the same time informing him that he had a roll of bank bills in the house amounting to \$500, and warned shim that he would show his good sense by delivering it up to them without any further parley. Finding himself betrayed, and at the consplete mercy of the villains, he had no option in the matter, and, therefore, handed over the \$500 with the best grace possible under the circumstances. The robbers then broke open his store, and stole from it as many goods as they could carry away on horseback. They discovered a barrel of whisky in the house, which was tapped, and a drunken revel indulged in by the marnuders. The whisky maddened the brain, and made the devils more ferocious and malignant than before. No act was too mean for them to be guilty of, and they gave wild excess to their passions.

In a quict, lonely spot on the creek there stands an ancient, modest cottage, which, for the past fifty years, has been noted for its retirement and the air of In a quiet, lonely spot on the creek there stands an ancient, modest cottage, which, for the past fifty years, has been noted for its retirement and the air of quiet surrounding it. It has for half a century been occupied by three madden eisters, who have been respected by the community in which they reside. With them the frivolities of youth are past, the summer dream of life has taded, and now their hair is being marked with the sliver touch of age. The sanctity of this peacetul abode was not respected. The drunken fiends, with coarse jests upon their lips, roused the inmates of the house and plundered the rooms in the most wanton manner, and presenting cocked pistols at the breasts of the three maiden ladies, forced them to hand over all the money in their possession, the savings of many frugal years. They also robbed them of several blankets. The records of crime were never darkened by a more cowardly robbery than this. Three lone, unprotected females were visited at the dead hour of night by seven armed ruffians, and, in a manner—coarse and brutal, dragged from their beds, and robbed of the savings of many long tedious years. Those who could be guilty of such a low and cowardly transaction are unworthy of the name of men, are a burning shame to the mothers who bore them, and a disgrace to the form in which nature moulded them. These seven devils were devoid of all principle—lost to every trace of honor and every lealing of independent manhool, as all of their operations plainly revealed. Citizens were even way-listed and robbed of the petry sum of thirty cents. These cases are evidences of the state of affairs in the whole Southwest.

Honor to the Dead—The Funeral of Gen.
McPherson at Louisville.
The remains of Major General McPherson arrived Louisville early on the morning of Tuesday last, and were laid in state throughout the morning, in one of the chambers of the Galt House. A large number of officers and citizens were admitted to

view the remains, after which they were escorted to the stenmhoat landing, to be transported to Ohio. The Louisyille Journal says:

The pageant was a very solemn one—an honor to the city of Louisville. His coffin was enveloped by the bunner which he had died to defend, and by it lay the sword he had used so well in many a hardfought battle. When the procession began to move from the hotel, Main street, between Second and Third, was a sea, of moving forms. The advance was led by a platoon of cavairy, then came the hand, discoursing low, dirge-like music. A column of infantry came next, followed by the plumed hearse, with Generals, Ewing, and Allen as, two of the pall bearers. The hearse was guarded by another infantry battallon, after which followed the personal escort of the General. Leaning upon the sam of the senior staff officer was the General's brother, attired in a citizen's suit of plain black, and his young head bowed in thought and/serrow. Closing upon the escort's rear came the various officers on duty in the city, with their respective staffs. A mounted platoon followed by the 9th Pennsylvania Cavairy on foot brought up the rear of the military. Then came the citizens on foot. As the procession advanced to the mailboat-landing, the deep mouthed canon, at stated intervals, thundered a salute in honor to the honored dead. As the head of the procession began to form in parade line on the levee, the rear was just leaving the Galt House. The flags throughout the city, and on the steamers, were suspended at, halfmast. Surrounded with the bustle and imposing pageant of war, the dead here was removed from the hearse. He was carried on board the steamer with sad, walling music failing in mountful cadence upon the sair in presence of heads bowed in 'respect and the paive line at a present-arms.' Fifty-two men of the 18th United States Infantry' were detailed by Gen. Sherman to accompany the remains to Ohio.

The Journal in an editorial notice of the funeral iew the remains, after which they were escorted to the steamhoat landing, to be transported to Ohio.

ays: The body of General McPherson was borne in nonraful state through the streets of our attives and galant warrior is fitted to touch the universal heart. As we contemplate it, we can but recall the exquisite lines of Homer on the death of Euphorbus

in the fields of Troy:

As the young clive, in some sylvan scene,
Crown'd by fresh fountains with eternal green,
Litts the gay head, in snowy flow reis fair,
Ang plays and dances to the gaulte air;
Whon lot a whiriwing from high heaven invade
The tender plant, and withers all it as hades;
It lies uprocted from its senial bed,
A lovely rain now, defaced and dead.
Thus young, thus beautiful, Euphorbus lay. TRIEST QUENCHED WITHOUT DRINKING .- Water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin, apses thirst almost as well as fresh water taken in wardly. In a narrative by Captain Kennedy of the

loss of his vessel, and his distress afterwards, the

HARRISBURG RUMONS—THE REBELS CROSSING AT FALLING WATERS AND STRONG.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—The rebels have now possession of some fords on the Potomac. They have crossed and recrossed at Falling Waters, and have again crossed, or were crossing, yesterday and last evening. They were in force, and are said to be at least forty thousand strong.

At Hancock they were also crossing, and fears are expressed that they may get to Bedford Springs, where Governor Curtin now is. That celebrated watering place is a great resort for secesh sympathizers, and, their line of communication, it is thought; is direct.

Gen: Gouel is now at his headquarters at Chambersburg, and will endeavor to thwart or circumvent this new movement in Ponnsylvania. He is apprised of the facts I have just stated.

A correspondent came up on the Northern Central Railroad last night from Bultimore, and resorbed. Captain says:

내내 보이는 이 개인한 15 대한 사람이 모르는 하는 사람들은 하는 사람들은 얼마를 하는 것이다.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. J NEW YORK, July 29, 1864. MILITARY APPAIRS are now attracting the increased attention and un usual interest which may naturally be expected under existing circumstances. With a draft starring them in the face so closely, men are somewhat nervous and uncertain in their movements, and show an extreme anxiety to ascertain what recruiting prospects are. Every day the entire subject is thoroughly ventilated in the columns of our dailles, and the public mind is fast becoming an inextricable muddle, in its vain attempts to understand the purport of the fearfully long orders, letters, edi torials, and so on, that are served up for lits enlight-enment (1) Really, it is almost impossible to determine how things are going on; to-day, it is asserted positively that no draft will be necessary o-morrow, it is still more decidedly affirmed that he draft must take place, and the latter is probably the more sensible statement. The fact is that nep are not swarming in as fast as would be agreeahle, although in Brooklyn recruiting is moderately brick. It is, at least, settled that the hundred-days men are to be exempt from any draft made during their term of service, and that decision, of course tends to diminish the general excitement about military matters. The question of recruiting co lored men in the rebellious States is still a disputed

who was absent from the city at the time the ap-pointment of Assistant Treasurer was tendered to him, has now returned, and has returned an answer to President Lincoln declining the position, and giving as a reason the multiplicity, and pressure of doubtful from the first, at least by his friends, and therefore the refusal could hardly be termed a disappointment. The question for the curious now is who will be selected in his place? THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT meeting with decided success here. The Broadway and Canal-street dry-goods dealers have begun to close their stores on Saturday afternoons at three o'clock, and it is believed that this reform will be

MR. MOSES TAYLOR,

followed by others. A movement is also in progress for the increase of clerks' salaries, and it is under stood that A. T. Stewart has increased the salarie of his employees twenty-five per cent. AN ENTHUSIASTIC M'CLELLAN MEETING was held in the Seventeenth ward on Wednesda evening. Some speeches were made, and a series o

resolutions adopted, to the effect that the only way to preserve the country from certain destruction is first, to reinstate General McClellan in his post ion, and, secondly, to elect him President in 1864. THE WORKING MEN the matter of municipal reform. The different trade pintions are calling for mass meetings, and the first of these meetings, called by the iron-workers, took place on Thursday evening. The object of this general movement is to give the city an honest, wise, and sound government, and to promote the public interests generally. It is hoped that the effort may have the desired effect of eradicating some of the many evils which have grown up in our city ad-

ninistration during the last few years. THE NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS, or annual German shooting festival, terminated yesterday at Jones' Woods. The affair has been distinguished for the great spirit exhibited, and the enjoyment manifested by all participators. There were various side games and out-door sports, such he ladies amused themselves by firing at a target also. The festival is designed as a kind of reminder of the Fatherland, and is immensely popular among

the Germans. THE BROOKLYN PHOTOGRAPHERS have held a meeting in order to form an association among themselves, to be known as the "Brooklyn Photographic Society." The object is the elevation of the art, and the instruction and amusement of the members. The latter may either belong to the profession itself, or may be only amateurs, or sincere lovers of the art in general. After the election of officers, and the reading of the rules and by-laws

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS Resolved. That every candidate for appointment on the force be required to swear that he has not paid or promised to pay any money or consideration to any person whatever, for any recommendation

portance, and the measure adopted will no doub prove of the greatest advantage to the force. Another resolution recently passed is equally wise and judicious. It provides that hereafter, at the central office, a member of the Board of Surgeons shall be on duty every night, to attend to any demands made for his services. A class for instruction in police regulations, and duties has also been formed at the headquarters of the force, No. 300 Mulberry street, where men are taught by the at the end of which they are retained or discharged

excellent idea. seems destined to bloom in vain for America, for after having been postponed once or twice, the progress of the opera was suddenly stopped, shortly after the beginning of the first act, on Wednesday evening, by the sudden illness of the prima donna Mad. Comte Borchard. In the midst of an aria, she suddenly threw up her hands and rushed from the stage, talling in a swoon immediately. The manager requested the audience to walt a few moments, but in vain; they were obliged to disperse, receiving their tickets or money at the door, on the way out-Madame Borchard is quite seriously ill. Other theatrical matters remain as before, not exhibiting anything sufficiently interesting for comment. MISCELLANEOUS.

bringing it up to fourteen dollars. Once, there would have been an exclamation at such a price, but we have been treated to such a monotony of surprises akin to this, that we are too feeble to exclaim any more; but we may still ask, in all meekness, what lay, a match came off between P. Carpenter's b. g. of Hartford, for one thousand dollars, mile heats, The first regatta of the new Union Yacht Club took place on Wednesday. There were six yachts, and the course was from New Brighton, L. I., to Southwest Spit and returning, about twenty-six miles. The Katydid won-The Ninth National Bank has signified its readiness to take subscriptions for the new loan. Gold

The weather is extremely hot and sultry, the thermometer standing eighty-eight degrees at eight o'clock last evening. [By Telegraph.]
AN ABRIVAL PROM ASPINWALL. The steamer Costa Rica has arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 11th instant, and \$230,000 in

The Panama advices are to the 17th.

Several small revolutions are reported in Central America, but they were generally promptly quelled. There is nothing important from Peru. It is stated that one of the vessels which furnished provisions to the Spanish fleet off the Chincha Islands was Chilean. The Chilean Congress declines to interfere in the Peruvian-Spanish troubles.

The steamer Golden City arrived at Panama on the 17th from San Francisco. the 17th from San Francisco. The cotton cultivation is general throughout Central America. The steamer Western Metropolis arrived to-day, with 500 sick and wounded soldiers from the hospi-

als at City Point, Va. Most of these are light cases of disease, and they will soon return to the r**my**. The Worcester College regatta on Lake Quin-signmend, to-day, was attended by a host of people. The Sophomore boats of Harvard and Yale rowed he first race—Harvard beating handsomely, in 19 ninutes 5 seconds; Yale, 26 minutes 16 seconds.

The race of the University boats resulted in a vicpry for Yale-time, 19 minutes 1 second ; Marvard, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, bark Fire, Sourer, from Rotterdam; brig

Almore, Mirageane.

Almore, Mirageane.

The with Ribble Pickers Make Known their Wars.—In a letter from the 130th Ohio, to the Toltedo Made, we find the following:

Alowed says since, I was shown some letters thrown to our pickets by rebel pickets, asking, for various artitles which they stind in need of, and of the letters which they stind in need of, and of the letters I made verbatim copies as follows:

On Picker near Bernuda Hunderd.

On Picker near Bernuda Hunderd.

We Robs cart get any our oligers drink all, here is two plugs of Tobacco I hops some Gentleman among you will be so kind as to throw one over me an exchange for them two Pecket knives small ones worthas you may think Tobacco this will sell for \$1,50c in our camp you have the Tobacco you can do no syon would wish to do no by which will satisfy me as ene who wishes you hall well and hops we will mech the next time under more favorable Circumstances.

Yours Very Respectively.

Rob to Friend Yank

Wishing we may have a Speedy Page.

Direct to Reb 57 Vs. Infantry.

In the Evening on the company him shother. McCauley sat down and atta with them, after which he took a revolver; and at once writing Paper and Envelopes or some little Trinckits to send home the time is not far distant I now which we dont Obey any such Urder I we are made fire your pieces will be so arranged as not to Western the lines to the on only who may got between the lines to the on only who may got between the lines to the on only who may got between the lines to the on only who may got between the lines to the one on any who may got between the lines to the one of the we dont Obey any such Urder I we are made fire your pieces will be so arranged as not to the we are made fire your pieces will be so arranged as not to the country of the Pro
Misser I am your Priend till fred on one orders are made fire your pieces will be so arranged as not to the country of the pro
Misser I am your Priend till fred on one orders are made fire your pieces will be so arranged as not to the count Direct to Reb 57 Va Infantry.

In the Evening, on Picket
July 14 1864.

Friend Yank if you cant send me Pocket knives
send me Cutia Percha Combs et a good silk handkerchief for both plugs or two good canteens or some
writing Paper and Envelopes or some little Trinckits to send home the time is not far distant I hope
when we will be at pence resting round our firesides
at horie I am your Friend till fired on our orders is
at this time to fire on any who may get between the
lines but we don't Oboy any such Order if we are
made fire our pieces will be so arranged as not to
hit any of you if you get Orders to fire let us have
Caution to get in our two. 57 Va Infantry
Yours Respectively
Reb to Friend Yank.

Sergeant we havnt any Paper to trade but some of

Sergeant we havn't any Paper to trade but some of the men will trade tobacce with you for anything you have to trade, for hard tack or knives ment or paper or envelopes or anything you have and if I can get a paper I will send it over to you to day so you may know that we will be your Friend till fired on so nothing more at this time but Remain your friend.

Engineer 57 Va Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864. To the President It is announced, under Government authority I have never received the slightest recognition om the President." The President surely will not deny giving me permission to address him or ional subjects, a week prior to his inauguration that the authority has never been withdrawn : that eceive communications from me, and if so, through Mrs. Lincoln. The reply "No objection." Further, on one occasion the President used the following language: "How are you, Mr. Jewett? all but of colorado; for Mrs. Lincoln and myself réceive your letters from all parts of the States." The Presi lent will not further deny that I did not act under the Government authority at Niagara, by virtue of the power of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley at least acknowledged I did in his letters to me. If not denied. I am vindicated. If denied, I will, under oath, with facts, substantiate my position. Alas for the gratitude of Republics! This is my reward for unceas-

the deep mountain gorges than a mammoth hotel for the accommodation of the hundreds, built To the Citizens now in Colorado.

A GARD FROM COLONEL JEWETT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILA., July 28, 1864.

I have now for years been your firm friend, at a cost of time and money. I have interests in your Territory, both as owner of gold claims and the control of rich property for Europe, for which I believe no demands exist against me. I have acted solely with a view to the rapid progress of your Ferritory to the first position in power and influence in the unition. The records of Congress, the press through out the United States and Europe, and the information, through reports, I have disseminated, show that I have done all man can do to this end. I stand justified before God in the integrity of motive in my acts through life, so in my heart I stand justified before that higher tribunal in the integrity and unselfish character of my action for your region, and to restore peace to my desolate country. Some year or more tince I addressed Mr. E. Bliss in person, then editor of the Denver News, now Colorado Emigrant Commissioner, New York. He gave me the following reply, for which evidence of an appreciation of me in part I beg leave again now to tender my thanks:

Metropolitan Hotel., New York, January 12, 1863.

Wm. Cornell Jewett, Esq.:

Dean Sir I slucerely hope all your efforts for the development and advancement of Colorado interests will result in your personal success and good of the Territory. I am willing to say that so far as the cooperation of the Rocky Mountain News can aid you in a landable and honorable enterprise, such service will be most cheerfully given; but in reference to your National policy, I can promise nothing until further developments. We may be compalled to olidly by the mountain fastness. The country for To the Citizens now in Colorado. miles around is generally level compared with the untainous regions to the north, south, east, and west; the land is generally improved, and under an the dwellings neat and commodious; the outbuildings are numerous and sufficiently roomy to admit all of the crops, obviating any loss by barracking or stacking out of doors. Hay, corn, rye, and potatoes orm the chief products. Wheat was formerly the chief crop raised, but of late years the wesvii has proven so destructive as to ruin the crops, and thereby create an almost total failure. Rye has herefore, been substituted, and yields well, although the grain does not command so large a price; or the ield not greater, the deficiency is more than made up by the sale of straw, for the purpose of manu-The oats crop has proven an entire failure, owing o the dry weather. Corn and potatoes will surely follow. Large quantities of the latter are raised. Fields containing from ten to forty acres, which

The drought is of a longer duration than an ormer one in the memory of the most aged residents, no rain having moistened the ground since May last. Not only in this locality, but through a onsiderable portion of the State, the destroyer o regetation holds forth in its devastating sway. One mile and a balf from this place is the town of Valatie, noted for its extensive manufactories. Several in mensely large mills are in constant operation, employing a large number of operatives, the vater power being furnished from Kinderhook lake. This body of water is about three miles in angth by ne and a half in width, and is noted for its beauty and fishing qualities, the waters thereof fairly bounding in fish of various kind—the pickerel mong the largest, is considered almost without an qual for fine flavor when properly served. Some welve miles distant northeast, is the settlement of New Lebanon, whereat is the most important branch of the Shakers (commonly called Shaking Quakers) In the United States. They number about 500 members, and are the owners of upwards of 4,000 acres of

excellent land. They have a large and handsome meeting house 'church, a laboratory, five mills, two machine nops, and ten large dwellings, and an immense stone barn, arranged in complete order. They are incipally engaged in growing and cultivating the various varieties of medicinal plants, and preparing herbs and extracts for the various markets. They oppear remarkably happy and quiet, and their syscm of working and management is well worthy of mitation. They hold two meetings weekly, enternot a word being spoken going or returning. After they have assembled they place themselves in rows, about six feet apart, males facing the females. The exercises suddenly commence with singing, then a ew words from the deacon, and, with the precision f clock-work, all the members commence their reigious dance, which is truly amusing to the looker-

Kinderhook Village, N. Y.

Correspondence of The Press.]
This village, located in Columbia county, New

York, distant from Philadelphia two hundred and sixty-five miles, and about six miles inland from the

Hudson river, contains a population of seven hundred persons. It is handsomely laid out at right

angles, containing many beautiful dwellings, nume

cotton manufactory. It is situated on an undula

ting plain overlooking a large section of the sur-

ome village in the State. Near this place ex-Pre-

rounding country, and is justly named the most hand

sident Martin Van Buren was born and reared. The

resided, and whereat he spent the last hours o his life, still remains a monument to his me-mory. The American Cyclopedia speaks of it as a spot upon earth so delightful as to be well calculated for the home of the highest

tribunal of the earth. Directly to the southeast is a

fine view of the ever-smoky Catskill Mountains, the

more like a toy building thrown carelessly among

would present a novel sight in Pennsylvania, are in

acturing paper.

Mountain House, visible in the distance, appearing

is stores, several churches, two banks, and a large

KINDERHOOK, N. Y., July 28, 1864.

Quite a number of other places are to be found. among which are Philmont Falls, upwards of eighty feet in height, and very beautiful; Columbia Sulphur Springs, &c.

To the Editor of The Press.

Columbia House, Cape Island, N. J., July 28, 1864. SIR: Having, a few days since, concluded to leave the sultry avenues of Philadelphia for a season to enjoy the refreshing ocean breezes, we soon fixed upon Cape Island as our choice. Our ride over the West Jersey and Cape May and Milville Railroad was pleasant and speedy, and in due time we found realves at the sea-side, and in comfortable quar ters at the Columbia House. This season, at "Cape May," had promised large-ly, and extensive preparations were made for the mfort of visitors, but, unfortunately for the hotels.

has produced what is called a "late season." Just now visitors are coming to the Island in crowds. All is life, and hotels are rapidly filling up.
To say a word for the superiority of Cape Island over other seaside resorts would be entirely superart will not be out of place to cay a word COD other hotels at this favorite resort; and to do this hat belongs to a pleasant hotel home at the sea-

Seorge J. Bolton, of Harrisburg, Pa., who has for is principal assistant Mr. J. H. Dennison, of the erchanis' Hotel. Philadelphia. Many improveents and alterations have been made to the house. New, neat, and attractive bath-houses have been choice feature of the establishment. The attention Philadelphia or New York city, which speaks loudly for the enterprise of the proprietor. The music by so celebrated a band as Birgfeld's cannot fail to he Columbia House have proven a decided success. nd, in brief, the life at Cape May this season is Visitors upon the Island are now numbered by

this well-kept hotel. thousands, and yet we are told the season is, by no neans, at its height. The Oil Region. We stated, a few weeks since, that the daily pr duction of the Venango region had decreased to the amount of 1,200 to 1,500 barrels. Also, that the decrease was owing chiefly to local causes that would be soon remedied. We are glad to state that our

prediction has been amply verified within the past ten days. Some of the wells that were then stopped ten days. Some of the went that were then stopped have started up again, soveral new wells have been struck, and the amount of decrease we then stated has been fairly made up by the increase. The Tarr farm has increased lately from about 150 barrels per day to between 500 and 600. The Hammond started up again, and was producing 300 barrels per day, but stopped one day this week. Several good wells have been struck upon Cherry Run recently, among which is one producing sixty barrels, owned by R. Criswell, Esq., of this place. The Cornwall Brothers have also struck a good well upon the Tarr Farm, which is now pr crease.

The greatest activity now prevails among miners throughout the entire oil region; most of their wells will be bored to a sufficient depth by the first of August or the middle of September, to tell whether or not the production is to be materially increased. We incline to the opinion that such will be the case. All the indications for a prosperous and extensive fall trade are flattering; in fact, better than ever before. About the mouth of Pithole creek the oil lands are being rapidly taken up on both sides of the river, by Eastern capitalists, who are rapidly developing them. The Robert Harper farm, 100 acres, on the river, two miles above Pithole, has been recently leased to R. C. Glyde and several gentlemen from New York, who are now engaged in bringing the same into active development. They have four wells, at depths of 200 to 500 feet, giving fine shows of oil. The landed interest, one-fourth, has just been sold for \$20,000. Opposite the MicCrea a farm has recently been sold for \$60,000, the Culbertson farm, just below, for \$55,000, while next below Messrs. Hussey & McBride are boring several wells on their own extensive purchases.

Almost the whole river shore, for several miles above and below these localities, has recently passed into the hands of companies residing in the Eastern cities. Stewart's run, two miles above the Harper place, is now being developed by several partles.

A STAGE ROBED BY REBEL GUERILLAS.—The Salt Lake City Daily Telegraph, of the 12th, says: "Despatches from Placerville, California, of the 2d, report the robbing of the Pioneer stage, on the previous evening, by a band of six robbers. Eight bags of bullion, and Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s treasure-box, were taken. The stage was then allowed to pass on. Upon its arrival at Placerville, Sheriff Rogers and a party were sent in pursuit, who had a fight with the robbers, in which one of them was wounded, and Deputy Sheriff Staples killed and Constable Ranney were at once robbed by the bandits, who would also have finished Ranney but that the landlady of the house where they were found plead for his life. When the gang left, they asserted that they were good Jeff Davis men and were not to be taken by Union officers. The captain of the band handed to one of the constables the following: "This is to certify that I have received from Wells, Fargo, & Co. the Eum of &—cash, for the purpose of outfitting recruits enlisted in California. For the Confederate States Army.

"Captain commanding C.S. A., June, 1884."

The passengers were not molested. The money was still missing. The excitement at Placerville was intense.

Western Chors.—A late Milwoukee letter says that winter wheat is producing a full, fine, plump grain, thirty bushels per acre. Corn and potatoes are excellent, and grass light. The drought in Minnesota was less injurious than supposed. The chich buy has not appeared, and surplus wheat is certain. Corn and potatoes are also looking well. Corn never looked better in Michigan than it does now. Thirty bushels of wheat per acre will be harvested in Branch county. Potatoes and vegetables are doing finely. In some parts of the State wheat will not be 80 good, and a two-third crop is the general estimate.

the general estimate.

A Card from Mr. Jewett.

ing peace efforts. As my trust is alone in God,

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

to your National policy, I can promise nothing until further developments. We may be compelled to denounce your efforts in this connection while supporting and endorsing your business enterprises. Your good sense will acknowledge the justice of this. Very respectfully, EDWARD BLISS. Your good school this. Very respectfully,

The following is my reply:
EDWARD BLISS, Esq.—Sir: I thank you for promised business co-operation, and cannot expect coursupport in mediation, contrary to your judgment.

Our opposition will make no difference in my feelings. I appreciate your friendly offices more for Colorado than on my own account; for I more for Colorado than on the Governor, people, am sure the co-operation or the Governor, people, am sure the co-operation or the Governor, people, my feelings. I admind my own account; for I am sure the co-operation of the Governor, people; and press of Colorado will the sooner develop her rich resources and position of a controlling State.

Note: William of a controlling State.

William of some sky citizens from Colorado met at the St. Nicholas Hutel, New York. I delivered before them an address, and was tendered a vote of thanks for my efforts to promote the wollare of your region. Understanding that a prejudice existed against me in your Territory—first, from my opposition to the war polley of the Government; secondly, opposition to my having possession of certain disputed rich gold claims; thirdly, opposition to a believed desire on my part to reach the Senate—I therefore refused to visit the mountains, but, as is well known; four trips have been made on my behalf suring the past two years to your mountains by trustworthy gentlemen—the result, information disseminated by me through reports, both here and in Europe, tending to the stability of future operations. I had other reasons for not making personal visits—among them the importance of my presence in Europe to urge mediation and the coming international Congress, and being convinced the day would come when the result are views the results withing them the importance of my presence are the results and the coming international Congress, and being convinced the day would corne when the read a visite the mounts are the results and the communications. in Europe to urge mediation and the coming interna-tional Congress, and being convinced the day would come when the people would favor my. views—thus fore become my friends; and further that my cha-racter was not understood; for there is no office in the gift of mankind I would accept—unless it be. President or Vice President, without remuneration, President or Vice President, without remuneration, that I might through power secure a peace upon the best possible terms to sustain our nationality, under, a belief that adherence to the Union and slave emancipation through the sword would be the success of the South, through the modessity of the add of Europe, while through conciliation we might secure both, if not at loast under two independent Governments, the spread of liberty. I claim to be a patriot of the forefather stamp. Thus I act for my beloved country, not for myself. It is the want of this character in the prominent men before the country that has brought about the sad civil war. I pray God to raise up from the people many to join me in a disinterested and noble spirit, so that, under the mighty power of the people, peace and returning prosperity may be restored, with a particle forefather rule. And I do now, in the name of the departed statesmen who have erected the great Temliberation.

I desire it understood that this is not a reply to a letter of abuse admitted to the columns of a city journal. I will have no controversy with men who descend to abuse, for they have an answer in the condemnation of the judgment of mankind, and that great tribunal before whom we are judged by motive. But I desire it understood that this appeal is to claim, through citizens now in Colorado, a condemnation or approval of my efforts, so that it may be established or not that Territories are ungrateful, as it is established whistory that Republics are; and with such action I withdraw, until then, forther

and with such action I withdraw, until thee, further efforts for Colorado, and ask the press, when referring to my national action, to adopt me under-the title of f'Colonel Jewett of the United States," In inguished Southern Commissioners now in Canada Mr. N., recently came North, leaving his family behind and his business in charge of a near While on the way and the reverse of the control of the way a terter was addressed at the round friend in New Tork in which his facted that he "had sent on the dress, and hoped that it would prove satisfactory in quantity and quality." The agent at the South received the letter for Mr. N., and sent to Madom N. to know if she had "received the dress." The trusting and devoted wife not having received anything of the kind from her "liege lord," concluded, hastily, that all was not right, and instantly despatched a letter to her husband at the North that she had made the discovery of his infidelity and heartlessness in sending new dresses to "another woman." The "green eyed monster" had set his iron boof upon the happiness of the too confiding, wife, and she resolved that, great as must be the sacrifice, separation must and should be the dernier.

the sacrifice, separation must and should be the dernier.

The husband in the meantime, received her letter, and mortified and surprised at such news to him, wrote his friend in New York to know what on earth he had written or sent, that had thus caused such an estrangement, and also to his wife demanding the letter which was the cause of all the trouble. But before the reply came another epistle reached the distracted husband from his loving but too jesious wife; which explained the whole, thing. With trembling hands he broke the seal and found the problem solved thus: Reader, would you believe it? The friend had purchased on account of Mr. N., in New York, some gold, which he had forwarded to him in a previous steamer, which he had in this letter denominated as "dross, and which he haped would prove satisfactory, in quantity and had in this letter denominated as "dross, and which he hoped would prove satisfactory, in quantity and quality!" The wife had sent to the agent for the quality!" The wife had sent to the agent for the original letter, and read the lines correctly, which the blundering agent had failed to do. She applogized, she prayed for furgiveness, for the continuance of that love and happiness which had ever been youchsafed her. The husband received it with tears of joy, and thus ended the farce of "much ado about nothing."

ALMOST ROMANCE.—An unfaithful husband, who fourlshed in this city, in 'April last, and who had formerly seduced and deserted a young wife, who in the paroxysm of despair put an end to her life, has made himself quite a hero in the columns of our dailies, or if he did not, he has at least made a young lady from Belmont, Ohio, quite a heroine.

Where he was born, or where he lived before his first marriage does not appear, but immediately after that he was found guilty of counterfeiting, and was sentenced to one year's confinement in the Eastern Pentientiary. 'After his release he married another lady near Steubenville, Ohio, and continued to practice the nefarious business of counterfeiting, was sentenced to or e year's continement in the Eastern Penitentiary. After his release he married another lady near Steubenville, Ohio, and continued to practice the nefarious business of counterfeiting, was again arrested, but made his escape and came to this city in April last. While here he attempted to seduce the young lady from Bolmout, Ohio, spoken of above, but, discovering his character, she refused to keep his company, and was about departing, homeward, when he threatened her if she did not redeem her promise of marriage. Fearing bodily harm, she accompanied him to; Alderman Donaldson's office, where he asked to be married, when the lady sercamed, tore away from him, and asked protection, which was given. She soon after departed for home. Not long after this, his second (Steubenville) wife came in search of him, but he had then left the city for parts unknown, when his wife related the whole story concerning him. He went by the name of Coon, but it is not certain whether that was his real name. Such scamps have names to suit every possible occasion. It is to be regretted that he was not arrested when attempting to seduce the Belmont lady. Officers in such cases cannot be too vigilant in securing such villains. As it is, he is left to roam up and down the wide world, perhaps to seduce and ruin's half dozen more of thoughtless young ladles. Plitisburg Gazette.

A Fire in Bloomsburg. About '4 o'clock P. M. the alarm of "fire" was made, when it was discovered that the stable of Robert F. Clark, Esq., was in flames. Soon it spread to the stable of J. J. Brower, then to that of Col. Tate, the stabling of the Exchange, Judge Rupert, and Philip Unangst. In about an hour all were burned to the stable of J. J. Brower, then to that of Col. Tate, the stabling of the Exchange, and the south end of the building attached to Miller's store were on fire several times, but the exercions of the people and the unsparing use of water saved them. Had there been any air stirring, our whole town would have been laid in ashes to the occasion. Whoever attends will enjoy ar en-PRICES.—We invite attention to the large and ele-gant stock of Summer Clothing of ered by Messrs. the fire is unknown—probably caused by the dan-gerous habit of boys playing with matches.—Blooms-burg Republican.

the fire is unknown—probably caused by the dangerous habit of boysing with matches.—Blooms bury Republican.

Extensive Shors.—The Northern Pennsylvanian says that the new machine shops of the Eric Railway Company are now infrigunder way, in Great Bend. They are all to be built, of stone, with the exception of the steam-hammer shop. If no impediment prevents, such as the scarcity of labor or accidents, it is expected that the shops will be finished in two years from this time. When completed there is no doubt but that they will be the most beautifully arranged, best equipped, and most extensive shops in the United States. They are thirteen hundred and sixty-pine feet in length, and seven hundred and sixty-pine feet in whith. Really, these are "shops as are shops."—Honesdale Heraid.

Suicide at Port Jervis.—On Sunday night last, Mr. Nathan. E. Hulse, of Greenville, in this county, committed suicide at Port Jervis, by shooting himself with a pistol. Mr. Hulse was well known in this vicinity, having formerly been postmaster at Greenville, and also at Ministak. At the time of his death he was engaged in meroanalic business at Greenville. It is said that for some time his habits have been somewhat intemperate, and on Sunday le was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, which impelled him to the faral act. His relatives are arriving here again with stock. We met a party of seven text, able-bodied negro leading two mules. Those men left shelf homes on Saturday' last, seathering exaggerated stories, of the near approach of the rebels, as they passed on; and although they were a lundred and fifty miles from the place occupied by the rebels, they were still bound to go further to a place of safety, leaving their homes and families at the mercy of the marauders. Their flight reminds up of a celebrated horseman who left (larlish they were a lundred and fifty miles from the place occupied by the caher evening in a great-hury, and drove eighteen miles in two hours in order to escape the advancing rebels, who were makin Markets by Telegraph. RALTHORE, July 29:—Flour dull; sales of 500: bbls Howard-street superfine at \$11.60@11.62; Wheat active; new white \$1.80@182; red \$1.75@1.80. Corn quiet at \$1.73@1.74. Whisky dull, and nominally \$1.75@1.79. GENERAL NEWS.

What a Soldmen Can Save.—The Poraland Press says: "A private in the 30th Mathe Bayther thad on the alletment roll \$10 per month teserved to be deposited in the Savings Bank, reserving only \$3 per month to spend for himself, after twenty months' pay the allotment was discentinued. Two hundred dollars therefore were deposited. Out of the \$5 per month, and by taking what money is allowed if chulting is not drawn, he managed to save and send home at one time \$25 for a watch and some other things, at another time \$25 for a watch and some other things, at another time \$21 to be forwarded to his father in Nova Scotia. Within a few days \$250 have come by express to be also deposited in the bank. The State and city bounties for re-enlistment are yet to be paid, which will swell the sum, with interest accrued, to upward of \$750. At the close of the war at this rate he will have a big pile for himself. We commend this example for the imitation of all others of our brave soldiers in arms for the defence of our country. Eccnomy and good habits are the secret of all this. Neither tobacco nor liquor has been used by him?"

Female Printing offices in which they are not employed. In this city, in the offices of several weekly papers, the compositors are exclusively females, and in many large book and job printing offices there is physics. In the compositors are exclusively females, and in many large book and job printing offices there is an increasing per centage of feminine "typos." Other trades have also undergone a salutary change in this respect, and the old prejudices of working men against the employment and competition of the other excessions. regarder the employment and competition of the other sex are rapidly disappearing. In the country, and especially in the Western States, it is remarked that the absorption of the male members of families renders it a matter of necessity that their female relatives should even cultivate the land, and it is no longer an unusual sight to see the latter working in the fields, and guiding reaping and mowing machines.

A CHILD FASGINATED BY A SYARE—One day

the fields, and guiding reaping and mowing machines.

A CHILD FASCINATED BY A SNARE.—One day last week, in Warrenville, Ohio, a girl having a child in charge, leit it in a baby-wagon, drawn up by the side of the road, for a few minutes, whilst she went to a neighboring house. A man coming by soon after was attracted by a peculiar noise and by the singular condition of the child, which was gazing very intently, with a fascinated gaze, into a tree overhanging the road. On looking up, he saw a huge black-snake coiled around the tree, and looking directly into the eyes of the child, whilst its distended jaws and quivering fangs evidenced its hostile latent. The man had no weapon with which soon brought a number of the neighbors to the spot. Weapons were procured and the snake speedily killed. The reptile was found to be about the thickness of a man's wrist, and measured over five feet in length.

NATIONAL BUNTING.—The enormous amount of bunting used by the nati-n ashore and affort, at home and abroad, now renders its character and durability more important than it has ever before been. With a view to compare the material of our flag with the material employed by other countries, an American and an English flag were raised at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 15th of June, and not hauled down until the 25th of July. Forty days wear and tear approved the English material. The English was frayed and split in several places, but the American was rent the whole length—sixteen feet—into a number of streamers. The remnants were sent to the Navy Department for examination, in the hope that a better texture may be ordered. The contracts undoubtedly previde for the best manufacture. The contractors are probably at fault.

Ond Funeral procession in Trenton N. J., on Tuesday. ODD FUNERAL CORTEGE .- There was a novel

CODD FUNERAL CORPEGE.—There was a novel funeral procession in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday.

The offin of a child was carried in a hearse, which was followed by carriages in the usual manuer, but on the sidewalk, opposite the hearse, walked six or eight young girls dressed in white, with broad bine sashes, their heads covered only by long white veils and wreaths. At an interval followed a number of boys, of from ten to twelve years of age, each wearing around the neck a scarlet badge. Following these were friends of the deceased.

Stock Raising.—Cavalry borses command one STOCK RAISING.—Cavalry horses command one undred and sixty dollars each in Vermont. There hundred and sixty dollars each in Vermont. There are no better beasts under the saddle than the choice Messenger, Black Hawk and Morgan horses of that State, of which the two latter belong to one family. Horses are worth their full value over the whole country now, and farmers can do no wiser thing than buy up all the breeding mares which may come within their reach, and so be prepared for the demand which will precede their ability of supply. mand which will precede their ability of supply.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OFF.—An attempt
was made a day or two since to throw a train off the
track between Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, by
placing a "chair" on the rails. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to save the wain.
Search: was made in the vicinity, and a man was
discovered in the underbrush, who admitted the
deed and asknowledged he was a Confederate sol-A MELANGHOLY AFFAIR.—Three young women, were drowned in Chautauqua lake, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. A party of three young men named Babcock, Wallace and Bentley, with their sisters, had been taking a sail in a rowboat; and on approaching Fair Point the boat, which was leaking as well as overladen, filled and sunk. Miss Rachel Wallace and the Misses Helen and Emms Baboock was denyined

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—The Gloucester Massachusetts) Advertiser reports the arrival of chooner Arcturus. This is the first arrival of the season, and other vessels are reported on home with good fares. The mackerel, be early catch, are not very fat; but there be demand, they readily sell at good prices. nect for a successful mackerel season is en THE ARMY NEEDED REST.—The Army and Navy Journal shows that the present interval of rest enjoyed by our army in front of Petersburg was absolutely demanded by its condition. The men had become worn down by a campaign, which for its protracted energy excited the amazement of all rope. The spirit of both officers and men wa willing and enthusiastic as ever, but the liesh become weak. No Fence-Jumping Now.—To prevent steers from jumping fences, clip off the syclashes of the under lids with a pair of scissors, and the ability to jump is as effectually destroyed as Sampson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence until the eyelashes are grown again.

SOUVENIR OF A SWORD-FISH.—The horn of a sword-fish, which had pierced the copper and four and a hair inches through plank of the ship Donald McKny, was taken out of the bottom of that vessel while on the dry-dock at London a couple of weeks

ONE of the workshops attached to the Western House of Refuge, Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. The sparks from the fire ignited a Congregational church, a quarter of a mile distant, destroying it also. Woods on Figs.—The Boston Transcript states that the woods are on fine in every herr of New England. The air has been so filled with smoke of late, and the atmosphere has been so thick, that the range of vision on the most elevated points extends only is few miles. Blowing A CHIMNEY -A chimney one hundred

feet high, containing ninety thousand bricks and weighting over two hundred tons, was moved one hundred feet, in Worcester, Mass., without dislo-cating a brick. eating a brise.

JEBSET RAILEOAD IMPROVEMENTS.—The West.
Jersey Railroad Company have made extensive improvements along Timber creek, with a view of opening a large coal depot, from which nearly the whole of South Jersey can be supplied. whole of South-Jersey can be supplied.

St. Louis Opera House.—The subscriptions for the St. Louis. Opera House already amount to \$50,000. The citizens are determined to have operathere even if the fever and ague does give the voices of the singers a fierce tremolo.

Hard-on the Nabobs.—The Richmond Examiner says "it is easier for a saw-mill to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter Camp Lee as a conscript." HAS No INCOME. The Hartford Courant reports SEVERAL acres of land above the Powellton House, in Nowburg, N. Y., have recently been sold at \$2,500 per acre. ONE-PIFTH of the national income of Great Bri-

In all parts of the State of Maine hay is plentiful and the quality excellent. Public Entertainments. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—SANFORD'S TROUPE. -Sanford is meeting with great success at this esaudiences. The musical part of the entertainment his evening there will be a change of programme THE HOP AT ATLANTIC CITY.-The Subscription ening, promises to be the grandest affair of the now how to conduct such affairs, and in this in-

The quota of Massachusetts under the 500,000 call. 21,670.

CITY ITEMS. every family is a Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, simplest, and thely satisfactory. Instruction given at the residences of the purchasers. Go to the Whoeler & Wilson agency, No. 704 Chestnut street, above

Jayne's Hall. It embraces every vi triety of seasons. le garments made from the chol lest materials. In the most approved styles, and the y are selling th at great bargains in view of the advanced stage of SUMMER CONFECTIONS AND FINE PRUITS .- Mr A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Ches tnut streets, is not mly dolighting his customers v /ith the finest Confections in America, especially adapted for the season, but his present displa , of fine hot house Penches, luscious Apricots, a nd Hamburg Grapes

C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chest out street, under

urpasses any similar displa y that we have ever THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SI HET, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, is, wit nout exception, the best n fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of sive manufacture and I mportation, is also the

SEASONABLE CONFECT IONS .- MOSSIS. E. G. Whit man & Co.; No. 318 ( hestnut street, have well earned for themselves the reputation of manufacuring the richest and purest Confections in the city. They use only the finest meterials, and manufacturing largely for the wholesale trade, their goods are always fre sh, and really lower in prices than are charged else where for more ordinary qualities. No one should think of leaving the city without a liberal supply of these delicious and healthful

THE HEATED TERM BAS EVIDENTLY REEN RE-NEWED.—Yesterday was a soorcher. Notwithstanding this, however, the rush at Mr. W. W. Alter's new Yard, No. 957 North Ninth street, was unabated with customers bent on obtaining the best Costin the market, at the lowest prices.

PARABOLA SPECTACLES. - No article of the kind ever took so solid a held upon public favor-These Parabolas are truly a blessing to those who are not blessed with good eyes, and they have been so pronounced by thousands who have used For sale only by E. Borbak, Optician, No. 408 Chestnut street.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS AND THE FIVE TWEN-THES.—The European, capitalists are rushing into the market for the purpose of buying up the United States five-twenty per cent. bonds. Ten millions of dollars are said to have been sent hither to be invested in that favorite security. Well, our cousing across the water sometimes do a sensible thing or two, and this is one of them. The wiser and more sagaolous of them have for some time shown their ood sense by procuring their wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above

Sixth.