The Press.

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

Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of THE PRESS. Mr. REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRES in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

Welcome, Louisiana.

We must again welcome Louisiana, into our union of States. She has been transformed and regenerated, and is now a free member of the Republican federation. Once scarlet with the sin of slavery, she is now as white as snow with the purifying hyssop of war. Those familiar with the laws and enactments of the Southern States, and especially with the State of Louisiana, will remember the emphasis and detail with which the laws in regard to slavery were recorded in the local statute books. These laws seemed to be based on the principle that all black men were to be kept in slavery, and that all white men were to have no other duty than to | himself, and declined figuring in Paris, perpetuate slavery. Every sentiment of as secondary personages. Perhaps they consanguinity and every relation of life | remembered the last Congress which was thrown aside. There was nothing of had there been held under his auspices? creatures. Marriage, maternity, brother | it concluded the treatry of peace on the hood, were all forgotten or disntissed from Southern legislation. A system so aggressive could not fail to end in war, and, by the blessing of God, the war that was to establich its might-has caused its overthrow.

The people of Louisiana, under the libe ral and enlightened statesmanship of Gen. BANKS, have adopted a new Constitution Every provision referring to slavery has been destroyed, and hereafter involuntary servitude, except for crimes, will be unknown. This is not altogether the work of what our Copperhead people call "the Northern invaders." Many of the men who sat in the recent Constitutional Convention were among the oldest and most respected slave-holding citizens of Louisiana, who had been driven from their homes by the violence of the war, and who recognized the great lesson that treason had destroyed slavery, and entirely removed it beyond the pale of the Constitution. Louisiana has always been an odd State. She may be called an adopted sister. Most of our family have been born under the flag, passing from a territorial to a confederate dignity by the care and help of the Union. Louisiana was civilized, however, long before DANIEL BOONE heard the echo of his rifle in the woods of Kentucky; before WILLIAM PENN left his Pennsylvania plantations, to lament at the court of a Hanover the gracious days when the royal smiles of a Stuart gladdened his heart. leans are among our oldest towns, and the descendants of the men who settled them are a distinct, haughty, independent class. They never particularly loved the Union-all their memories were of a great empire. Such as the Union was, however, it pleased them better than any contrivance of a "Confeder racy" based upon slavery, and aiming to destroy the gathering greatness of their new country. Their reluctant affection for the Union became an earnest love when secession was preached, and no people of the revolted South have given stronger proofs of devotion than these same descendants of the Frenchmen who settled on the banks of the Red river. These are the men who have revolutionized Louisiana. They gladly part with slavery, for in other days it was their curse. It setblight or a mildew, and from the day

that bondage supplanted labor Louisiana began to drag at the heels of South Carolina. In vain all her vast advantages, her metropolis with the great Mississippi as a tributary, the Gulf making easy access to all the world, the equatorial counties with their boundless capacity and wealth, anxious to contribute their riches to her greatness. In vain the unsurpassed fertility of soil, and a ciimate so gentle that nature seemed to revel in one long summer's day. Slavery had cursed Louisiana, and to gather an illustration from our own rude superstitions, no sooner had the spell been pronounced than the members of the body politic began to lose sap and vigor, to shrivel up and decay. The great empire of the Southwest became a mere cotton State, a hewer of wood and drawer of water to the lords of Virginia. They dragged her into Secession sorely against her will, and when the old flag was unfurled again in New Orleans, the day of her regeneration commenced. We have had two policies in Louisiana;

The grand, inexorable, self-willed genius of BUTLER, and the more persuasive, farseeing, and practical genius of BANKS. BUTLER tore down Secession; BANKS built up loyalty. BUTLER prepared the way, and Banks has completed the duty. There are some who prefer one policy to the other, but we believe that Providence ruled wisely in this case as he doth in all things. Bur-LER was necessary in the past as BANKS is necessary now. It is not fashionable to praise Gen. Banks, nor to find anything in his administration but the unfortunate Red river expedition. That campaign is, perhaps, the only circumstance in his career that we care to forget. He has made Louisiana a free State; he has grasped and solved the embarrassing free-labor problem, and notwithstanding the pertinacity with which our friends persist in misunderstanding his course, he has elevated and freed the negro, made him a useful freeman, and saved him from the consequences of his own ignorance and misfortunes. "His rule," says Gen. Sickles, "typifies the vigor, the

section of the content of the conten

accordingly, are not half as capable of surveillance over these media of communijudging as the tea-and-toast strategists who | cation, but this is always exercised in Confight our battles in their morning slippers. | tinental Europe. Every suspicious mes-Colonel McClure evidently wants to shield sage handed to the telegraph office in General Couch by telling what he knows. Who cares for his knowledge? We want somebody to abuse, and General Couch will suit us as well as anybody else. Friends, our homes have been burned; misery has been brought to our door. The rebels have gone, but may they not return, and that speediy? Would not the energy we spend in denouncing a gallant soldier be more appropriately employed in preparing for a second invasion?

Napoleon's Congresses.

rather insolent rejection of the Emperor's

proposed European Congress. It may

wondered at by the French on account of

it dowdness-of her travelling costume.

occur. England wounded the imperial

amour propre, and the alliance with France,

gress of Sovereigns. He said that the State

system of Europe rested on a decayed foun-

dation, and the whole monarchical ele-

Europe have been slandered, tried, con-

and sometimes even been judicially mur-

vile political heresy, from his it was a

significant and startling warning—a new

waste paper the Treaties of 1815 had be-

England, sturdy in adhering to old tra-

ditions, curtly responded that, notwith-

tanding the changes which had occurred,

it considered the main provisions of the

treaty of Vienna to be still in force. Aus-

performances. Russia approved of the pro-

posed Congress, but did not exactly con-

sent to join it, probably because her rela-

tions with Poland would inevitably be

brought on the tapis. Prussia assented,

but declared that, happen what might, the

treaties of 1815 were sure to continue the

foundation of the political edifice of Eu-

rope. Italy heartily approved of the pro-

posal, probably expecting that one result

would be the transfer of Venetia by Aus-

Greece, also approved; so did Denmark,

frankly declaring that she looked to NAPO-

LEON to help her against Germany. From

the German Confederation came a quali-

fied assent, and Bavaria, Saxony, Hano-

ver and Wurtemberg assented also,

conditionally, that the Federal Diet

move on the chess-board.

nal form.

countries of Europe. England and Belgium are the only exceptions. The Telegraphic Congress will probably be held, and NAPOLEON will charm all engaged in it by his splendid hospitality and gracious suavity. All the time, however, he will look out for contingencies. He The little Irishman in Carleton's amusplays a safe, and usually a winning game, ng story, who was "blue-moulded for for he rarely leaves a blot in his own tables, and invariably hits one when left

cipher over the wires. There is neither

freedom of speech, freedom of printing,

or freedom of telegraphing in the principal

want of a bating," is nothing to Napo-LEON the Third, who is very much bent on by his adversary. having a grand Convention or Congress at Paris, but has not yet succeeded in getting The Metropolis of Death. one. Those who think that he desires a It is a great pity, and a great absurdity Congress merely for the purpose of exhibitthat modern philanthropy is so much in ing the imperial pomp which so much the style of Boorioboola Gha. The only charms the Parisians, and of lording it, as weak element cynics have ever been able host, among the assembled European to discover about the divine virtue Charity rulers, his guests, misunderstand the man. is this, that it seldom begins at home. It However fond of display, he generally inpines for the sunlight and the open air, for dulges in it for a purpose. The nations rethe highways and market places of the busy jected his invitation to hold a Congress at world. Soon after the war commenced, a Paris, last November, but if they had connumber of humane and public spirited gen sented, the condition of Europe would tlemen, mostly from New York, obtained have been much different from what it now authority from Mr. Secretary Cameron for is. He saw the dark cloud in the sky, not the establishment of that now powerful and larger than a man's hand, that threatened world-famed organization, the United States Denmark, and his plan would have ad-Sanitary Commission. The movement had justed the difficulty about the Duchies, for its object mainly the means of preserwithout an appeal to arms. His proposiving and restoring the health, and of securing tion was rejected. Perhaps the sovereigns | the general comfort and efficiency of troops thought that he was taking too much upon | an object as laudable as its accomplishment has been successful. But no one ever thought of noticing the necessity then existing, and still existing, for the formation of such an institution for home service. love or kindred permitted to these poor. It was opened on the 25th of February, and If the Sanitary Commission had been created for the city of New York instead 29th of April, 1856, which ended the Criof the armies of the Union, it would have mean war. It did more: It gave VICTOR found just as wide a field for the exercise EMMANUEL the opportunity of protesting of its beneficial capacities. The mortality before the world, through Count CAYOUR. statistics of the "metropolis" are a terriagainst the misgovernment which had ble exhibit of pestilential courts, overplaced Italy in a state of serfdom. It precrowded tenement-houses, sickening slaughpared the public mind for the Italian war, er-house stenches, exhalations of boiling which was commenced three years later, ones, putrescent market garbage, noisomeand no doubt it led to the placing of Aussewers and gutters, negligent Street Commissioners, crime, misery, and death; all within gun-shot of Fifth avenue, but as far trian Maximilian upon the throne, resting solely on French bayonets, which NAremoved as heaven is from earth, so far as POLEON has erected in Mexico. any practical sympathy or effort to ame-The entente cordiale between France and England was destroyed by Lord Russell's

liorate affairs is concerned. Last year 25,196 persons died in New York, an average of 69 daily, and an increase safely be predicted that never again will of 3,952 over the previous year. Since Queen Victoria stand at the foot of the 1850 the annual average has been 22,000 great staircase in Windsor Castle to re- but for this year, it will hardly fall short ceive the third Napoleon, that remark. of 26,000. To estimate how high a rate of able soldier of fortune, and greet his mortality this is, it need only be recollected bronzed cheek with a sisterly kiss. that in 1854, when the cholera was raging, Never again, we suspect, will VICTORIA the number of deaths did not greatly exride through Paris, side by side with ceed this number, being 26,953. The press of New York assigns a variety of causes to that great city's master and reconstructor. account for this frightful swelling of morof the singular simplicity—some called tuary statistics, such as the increase of immigration, 150,000 foreigners having arrived These pleasant historical episodes may be at that port last year, and 200,000 being exlooked upon as most unlikely ever again to pected this year, and the mortality is doubtless heavier among this class of residents. It is also alleged, with much truth, that the so much thought of by both countries, apincreased number of inmates in the milipears to have evanished into a mere nomitary hospitals has much to do with the matter; but the same cause operates as Leaving aside the number of deaths at ration of his reasons for convening a Conhospitals, it will still be found that the Empire City can claim the unenviable distinction of being the unhealthiest in the Union. ments, represented in that system, must New York ought to be the metropolis of fall into ruins unless a new and more du- health, as we know it to be the metropolis rable edifice were constructed, upon a of patriotism, wisdom, menageries, and firmer basis. He, Emperor as he is, thus newspaper charlatanism; in place of gave words to what the Progress party of which the figures show it to be the Gomorrah of filth, disease, and wickedvicted, fined, fettered, imprisoned, exiled, ness. The last two characteristics, of course, necessarily ensue from the first; ments have nearly stagnated all business, and a dered for asserting. From their lips it was for when cleanliness is lacking among a people they cannot have a superabundance

dozen religious newspapers, and can boast The European rulers are strong and of a BEECHER and a CHEEVER. What they chiefly need among them now, is a little of nearly unanimous in their resistance to the encroachments of Progress. They vir. our much ridiculed Quaker cleanliness tually deny the rights of the various near success, and stand They have need of the trans to say tolerably clean) rectangular streets; they up for certain rights which they say were have need of our handsome, cool, sweetconferred upon themselves by the treaties scented market houses, smelling of herbs of 1815. Many changes have gradually and fresh berries and wild flowers, and not | possible. Little damage, however, can be done, as been made since these treaties were signed, | of putrescent meats; they have need of our which Europe has been compelled to acattentive Board of Health, and of our

of godliness, though they support half a

cept. The establishment of Belgium and worthy Mayor, and of our well-disciplined Greece as independent monarchies, the destruction of the so-called "Kingdom of How well our jealous neighbors are Poland," the surrender of the Ionian aware of our advantages! The New York Islands to Greece, the independence of Post comes out with the voluntary admis-Italy, and, above all, the successive revo- sion that "Philadelphia is the paradise lutions in France, which drove Bourbon of workingmen; there are seen long and ORLEANS from the throne, and restored rows after rows of neat small brick the Empire, at the head of which is the houses, each with its little garden, its box nephew of the great soldier statesman of a bath-house perched upon the back of the main building like a peddler's pack, and each house renting for a sum less than is paid by workingmen in New 19 and and show 19 at a such data, it is not very difficult to approximate pretty near the number. The hospitals are being rapidly cleared of sick and wounded, there being four or five boats engaged in their transportation from City Point. of a bath-house perched upon the back whom the treaties of 1815 most directly placed under ban of Europe by a solemn declaration that none of his family should less than is paid by workingmen in New ever reign in France. No doubt the. York for two or three rooms in a filthy and fifteen sovereigns whom Napoleon III. rickety tenement." One of the consequences specially invited to assist him in reconof these "rickety tenements" is painfully structing the map of Europe, felt that the exhibited in the fact that last year no less than 3,488 persons died of consumption very fact of his being in a position to do so showed, as well as any thing else, what and 1,479 of marasmus. Without light, without ventilation, as many as forty families sometimes huddled together in a single 'barracks," and forced to live upon unwholesome food, is it any wonder that suffering and death are so prevalent? And the worst of it is that these barracks not only engender disease and crime, but they tria expressed a similar opinion, but asked likewise breed turbulence and revolutions. The draft riots of last year were the offfor a full programme before joining in the spring of tenement-houses and bad whisky. Paris, wiser than New York, has provided comfortable homes for her mechanics and artisans, and it is said the Emperor first conceived the design of such a reform. Whether as a measure of safety, or as a measure of beneficence, can make no difference to any one. To some it may seem a mystery that the capitalists of New York, to whom the necessity for small, cheap, and comfortable dwellings tria. Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, and | must be apparent, have not invested their money in buildings of this description. So they would have done, but most of them prefer to build tenement houses which (according to Mr. HALLIDAY, who published a book about New York five years ago) pay thirty per cent. profit, rather than erect

THE WAR.

Paris is delayed until it has been submitted A New Phase of the Rebel Invasion to a private bureau of censorship, and it is utterly impossible to send a message in

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR OF GEN. COUCH

THE CITIZENS NOTIFIED TO BE PRE-PARED FÖR EMERGENCIES

Rebel Force Reported at Springfield, Va

AFFAIRS NEAR PETERSBURG. The Union Loss in the Late Assault

A COURT OF INQUIRY IN REGARD TO ITS FAILURE.

Important Movements in the Southwest. REBEL OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

MARMADUKE REPORTED MOVING

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION IN NORTH CAROLINA

ON ST. CHARLES.

iver \$100,000 worth of Tobacco and Cotton Capture THE STEAMER ARROW RETAKEN

a New Rebel Ram. THE REBEL INVASION. RCULAR OF GENERAL COUCH-TO THE PROPLE

Our Gunboats off Plymouth Waiting for

OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER-PREPARE FOR AN-OTHER RAID! PITTSBURG, August 4.—The following circula as just been issued by General Couch: HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHARMA PITTSBURG, Pa., August 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern tier of Counties of Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall. I, therefore, call upon you to put your rifles and

shot-guns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition. Your corn-fields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., &c., furnish favorable places for

cover, and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders. Recollect that if they come, it is to plunder, de stroy, and burn your property. D. N. Couch, Major General Commanding.

THE REBELS NOT AT HAGERSTOWN-A CONSIDE-RABLE FORCE AT SPRINGFIELD, VA. HARRISBURG, August 4.—There is no truth in the report that a large rebel force entered Hagerstown last night. in this city, from that place at 3 o'clock this after-noon, makes no mention of the enemy being on this side of the Potomac, It is positively known, however, that a considera

ble force of rebels occupy the town of Springfield, who are evidently waiting to form a junction with another body, said to be marching northward. ADVICES FROM CUMBERLAND VALLEY—ANOTHER BAID APPREHENDED. WASHINGTON, August 4.-A gentleman who has ust returned from Cumberland Valley represents he people in that section of Pennsylvania as still earful of an extension of the rebel raid. The merchants and bankers in various towns have sen their goods and treasury to distant places for safety. and even as far as Carlisle scarcely any necessary supplies can be obtained, nearly all the stores

Some of the families in Carlisle were to-Several military companies have just been organized, and the feeling of the people seems to be such that a general plan only is required to rally arge numbers of the people for defensive purposes Alarming rumors from time to time prevail as to the intention of the rebels, bat there is nothing to establish their truth. The telegraph line, to-day, was working from Car-

being closed.

information from the latter point. Many farmers, with their teams, who, during last Saturday and Sunday, fled panic stricken, are now cautiously returning to their homes. The continued alarms regarding, the rebel movecessary to restore confidence in the public mind.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

INION LOSS IN THE LATE ASSAULT 5,640 MEN-AT INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC Aug. 2 P. Nothing of importance has transpired during the past 24 hours. Picket firing in front of the 9th Corps has been kept up almost unceasingly, with some shelling at intervals. The enemy have been busy in repairing their works, and our skirmishers annoy them as much as they do most of their work at night, and cannot be seen on account of the darkness. Considerable discussion is indulged in among both officers and men as to who is responsible for the late flasco, and when the court of inquiry which I learn s to convene to inquire into the matter has perstatement has been served on the British Consul in this city, setting forth that, "If it is the desire of ormed its duty we shall probably learn the reason why a plan that promised so well resulted so disasterously. The exact amount of our loss in the acher Britannic majesty's government that we should continue to respect bills of health granted by her tion is now ascestained to be 5,640. Few would believe that our loss was so heavy, and my first estimate, 4,000, was thought much too large.

But to one who has had experience on the field, and knows how to get at such data, it is not very

A correspondent says:—A day or two ago I took a ride along our lines to see how matters looked. The general appearance of the country is that of a plain, but in reality it is very much broken by ravines and small hills, making it admirably fitted for defensive operations. In riding over the field, one would think that the whole surface had been dug over, so numerous are the breastworks, rife-pits, traverses, kc., and judging from appearances, every foot has been rewent by shot and shell, the leaden rain and iron hail of war. In one place I passed a plne wood, directly in front of which the rebels had several batteries in position, upon which our fire had been concentrated, and I believe it would be but a very slight exageration to say that not a tree remains unmarked by shot or shell. Some are cut down—I have seen several trees a foot in diameter cut down by a shot—others are cut half off, some have their branches cut off and so on. On another part of the field, on a small knoil which was occupied in succession by both sides, is an orcherd of peach trees, the trees being from four to eight inches in diameter, and affording a striking illustration of the fierceness of the conflict they are almost cut to pleces. In the trunks, within six feet of the ground, I counted the marks of from five to a dozen balls, and, in some of the trees, altogether from twenty to twenty-five bullet marks, the trees looking as if pelted by a hall storm. In another place I noticed where a shell had passed directly through a plne tree more than two feet in diameter, having struck it some three or four feet from the ground, and at a distance, too, of at least a half mile.

From our observatory—in the top of a large pine tree, nearly eighty feet from the ground—the spires A correspondent says :- A day or two ago I took:

from the ground, and at a distance, too, of at least a half mile.

From our observatory—in the top of a large pine tree, nearly eighty feet from the ground—the spires of Petersburg and the position of the enemy can be clearly seen, and by noticing the striking of our shells, the artillery is enabled to train their guns on politie which are invisible from the batteries themselves. As I passed around I called upon the "seven sisters," as a battery of rified thirty-two pounders are facetiously termed, whose business it is to pay their respects to Petersburg, and one of which, from the territic and peculiar shriek of its messengers, is familiarly known as the "Petersburg Express."

As I write it is favoring them with a few messages, which it can be truly said are "more blessed" (pleasant, at least) "to give than to receive." Our own and the rebel lines are in close proximity, and not the least interesting part of our ride was the reflection that we were within range of the rebel sharpshooters, who might fancy trying their skill on us, while our progress was enlivened by the music of a shell passing over our heads. When the war is over it will be well worth a trip te see what ravages war has made of this once beautiful country.

Chowan river, under Lieutenant Wild, had re-turned with a hundred bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco, captured from the enemy, from which the Treasury Department will realize over The expedition also recaptured the despatch teamer Arrow and some prisoners, besides destroy lng a large amount of rebel commissary stores. It appears that the rebel ram Albemarle, in the en-

gagement off Plymouth, would have raised the bite flag, had our gunboats given her commander an opportunity to open her port-holes, as he expected that she would go down before reaching Plymouth. The enemy have another ram on the Roanoke river nearly finished. Our gunboats are off Plymouth awaiting her appearance. The agent of the Treasury Department has just cleared a schooner containing 570 barrels of turpen-tine, 100 barrels of tar, and several thousand shinand some cotton, valued at \$30,000, being the first instalment of the products belonging to the Treasury Department coming from abanc

The rebel ram at Kingston is reported to be on the way to Newbern, but has not yet been seen in that vicinity. She will get a proper reception. The two rebel rams at Wilmington are complete , and their machinery has been removed.

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTEESS MONROE, Aug. 3 .- The steamer Geo. Leary sailed yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, women and children, under the care of the superintendent of negro affairs in this department. It is the intention to distribute them among the different benevolent societies in the above cities. The steamer State of Maine arrived here last evening from the front, bringing three hundred wounded soldiers, the victims of the late battle, and left immediately for Washington.

Arrival of Cotton from Mobile—Capture of a Blockade Runner. NEW YORK, August 4.—The steamer Liberty rom Havana on the 3oth ult. has arrived. The blockade-runner Denbigh, from Mobile, with four hundred and seventy bales of cotton, has arrived at Havana. A large steamer, believed to be the Virgin, from Havana, was captured by the blockaders off Mo-

HAVANA.

The steamer Ivanhoe was run ashore and burned below Mobile, but the rebels saved her cargo and There is no news from Havana.

Extraordinary Accident on the Reading Bailroad. Norristown, August 4.—A singular railroad acdent, but fortunately not attended with any loss of life, occurred on the Reading Railroad, about a mile below this place, this afternoon. Two coal trains were following each other, moving north. The leading train stopped suddenly, and its rearend was almost immediately struck by its successor, at least a dozen empty coal cars being broken and thrown in all directions by the concussion. Some of these cars obstructed the adjacent track, down which the Express passenger train from Pottsville and Harrisburg came, within one minut of the collision of the coal trains. The engine o with the loss only of its ornaments, but the succeedbut were thrown from the track, overset, and broken nto fragments, with all their contents. The neighporing telegraph poles and wires were all destroy ed. The breaking of the coupling, between the xpress and emigrant cars, alone, saved the entire train, with three hundred passengers, from destruc-tion. The accident was one against which no fore-sight could have provided, and the manner in which it occurred was extraordinary. The passengers from the express train reached the city by way of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown

Secretary Fessenden at Portland PORTLAND, Me., August 4.—Secretary Fessenden has arrived in this city, and will remain here a fort-Movements of General Hooker. BALTIMORE, August 4.—General Hooker passed ough this city this morning for Washington. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4. THE FAST-DAY IN WASHINGTON. The day was generally observed in this city. Divine service was held in nearly all the churches, and the public offices and stores were closed.

NEW YORK OFFY.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1864. THE HUMORS OF REVOLT. Tuesday was characterized by the prevalence of sane rumors. It was related upon the streets. with considerable unction, how the rebel prisoners confined at Elmira, after many weeks of defant threatenings and premonitions, had risen upon the guard, armed themselves, and were marching directly for Canada, en masse. Per contra, it was alleged that the revolt was as yet in its incipient stages, but that the authorities having them in charge were convinced that a general rising was intended. Upon whatever grounds these panic re-ports were based, it is very certain that General Dix approved of precautionary measures. Three regiments—the 102d, 97th, and 99th—were ordered to countermanded, and returned to Governor's Island. several days ago, has died away. Dr. Swinburne, the health officer, has reported that no new cases have occurred since the last meeting of the Board. It appears that the health officer at Nassau, N. P., has been in the habit of giving false bills of health to vessels sailing thence, certifying that no disease of a malignant or contagious character is existing testify to the existence of yellow fover as an epi-demic at Nassau. In accordance with these facts a

agents and officers, I would respectfully suggest that the misrepresentations of this Joseph Black be corrected, and the sanitary condition of the port be fairly and truly represented by official documents from that port." The Joseph Black referred to is the health officer at Nassan SECESSION FOOTETY. sionists and their admirers. Boarding houses of a marked character are plentiful; houses whose reputations as nests for the traitorous are so well esta-blished, that no loyal man would care to trust his trunks and valuables within their precincts. At the head of all stands a certain hotel, now the resort of dismissed or relieved army officers, who find pleasant affiliation in its saloons, and of the more well-to do "refugees" and Southerners. These people form among themselves a sort of exclusive society, wherein the unsympathizing are not admitted, of course, for prudential reasons. By and by all these beings will commence to vote the straight Copperhead ticket, and will doubtless show them-selves in the next Copperhead riot. At present they seldom give any marked publicity to their sen-timents. If a census of all these traitors could be taken, the grand aggregate would probably surprise hose of our good people who imagine that treascr holds its meetings nowhere north of the Potomac,

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society has concluded to omit its usual fall exhibition, on the ground that the recent drought has so seriously interfered with taining the proper specimens.

A new patriotic and charitable movement, having A colored woman, having entered a suit for damages against her late employee, charging him with stabbing her between the eyes because she deired to leave his service, has been awarded the sum [By Telegraph,]

FROM PORTO RICO.
Advices from Porto Rico to July 25th, reports the prospect of a bountiful crop of sugar and molasses. A great deal of rain had fallen and the cane was The steamer Virginia arrived to-day from Liver-pool. Her advices are anticipated, being only to the 21st of July.

approach of the band. They immediately mounted their horses and rode home as rapidly as possible, and had barely time to notify their father of his danger. The old man was in the yard at the time, bareheaded, and was forced to leave withous his hat, and strike for the woods, which he reached unharmed, amid a shower of bullets. Some of his pursuers were within a few yards of him when he entered, but did not follow him fearing that some of them might fare as badly as did some of Hunter's men.—Hagerstown Heraid.

them might fare as badly as did some of Hunter's men.—Hagerstown Heraid.

THE REBEL ROBBERS IN MARYLAND.—A letter from a lady, a rerident of Frederick, to the Boston Journal, exemplifies the ordinary conduct of the rebel invaders, which is now and then chequered by such facts as the buring of defenceless towns like Chambersburg. Her house was at one time in the very centre of the rebel lines, and when the fighting commenced between them and our forces the place was ton hot, and she was compelled to vacate. When our men were compelled to retire to Monocacy Bridge the rebels followed, and she returned home to witness a scene which is thus described:

The house was racked from floor to garret. In the dining room were cut-glass tumblers and decanters, bottles of wine, dishes, chaira—everything pell-mell; the table just as they had left it; everything in wild confusion. Every lock was broken, my pantry was destitute of everything, preserves gone, act least \$200 worth of groceries gone, besides meat, wines, cigars, pistols, gun, \$300 worth of clothing, a watch, cheeting, napkins, towels, new linen, cotton, table-cloths, all my shoes, the children's winter hats, work-boxes, my cloak, riding-skirt, even to my comb and brush, a powder case I had as an ornament, needles, scissors, my furs out up for an officer's saddle trimming. Everylock in the house but one was broken, and after all my fixing, just-imagine my feelings to have to right things after such a set of theves. My clothes were smeared with preserves. They poured link, ketchup, and preserves about the floors in fact, no pen can do justice to their doings; and then they left me a note thanking me for the extables, and 'hoping if the Yankees ever got to Virginia again, they would emulate their example,' &c. She ascribed the conduct of the rebels to the fact that they were determined to avenge the conduct of Gen. Hunter in Virginia. Whatever their reason, in danger of such incursions. Attention to the of cular of Gen. Couch, printed elsewhere, will save much mortif

An Editor in Trouble. All our readers know that the Constitutional Con ntion has been for a long time in session, in New Orleans, debating upon sections and clauses for the public weal. It seems to have excited the ire or disgust of the editor of the New Orleans Times, and in the issue of his journal for the 21st he thus speaks of the President and the grave seignors:

in the issue of his journal for the 21st he thus speaks of the President and the grave seignors:

"Yes, though I die, the scandal will survive, And be an eye sore in my golden cost."

It has been our fortune in our day to have witnessed many an amusing scene, many a most ludicorous occurrence, but the events of yesterday in the Consitutional State Convention exceeded anything for downright legitimate fun we can remember. The President was in the chair, in a reclining posture evidently much overcome by the heat and an excessive degree of good spirits. Questions were put, motions were made, and decisions rendered. Some of these decisions appeared to most of the members as entirely unparilamentary—that is, without sense, reason, or precedent. Murmors of discontent graw and ble, increased, and inality got vent in bolsterous and uncomplimentary expressions, such as "the like was never heard," he is drunk,', "he is a d—— nool," etc.

Amid all this confusion some member made a motion to adjourn. The motion was put and declared carried, and the President gracefully (?) retired from the chair and the hail into committee room. Members insisted the motion for adjournment was not carried. One of the members, a gentleman, was declared elected temporary President. He stepped forward to the chair and declared an adjournment in a sober manner. The uproar, however, did not subside. Indignation generally prevailed, for there were men in that Convention who looked upon the whole proceedings with unutterable disgust. During the excitement, railings were ever, did not subside. Indignation generally prevailed, for there were men in that Convention who looked upon the whole proceedings with unutterable disgust. During the excitement, railings were leaped over, and the most ridiculous seemes enacted that it is possible to conceive of. One man struck another with a chair, still another received a black eye, and yet another had the toe of a boot applied to his extremities.

The Convention, we understand, is to adjourn tomorrow, and this would seem a fitting finale to a legislative body which has shown a total disregard for the State, the people, and the public treasury. Up to last Saturday, we are assured, the warrants upon the Treasury for expenses of this Convention had amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars, and will reach, it dis said, fully three hundred thousand dollars. The contingent expenses alone, which enumerated whisky as the most important item, by far, had swelled to the prodigious sum of over forty thousand dollars. These proceedings will "pass into history" in French and English, at \$1 per square, and \$5 per page, in book form. Reader, we pause. This detail, altoough in seeming levity made, sickens and disgusts us. This in return excited the ire of the Convention and on the last day of the session they cited him before

pressed and himself imprisoned. He was, however, released by military authority. There the case stands at present. Northern Prisons for Rebels.

their tribunal for contempt. He was accordingly

arrested by the sergeant at arms, his paper sup

Northern Prisons for Rebells.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

At Elmria, N.Y., the is a large and well-conducted place of confinement for rebel prisoners, which recently contained about the condustant, but it is stated that this number is to chousant, but it is stated that this number is to thousant, but it is stated that this number is to the construction of the camp at Lockout Point, on the Classapeake. The management of the prison at Elminia speaked that the confort and the confort has referred that reflects the bighest credit upon Northern humanity. So far from any measures of retailation being adopted for the sufferings which one men are obliged to endure at Belle Life, every arrangement for the comfort and health of the captive possible under the circumstances, is devised and applied. It is proper that the public at home and applied. It is proper that the public at home and applied. It is proper that the public at home and the information of the difference between the lenient, interested, and the brutality, the copression; and the information of the difference between the lenient, interested, and the brutality, the copression; and the contractive conditions at the lot of Northern soldiers directly and the brutality, the copression; and the contractive conditions at the contractive conditions at the safety of the South on those who fall within their power, by the fortunes of war.

The place of continement at Elmira is an enclosure, surrounded by a simple board fence some twelve feet in height, guards being stationed on platforms at the top of the fence, every twenty or intriving the prisoners is, however, a sincours. The officers of guarding the prisoners is, however, a sincours. The officers of guarding the prisoners is, however, a sincours. The officers of guarding the prisoners is, however, as incours. The officers of the prisoners is, however, as incours. The prisoners would not leave if the fence and guarde were entirely removed.

The plot constituting the prison is finely situated on an excellent [From the Army and Navy Journal.]
At Elmria, N Y., there is a large and well-conucted place of confinement for rebel prisoners,

In such ways as the commanding officer may direct. This fund, it will be seen, grows rapidly to a large sum.

These arrangements apply not only to the prison at Elmira, but to all others. The Elmira prison is for private soldiers, and if they live so comfortably, it can be imagined that the officers on Johnson's Island, and at other places, who have money of their own for the purchase of little luxuries, must pass their time as agreeably as the conditions of prison existence will permit. How utterly false, therefore, are the statements made from time to time by Jeff Davis to the world, that Southern prisoners are badly treated.

Enough has been published, founded on the state-ments of returned prisoners, to exhibit the state of matters in Southern prisons; but lest these reports should be considered exaggerated we refer to a very readable book by Colonel Cavsda, giving an account of his life in the Libby Prison. This place, it will be recollected, is used for confining officers only, and consequently the brutalities exoperienced by private soldiers at their particular prisons, are not here pacticed. But notice the petty annoyances, the absence of provisions for cleanliness and comfort, the pillaging of boxes sont from the North, the heartless insults of the guards, which are detailed by the writer of this book! How does the management of a Southern prison contrast with that of a Northern? In the one-the unhappy inmates are treated as brutes—in the other as men. with that of a Northern? In the one-the unhappy inmates are treated as brutes—in the other as men. The peculiarly-distinguishing characteristic between the Northern and Southern feeling, manifested not only in prison arrangements, but in every other manner, is the presence in the hearts of Southerners of an intense animosity, while in those of Northerners there is an entire absence of all bitterness, all desire to insult or oppress. The Northerner feels: kindly toward hie erring Southern brother, and after the battle is done, all desire to do him bijury vanishes. But hatred of the Yankees continues, on the part of the Southerner, unappeasable under all circumstances, it to this distinguishing characteristic of the chivalry are to be ascribed the petty oppressions and cowardiy brutalities exhibited towards our prisoners. Northern officers in charge of prisons, who should attempt to imitate the Richmond examples, would be scorned as undit to associate with gentlemen:

THE GUERILLA WAR.

Their Operations in Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Illinois-A Chapter of Battles, Robberies, and Murders—A Force of Guerillas Routed at Platte City, Mo.—A Battle at Big Creek, near Helena, Ark.-The Colored Troops Act Well-A Reported Uprising in Montgomery County, III.

The St. Joseph Herald, of the 29th, thus speaks of The St. Joseph Derme, or the 20th, thus appears of a fight with guerillas in Platte county, Missouri:

Last Thursday, Major Cox started out of Breekinridge with about three hundred men, from Daviess
and Livingston counties, bent on putting a stop to
the carnival being held by Thrailkill and Thornton
in the counties south and west of them. Captain
Noblett, of Caldwell county, joined him with
one company of citizens. Meanwhile the citizens of
Caldwell, Clinton, and Clay rallied at Uameron, and
hastily formed about four companies of men and
boys, ranging from fifteen to sixty-five years of age.
Captains Jones and Poe, with two companies of militia, Captains Johnson's and Crouse's companies of
citizens, and about twenty-eight of Captain McDonald's boys were soon on the war path with such
arms as they could obtain. They followed after
and evertook Major Cox's command at Plattsburg
on Friday. They now numbered about 400 men,
with about 250 or 300 effective arms. Saturday moraing they moved south to Gosneville, where they
struck the trail of the guerillas, and pursued them
across the country to Carpenter's store, in Clinton
county. They next followed on to Union Mills,
Platte county, and six miles southwest of Union
Mills they overtook them, after riding from sunrise
till 20'clock P. M. fight with guerillas in Platte county, Missouri :

Platte county, and six miles southwest of Union Mills they overtook them, after riding from sunrise till 2 o'clock P. M.

They came, up with the bushwhackers in a very singular manner. As they were riding up a ravine, leading into a piece of brush where some Union soldiers were once bushwhacked by ggerillas, to their left was a high ridge, and on an eminence near stood a woman, who fired a pistol the moment our soldiers came in sight. That plstol-shot was thought to be a signal to the rebels, and quick as lightning about 120 of our men galloped to the high ground, dismonnted, fell on their knees; and crawled to the top of the ridge, where they saw the rebels, under Thrailkill, advancing to gain the ground they occupied. They came up to within twenty-five paces, when a volley of Union bullets sent them back. Thay were at once re-formed and came up to the work, but were driven back. Three times was this reneated, but each time it failed. An eye-witness informs us that Thrailkill handled his men with great-skill, and was cool and courageous. Our boys acted like veterans. Not knowing the numbers they were engaging, but believing the enemy ontunubered them two to one, they went in and fought with determination and bravery. Our men formed into two parties on the flanks, and on foot pursued the enemy about two miles, when they came upon hats, coats, pittols, boots, and all the other evidences of a complete rout. Two dead rebels were found, five were wounded, and one taken prisoner. In the first charge the rebels killed one of our men and wounded four, two mortally. Had not that woman been seen, as she fired the signal shot, that little party of brave farmers and laboring men would have been ambushed and terribly slaughtered. Had the guerillas obtained the mound they soldiers. As it was, they completely routed the bushwhackers, and sent them flying back in disgrace.

bushwhackers, and sent them flying back in disgrace.

A gentleman who saw them, and has been near
them, says these guerillas were mounted on the best
horses in the country, and were the best armed and
equipped body of men that ever marched in the
State of Missouri. When the Paw-Paws went over
to them, they rejected almost all of their guns because of their inferiority to their own, destroying all
which they did not accept. Every rebel carried two
of Colt's army revolvers and one improved Sharp's
rifie. It turned out that Thrailkill had about 250
men, and our informant, who was in the fight, says
those men were capable of delivering over two thousand five hundred shots before louding. When they
charged upon our men, they rained a perfect shower
of bullets over their heads, which fell harmlessly
beyond them, as our boys fell back behind the ridge.
The Paris Mercury, published in Monroe county, of bullets over their heads, which fell harmlessly beyond them, as our boys fell back behind the ridge. The Paris Mercury, published in Monroe county, says in its issue of the 29th:

While in Huntsville fast Tuesday we gathered about the following particulars of the fight south of that place, on Sunday last. It was understood that Anderson, with his gang of guerillas, numbering from twenty-five to thirty men, were some three miles from town—whereupon a body of some sixty men, composed of militia and citizens, started out to give them fight. After getting about three miles out of town, Anderson being aware of their approach, started to meet them—when the forces had got within a few hundred yards of each other, Anderson gave a whistle, and his men darted forward at the topmost speed of their horses, and almost before the opposing forces were aware of it, and just as they were ordered to dismount—and before they had time to form in line of battle—the guerillas dropped flat upon their horses, and rushed upon them with a tremendous yell and a volley from their pistols, causing a stampede among the horses, and threw the whole force into confusion. Scattering shot were kept up for a short time, when the militia were dispersed and made their way back to town. Out of fifty or sixty horses that went into the fight not a dozen got back to town; they having scattered, around through the woods, were, after the fight, hunted down and shot by Anderson's men. The only casualties known were two militia and one guerilla killed, and Anderson slightly wounded in the shoulder by small shot.

MURDERS BY BUSHWHACKERS. A letter from Perry county, Mo., to the St. Louis

"Armed villains, ranging here, have killed "Armed villains, ranging here, have killed several of our best loyal citizens, and stolen extensivele in horses, money, &c., from peaceable men. Thy main crew is headed by James Colyer, always a rebel, spared by those he is now robbing, and thrice sworn to allegiance. He could not do half the mischlef unless helped by those at peace at home, who, when honest men sleep, inform him who has the best horses, who are Unionists, &c., &c." Another letter from Dillon, dated 24th, says:
Two men have been murdered in this vicinity since
Sunday. Mr. Phillips, living at Big Piney, thirty
miles from Rolla, was one; a German citizen living
three miles north of Rolla was another. Seven
miles from Rolla, on Spring Creek, the entire plantation of Mr. Orrlesse was burned over by these
night assassins. The country is alive with these
miscreants. If something is not soon done for protection, the unconditional Unionists will have to
leave, or else hide in the brush at night.

In Miller country Capitain Long was murdered in tection, the unconditional Unionists will have to leave, or else hide in the brush at night.

In Miller county Captain Long was murdered in cold blood. He was a young man noted for hostility to secession since its outbreak. He was among the first to go to the defence of the flag, and continued in the service till death. He was then commanding a company of earolled Missouri militia, but the company not being in active service, he was at home. Early the 18th ult. seven villains came to his father's house and inquired for him. His mother told them he was not at home. They told her she need notific; that he was at home; that he had some to his father's house and inquired for him. His mother told them he was not at home. They told her she need notific; that he was at home; that he had some home the night. This was all true, and he was then up stairs in hed, asleep. They then called on him to surrender, promising that if he would, they would not hurt him. The Captain was awakened, and repiled that he would die before he would surrender to bush whackers. They then commenced setting fire to the house, and shooting on every side. The Captain shot one of the men, but having: to shoot from a window at a scoundrel beneath, the shot only wounded him. When they had fired the house all around they took a straw bed and set it on fire at the foot of the stairs. The Captain then jumped from a high window to the ground, and as he reached the ground they shot him, the ball entering his mouth. He rose to his feet and started around the house, where they met him and shot him seven times. He fell and diéd almost instantly, in his mother's arms, Mr. James Long, the Captain's father, escaped and collected a squad of men in a short time, but too late. The son was already a corpse, and the dwelling and contents in flames.

Guerillas in Kentucky.

The Kentucky papers furnish ne with the follow.

GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY.. The Kentucky papers furnish us with the follow-Ing items:

Col. McHeney among Guerillas.—The Owonsboro Monitor states that, a few days since, as Col. J. H. McHenry was returning to that place from Hartford, he fell into the hands of the "Knights of the Bush," one of whom styled himself Lieul. Yates. The latter gentleman "coerced" a saddle trade with the Colonel, giving him a citilen's saddle for a fine cavalry one, which had, we presume, seen service in the Federal cause. Yates asked \$10 difference, but the Colonel declined, whereupon they "swapped even." Yates affected to be a high-toned gentleman, and assured Col. McHenry that he had great respect for him as a gentleman. He conveyed the idea that he considered himself and the Colonel as gentlemen of the first order. He asked the Colonel if he carried money about bim, and was answered in the negative. Have you a revolver! Another negative response. Then give us a chew of tobacco, said the valiant knight. But the Colonel not being a consumer of the "filthy weed," had to decline, and was then permitted to depart, without even taking the oath.

ANOTHER GUERILLA OUTRAGE. ANOTHER GUERILLA OUTRAGE.

The Evansville Journal states that the residence of Major Kinney, at Henderson, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning, being the act, no doubt, of the grerillas prowling in that vicinity. Major Kinney was absent from home, and his wife and family were staying at a neighbor's. The fire occurred about 4 o'clock, and nothing was saved but a few articles of parlor farniture, including Mrs. Kinney's piano. Major Kinney is an earnest Union man, was for a time in the Federal army as Major of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, and is a member of the present State Legislature. ARREST OF TWO GUERILLAS.

ARREST OF TWO GUBRILLAS.

The Louisville Democrat of the 1st says: Yesterday Major Longsdorf succeeded in making two very important arrests, in the persons of Robert Scarlett and W. Shields. These men for a long time had belonged to the rebel army, and were the leaders of several small guerilla bands. Being cut off from their command they came to this city in disguise, wearing citizens' clothing. They enlisted in the oth Pennesylvania Cavalry for the bounty, after receiving which they deserted that regiment. They were placed in prison, where they will be confined until their case can be investigated. CHERILLAS AGAIN VISIT HAWESVILLE.

Hawesville, like other border towns, is often visited by the prowling bands which now infest the borders of Kentucky. On the evening of the 25th, a company of guerillas made their appearance just back of the town, and moving around the place went up the river some three-quarters of a mile to the house of Mr. Tim Smith, from which they carried off four guns, a small amount of money, and some clothing. They then proceeded to the house of a German, half a mile further up the river, from which they stole a gun and some clothing. After leaving this house, they met with a Mr. Minto, of Cannelton, Ind., and took from him a small amount of money. They then moved off in the direction of Cloverport, which place they said they intended to visit. They gunboat No. 22, which is stationed near Hawesville, as soon as her officers were notified that the guerillas were near the place, at once commenced throwing shells into the hills back of the city. Some ten or twelve shells were thrown, one of which passed through the house of a Mr. Hendricks, just grazing the head of Mrs. H. Another shell struck the house of Judge McBroma, passing through the window, into the front room. Fortunately no one was hart. QUERILLAS AGAIN VISIT HAWBSVILLE.

eleven o'clock major Carmichael arr his cavalry, just in time to interce valry charge from the 1.28erve force in upon our lines. The assault and charge chael was most timely and spk uddily expe-rabel line gave way in the wild est confusi the concentrated charge, and a most from our infantry, with an arthle Chappel. Major Carmichael hav Chappel. Major Carmichael hawing accretional during the morning that Shelly's eating continual was near us, and concentrating for a "unction with Dobbins, Colonel Reid decided to fail back with Helena. Our great less of mules and artillery und compelled the abandonment and destruction with portion of our train and one caisson. Our instance in the most perfect order. Major Carmichael. The manding the cavalry, and Lieutenant calculations are the most perfect order. Major Carmichael. The manding the cavalry, and Lieutenant calculations are the most perfect order. Major Carmichael. The manding the cavalry, and Lieutenant calculations with the most perfect order. Major Carmichael. The manding the cavalry and Lieutenant calculations in bly. We skirmished with the enemy for main incree for a last test of skill. And prowess. While a negaged in front and on each flank. Our line was formed, and orders for the artillery to gin the examination of the cavalry to the value formed, and orders for the artillery to gin the example of the cavalry to the cause of the cavalry to the cause of the cavalry to the cause formed, and orders for the artillery to the cause in the cavalry of the cause of the cavalry to the cause formed, and orders for the artillery to the cause formed, and orders for the artillery to the cause formed, and then take position being given. Colonel Reid moved forward with the infantry to the cause in the cause of the cause Chappel. Major Carmichael h luring the morning that Shelby

and in high spirits.

Respecting the integrity, pluck and capacity of the colored troops at Helena, recruired chienly in Missouri, we challenge criticism and comparison.

AN UPRISING IN ILLINOIS—AN ENGAGEMENT SAID TO HAVE TATEN PLACE. TO HAVE TATEN PLACE.

Some of the Missouri and Illinois papers have rumors that there is an uprising in Montgomery. There are no means of verifying them, as we have received no announcements of such a character either by telegraph or from our correspondents in the West. It is asserted that in the nighborhood of Hillsboro, the rebels have seven hundred mental their encampment, and it is stated that the Usion men, to the number of two thousand, with two pieces of cannon, from Mattoon, have taken the field against them. It is reported, also, that an engagement had taken place, and two Union men had been killed, and their bodies brought into Hillsbore.

A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser thus comments on "whisky drinking" in the rebel army A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser thus comments on "whisky drinking" in the rebol army at Atlants:

"One thing is very evident, however. We're too close to Atlanta, and there are far too many gresshops there. I do not mean to say that a julep or a cocktail is not a good thing to have sometimes, but the mean liquor there is very hard to savillow, and very hard to navigate under after it is swallowed. Understand me, I speak from observation, not from experience. True. I have tried one toddy here, and only one, and I do not think I will ever try another till "this cruel war is over." But you would be astonished, at the number of bars and the amount of drinking going on in Atlanta. I am sure the general commanding the post has very little deal of the extent of it; though drunken men are daily brought to him, I learn, and sent to the quard-house. It ought to be stopped entirely while the armies are so near, and it is hoped that it will be and tast speedily." WANT THEIR PAY.

The rebels are not so intensely patriotic but that, like our own troops, they grow about their pay, even though it be entirely worthless. The same correspondent says: "I hear up in this region the same old cry that I have heard elsewhere for the past three or four months—'money.' It seems that the Army of Tennessee has been paid off, or partially so, at least, while the Army of Mississippi (General Polk's old corps) is eight months behind. It is not understood by what hocus pocus one portion of the army in the West is paid and the other not, and, as the men need their money very greatly, you may imagine there is some grumbling."

GETTING OUT OF ATLANTA.

imagine there is some grumbling."

OBTTING OUT OF ATLANTA.

The Atlants editor of the Mobile News says: "I can give you no idea of the excitement in Atlants. Everybody seems to be hurrying off, and especially the women. Wagons loaded with household furniture and everything else that can be packed upon them crowd every street, and comen, old and young, and children innumerable, are hurrying to and froleading pet lambs, deer, and other little household objects of affection, as though they intended to save all they could. Every train of cars is loaded to its utmost capacity, and there is no grumbling about reats, for even the fair ones are but too glad to get even a standing place in a box car. The excitement beats anything I ever saw, and I hope I may never witness such again. But in the midst of all this the soldiers are cool, and cheerful, and sanguine."

A TRESENTIMENT.

The following is a copy of a note, dated July 19, written by a rebel soldier, picked up on the battle-field in front of Atlanta:

This may be my last breakfast. Pm going back to the front. Beshrew my evil luck—the front has come to me. Worse men than I are getting hurt there daily. Who knows? Order me a metallic coffin and an iced julip!

A Substitute Broker Rejuvenates an Old On Saturday last, an enterprising "substitute broker," in St. Louis, having been rather unsuccessful in his search of stock to fill the numerous orders of his customers, and meeting with au old grayheaded man who answered his purpose in every respect, except the trifling matter of over age, hit upon the happy expedient of restories. of his customers, and meeting with an oil gray-headed man who enswered his purpose in every respect, except the trifling matter of over-age, hit upon the happy expedient of restoring the oil man to youth. To, do this it was not necessary to find the "fountain of youth," vainly sought by youth. To, do this it was not necessary to find the "fountain of youth," vainly sought by youth. To do their it was not necessary to find the "fountain of youth," vainly sought by the services of Medea to, renew his lease of life services of Medea to, renew his lease of life services of Medea to, renew his lease of life services of Medea to, renew his lease of life services of Medea to, renew his lease of life services of Medea to pound one. He first adaministered to his patient allberal dose of the essence of rye, then took him to a barber shop, had his neck and face washed and powdered, his hair and whiskers neatly dyed, and the winkles in his cheeks smoothed over by a process known to the tonsorial profession. Another snifter of rye was poured down the patient's throat tostraighten his spine, clear the rheum from his eyes, and make his breast swell out in martial style. The inner man being arranged in mustering condition, it was deemed necessary, in order to make "a sure thing" of the job, to bestew some attention upon the outer covering. A pair of substantial brograms was purchased, and a nice yellow linen duster added, and the old man of sixty presented the appearance of a biped of not more than thirty. Starting to the recruiting office with his substitute in charge, the indefatigable broker, figuring in his mind that he had made two hundred dollars and forty-five cents by the operation, and not wishing to be troubled with the extra forty-five, took his newly-made patriot into a saloon to drinking the had superior the call six personal the firm had superior the committed a fatility by his generoaity is a fatility with the form his grasp-for the third dose of rye put so much starch in the old man's backbone that he positivel

nated by the clikir of life, evaded the blow, and skedadded at the race of nine knots an hour.

Missionary Colonies.—The last number of the North British Review contains a good discussion of Christian missions. After a very patient review of the history of modern missionary effort, commending with the labors of Francis Kavier, taking in the work of the Moravisus, the labors of Mr. Ellis in the islands of the Pacific, and of various societies in India, the writer makes some points worthy the sions, it is not money so much as men that are needed. There will, of course, be always plonty of common place men in every sort of work, both at home present and abroad, but nowhere is there, such a stone of the sound of training and culture, as in those men who go out to establish new and difficult foreign missions. The work is by no means the best for the home pastoral work is by no means the best for the home pastoral so that all Protestant foreign missions need to boryerow a leaf of wisdom from the Church of Rome, which has its college de Propaganda Fide. He who goes out to convert Mohammedans, Bramins, and Bonzes, should be acquainted with the history, language. Iterature, and, above all, the theological The second point to which public attention is called, is that though at fits the missionary may do some good, yet it is the Christian communities in heathen lands, having, all the advantages of Christian fraining in morals, and intensively disseminating the Gospel. It is their communities in heathen lands, having, all the advantages of Christian form, rectifying what is bad, the number of the contract of the country to which they are to go.

The second point to which public attention is called, is that though at fits the missionary may do some good, yet it is the Christian Christian deas work themselves ent, into their own of the language of Christian fraining in morals and intensively disseminating the Gospel. It is their communities in heathen lands, having, and intensively disseminating the Gospel. It is their commu