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

THE DAILY PRESS,
City Subscribers, at TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, to six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.
The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.
All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.
The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed they must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.
Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department on receipt of the original certificates.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of deposit to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.
Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.
All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY for the "Sea Shore," "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS, suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods, AT PRICES FOR LESS BELOW THEIR PRESENT WHOLE VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Ruffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL
CLOTH HOUSE,
W. T. SNODGRASS,
34 S. SECOND Street and 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
At fair prices, purchased before the rise, *independent of gold gamblers*, by the package, piece, or yard. Our *motto is to sell*. We don't peddle. Come and see our stock. The Army and Navy trade has our special attention. an8-1m

LINEN DUCK FOR SUITS.
Superb quality, white and colored.
Natural color, extra heavy.
Coating Linens, fancy Drills.
Wide fine black Alpacas.
White Marseilles Vestings.
No advance in Summer Cassimeres.
Fine Stock for Summer and Fall.
LAWNS.
Good styles from 28 to 60 cents.
Summer dress stuffs low.
COOPER & CONARD,
jy22 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

RICH ORGANDY LAWNS REDUCED
FROM $1.25 to 75 cts.
Rich Organdy Robes, reduced to $8.
Lawns reduced from $1 to 62½ cts.
Grenadines at very low prices.
Summer Dress Goods all reduced.
India Silks reduced to 75 cts. and $1.
White Barege Shawls and Circulars.
White and Black Lace Pointes and Rotundas.
Summer Shawls selling off very low.
White and Colored Shetland Shawls.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
jy16 26 South SECOND Street.

CLOSING OUT SUMMER DRESS
GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
A great variety of styles of this season's importation, from 22 cents to $1.
Best French Lawns at 37½ cents.
Figured Brown Lawns at 37½ cents.
French Lawns at 40, 50, 62 and 87½ cents.
Best makes of Mullins, Calicoes, Ginghams, and all kinds of Domestic Goods, far below the manufacturer's prices.
White Barege and Lama Shawls.
Silk Grenadine Shawls.
500 all-wool Cashmere Shawls, $2.25, worth $3.50.
H. STEEL & SON,
jy16 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

EXAMINE OUR LAWNS.
Lawns, brown ground, neat figured, 44c.
Lawns, white ground, neat figured, 44c.
Huckaback and Bath Towels, large assortment.
Bird's Eye Linen Towels.
Extra size Damask Towels.
Shetland Wool Shawls for tourists, $5.
Bathing Flannels, red and gray.
JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Philadelphia,
First National Bank of Philadelphia,
Second National Bank of Philadelphia,
Third National Bank of Philadelphia,
AND ALL
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
mh31-12t

3-10 U. S. LOAN.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF
PHILADELPHIA,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.
Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Loan issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of two cents a day on every $100.
These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. six per cent. Bonds, (interest payable in coin) redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty, from August 15, 1867.
Interest allowed from date of subscription to August 15, and on all subscriptions after that date the accrued interest will be required to be paid.
DAVID B. PAUL, President.
July 30, 1864. aul-1m

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
INTEREST 7.30 IN LAWFUL MONEY.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
AND
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.
The principal is payable in lawful money at the end of three years; or, the holder has the right to demand at that time
THE 5.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH.
This privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.
Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the Appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy22-30t No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.
723 Arch Street,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
7-3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions to
THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,
issued in the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY NOTES, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money on the 15th days of February and August respectively of each year.
These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty, from August 15, 1867.
These Notes will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000. Interest will be allowed to the 15th of August next on subscriptions prior to that date. Subscriptions subsequent to that date will be required to pay the accrued interest. A commission of ¼ of one per cent. will be allowed on all subscriptions of $25,000 and upward.
SAM'L J. MAC MULLAN,
jy30-15t CASHIER.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
COAL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONTAINING a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDER OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
DIVIDEND BOOK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
of good materials and at Low Prices.
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
jy4-tf 423 CHESTNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling the Skin.
This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a *soft, even texture to the skin*, like that of an infant.
L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleansing, produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.
"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by Mlle Vestvali, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for obvious reasons.
Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sunburn or salt air.
EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, Importers of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.
jy2-mwstf

CURTAIN GOODS.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
1036 CHESTNUT STREET.
1036 CHESTNUT STREET.
COMMISSION HOUSES.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE
Is called to
OUR STOCK OF
SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN SHIRTING FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.
DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LEITITIA Street, and
32 South FRONT Street.
fe27-wsmtae6

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
my14-6m

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
612 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will, from this date, sell
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHS
at low prices.
On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought before the rise, which they will sell at moderate prices. Terms not cash. jy30

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
je10 famw6m

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
jal7-tf Four doors below the Continental.

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

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 MARKET STREET,
Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.
S. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,
For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS' USE.
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.
SULPHITE OF LIME,
for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.
Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.
de4-thstuly-fp

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON the Estate of BENJAMIN KELLER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay.
MARIA KELLER,
PAUL J. KELLER, 327 WALNUT St.
aug1-6t*

The Press.
VOL. 8.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

State Defence—Hints to Legislators.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: There will, no doubt, be many and differing plans presented to the Legislature for the proper defence of the State, but they will all fail of *permanence* unless they are interesting to the *pockets* or the *passions* of the people. The former hints at the usual rascality, and the latter is left as a field for an experiment which would perhaps be worth trying. If you think my hints are worth anything please work them up into a proper shape for the public eye; if not, do with them as I dare say you do with a good many others. You know what a great love and pride the fireman has for his "machine." Now, can we transfer this to the country boy and his gun? If it should be found *possible*, the following plan will work well and permanently: Let each township in the State, of the assessed value of $——, be required to provide by a tax on itself; a field-piece, with all its appurtenances, of such weight of metal as competent authority may decide upon. Give them one or two years to pay for it, according to their ability. Let the company to manage it be *drafted* to serve, say two years, one-third of the members going out every two years, in order that a knowledge of the tactics may be diffused. We ought to become familiar with this drafting business, and, if possible, let it be considered a *privilege* to belong to the "Gun Company." In order to do this let every chosen one serve, unless he can find some one to *buy* him out for not less than $—, one-half of this to go to the company. There will be no difficulty in this on a peace establishment and while any novelty remains about the affair. Let them meet for drill, with volunteer-horses, six times each year, one or two days each time, and let additional meetings be encouraged by agricultural fairs and target matches of adjoining townships, with premiums for best performances. Let every member be exonerated from a portion of his tax, whether he be legal voters be members. Let there be a colonel and other officers, whose office shall be at the county town, and whose business shall be to visit, inspect, and drill every company — times each year. Let each arsenal be only one story high, and large enough to hold *only* the guns and what belongs to it, or it will become a skulking and a drinking place.

Let the whole matter be so arranged that it may not grow up into a corrupt and jealous *State* institution, but that its first allegiance be due to the United States; and while enough should always be available for *State defence*, the remainder must answer all calls of the United States, and all losses incurred in the Federal service be made good to the State. There are, of course, other details which the knowing ones will suggest, but there is enough here to give you a general idea of the plan, and I leave it now in the hands of your judgment whether to make any use of it or not. You have some idea of the wisdom and honesty of our State Legislature, and I have not a doubt that many a crudity will be proposed and battled for that will not be any more practicable, and I am sure not half as useful as this.

I propose this as a *substitute* for the regular militia musket companies. They, of course, must be kept up *if they can*, and I think the gun companies will be a stimulating adjunct in keeping up the existence of the former, which should meet with the latter for company drill. Discourage everything larger than a company drill; they are nothing but mobs for parading, drunkenness, and fighting. Every movement of *larger* bodies will soon be learned in actual service.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
HENRY R. COWELL.
SOUTH HERMITAGE, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 5.

Thoughts for Many—No. 1.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The present situation of this State brings to my mind an occurrence which took place in Scott county, in East Tennessee, in 1861 or '62: Colonel (now General) Vaughan, of the Confederate army, had been stationed at Kingston, and with about 1,200 men, made an inroad into Scott county, burning and plundering as he proceeded. Scott county is one of the most mountainous counties bordering on Kentucky. Vaughan had not proceeded far when he got into a defile, which was commanded by sixty sharpshooters, posted on high rocks, and forming part of a home guard. The Confederates suffered severely, while the Scott county men lost only two of their number. On a visit to Fort Delaware the other day, I met one of the former command of Vaughan. He did not know who I was, and freely described to me his experience in Scott county on the occasion referred to, adding that when the command got back to Kingston they swore they would never go to Scott county again. When compared to the treatment we have under two dispensations: First. We have not the mountains to protect us, and must therefore make up the deficiency by increasing our numbers. Secondly, Scott county, among the whole number of its inhabitants, counted only ten sympathizers with the cause of the rebellion, and they had been compelled to leave the county. There was not a single man, woman, or child, of the name of one of Scott county, while amongst us are men who have done everything in their power to prevent the success of the Administration, and discouraged every effort to sustain its measures; because it has proved imbecile. Let us be on our guard. If we defeat them well the Confederates will do in our case what they did with regard to Scott county—they will pledge themselves never to come again. X.

Democratic Consistency.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: At the late election held on the 2d inst., for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to grant the soldiers the right of voting, it was opposed in all the Democratic wards in our city and counties in our State, by those who are the loudest in crying down the colored man, saying that on that occasion they had to vote for the white citizen of the only privilege he has over the colored man, that of voting. I have no doubt if the question had been to supply the army with food or not, they would have voted in the negative. The heinous crime of a man fighting for his country, in their opinion, should deprive him of his vote. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.
AUGUST 8th, 1864.

The Loyalty of Chambersburg.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: It has been very unkindly remarked, and too generally believed, that the recent burning of Chambersburg by the rebels was but the proper punishment of its citizens for their traitorous Copperheadism.

I am glad to think that this cruel charge was not originated in Philadelphia. It is the New York *Tribune* which, last week, gave currency to this contemptible rumor.

My feelings of indignation and sympathy are so warm in the refutation of this libel, that I can hardly confine them to the briefspace which I know your valuable columns demand.

Now for my testimony: It has been my privilege to pass, as a private militia-man, through many of the border and inland towns of our State, in the raids of '62 and '63.

If it were proper, I could single several such places, where the tried soldier of the Union was not only denied food and water, but even insulted by the Copperhead towns-people as we marched by them.

No such insult or inhospitality met us in *Chambersburg*. We sojourned there several weeks, and, never, in our experience, met a more universally kind reception.

The houses of its citizens were opened wide in genial hospitality. Ladies stood in their doorways, and every man, in soldier's garb, was kindly invited to enjoy their bounteous cheer. This is not only my testimony, but that of hundreds whose separation alone prevents them from giving it public and united expression.

I wish that this great city of Philadelphia could this day feel itself free from Copperhead treason as can little Chambersburg, smouldering in her loyal ashes.

In the name of all that is grateful let me crush this consummate lie!

Of what avail are our moneys for relief if we suffer this mean scandal to gain credence among us? Let us give them their *rights* sooner than our charity; for the boon of charity, at best, is temporary, but the stain of disloyalty on a suffering people is a need that no benevolence can supply—a pang that no philanthropy can mitigate.

C. H. B.,
9th Penna. Militia.
PHILADELPHIA, August, 1864.

The New York Press.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: I notice, along with real suffering on our border, from the wanton destruction by the rebels, that the people there also suffer from the abuse of the New York press.

For their real suffering, it will give us pleasure to contribute our mite; for their relief from the mortification at the slanders of a loyal people, we offer them an all-sufficient remedy, i. e., don't take the papers so fond of abusing Pennsylvania.

Some years since I found that I could seldom open a New York paper without having my mind irritated by some abuse of Philadelphia, and was consequently led to adopt the remedy mentioned.

I find that our city papers generally have what news is true about as early as any others, and I despise the hankering after exciting falsehood too common with the mass.

Let our country friends take the Philadelphia dailies and compare with those of New York, cutting out the trash and rumors, to be denied or contradicted in the next issue, and any clear mind can see that the main difference is in the size of the type and the more sober and truthful style of our city editorials. C.

The Vote in Potter County.

COUDERSPORT, Potter County, Pa., August 6.—The official vote in this county on the first amendment to the Constitution is:

For	1,022
Against	87
Majority for	938

Not an active opponent of the Administration in the county voted for the amendment, so far as I can learn. M.

—Another romance of the war, that has commenced going the rounds, is that of a rebel officer who was blown up by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg two hundred feet into the air, *and came down alive and uninjured!* The reader is expected to be nearly as breathless with surprise at this story as the rebel was when he came down.

THE GUERILLA WAR.

Quiet Somewhat Restored in Missouri—The Platte Country Threatened with Depopulation—The Troubles in Kentucky—Murder of Union Prisoners on the Cumberland.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* asserts that the excitement in that locality is nearly over, and the people are again endeavoring to attend to their regular business concerns. The change must be most welcome, for the accounts we have published from day to day show that the people of Northern Missouri have passed through scenes and trials almost equalling those which visited France in the dark days of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat. At one time they were almost in a state of siege, which was only raised by the avalanche of men which came from all directions in response to the call of General Fiske. Of recent occurrences the correspondent thus speaks:

Thornton and a good portion of his men are reported to have crossed the river the latter part of last week. The crossing was effected between Missouri City and Lexington, and extended up and down for a distance of about twenty miles. The steamer Fanny Ogden came along while the crossing was going on. The crossing ceased long enough to permit her to pass, and was then commenced again. They crossed in small boats, swimming their horses after them. It is to be hoped that in future they will "keep their own side of the question."

There are some guerillas, however, still in Platte. Information reached headquarters, Saturday, that a band of 300 or 400 were again in that disaffected region. Gen. Fisk immediately had steam raised on the steamer West Wind, now laying up on the opposite side, for the purpose of conveying the Illinois troops down to drive them out, but he afterwards changed his notion, and the troops, all being cavalry, marched down by land. It is feared that Platte will share the fate of Jackson and the depopulated counties back of Kansas City. Indeed, it must be almost already depopulated. The arrivals here of refugees from that region averaged from one to two hundred per day for several days. This exodus was owing to the bad conduct of the Kansas troops under Jennison. An officer of the 3d Cavalry M. S. M., who accompanied the first expedition, stated on his return that he and a detachment of men, having been left at Platte City, on trying to overtake the main force, met a lady mounted on horseback, who rode up to them in the road weeping, and begged of them for "God sake to spare the lives of herself and daughters; that if they would only do that, she would give them everything she possessed in the world." The officer replied, "My dear madam, we have not come down here to make war on women and children, but to drive out armed marauders and restore the law and order." It is to be deeply regretted that all the troops who have operated in that region were not actuated and governed by the same noble principles. Judging from their conduct, it looks as though they tried to make as many enemies to the cause as possible.

Assassinations have become quite frequent. Some five or six hundred occurred in this immediate vicinity within the last few days, among whom was an old man of this county, upwards of eighty years of age. What fears could have been entertained of an aged patriarch like this is left for the pen of the historian to portray. He was verging on the portals of the grave, and a few more days, or months at most, and the King of Terrors would have claimed him as his own in a natural way.

DETAILS OF THE MURDERS OF THE UNION PRISONERS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The Louisville *Journal* says the scout sent out from that city on Monday week to search after Lieutenant Gamble, and furnish him safe conduct into our lines, returned early on Tuesday morning, having been successful in its mission. The lieutenant was found secreted in the woods not far from where he made his escape from the gang of villanous cut-throats. He was pale, almost devoid of clothing, and appeared to have suffered much in dodging through the brush, trying to elude the watchful eyes of those bent on his murder. He informed the scout that he had been robbed by the guerillas of his pants, boots, watch, and seventy-five dollars in money. After crossing the Cumberland river, and travelling about six miles in a southerly direction, the guerillas halted and arranged their prisoners in line, telling them that they were going to parole them. After a short consultation, the leader of the gang, who was called by his men Capt. Carter, ordered the members of his gang to draw their pistols, saying, "We have but one way of paroling Federal prisoners, and that is with our revolvers." The whole party advanced in line, and commenced rapidly firing. The lieutenant said that he well knew that there was no hope for life only in precipitate flight, so he started on the full run. A volley of pistol shots was fired at him as he disappeared in a narrow strip of brush, and another as he passed an open space a short distance beyond. Fortunately none of the balls struck him, and he made good his escape. He was forced to lie in the woods, night and day, until the scout relieved him on Monday afternoon. He piloted the cavalry to the spot where the execution had taken place, and three dead bodies, riddled with balls, were found stretched on the green sward. On the breast of each was pinned a strip of paper, dated July 30, with the following words written in pencil mark upon them: "These boys are executed in retaliation for our friends hung in Nashville." The bodies were much decomposed when found, and were buried upon the spot. One of the dead was a soldier of Co. C, 83d Illinois Volunteers, named Ira Butler; another was Christopher McCarty, a boy sixteen years old, employed as a teamster in the quartermaster's department. His parents reside in Abington, Illinois. The third body was that of a laborer in the employ of the Government at Nashville. The body of the fourth prisoner could not be found, and it is possible that he succeeded in making his escape. He was also a citizen in the employ of the Government. When the men were first taken prisoner, Lieut. Gamble informed the guerillas that but two of them were soldiers, and begged that the citizens might be released; but the scoundrels would not listen to his words. The execution was one of the darkest transactions of blood that ever disgraced a civilized age, and it was perpetrated with all the *nonchalance* of hearts fiendish and wholly corrupted. There is much speculation as to who the murderers are. We hear various names mentioned, but, at the very more speculations, we will not, without further proof, inscribe their names on the roll so dark with infamy. Lieut. Gamble says that they called their chief by the name of Porter. The friends referred to in the note pinned to the bosom of each dead man are presumed to be the guerillas recently hung at Nashville, one of whom was named Gossett, a notorious robber and murderer of Cheatham county, Tennessee. His career was marked with the darkest crime, as he was proved guilty before the military commission of the murder of several peaceable, unoffending citizens. Every effort will be made to hunt down the fiends guilty of the inhuman outrages of Saturday evening last. They are a shame and a curse to humanity, and should be blotted out of existence.

A Trip from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* thus describes a trip to the front:

If there can be any journey more full of melancholy and yet thrilling interest than all others, it is the one which I have just completed. I started at daybreak on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad from Marietta, for the purpose of witnessing an artillery duel between the 11th Indiana Battery and a rebel force stationed on the right wing of the army. As I passed along the line of railroad I beheld abundant evidences of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, and of the perseverance and determination of our own forces. Great ridges of hills, completely filled with rifle-pits and capped with immense fortifications, spoke highly of the labor and endurance undergone by "Johnnies," and much more loudly of the skill, courage, and hardihood of our soldiers in storming and capturing them. Whenever we came to those portions of the country where the most bloody battles were fought and the most decisive victories were won all eyes were fastened upon them, every spot was pointed out, and in some instances loud cheers were freely given by those on board the train. When we arrived at Vining Station we were obliged to use our own powers of locomotion in advancing toward the front. Vining is the station where sick and wounded soldiers are placed on board the hospital train for the purpose of being sent to more healthy localities in the North and West. It is in itself but a straggling place, comparatively speaking, with the assistance of the kind-hearted, gentlemanly surgeons in charge, many a poor fellow who arrived there at the point of death has gradually become stronger and again fitted to endure those hardships and stern realities which are so intimately connected with a soldier's career. I travelled in company with the gallant Captain Craig, of General Thomas' staff, and a comrade of his, a scout just returned from Mobile, Alabama. On arriving at the Chattahoochie river, we were more strongly tempted by the sultriness of the day to swim across than to march over the pontoon bridges which spans the river for the accommodation of wagon trains and foot passengers. We, however, so far checked our rising impulses as to content ourselves by merely bathing in its cool, refreshing waves. The Chattahoochie is a narrow, deep river, and rather sluggish in *its movements. It is surrounded by rocky bluffs covered* by a thick growth of forest trees, and presenting, at this season of the year, a beautiful and highly picturesque appearance. We sat upon the north bank of the river and enjoyed the cool and enchantingly pleasant breezes which fled from the shady and the deep dingles and over the precipitous bluffs with which the country abounds, and as we sat and mused upon and enjoyed this marvellously enchanting scenery, our conversation naturally turned to the current of the thoughts of all present. We wondered that a land so fruitful, so full of the advantages of nature, so evidently intended for the happiest and best race of people in the world, should give birth to the most malignant, relentless, and bloody thirsty passions which the inhabitable globe has brought to light in any age of the world. Through the influence of our military friend an ambulance was procured in which we travelled on toward our destination. Ever and anon, as we advanced, we heard the distant sound of booming of cannon, as each side contested the ground between them; and this, also, was food for reflection; but I forbear giving the sensations experienced. After a jolting ride of seven miles over a rough and dusty road, we at length arrived at the scene of operations. I trusted implicitly to the judgment and experience of my companion, and, as for myself, I myself that I would keep their company through every vicissitude of our ride. I knew that the Captain was a veteran, and veteranship rarely does not apt to rush into danger without first studying the pros and cons of the situation. We were informed by some soldiers that Gen. Thomas' headquarters, to which point we were shaping our course, was about three hundred yards below the railroad track which lay immediately before us. We saw shells bursting just in front of us, and yet our courage, or rather that of our gallant leader, impelled us on. We crossed the railroad, and were proceeding due west, when, lo! a shell struck not forty feet in front of us, tearing up the ground at a fearful rate, raising a cloud of dust, frightening our horses, and telling even the most inexperienced of the company that it was policy to "change our base" as quickly as possible. It is impossible to tell who issued the command, but we obeyed it with alacrity, and soon placed a neighboring hill and forest between us and danger. The last I saw of Messrs. Sanitary they were making time at a fearful rate, exactly in the range of the flying shell, "juking" each time that the merry-sounding noise came too near their ears for comfortable feelings. It may be that they fell victims to the accurate firing of the rebel batteries. It is proper to say that Captain Denig evinced great presence of mind in conducting our retreat, and in at last showing us the most safe and desirable spot for a resting place. Our ambulance, after we left it, was struck, and one of the rear wheels completely shattered. All who witnessed our adventure joined in saying that our escape was something of a miracle. It seems that we had driven our horses directly in range of the rebel battery, only a mile distant, and they, taking deliberate aim, were determined to show us their skill in that particular branch of the service by choosing us as the target. Their real object was to dislodge a twenty pound Parrott gun which was shelling the city of Atlanta.

Topography of Georgia.

A gentleman who has resided nearly nine years in Georgia, mostly on the lines of the Georgia and Western railroads about Atlanta, and has travelled very generally and repeatedly in all parts of the State, communicates some valuable information concerning the topography of the country.

He says there are three very distinct divisions of the State:

1. The mountain region, which embraces the northwest corner, and comes down to the Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. 2. Where it opens into a gentle undulating country, extending 120 miles east to Macon, about the same distance northeast to Augusta, and south to Columbus. 3. Below those points the *piney woods*, low, sandy, level, with wide swamps bordering all the streams, and extending from 150 to 200 miles to the sea or the Gulf. The middle region, from Atlanta to Macon, is a mixture of corn and cotton. It will produce very little of the smaller grains, and no grass. It is cut up into small plantations, and occupied by men of moderate means, with thriving villages at the county seats. The third division, the low country, is almost exclusively in possession of large planters, and cotton is the staple, although it will grow corn, but no small grain or grass. Doubtless the lands are cultivated in cereals as far as practicable at this time, so that Gen. Sherman has a productive region of a hundred miles all round him from which he can draw supplies without going back to Tennessee. The railroad from Atlanta to Macon runs 101 miles on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and has not a bridge, not even a *culvert*, in the whole distance, scarcely an embankment or excavation. All the destruction either army can do to that is to the rails and ties and water-tanks. The roads to Augusta and to West Point, toward Columbus and Montgomery, cross the numerous streams and ravines, and can be broken in many places by destroying bridges. The roads to all the points of the compass