Army of the Tennessee.

ARMY OF THE OHIO, BEFORE ATLANTA, July 26. As the details of the battle of the 22d come in, its importance and rank among the great battles of the war become more apparent. Never, perhaps, in any campaign, has more desperate or more successful fighting under disadvantageous circumstances occurred. Gettysburg with its thousands of dead strewing the ground Stone River, with its frightful lo Chickamauga, than which no bloodier field can be found-present no such scenes as were here witnessed. The design of the rebel General was a daring one and was so nearly successful, that what the results of its entire success would have been, may be readily perceived. Nothing but the most persistent courage and desperate fighting saved the army of the Tennessee from a complete route. Simultaneous with an impetuous attack of a well appointed column on the extreme flank, its commander fell, and parts of the line were broken through by overpowering masses. Assaults were repulsed from the front, and the lines were faced to the rear, and attacks repulsed from that direction This was particularly the case in the 17th Army Corps, where the rebel dead strewed in its front, tells of the desperation of the contest. In such a scene it is imposs ible to speak of the doings of regiments or bodies: It seems to be a contest where companies and individuals fought as reason dictated. Divisions beset on every side by an impetuous foe, fought by de tachments: corps and corps commander were lost sight of, and divisions and brig ades forgotten. When they were fought as commands, they were marched from one end of a ridge to another, or fought from one side of a work, and then from the other. But the troops, tired on many san guinary fields, were not to be thrown into disorder or confusion. Assaults were re ceived and repulsed, and attacks were nd improved. On the extreme right of this army, in front of Gen. Woods division, the battle could be plainly seen from Sherman's headquarters. Near the right of the line, Captain Glass' battery

ing to the city, near the left of General Haseall's line, batteries were brought into position, that played with frightful havo into the flanks of the daring enemy .-These shells, plowing through their ranks already thinned by the destructive musketry of our infantry-these missiles, com ing with their peculiar screaming noise scattering death amidst them-unnerved them, and sent them in confusion back over the field they had so nearly worn. Their backs were no sooner turned, than our men jumped to their feet, and with a

of 20 pound Parrots was stationed, and

the regiments supporting it were driven

away at the first onset of the enemy

General Wood observing the battery de

serted, and the enemy endeavoring to car-

ry it off, sent his reserve force to retake it

This force, moving through ravines, was

not observed by the enemy, and gained the work just at the moment that an ad-

ditional force of the enemy, who had been

sent to assist in carrying off the guns

mounted the work, and here was seen by

Gens. Sherman, Schofield and others on

of the most stubborn fights that a soldier

ever engaged in. In the suspense and in-

tense excitement of the occasion, it seem

ed to last for half an hour, when in reali-

ty it was of short duration, and finally re-

sulted in the free use of the bayonet .-

From an extended point on the road lead-

wild, exultant cheer, sent a volley through their wasted lines, that told with fearful Thrice their colors fell with the bearers, but each time they were picked up and finally borne off by the few who were left to tell the story of their gallant fight. Such conflicts are beyond the control of

officers of any grade, and none but the brave, heroic men who carry the muskets deserve credit for such bitter, decisive Men with such hearts, with urage that thus withstand the assaults of superior numbers of men maddened by delusions, are heroes and deserve monu ments of brass. On this part of the field one hundred and sixty-five dead rebels were found. These figures alone speak for the determined resistance that was made. In front of the 20th Ohio just such another scene might have been wit-Men of that regiment captured and in the enemy's hands were literally jerked out of their hands the rebels pull ing by the feet and our men by the body. REBEL LOSSES.

headquarters, it may be seen that we have front beyond the Marietta railroad. Gen. did not like to admit it; so putting on a and examination. It have calmit, deliberburied or exchanged under a flag of truce, three thousand and seven hundred dead tends his line toward the Macon railroad, "That's all right." ed, to dead, is five to one. In this battle, trol if not reach however, it is brought down to two to one,

Grand Results of the Battle of the peratenature. This proportion would give, but it is hardly to be supposed that, after even thousand four hundred wounded. The killed and wounded and prisoners in our hands, make their loss over 12,000. We have seven battle flags now in our possession. These figures, it is believed. are none too high, and are rather considered to be too low by those best acquainted with the nature of the combat

> Are not near so heavy as would be supposed. Our men were, for the greater portion of the battle, under good protec tion, and, stung by the loss of their noble commander, were bitter and determined in their work. The enemy had at one time in their hands fifteen pieces of artillery. They were enabled, however, to take from the field only eight of these pieces. So far as the loss in artillery is concerned, it is of little importance aside from the moral effect. This army is superbly equipped in this particular arm of the service, and can well afford to spare the same number of pieces at the same price. In prisonres our loss is not definitely known, but it is asserted by Gen. Logan that three thousand five hundred will cover our entire loss. The losses fell equally throughout the command. It s reported that the 20th regiment Illinois Volunteers went into the fight one hundred and sixteen strong, and came out with their Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain and sixteen men. Other regimenss were quite as fearfully cut up, but, comparatively speaking, our losses are light, and, as the ove figures will show, the Army of Ten nessee won, on the 22d instant, one of the most decisive victories of the war.

GENERAL GARRAD'S EXPEDITION Returned on the 24th, having succeeded in destroying the bridge over Yellow River, some three hundred and fifty feet long. They reached Covington, a point 43 mile from Atlanta, and destroyed the railroad at and about this place. Cotton factories were destroyed, and extensive Governnent buildings, used for hospitals and other purposes. At different points along the route cotton was destroyed, amount ing in the aggregate to fifteen hundred bales. Large numbers of horses and mules were brought in, and about one hundred negroes. The latter were turned over to Gen. Harrow, who organized them into a ioneer corps in which capacity they will be of great service, relieving the weary troops of many hours of digging and other detailed labor. Every division in the army should have such an organization The troops report the country thro' which they have passed as filled with refugees and many of their horses and mules were captured from these people, fleeing from the advancing armies of our Government. The crops are mostly gathered, and cereals are abundant. Corn is growing finely and there will be a very great abundnce. The people are all frightened, and know not whither to flee to escape the imaginary "wrath to come." They are eaving their homes and abundant harvests, and crowding into an already overpopulated country, and all because they have been taught to believe that we are oming to their homes to desolate them,

THEIR COMMUNICATIONS

embarrassing. from the whole of Alabama makes it nec- will settle into quiet, then this campaign essary to seize an extra amount from the will have ended, and our work finished .remaining States, now filled with refugees, Cincinnati Commercial. which must of necessity create great dis-

JULY 27.

the lines of the entire army. Gen. Lo- of his bills figured up that "8 times-8 gan, with army of Tennessee, has left the are 88." The debtor was not slow in scene of their sanguinary conflict and discovering the mistake, and demanded gone to the right of the entire army .- an explanation. Bill examined the ac-From reports now at General Logan's Gen. Thomas' right now extends one corps count and saw that he was "down" but The usual proportion of wound- which, it is hoped, he will be able to con-

In moving into this new position Gen.

so perfect a repulse, and such fearful losses as were inflicted on him on the 22d, he will again attempt an attack- This new disposition of the troops gives up the old line of communication with Marietta, viz : Rosswell and Isham's Ford, and brings into use the ferry and bridges further down the river. The railroad bridge over the river is being completed, and this will bring the base nearer our field of opera-

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

again on the left of the army, and holds the line of works nearest the city, namely: General Hascall's line. Dispositions ave been made to cover the flank and rear of the army with a sufficient force, and it s to be hoped that the rebel General will be of the opinion that this flank will be easily turned. He may find, in such an event, a hearty welcome.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. in the center, and holds strong the line of investment. Its batteries are in plain iew of a portion of the city, and give the chivalry constant reminders of their presence and warm wishes. The thousands of wounded now filling rebel hospitals will bear testimony to the gallantry of this army, for they were there on the 20th. General Thomas has issued a congratulaory order to his troops for the great suc sses on the 20th and 22d. He gives a statement of the losses, which does not differ materially from the figures given above, and affirms that we have reason t be thankful for our great successes. For the prompt and ready manner in which troops engaged, he compliments them.-Coming from General Thomas this order has a peculiar significance. It is not for mere buncombe or empty show. It is a

for the successes to be derived there GENERAL STONEMAN

statement of fact, and from one so far-see

img and clear-headed, speaks hopefully

Started this morning on an expedition * * * days rations, and from his usual success and energy it is to be and destroy such other works as may be of benefit to the rebel cause. Gen. Garrad and Gen. Mc-Cook also

THE SITUATION.

From these statements it will be seen that great work is marked out for the coming few days, and it is confidently hoped that the result will have a marked ef feet upon the results of the campaign .-The past few days of apparent inactivity have been well improved. Get. Sherman has gathered his mighty hosts for a weigh ty blow, and as these dispositions promise it will not be long in making known it effects. He is not the commander to allow an enemy to recover from an exhaustive battle, while he sits tamely by in quiet. He knows full well the great advan tages now offered him and no man is eve more prompt in improving such advanta-His armies are in the best of spirits; his troops confident, and in the fer to their lands to devastate them, and to days to come great and glorious successes their State to rob them of all their rights will be ours. It is useless to speculate or to promise of success, for ere this reaches the public, the telegraph will have given By rail are about broken. Their most di- the results. Of one thing, however, the The railroad to Alabama is severed and this campaign is not yet ended. The obtheir only remaining one, to Macon, will ject is not the possession of Atlanta, but be before this reaches you. They can be the destruction of the rebel army defendsupplied over one railroad to a certain ex- ing it, and that will be accomplished betent, but the loss of prompt connections fore this army spreads its tents over with Alabama just at this time, is very these hills and plains to rest or quiet .-It is so from more than This part of the rebel Government is toone consideration. Their soldiers as soon tering, and it is not the intention to give as cut off from mail communication with its defenders time or opportunity to prop their homes, become disheartened and de- its weakened frame or gather new materisert. The Alabama troops have proven al for additional aid. The blowmust fall faithful and brave soldiers to their cause, on the armies while they are weak and but affirm that when their homes are once these will not be few nor long spared. in our lines, they can have no heart in the When Hood, with his already thinned further defense of their land. Then, too, ranks has been thoroughly beaten; when the levy made by the Government on the his army bears no organization; when crops of the farmers, which is one-tenth troops are scattered and disheartened of all raised, has not yet been gathered,or when the hospitals of the South are filled if gathered, cannot be earried off, and will with those who will not yield so long as fall into our hands. Losing this levy life or limb are left them, then this army

THE PRESENT INFLATION .- Bill S-Important changes have been made in | will sometimes make mistakes, and in one

"That's all right " "How so?" was the inquiry

thus giving another evidence of its des- Hood may attempt tostrike another blow, table, like every thing else, has gone up. is less.

WAR SONG Now shall the cannon roar Proudly along the shore, Shaking the earth like Jehovan's command! Let the brave battle-hymn Rise in the forest dim, Loud as the thunder-blast rings through the land!

From the bold ocean-crag Send out our battle-flag— it—unfurl it—high over the main! Brothers, behold it there! Brightening the Northern air! or was borne through a battle in vain!

Wide o'er the battle-path
Sweep in thy stormy wrath!
If the mountain! whose broad bloody wing Bird of the mountain! whose hand!

Darkens the flaming land!

Haunting the warrior-band!

Bird that the pomp of War ever will bring!

ANTHONY ALLY!

WIT AND WISDOM.

Hor-the present dog days. Morro for a Hairdresser-Cut and mb again.

Why are some men like corporations Ans. Because they have no souls WHAT sort of birds make cool summe

oantaloons? Russia ducks. THE pleasure of doing good is the only

ne that does not wear out MAN was created "a little lower tha the angels," and he has been getting "

little lower ever since.' THEY N. V. Post discovers that "B natural" is called the key-note to good

"John, go to the pump and bring me can of water-I am as dry as a fish." "So is the pump, father."

WHY is eating soup with a fork like issing your sweethart? Ans. Because takes a long time to get enough of it.

How does a man appear when he is rass and a tinkling symbal."—PAUL.

A LETTER-WRITER describes a beautiful young lady as having a face a painter might dwell upon. That would be a deightful residence.

MANY persons, like a mocking-bird or a blank wall, say nothing of themselves but give back imperfectly the utterance of others.

An American abroad remarked at a table d'hote on the Continent, recently, that Austria need never fear national bankruptcy so long as she retained her supposed success will attend him. He will hold on Venice, for it was her "floating capital.'

> Tom Thumb retires on a quarter of million. This is but a fair illustration of the strange freaks of fortune, these topsy turvy times. It seems much easier t make a fortune by littleness than by great

It is a common trick of one of th rincipal American conjurors to make his wife suddenly disappear from the eyes of the spectators. If he could teach to other husbands this trick of making wives vanish he would have a fair opening for a

"My father was one of the framers the new constitution," said a youth of patrician blood, the other day, to another of ore than plebian origin.

"Who cares for that," quoth the lat ter, "my father was one of the framers of the new meeting-house!"

As a school-master was employed in Scotland in teaching a sharp urchin cypher on the slate, the prec put the following question to his instruc-

"Whaur diz a' the figures gang till when the're rubbit oot"

The man who doth no paper take, Grudging two dollars a year, Will never a good husband make, Because his wife can never have is going on in the world and his ch will very ignorant annear.

The last line is rather long for good jingle, but the moral is sublime

WHEN Archbishop Laud was on tria one great act of treason he had perpetrated so many small crimes, taken together. made him a traitor.

"I never knew," said the Archbishop that one hundred black rabbits made up a black horse.'

HEAR THIS VE LOVERS - A VOIDS lady who has been married six months says it is all nonsense to talk of love in a co tage. The little rascal always runs away when there is no bread on the table. There is more love in a sirloin of bee than in all the roses and posies and wood bines that ever grew.

ONE of the fair daughters of Northmpton was recently singing a fashionable air at a high pitch of voice, when an is a good accountant, but like all men, Irishman, who was passing by rushed in with a look of astonishment, and exclaimed .-

"Sure, I thought some one was being murthered.

A WINDY orator once got up and said : Sir, after much reflection, consideration, ately, and carefully come to the determin ed conclusion that in those cities where the population is very large there are greater number of men, women and chil

Educational Department.

Kindergartens.

Kindergarten means a garden dren. Fræbel, the inventor of the system of instruction symbolized by this name, was German, possessing all the pa tience characteristic of the German ter perament, combined with the philosophi cal tendency of the German intellect .-The poets have long classed children and flowers together; it remained to Fræbel to show the similarity between the right ulture of the child and the plant.

A gardener does not endeavor to make all his plants blossom into roses or cammellias he knows he could not if he would. He is charmed with Nature's endless variety and wishes not to thwart her own swee plan. In the Kindergarten the individu ality of the child is never sacrificed to outine instruction. On the contrary, its development is indirectly encouraged by the play given to all themental faculties As, for instance, the artistic element is at once appealed to, and, molding in clay, drawing with chalk or peucil, or when to young to handle the pencil, pricking with a pin the outlines of birds, etc., drawn on paper by the teacher, form a part of every day's exercises.

The social instinct of children is gratified by the society of their equals in the Kindergarten, and yet they are kept under healthful restriction by the wise and never-ceasing oversight of the genial teacher They have the pleasure of playing and working in company, but at the same tim rival pretensions and the thousand and ne forms of the selfish instinct are check ed by an appeal to the affections or th

Children are eager to learn. Their estless curiosity is well known to all precupied mothers, who find it impossible o slake this perpetual thirst of mind; yet they soon tire of one subject, and are isgusted with the book or the teacher that wearies their attention. In the Kindergarten while it is the aim of the eacher to occupy constantly, the child s never allowed to feel weary of learning and thus form habits of inattention. In struction is invested with all the charm and variety that Nature offers in the countss successions and changes of the out ward world.

Again: In childhood the senses are in heir fullest activity. The child observes letails which quite escape the duller enses of the adult. In the Kindergar en this fact is seized upon as the basis of all instructions of scientific character Objects themselves are presented for in vestigation and examination. Leaves plants, insects, shells, and-animals are the subject-colored prints, all find thei appropriate place and use in the Kinderorten. Observations are drawn out of the children in regard to these objects; thus they learn to think for themselves and also to express each thought as it ri-

Too much cannot be said in favor of ny system of education which cultivates haracteristic of man-is the very faculhalf as well as they can think. How few, however large their powers of observation, can so describe a place or thing as to make it a livnig reality to the auditor. What an immense motive power does that man wield who is capable of pouremory of his fellows. Is it not, wonderful power even in childhood? The teacher of the Kindergarten, like

the flower garden, preserves and cultivates while destroying those hurtful weeds of selfishness and forwardness that spring up in every mind, however fair its tenencies: but is not satisfied with this alone. It has been well said, that the mind can afford to wait for the body, be cause it survives it; but that the cannot wait for the mind. If the education of the mind takes precedence of that of the body, the latter is stunted o irretrievably ruined; not unfrequently dragging down the mind into its deformi It is not necessary to sacrafice either the mortal or immortal in education The mind and body should grow together, and we believe both will develop more harmoniously if both be wisely exercised The true Kindergarten provides for both the mental and physical restlessness of children. The utmost freedom of mo tion, consistent with regard to the con fort of others, is allowed; while plays and ongs representing the labors of the far the variety of movement so dear to the firmly to his booty and prisoners, and was on the old folks.

nerely outlets for bodily vivacity, but part of it, at least. Unfortuately, ecome easy intellectual exercises; as whatever is done with a purpose must uicken the intellect.

The history of Kindergartens in this Fræbel was put in practice by Miss Pea body of Boston some three or four years The system was seized upon by kindred minds in New York. In the San Francisco Kindergartens, Fræbel's idea, with such modifications as change of country and nation necessitate, ha been thus far carried out with a success that renders it certain, that playing, set to music, and made to mean something is Natures method of tuition for little chil-

The San Francisco Kindergarten ha ne great advantage over all kindred intitutions, which should not be left unno ticed. If it is a dissideratum to learn to speak one language well, it will no doubt rove a subject of congratulation to paents, that they can place their children under such influences as will enable them at the age when the vocal organs are mos to learn to speak and read equalwell the two great modern languages French and English.

Yet, perhaps, the most intetesting hought with Kindergartens is the single fact, that so deeply has the importance of early education fixed itself in reflective ninds, that the finest genius of the Old World and the New has not disdained to lavish its fairest gifts of mind, its labor and its time, on children. When we see rare scholastic attainments the culture of true gentleman and the generous enthuiasm of an ardent mind, consecrated t the service of little children, we may well look upon the spectacle with reverential attention. Surely such men as Pestalozzi and Frœbel, aud others like them, have partaken largely of the spirit of Him who "took little children in his arms and blessed them," saying, such is the Kingdom of Heaven."- California Teacher

The Late Raid of Gen. McCook.

I have been able to gather a few and nly a few, particulars of the unfortunate raid by Gen. McCook south of Atlanta, and such as I believe reliable I will send

About ten days ago, the cavalry belong ng to this army, marching in three colunns, under command of Generals Stone man, Garrard and Ed. McCook, left here ntending to form a junction at a point as nearly as I can ascertain, about twenty niles south of Atlanta, and on the Ma on railroad. The column under General McCook, about two thousand in num ber, was obliged, starting from the right wing, to cross the Chattahoochee, near the railroad, go around north of the river, and again cross it below where the rebel cavalry were posted. Everything progressed favorably till after the con mand had crossed the West Point Rail this power of utterance. The gift of road, no opposition was encountered worth speech, that golden gift—the distinguishing mentioning, and there was good promise of success. At Fayetteville or n ty whose culture we seem most often to leave to chance. How few people talk Railroad, General McCook learned that there was encamped a large train of supplies, and he determined to capture it. In this he was completely successful coming upon it in the dead of the night, he ook it completely by surprise, and riding through it, distributed his men among ing his living, burning thought into the the wagons, and at a signal, each cut down crystal forms of language, leaving them a wagon, and fired it. The destruction as "things of beauty forever" in the was complete. Five hundred and fifty while to begin the cultivation of this ble stores for officers, such as wines and department, to be composed of upper the mental peculiarity of each child commissioned officers; one a major gen- valley of the Shenandoah against the rebvery valuable, being intended, much of it, Hunter measurably failed. for the use of officers. Besides this they thoroughly about ten miles of it, bending the rails and burning the ties, so as to cause the rebels much delay in restoring of Petersburg and Richmond

nn under General Stoneman failed to make the connection which Gen. McCook er waiting for him as long as he dared, improbable. he began to fall back. Two divisions of rebel cavalry had appeared in his front,

child.—These plays, however, are not in a fair way to have escaped with a good ever, the rebels at Atlanta learned of his movement in time to push a division of infantry rapidly down on the West Point Railroad, and throw them in his rear, beountry can be briefly told. The idea of tween him and the Chattahoochie. This rendered matters desperate. The contant skirmishing with the rebel cavalry in the front had exhausted their supplies of ammunition, and hemmed in by three divisions, and completely surrounded, othing remained for the General but to urrender at discretion, or throw himself desperately upon the enemy and attempt o hew his road out with his good saber.

Accordingly he sent a courier around each of his subordinate commanders that they were at liberty to escape, if such a thing were possible, as best they might. He declared it was his firm purpose to renain with his command as lo body of them kept together, and fight it out to the end. Seeing that the case was hopeless, several of the officers made the attempt, and several of them succeeded Col. Jim Brownlow, of the 1st East Tennssee, called on all who wished to attempt o cut their way out to follow him. Six hundred of them who were dismounted allied around him, but they became so cattered and broken that only twenty me out with the Colonel. Others will loubtless, straggle out to light, one by one, though the hunt for them will be desperately pushed by the rebels. Some who had fled away on horses would have es-caped probably, but on riding into the eacherous quicksands of the Chattahoo

chee, they were overtaken and captured. Major Purdy succeeded in bringing off wo hundred with him, and since then nough stragglers have come in, I understand, and reported at Marietta, to swell the number of the escaped to nine hundred. Some few more will probably find their way in yet, though their number will be few.

Colonel Brownlow expresses it as his pinion that General McCook and his Staff are probably captured, together with about a thousand of his command, either aptured or killed.

Among the killed I have obtained the names of Col. Harrison, of the 8th Indina cavalry, commanding a brigade, and Major Paine, of the 1st Wisconsin cavaly. I have not been able to obtain the ames of any others. Meantime the colmns under Generals Stoneman and Garad pushed rapidly on, and day before yeserday a courier reported them at Macon, nd meeting no opposition.

It will probably be allowable to state, this stage of the proceedings, that his estination-at least one of them-is Americus where the rebels hold in connement 12,000 or 15,000 of our prison-A Lieutenant from the rebel force at Atlanta, captured a few days ago, when nestioned as to the chances of success or a raiding party going on such an erand, gave it as his opinion that they ight to succeed, as there was absolutely o force of any strength to oppose them. If the General has made as good progress ince as before the courier left he has stricken the chains from our prisoners at Americus and Andersonville before to-day. If in no other way, he can escape by way f Pensacola.

[subsequently intelligence of the safev of Gen. McCook and from twelve to fifteen hundred of his commend has been received; also of the capture of Gen. Stoneman and a small part of his command.]

GEN. HOOKER .- It is understood that ns, loaded with clothing and valua- Gen. Hooker will be assigned to a new choice provisions were burned, and 300 Maryland and portions of Pennsylvania prisoners were taken while asleep. A and Virginia. The force he will have will, large majority of these prisoners were it is believed, be large, to operate in the eral and several brigadiers. I could learn els and possibly invest Richmond from the names of none of these; but since that direction. This will be but carrying they have all, probably been retaken, it out Gen. Grant's original intention, but signifies little. The clothing, also, was in executing which, Sigel utterly and

Preliminary to the campaign in the captured the teams of the train, amount- Valley will be the work of driving the ing to six or seven hundred horses and rebels from the border, for which the nules. They then immediately fell to force now in the neighborhood is probably destroying the railroad track, and tore up quite sufficient. We look for military operations in the Valley of considera ble magnitude, bearing directly on the siege

There are those, however, who maintain For some unexplained reason the col- that Gen. Hooker will supersede Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac. This, we repeat, is quite unlikely, was relying upon near this point; and af- although a change at an early day is not

A Young man who has recently and to attack them single-handed and taken a wife, says he did not find it so alone was more than the General with his hard to get married as he did to get the "It's all owing to the inflation of the greater number of men, women and chilcurrency," said Bill, the multiplication dren, than in cities where the population habit of the hare, the bee, etc., give all moved back with steadiness, holding on bread and butter, he had to fall back up-