

Mr. Greeley, on the 17th of this month, spoke of "the great, conspicuous, abundantly established fact that the engines of the rebellion desired and labored for that very Republican triumph of 1860 which is here made the cause of their revolt."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Greeley substantially acknowledges that the Republican and the secession leaders were, so far as regards the ulterior objects of the latter, "bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh."

"I am quite sure the mistake was not originally the President's, but that of some one or more of the gentlemen who are paid \$5,000 a year from the Treasury, for giving him bad advice; and, from certain causes, I think that it had its initial impetus from the War Department."

"I conclude by asking the Times, should it recur to this subject, to keep the main point steadily in view. I deny that the overtures submitted through Major Hay was the same offer that I had been authorized to make; I deny that I was ever required to impose any such conditions as those embodied in Major Hay's receipt. And I respectfully ask who may see fit to deal with this statement to quote its entire contents."

Peace with Union. A correspondent of the New York Herald has been on a visit to the rebel agents at Niagara Falls, and thus gives his impressions of "the situation."

"In regard to the condition of peace, although nothing of the kind has transpired in their consultations with Greeley, I can safely say that as far as these reputed representatives will speak for the South, the rebel States will return to the Union upon as well as on terms."

"The Rochester Democrat, another Republican journal, states that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, and that an unusual number of resignations of officers has been tendered, among whom are five generals. The Boston Advertiser also alludes to rumors it has heard to the same effect. All this is calculated to add to the despondency of the country; but we sincerely hope matters are not so bad as they are represented to be."

The Voting States. Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President until re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

Our next President and Vice President are therefore to be chosen by the following States: Maine, 7; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 33; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 12; West Virginia, 5; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 16; Michigan, 8; Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 4; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 11; Missouri, 11; California, 5; Oregon, 3. Total, 244 States. Electors, 241; necessary to a choice, 121.

The armies in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venomous, desperate traitors in Dixie with the very element they need; and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a life. General Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act in stamping, instead of standing, on the wholesale confederation plan of the Cleveland platform, thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace.—N. Y. Tribune.

Let it be remembered that the above significant admission is not from the pen of a "Copperhead," but the free, frank, voluntary confession of a man intimate in the councils of the Administration, and who did more to elevate it to power than any other ten men in the country.

Can the Country Stand It? This is the most important question in view of the new call for five hundred thousand more men. We have already furnished for the war nineteen hundred thousand men, exclusive of militia and three months' men. The quota of Pennsylvania under the new call is sixty-one thousand seven hundred. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in announcing the fact, remarks:

"It is estimated that after all the previous drafts, extra percentages and supplementary drafts, there are not enough able-bodied men remaining on the rolls in this State to supply the number of men assigned as the quota of Pennsylvania."

Yes True. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said in the Senate the other day that he heard a great deal about the desire of everybody to be taxed, but whenever Congress attempts to impose a tax to effect an individual, the same person, although very patriotic, is always ready to show that, while everybody else ought to be taxed, he, for some particular reason, ought to escape.

Greeley on Lincoln's Rejection of the Rebel Commissioners.

In the Tribune of Friday, August 5th, is a letter from the initials of Mr. Greeley, defending his conduct in the late Peace negotiations, in reply to an attack by the Times. The concluding portion of it contains several paragraphs that show very plainly that Mr. Greeley is not satisfied with Lincoln's abrupt breaking up of the conference. The following portions deserve special attention:

"Now, suppose the President had said, 'Well, gentlemen, go to Richmond if you wish, by the shortest route; and whenever you, or others, duly authorized by the power now resting upon the Union, shall desire access to Washington, there propose conditions of peace, you shall have safe conduct and a hearing—where would have been the harm? Suppose they had made an intolerable proposition, would not that have aided the National cause? Suppose they had made one that could be properly and honorably accepted, who would not have rejoiced? And suppose nothing had come of it but the manifestation by our Government of a kindly spirit and an earnest desire for an honorable peace, would not that have been worth its trifling cost?'"

"I am quite sure the mistake was not originally the President's, but that of some one or more of the gentlemen who are paid \$5,000 a year from the Treasury, for giving him bad advice; and, from certain causes, I think that it had its initial impetus from the War Department."

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

GRANT'S ARMY.

The general impression in the Federal camp is that the Rebels will be able to do anything. His army was terribly cut up in the late fight. The men were led into a slaughter pen from which they could go neither forward nor backward without being destroyed. The Confederate loss was very small; probably not more than five hundred. Two or three thousand Federal prisoners are said to be captured. Twenty-five hundred wounded soldiers have been brought to the hospitals. On Saturday night three thousand dead and wounded were lying between the two armies. They could not be reached by Grant's troops. The entire loss of Saturday's battle will foot up between eight and ten thousand. The telegraph tells us that it is but twenty-five hundred. We are not permitted to have a true report of the loss. It was one of the most terrible defeats of the war. We trust it will teach the country a lesson by which it will profit.

On Sunday morning General Grant sent a flag to General Lee asking for a truce to care for the wounded and bury the dead. It was refused. In the afternoon General Butler sent a second flag. It also was refused. Piles of dead and wounded lay in the breach of the Confederate works, caused by the explosion of the mine. They could not be got at, as they were under the enemy's fire. On Monday morning a third flag was sent. This the Confederates accepted, and at ten o'clock, when our intelligence closed, an armistice prevailed. The dead and wounded were being cared for. The losses in the battle were principally in Burnside's corps, Martindale and Warren lost about a thousand. Hancock lost very few.

The rebels have exploded the mine which they had constructed under works held by the 18th corps, but it did no damage owing to the timely discovery of its locality. The explosion was not accompanied by any assault by the enemy, and the demonstration was simply confined to the blowing up of a comparatively unimportant earthwork. It was a grand failure.

SHERMAN'S ARMY. General Sherman does not seem to be doing much at Atlanta. He is still on the north bank of Peach Tree creek, and the Confederates oppose his crossing. The battles of the 22d, 23d and 24th of July are now described in detail. Letters have reached us giving accounts of them. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Gen. Hood's telegram is confirmed. Sherman's eastern flank at Decatur was very badly beaten. Twelve cannon were taken from it. General Thomas, in his report of the attack on the center, admits a loss of ten cannon. Thomas had no command over the eastern flank. It was led by McPherson. The total losses of the battle were twenty-two cannon and two thousand prisoners. Of the contest of July 28th no accounts have yet reached us. It was a Confederate attack and was repulsed. The Federal loss is reported at six hundred; the Confederate loss one thousand.

Gen. McCook's division, while it was retreating its steps, was met by Ransom, and a fight ensued, in which Gen. McCook was routed, and a large portion of his force captured. The division numbered at starting about three thousand men.

General Sherman, it will be remembered, on July 27th, began a movement which resulted in a complete change of his position before Atlanta. Gen. Howard with three corps was moved from the eastern flank around to the western one. The Confederates attacked Howard's advance, and until to-day we were unable to describe the contest. Howard's object was to extend Sherman's western flank around Atlanta until it crossed the railroad running to Montgomery. Hood determined to prevent this. A detachment of his army was marched out on the west side of Atlanta and took a position protecting the Montgomery railroad. It was not until the morning of July 28th that Logan's corps, which led Howard's advance, came in sight of the Confederates. At eleven o'clock a battle began. Logan's march was checked, and he dug earthworks. The contest continued until three in the afternoon, when seeing that Logan made no further attempt to advance, the Confederates desisted. They still remained in line of battle, however, in front of the railroad. This contest prevented Howard from accomplishing the object of his movement—the occupation of the railroad. The Confederate Generals Loring and Stephen D. Lee were slightly wounded. General Sherman's line now confronts Hood at Atlanta from a point four miles north of the town, around to one five miles west. At one place Sherman's guns are within two miles of Atlanta, near enough to shell it. A constant cannonade is kept up against the town. It is reported that Gen. Stoneman and a large portion of his command were captured by the enemy during his recent raid.

UTUON SUCCESS AT MOBILE. The news from Mobile is cheering. A rebel official dispatch announces that Admiral Farragut has passed Fort Gaines; has had an engagement with the rebel fleet in Mobile bay; has captured two of the enemy's vessels, and made Admiral Buchanan a prisoner; has beseeched a third rebel gunboat, and was engaging Fort Powell, which is near Dog river bar. The only loss he is reported to have sustained is the sinking of the Tecumseh, a Monitor, by Fort Morgan. The Admiral doubtless has the co-operation of the troops which were sent him by General Canby, and we may expect, when we receive the Union accounts of the battle, to learn of even more decisive successes than the rebels acknowledge in their official report.

GEN. AVERILL'S VICTORY. General Sheridan makes an official announcement that Gen. Averill has defeated the enemy at Moorfield, Va., and captured five hundred of his men, and all of his artillery.

THE GENERAL SITUATION. All appears quiet both in front of Petersburg and on the upper Potomac. At the former place there is little activity to be expected on the part of our forces, and on the upper Potomac we have the assurance that the rebels have recrossed the river, and it is said are now conveying their plunder from the Shenandoah Valley into their depots at Staunton and Goodfellow. The invasion of Maryland

is at an end for the present. It is not probable that even Early will dare invade that State or Pennsylvania, now that there is an active general in the field who commands all the departments as does Gen. Sheridan, and who has resolution enough to maneuver his men to the discomfiture of the enemy. He has men enough in his command now, it is said, to defeat any attempt on the part of the rebels to successfully invade Maryland with less than fifty thousand men. The Richmond papers acknowledge that General Joseph E. Johnston has been assigned to the command of the forces in Western Virginia. This is Johnston's old fighting ground, and if he has an army strong enough, he will doubtless remove the theatre of war to the Shenandoah Valley at least, if he does not throw his columns into Maryland. It is suspected, however, that instead of sending troops into Western Virginia, the rebels have reinforced Hood very heavily with a view to save Atlanta and overwhelm General Sherman. Fears are entertained in military circles that this is the fact, and that Gen. Sherman's situation is more critical than many are willing to acknowledge. With General Grant's army within two days journey of Washington, and the body of troops that now defend the State of Maryland and the nation's capital, situated where they are, the rebels will scarcely venture to make so hazardous an experiment as to invade Pennsylvania or threaten Washington. It is more reasonable to suppose, therefore, that they will send all the men that can be spared to Hood.

"DOING MISCHIEF AMONG THE PEOPLE." The Springfield Republican is anxious Mr. Greeley should disclose the scope of the rebel talk upon which he founds the opinion that "the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed." It says Mr. G. ought at least to dispose of the Copperhead interpretation of his words, if it is not correct, for it is clearly doing mischief among the people. Whether Horace breaks his silence or not, there is no doubt, the Buffalo Courier says, that peace and national integrity can be secured on honorable terms without firing another gun or making another draft.

The following is the official vote on the first constitutional amendment, giving soldiers the right to vote away from home, in fifty-four counties:

For the amendment..... 188,642
Against the amendment..... 93,854

The counties of Cameron, Elk, Forrest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, McKean, Pike, Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne are yet to be heard from.

We may be mistaken in our belief, but it really seems to us, at times, that some Democrats must enjoy being kicked and spit upon, judging from the obsequiousness they display towards Abolition leaders, and the readiness they exhibit to help on Abolition newspapers and other movements.

Why Abuse the Pennsylvania? It seems to us that the administration journals might be better employed than in continuing their abuse of the unfortunate people of Chambersburg and Southern Pennsylvania. As it is a Republican Congress that placed the military power of the country in the hands of the Administration, and destroyed the militia of the States in doing so, it is a little too much to arraign the exposed border States for not having an impromptu militia force in readiness to resist unexpected invaders. The people of the country were assured that if this great military power was given to the administration, the rebellion would be crushed beyond all peradventure; and surely the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in their anxiety to support the National Government, and to protect their homes, their property and their lives, were not to be blamed for not having a militia force in readiness to resist unexpected invaders. The people of the country were assured that if this great military power was given to the administration, the rebellion would be crushed beyond all peradventure; and surely the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in their anxiety to support the National Government, and to protect their homes, their property and their lives, were not to be blamed for not having a militia force in readiness to resist unexpected invaders.

The people of Maryland and Pennsylvania should not be called upon to make any greater sacrifices than the people of Vermont or Wisconsin. Equally with these last States they have supplied their quota to the National Government, and they have done so in the administration to protect them in their homes, in this last stage of the war, without excessive calls upon them as compared with other States. That Governor Curtin is grossly inefficient in his management of the militia force of the State is a matter of which his retention in office must be laid to the credit of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, who re-elected him; and with him a Republican majority in the Legislature. Now, we insist that the people of Chambersburg have a right to demand that the administration should not be called upon to make any greater sacrifices than the people of Vermont or Wisconsin. 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