

Letters to ed on
Civil War campaigns

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Congressional Convention--First District.

The voters of the first Congressional District who are unconditionally in favor of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, and the suppression of the Rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the War, are invited to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the CITY HALL, in Portland, on THURSDAY, the 7th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Representative to Congress and an Elector of President and Vice-President.

The basis of representation will be as follows:-- Each city and town will be entitled to one Delegate, and one Delegate additional for every seventy-five votes cast for Gov. Cony in 1863. A majority fraction will entitle to an additional Delegate.

The Committee will be in session at the Hall, at 9 o'clock to receive Credentials.

JOHN LYNCH, Portland,	Union District Committee.
SEWALL A. GROSS, N. Gloucester,	
JOHN D. LINCOLN, Brunswick,	
JOHN A. WALKERMAN, Gorham,	
EDW. H. KNOWLTON, Alfred,	
EDWIN B. SMITH, Seco,	
JOHN WENTWORTH, Kittery,	

June 31, 1864.

Union State Convention.

The qualified voters of Maine who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at

Augusta, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for Governor, and for two Electors at large for President and Vice President, and also to transact any other business that may come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:-- Each city, town and plantation shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate additional for every seventy-five votes cast for Gov. Cony last September, and one for a fraction of forty votes.

JAMES G. BLAINE,	UNION
LEONARD ANDREWS,	
N. A. FOSTER,	
NOAH FRINCE,	
NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,	
H. B. PRESCOTT,	
JAMES M. LINCOLN,	STATE
S. S. MARBLE,	
FRANCIS COBB,	
DANIEL LANE,	
S. D. LINDSEY,	
GEORGE P. SEWALL,	
M. W. BROWN,	COMMITTEE.
IGNATIUS SARGENT,	
EUGENE HALE,	
WILLIAM SMALL,	

June 1st, 1864.

The District Convention.

We trust that the District Convention will be fully attended, and that the delegation will truly represent the feeling and wish of the people. To this end the primary meetings, or the caucuses to select delegates, should not be neglected; for here, more than at the General Convention, the real business is accomplished.

While the honorable position of Representative to Congress is open alike to any who may aspire to it, it is every way most desirable that the unbiased wish of the people, if such wish is in any form indicated, should be strictly regarded. And yet this is not always observed. Ambitious, aspiring men, occasionally by means of bargain, manage to secure a delegation which is not a true reflection of the wish of the people. And since it is very unpopular, and perhaps rarely justifiable on political grounds, to bolt a nomination, men are thus not only unfrequently elected to important offices who are far from being true representatives of their constituents.

To guard against such an untoward event in this District, let the people attend the caucuses, and select a delegation not under the influence of any clique, nor a party to any bargain, but pledged to the nomination of an honest, intelligent, active, outspoken, reliable friend of Human Rights, whose own personal success in the practical affairs of life shall be a sure justification and guaranty that the public interests will not suffer at his hands. A bunkum speech is a very good thing, and is often attended with a great deal of eclat, but a wise, practical influence in the committee-room is vastly better.

Religious and Ecclesiastical Items.

The Rev. Father Murphy has removed from Houlton to Bath. A gold watch was presented him by his congregation at Houlton on his taking leave of them.

Rev. A. L. Stone of the Park Street Boston Church has received a call from the Central Congregational Church of Philadelphia.

The Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be holden at the Meeting House in Fort Fairfield, the first Saturday and Sunday in July, instead of the third Saturday and Sunday in June.

Rev. J. N. Parsons has taken charge of the Congregational Church in Sanford for the Summer, with the intention of resuming his Missionary labors in the fall.

Rev. T. T. Merry was ordained at Naples on Thursday June 9th. He is a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary.

The Twenty Sixth Annual Report of the American Seamen's Friend Society states that the Society is out of debt, having paid over \$20,000 of debt during the last eighteen months, and is ready to enlarge its operations at home and abroad, as soon as Providence shall open the way.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.--The celebration of St. John's Day at Livermore Falls, on Friday next, promises to be a very fine affair, and will doubtless be largely attended. Portland Commandery of Knights Templar are to attend in a body and have engaged Poppenburg's Band of the 17th U. S. Infantry. A committee consisting of Sir Knights, P. B. Frost, Dorval Libby and J. W. Perkins have made arrangements for a special train to leave here at a quarter before five o'clock that day and return the same evening. All masons, or others, desiring to attend the celebration from this section, should notify the committee as early as possible in order to secure a sufficient number of cars.

when that falls, in the order of events intimated by Grant's answer, the rebellion will receive such a staggering blow that it will be very difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for it ever to stand again upon its legs with any assurance of much longer continuance. We have always been firm in our conviction that if the military power which Jeff Davis and his minions now wield over the Gulf States is broken, and its prestige gone, there will arise in Dixie an Union feeling which cannot again be put down, and which would surprise even our shrewdest politicians, if not our wisest statesmen. We read of no despot of ancient or modern days who has so crushed out the spirit of Liberty with an iron heel as Jeff Davis and his satellites have done, but it will rise again and become a formidable power, even in the "so-called" Confederate States, when this heavy yoke of military despotism is removed from the necks of the people.

We indulge a strong belief that Grant is the chosen instrument to break that yoke in pieces and let the oppressed go free. His army has emerged from the swamps of the Chickahominy, and crossed the James river, where they breathe a purer atmosphere and tread upon firmer ground. In gaining this foothold on Old Virginia's "sacred soil," Grant has done much to weaken the power of the enemy, demoralize his ranks and confuse the head of the leader, who seems to have been much blinded as to the movements to be made or the places where our General would next "turn up." Some copperhead journals seem to derive much comfort from the fact that Grant is now where McClellan was once, as if it were an honor for the latter General to have the former tread in his tracks. It would indeed be an honor to Little Mac if Grant would adopt any, even the smallest, of his plans. But thus far Grant has given a wide berth to Mac's plans, and pursued a route entirely different. Lee, no doubt, has a powerful army, but the battles he has been compelled to fight have greatly weakened his forces, and his power of mischief is much diminished. Besides, Grant's march overland has destroyed all hope Lee might otherwise have indulged of making a raid upon Washington, on which his eye has been fixed for a long time. The flanking movements Grant has made during this march have been skillfully accomplished, and the repetition of them, to use the language of another, "becomes grand in its monotonous persistence." There is a panic in Richmond about this time, and, no doubt, Lee trembles in his boots. By the near approach of the Union army, with Grant at its head, the nervous system of the dwellers in Richmond have been somewhat deranged. An inside view of the rebel capital would exhibit a strange compound of fears and hopes--fears in the hearts of rebels, and hopes in the loyal bosoms, for be it known, there is a strong Union sentiment even in this stronghold of traitors.

The last advices inform us that Lee has fallen back towards Richmond, but whether he will coop up his army in that city, and await a regular siege, or come out and give Grant battle, remains to be seen. It would not surprise us to hear at any moment that Richmond is evacuated, and Lee on his way further into the centre of rebeldom, for he must see and know that Grant will invest the place, and cut off all communication in case Lee seeks refuge behind the fortifications in the city. One thing is quite certain, he will not attempt to take his back track and march for Washington. He has no means of taking his army North of the Rappahannock. The railroads are destroyed, and the country on the way is laid waste. The Shenandoah Valley, that once fertile and well stocked region, has been devastated by the march of armed hosts. And if the country were not thus devastated, Lee has not the teams nor forage necessary for the transportation of an army large as his probably is, so that we need not apprehend any danger from a raid upon Washington. That day has gone by, thanks to Grant's overland march to the rebel capital, and not by the way of the Peninsula.

Petersburg is in imminent danger, if it has not already been captured. Some of the outer works have been carried, and its own guns taken and turned upon themselves. Sheridan has made a successful dash in the vicinity of Gordonsville, and destroyed a portion of the railway. The rebel forces before Butler have been removed, and that General has promptly marched to the line of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. Butler will make sad havoc of that communication, and ere long Richmond will become isolated from the other rebel States.

Sherman's marches have all been victorious. And as he approaches near Atlanta, his great objective point, it becomes him to be more and more cautious. He is so, and our readers may feel quite easy that this gallant officer will not now make a blunder after having made such a long triumphant march. In due time this great central point of rebeldom will be occupied by our troops, and the good old Flag of the Union once more float in triumph over it. We can well afford to wait for that good time coming. On the whole, our prospects have never looked brighter. We all hope for the best. In times like these we must not only trust in God, but also keep our powder dry.

Since writing the above, we learn that our forces have thrown shells into Petersburg, and set some buildings on fire. They were within 2500 yards of the city. We suppose these shells were hurled among the rebels to show them what we could do, and not for the purpose of burning the city to the ground. We trust the necessities of the war will not require such destruction of property. Before we close this article we must give the colored troops the credit that belongs to them in this storming of the enemy's entrenchments. The white soldiers expected to see them show the white feather, as well as the whites of their eyes, but no, these darkies fought bravely. With a terrible yell, they charged under the hot fire of musketry and artillery, the rebel ditch and parapet, drove the enemy, and cap-

him, and he submits to his fate.

He will expiate his crime between twelve and one, on Friday next. His gallows will be erected on the spot in the yard where his victim fell, fainting from loss of blood, and expired. The prisoners will be locked up at twelve to their dinners, if appetites they can have with such a tragedy enacting so near them. A few witnesses will be called in. A company of soldiers will patrol the walls or guard the gallows. All opportunities for a rise among the prisoners will be carefully shut off--and when the bell shall ring the convicts back to work at one o'clock, there will be dangling in the air a lifeless form, whose cold-blooded crime has met the universal execration of all to whose ears it has come. Ten or twelve murderers will hear the drop fall with the fact well assured, that there are some murders so atrocious as to merit death, even in the State of Maine!

The approaching execution is a matter of great interest to the prisoners. They seem to have their minds upon it almost exclusively. Some doubt if it will occur. Being too

left or McPherson on the right. Soon Hooker's guns were heard, and Kilpatrick's Cavalry was sent to open communication and effect a connection between Howard's left and Hooker. Hooker was evidently fighting, and the 4th corps moved forward in grand style, with three divisions front, artillery and all. It was an imposing sight, and resembled the advance in front of Chattanooga, in Grant's great battle more closely than any other movement we have had in this campaign.

The rebels had begun to run off their artillery before the advance began, and had withdrawn one line of their infantry. The other lines drew off rapidly and retreated behind their works at Cassville. Howard's corps pressed on until too dark to pursue further and until his advance reached Cassville. Connection was formed with Hooker, and the Army encamped before Cassville, five miles from Kingston. Hooker had engaged the enemy with one division. The following morning, May 20, Johnson was again not to be found, although prisoners and the inhabitants say he published an address saying, retreating was at an end, and that he would fight there. He had strong works; his left resting on the Etowah river. It was necessary now for Sherman to take a day or two to get supplies especially as he decided to leave the railroad, which had thus far been readily repaired, in fact mysteriously left almost uninjured by the enemy. The Etowah river and the Alatoona mountains were before us. A narrow pass at Alatoona must be flanked. A small force there could hold at bay an entire army. Twenty days rations were taken on the person and in wagons, and on Monday, 23d May, the army moved southward, leaving Alatoona on the left, in front of which the enemy's attention was attracted by Stoneman and Scofield. The remainder of the army crossed the Etowah at various bridges, moving to Edcharles Creek, thence to Sullesboro and Burnt Hickory, aiming for Dallas and finally Marietta. Gen. Hooker moving from Burnt Hickory on one of the roads that lead into the Marietta and Dallas road, met the enemy in force soon after crossing Pumpkin Vine Creek.

The 4th Corps moving on another road towards Dallas and on the right was arrested and turned off into the rear of Hooker. As soon as the 4th Corps came up Hooker advanced and they had a severe fight in the woods that night, May 25th, forcing the enemy back to their breastworks. His loss was heavy. Next morning Howard took position on Hooker's left and drove the enemy back until their position was disclosed. McPherson came up on a road to the right and passed Dallas. He was ordered to form connection with Hooker's right. Davis' Div., 14th Corps, was with McPherson, having marched from Howe whither it moved from Resacca, driving off one of Polk's Rebel Divisions which had been there and capturing supplies, cotton, and other valuable property. McPherson found Hardee in his front at Dallas and failed to effect a junction with Hooker. He had several fights, one in the night. In every attack made by the enemy the latter got the worst of the matter, and in the night fight was severely punished, losing some four hundred killed which McPherson buried on the next day. Meanwhile on Friday 27th, Gen. Howard held his front in face of the enemy's works with two Divisions, and with his 3d, (Wood's) supported by Johnson's of the 14th Corps temporarily attached to his command, marched two miles to the left passing the enemy's right. This was done through dense woods. Wood's course being governed only by feeling the enemy on his right as he marched. He moved with four regiments front and six lines deep ready to meet any assault which might be made. Johnson moved with similar formation but on Wood's left and a little retired. By prisoners captured Gen. Howard ascertained that the enemy were aware of the flank movement and were hastily preparing for it; he also drove in the Cavalry pickets which would warn them of an approach.

When he had reached the desired point, still under cover of the woods, while Johnson was moving up into position on Wood's left, the wheel to the right necessitating a longer march for him, Gen. Howard examined in person the enemy's works. The rebels were as busy as beavers digging in their trenches, extending them to the right. While General Howard was thus reconnoitering, Capt. Harry M. Stinson, his aid de camp, sitting near him, received a bullet in his chest which passed entirely through the body, piercing the left lung. The surgeons spoke encouragingly of Capt. Stinson's case. He has rallied from the first shock and there are good hopes that he will recover. He has been from the first remarkably cheerful and uncomplaining. As soon as Johnson got into position, Gen. Howard ordered an attack and Hazen's brigade of Wood's division, moved gallantly forward. The enemy opened with artillery and the hottest musketry, but Hazen's brave men pushed forward into their very midst, planting their flags within 15 yards of the rifle pits on the right. On their left, where the rebels had no works, they had massed their troops to make a desperate resistance. From this direction a cross fire was poured upon Hazen's braves, which proved perfectly murderous. Johnson had failed to come up promptly to the support on the left, after the action commenced. This exposed Hazen's left flank and his men were compelled to relinquish their advantage. Unfortunately, however, the destruction was appalling before the lines could be withdrawn. Wood came from Sherman just as the attack began, to make the assault, and Gen. Howard confidently believes he would have carried the place and driven in their right in confusion, had Johnson made his co-operating assault as he was instructed to do. The attack would have been renewed and persisted in, but an order came from Thomas, in answer to Gen. Howard's statement of the position and preparation of the enemy, that he should not risk having his own left turned, and that he must form connection with Schofield on his right. As there was an interval of a mile, he had nothing to

do but disengage his troops as soon as possible, and then move to the right, drawing back his left.

It was late in the night before this was accomplished. It was done without losing the advantageous position gained on the enemy's right flank. In the darkness of the night and the hasty withdrawal of some regiments, contrary to orders, some of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. Gen. Howard was struck by a piece of shell in the foot, and though pretty badly bruised, yet the thickness of the sole of his boot saved his foot, and he has not heeded the wound, except that for a few days he was compelled to wear a slipper upon that foot. Wood's losses that night amounted to between fourteen and fifteen hundred men. This fight occurred near Pickett's Mill. McPherson failing to make connection, Hooker's right was withdrawn yesterday, (June 1st.) from Dallas. Stoneman captured Alatoona (ten miles to our left and rear) and if he holds it till our infantry reach him, he will have a point on the Railroad much nearer than Kingston, whence our supplies are now drawn, with considerable exposure to raids by the enemy's cavalry. Blair is approaching with reinforcements and we expect soon to be on our way to Atlanta again.

This goal of our ambition is now distant only about thirty miles. The Chatahoochee river will need to be crossed, and Johnson's next stand will probably be on its banks. Sherman is indomitable, and Thomas inflexible as ever. There is great complaint of McPherson's slowness; but it comes chiefly from Thomas' army, who, perhaps require too much of their comrades from the Mississippi.

With the Divine blessing, I trust the good people at home will hear soon after they learn that Richmond has surrendered to Grant, that Sherman marches into Atlanta, with Johnson's crippled remnant of an army fleeing before him. We have already progressed a hundred miles from Chattanooga into the enemy's country. ALMA.

The Widow's Purchase.

Tradition has handed down a rather amusing auction incident that transpired in Weymouth some fifty or sixty years ago. A veteran sea captain of that ancient town having paid the debt of nature, a day was appointed by his administrator for the sale of his goods and chattels. A large number of the neighbors, male and female, attended the occasion, and among others a widow, whose weeds concealed a rather prepossessing person. She had seen nearly fifty summers, but time had laid his touch so lightly upon her, that she might pass for a maid of thirty. Her husband, who had been from his youth a sailor, had fallen a victim to the perils of the sea; and since his death she had led a lonely life, the sole occupant of a neat rural cottage which he left her.

One article after another was sold, until the auctioneer, to wind up the sale, offered a lot of canvass that had been stowed away under a shed. The widow, for what particular reason we are unable to say, began bidding for it, but not without competition. Two or three others stepped up and began to examine it. Palling it open they discovered a tarpaulin hat, and as paused from surprise, a voice saluted them from the heap of canvass, with—

"What are you after, overhauling this craft, you land lubbers?"

All present stood amazed, but the auctioneer soon recovered from his astonishment, and being something of a wag, brought down his hammer, exclaiming with a comical smile, "The widow — has the lot for one dollar!"

The laugh that followed, and the widow's confusion, as she saw a sailor emerging from beneath the canvass, may readily be imagined. The gallant tar jumped upon his feet, and inquired who had bought him.

"The widow —" replied the auctioneer, convulsed with laughter.

"Bless my good luck," continued Jack, "I am just the fellow to be her slave."

The widow, striving in vain to conceal her embarrassment, hurried out of the crowd, and made the best of her way home. The sailor stood gazing after her, and watched her course, until he saw her enter her own humble cottage. Then turning to the auctioneer, he inquired:

"What freight is there here for the widow? Just load it upon this craft; shiver my timbers if I don't land it safe at her door."

The articles which the widow had bought were accordingly gathered up, and the sailor taking them upon his shoulders, trudged off. He did land his load in safety, as he promised; then catching a glimpse of the widow, as she looked wonderingly at him through the window, he doffed his tarpaulin respectfully to her, and departed. The widow hardly knew whether to regard his conduct simply as the rash impulse of a sailor's humor, or as indicative of some preconcerted scheme. She felt relieved to see him depart; still she had a lurking curiosity to know something more about him.

On his return from the widow's, a crowd gathered around the tar, when, in answer to numerous questions put to him, he stated that he was a stranger in the place, that while passing by he had been informed that an old sea captain's effects were to be sold, and this induced him to attend the sale; that finally, when it was getting late in the afternoon, he discovered the heap of old canvas in a back shed and resolved to take up his lodgings in it for the night, little thinking it was to be overhauled and sold.

After this explanation he was beset with invitations from different members of the group, and finally accepted the proffered hospitality of a fellow sailor for the night. Next morning he called at the widow's betimes and inquired whether she had any services for him to perform that day.

"You bought me fairly," said he, "and I am ready to do your bidding. Besides, out of regard to an old shipmate, who perished before my eyes in a storm at sea, and who left a widow somewhere in this quarter, I am bound to do a favor for every widow I meet with."

This allusion to an old shipmate, excited in the bosom of the lonely woman a strong desire to hear his story. She invited him in, and, after questioning him a few minutes, ascertained that the shipmate of whom he had spoken was no other than her own lamented husband.—Her interest in him from that moment rapidly increased. In compliance with her entreaties, he stopped to dine with her, and the day was far spent before he left her house. He remained in the village and spent a portion of each day at the widow's. It was soon announced that preparations were making for a wedding; and a few weeks after the stranger sailor became the widow's husband. Although she had purchased him, she never imposed any servile burdens upon him.—Quincy Patriot.

We are pleased to learn that intelligence has been received in this city, by a private letter, that Gen. Connor is alive and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Sherman's Campaign.

LETTER NO. 2.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.)
In the Field, near Dallas, Ga, June 2, '64.)
To the Editor of the Press.

When the head of column of 4th corps again struck the enemy in force at Kingston, on the Atlanta railroad, Hooker was moving on a parallel road to the left, with Scofield on his left and Stoneman to the left of Scofield. McPherson was on Howard's right, and Palmer in rear. The enemy did not hold out long at Kingston, but about a mile beyond, Howard's advance ascending a hill, came out in full view of a large force (it afterwards proved to be a corps) in the open fields, not two miles distant in his front. His three divisions were hurried into position, and meanwhile his artillery plied the rebel masses freely. We never had better sport for our artillerists. Gens. Thomas and Sherman fast hastened to the front, and Palmer was ordered up on Howard's right. The rebels at first formed their lines and made a show of advancing against us. This made General Thomas a little cautious inasmuch as no connection was formed either with Hooker, on the

Wood

WEEKLY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 23 1864.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Important Operations in Georgia.

THE BATTLE OF RESACA.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette

Resaca, Ga., May 17.

A correspondent who has slept only upon the ground for the past two weeks; who during his few hours of repose has been frequently aroused by the noise of battle; who has traveled seven hundred miles by rail since the conflict closed, resting not an hour upon the way; and who even when first touching pencil to paper, feels utterly prostrated, mentally and physically, can scarcely be expected to give in detail the operations of each brigade of a great army, during a series of combats extending through four or five days. All that can be expected of him is that he will truthfully detail the general features of the contest, and show how its more important results were accomplished. This I shall endeavor briefly, but faithfully, to do.

Our army was moving out from Chattanooga to take up position about Ringgold during the whole of the first week in May, and, in fact, for a number of days previous, the object being to concentrate about Ringgold.

Previous to a general movement several cavalry affairs took place in Honston and Dogwood valleys which lie between Taylor's Ridge and Tunnel Hill Range. General Kilpatrick twice drove the rebel cavalry back to Tunnel Hill, the first time on the 29th of April, again on the 2d of May. By the 5th of May the entire force was either collected at Ringgold, or at such points that it could be handled, and on the 7th, it moved upon the enemy. McPherson crossed Taylor's Ridge by Ship Gap, Hooker by Nickajack Gap, Palmer moved directly on the road from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill, Howard pushed to the left. The rebel cavalry retreated rapidly before our advance. A battery placed by the enemy upon Tunnel Hill range was soon driven away; and by twelve o'clock we had possession of the town of Tunnel Hill. On the morning of the 8th, the whole army was in front of Chattanooga mountain, of which Rocky Face Ridge forms a part, McPherson on the right, with Logan's Corps and Dodge's Division, Hooker next, Palmer next, Howard next, and Schofield on the extreme left. The cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland under General Elliott was occupied in covering flanks and keeping up communication between different corps. The cavalry of the army of Ohio under Stoneman, was not yet up. Late in the afternoon of this day Col. John G. Mitchell's brigade of Gen. Davis' division, supported by Morgan's brigade of the same, and Craft's brigade of Stanley's division, drove the rebels precipitately from their position in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, and gallantly carried the mouth of the Gap itself, establishing themselves upon two of the enemy's fortified eminences at the entrance. Considerable skirmishing occurred along the whole line, but with little loss on either side.

On the 9th of May McPherson crossed Chattanooga Mountain through Snake Creek Gap after a sharp fight, thus directly threatening the enemy's communications by railroad running from Dalton to Rome and Atlanta.

General Schofield, with Newton's division of the Fourth Corps, marched toward Dalton on the East of Rocky Face, and the remainder of the army skirmished vigorously all along the line, for the purpose of diverting the enemy's attention from flank movements on the right and left. Toward evening a severe artillery duel took place, and Mitchell's and Morgan's brigades of Davis' division fought with the rebel lines in the Gap. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and portions of Woods' division, engaged in severe skirmishing at different times during the day.

Our loss along all portions of the line probably amounted to seven hundred men. From the covered positions of the enemy their loss was doubtless much smaller.

May 10th.—There was considerable rain in the morning, and skirmishing was not quite so lively. No operations of consequence were undertaken except upon the right. Gen. McPherson moved his army from the eastern mouth of the Snake Creek Gap, drove some minor bodies of the enemy before him, and at 1 P. M. established himself upon the railroad one mile south of Resaca. On the left Schofield and Newton skirmished all day without result. Harker's brigade of Newton's division, which had gained the summit of the northern part of Rocky Face, found itself checked by an almost impassable ravine. About 3 o'clock P. M., we had got several pieces of artillery in position around the mouth of Buzzard Roost Gap, and on the hills near the entrance previously taken. From these we opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy's works on the south side of the Gap, doing some execution, but failing to drive the snarled rebels out of the works. Rebel cannon replied from the summit of the ridge on the north side of the Gap, with two pieces, hurling shell at one of our batteries on the hill next to Rocky Face. Coming over the summit of the hill, these shells fell promiscuously amongst our camp, but did no damage. About 10 P. M. a terrible rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, deluged the whole face of the earth. Notwithstanding, cars were heard running to and from Dalton all night long. May 11th, morning opened gloomy and wet. Skirmishing recommenced, however, but not earnestly, and some were ready to imagine that the rebels had mostly withdrawn. An attempt on our part to advance was, however, met by the same determined resistance as on preceding days, and the fighting continued at intervals during the day. In fact, there has not been an hour at any time since we have arrived in front of Rocky Face in which you could not hear the dropping sounds of musketry, interspersed occasionally with the roar of cannon.

All through the 11th there was but little cannonading on either side, until late in the evening. A shot thrown at intervals during the day from our batteries placed along the hill, near the Gap, failed to elicit any reply, until within half an hour of dark, when several rebel cannon opened from different points, and for some time the mountains resounded with the tumult. Little damage was done, however, and on the approach of night the firing almost entirely ceased. The day was a very disagreeable one, being wet and chilly throughout, and at nightfall decidedly blustery and cold. Our poor boys who, on the first day's march from Ringgold, threw away their blankets and overcoats, suffered much at night, and awaited impatiently the approach of day.

A portion of Hooker's corps went down to the Gap on the 11th, and passed through. On the morning of the 12th, the 14th Corps, General Palmer, began its march for the same locality. Geary's division, of Hooker's corps preceded; Schofield's corps and Newton's division, of Howard's followed. Stanley relieved Davis at the mouth of Buzzard Roost Gap, and Wood shifted down toward the right to support Stanley. Howard remained with Wood and Stanley ready to carry these two divisions into Dalton, as soon as the attack upon the rebel left should compel them to withdraw from Buzzard Roost. As long as the great movement toward Snake Creek Gap was going on, it was Howard's business to keep up as much noise as possible at Buzzard Roost, in order to deceive the enemy as to what was taking place and make him believe as long as possible that the assault was to be made directly in front. Accordingly, long after we had left Buzzard Roost, on the morning of the 12th, we could hear Howard's cannon pounding away lively as ever.

So far the contest has been only one immense and continued skirmish—a skirmish on a larger scale perhaps than any ever known in the history of the world. For five days it has been going on, upon a line at least twenty miles in extent, and has been engaged in by perhaps forty thousand men. Our losses have been severe, considering that no general or even partial engagement has taken place (except McPherson's affair at Snake Creek Gap), and will not fall short of 150 killed and 800 wounded. From the fact that the rebels have fought so closely under cover, their loss is probably not more than a third as large as ours.

Rocky Face Ridge is a most inaccessible range, being almost as high as Lookout Mountain, and in places much more precipitous. There are places where for thousands of yards together, a perpendicular cliff twenty to sixty feet high, runs along the side of the range, forming a natural fortification that no human ingenuity can surmount.

This Ridge is cleft by the tremendous gorge called Buzzard Roost Gap, and through this gap runs the railroad and the common road from Chattanooga. The rebels have lined all the heights around this gorge with cannon, and strengthened it by artificial works of a formidable description. In addition to this, they have dammed up the water of a small stream or water called Mill Creek, which also runs through the gap, in such a way as to form a lake in the gorge. The entire position is perhaps one of the strongest on the continent. It can not be turned on the left probably, for the attempt would only bring the flanking force into another gorge as formidable as Buzzard Roost. About fifteen miles to the right (south) of Buzzard Roost is Snake Creek Gap, through which McPherson has already gone. Six miles from the eastern mouth of this gap, lies the town of Resaca, on the Atlanta and Western Railroad. It is a mountain gorge

which will indeed become famous in history if it proves to be the door by which the Union army shall reach Dalton and victory.

All along the road to Snake Creek Gap, I found the country deserted, as usual, when our army first passes through; and the members of the only family I saw in the entire fifteen miles ride to Snake Creek Gap, gave me in answer to my question, "where are the people gone?" the invariable answer, "down below!" meaning, of course, further South. The head of this family was a villainous-looking fellow, with rebel, depicted in unmistakable lineaments all over his countenance. It is very silly for any of the people to run away from their homes on the approach of the Union army, but I could not avoid thinking that this fellow remained behind from pure impudence. "I don't see," said he to me, "what all you folks are going to do down there. I reckon if all that have passed here in the last two days are there now, they must be piled on top of one another!" "I reckon," said I, a little nettled, "that when they get ready they'll go through the Gap to the other side." "If they do they'll git hurt!" was his cool rejoinder, and I could not prevent a smile as I found myself unable to add anything more.

I passed on through the famous gap, which is some four or five miles in length, and found the idea of the rebel citizen almost realized. Infantry, cavalry and artillery covered the earth throughout the eye was directed. The gap throughout its whole extent literally swarmed with living men. It called forcibly to my mind the mighty hosts of which we read in ancient history, sacred and profane. As I passed on, the immense masses everywhere confronted me. Surely no nobler body of men, in all that constitutes genuine nobility, was ever collected together upon this continent. Here was a force much larger than that with which Napoleon, when a mere boy, won a score of pitched battles, destroyed four mighty armies, conquered all Italy, and sent the Austrian eagles screaming with terror back over the Noric Alps. The pride, the flower, the chivalry, the strength of the whole vast West was here. In able hands, how effective it might be made for the suppression of treason and the advancement of our glorious cause! Was it in such hands? The ardent enthusiast might answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative; the thoughtful patriot could only hope and pray.

All this day the army was employed in coming through the gap, and getting into position on the eastern side. Strange that the enemy never once attempted to interfere with our arrangements! Had he thrown himself, with determined valor, upon the heads of our columns as they were debouching into the plain, he might have inflicted upon us a heavy loss, and given us a world of trouble. But he was busy strengthening his defenses at Resaca. All the operations of our army were covered with consummate skill by the cavalry, and it may be the enemy did not even know our infantry was through the gap, until a corps or two was in line of battle upon the eastern side.

Several individuals in our army have already greatly distinguished themselves. The exploit of Colonel John G. Mitchell, 113th Ohio, commanding brigade in General Davis' division, by which he carried the hills near the entrance of Buzzard Roost Gap, was one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign. His brigade is composed of fine materials, and has added to its previously acquired laurels.

General Willich has managed his command with much skill, in a very difficult situation. General Harker, who gained the summit of Rocky Face, at the northern end of the Ridge, has maintained his brigade there under trying circumstances.

General T. J. Wood, always vigilant, active and bold, has been none the less so during these five days singular fighting.

General Stanley has increased his well earned reputation by the able and unassuming manner in which he has managed his division.

Generals Johnson and Davis have both proved themselves careful and prudent as well as earnest and energetic soldiers.

Gen. Elliott, in command of the cavalry of the Department of the Cumberland, has discharged his delicate and difficult duties with rare ability and tact, assisted by several excellent staff officers.

Many others remain to be mentioned hereafter, to whom we believe the Gazette's correspondents upon the field will not fail to do justice.

Early on the morning of Friday, the 13th May, preparations were made to advance toward Resaca. Gen. Kilpatrick galloped forth to beat up the enemy's pickets. While some members of his staff were in advance of his men, he fell into an ambush laid by a small party of the enemy and received a painful, although not dangerous wound. Both he and his staff escaped with some difficulty from the rebels. The command of General Kilpatrick's division now devolved upon Col. Murray, 3d Kentucky cavalry, heretofore commanding a brigade in the division. It could not have fallen into better hands, for Colonel Murray is a young man who, truly as any with whom I am acquainted, represents the chivalry of Kentucky. The command of Col. Murray's brigade devolved upon Colonel Atkins, 92d Illinois, and this, too, was fortunate; for the army contains no better man than he. The cavalry operations were conducted to general satisfaction all through the day.

At one o'clock P. M., news arrived that General Howard had passed through Buzzard Roost Gap, and entered Dalton, finding the place entirely evacuated by the enemy. Shortly after the announcement of this intelligence, Osterhaus' and Harrow's divisions of the 15th Corps, Logan's, began to advance toward Resaca. The rebels retreated rapidly until they came to a point where the Sugar Valley road, which so far runs nearly south, bends suddenly round some steep hills to the east, and passing through a ravine between two hills, continues its course to Resaca. Here a heavy skirmish commenced, and at 3 P. M. the enemy opened a battery of 12-pounders upon our troops, and shelled them most viciously. Our own batteries replied with spirit and effect, and a charge being sounded, a part of Osterhaus' division rushed forward and carried the hill upon which the rebel battery had been planted.

The rebels withdrew precipitately into their works, and this initial success encouraged our men greatly. It exasperated the rebels, however; for, concentrating the fire from a dozen cannon upon the summit of the hill, they hurled round shot and shell upon it so furiously, that it seemed impossible anything could continue there alive. But Foelkner's and DeGress' batteries were not to be intimidated, any more than were the 27th Missouri infantry which occupied the hill. The former returned fire for fire, and the latter, crouching close to the side of the eminence, held fast to their position. The firing at last ceased; and just as the sun was about to go down, Sherman, Thomas, Elliott and other generals came up to the summit of the height, and through their glasses viewed long and attentively the rebel works around Resaca.

The sun had not risen on the morning of the 14th, Saturday, when the skirmishing recommenced; and until 2 P. M. there was not a single minute in which the dropping sound of musketry could not have been heard. It was half past 12, perhaps, when the rebels opened a severe fire of both small arms and artillery upon the left of the 15th Corps. At the same time the noise of battle could be distinctly heard away to the left. This last was readily understood.

After entering Dalton the day before, and finding nothing there save a ruined and deserted town, Howard, with Wood and Stanley's divisions, had moved rapidly southward, to effect a junction with the remainder of the army. The rebels were making a feeble effort to prevent this, and hence the firing upon the left. By noon the pickets of Howard communicated with those of Schofield, or rather with Newton's division, of his own corps, which had marched down the western side of Rocky Face, and passed through Snake Creek Gap, in company with Schofield. Half an hour later the lines communicated, and thus the entire army was again united and in order of battle surrounding the enemy's works. Howard being upon the extreme left, Schofield next in order, Hooker next, Palmer next, Logan next, and Dodge on the right.

Whoever would form a general idea of the field of battle, has only to conceive of a river, the Oostenaunla, with a great bend; at the middle of the semicircle thus formed, is the town of Resaca, through which runs the Western & Atlanta Railroad.

The rebel works extend generally North and South in front of the town, bending East and West at the extremities, so as to rest both flanks upon the river. Outside of this arc, and in a manner surmounting it, extend our lines. A little stream called Camp Creek flows through a narrow valley with precipitous bluffs on each side. For more than a mile our lines extend on one side of this valley and the rebel lines on the other. The opposing armies shoot at each other across this valley! A country abounding in steep hills thickly wooded, with almost impassable ravines, and with here and there a cleared patch of ground, makes up the remainder of this great theater of warfare where two mighty armies were about to enact another tragedy.

The rebel army was divided into three great corps. Hardee's on the right, Hood in the center, and Polk on the left. All the reinforcements brought up from Mobile, Savannah and other parts, were distributed amongst these three.

About one o'clock, it was determined to attack the enemy's center, partly for the purpose of directing his attention from the left of the 15th Corps, where, as I have said, he had commenced a fierce fire, but mainly to test his strength and determination, and if possible

ble to drive him from his works upon this part of the field.

The attack was commenced by Schofield, who, with Newton, advanced gradually up to the enemy's works, Wood and Stanley pressing closely the extreme rebel right. Further to our right, Carlin's and King's brigades of Johnson's division, assailed the enemy's lines in front of them, with great vigor and determination. Never was field more stubbornly contested. Officers vied with the men in acts of daring. Judah's division of Schofield's corps, blazed like a volcano all round a low hill upon which were the rebel works they designed to storm. But every instant their ranks were thinned by showers of bullets and grapeshot hurled amongst them by the rebels, who fought with comparative security inside their rifle pits.

Our line wavered. Turchin's Brigade of Baird's Division was ordered to the rescue. As a portion of Johnson's men had done, they hurried themselves down the almost perpendicular bluffs of which I have spoken; waded through Camp Creek, waist-deep, at the foot; and attempted to charge across the valley under a most murderous fire. The charge was unsuccessful—the bulk of the brigade withdrew; but a couple of regiments crossed the valley, and taking shelter under the very bluffs upon which the enemy's works were constructed, lay there in comparative security until friendly night came on, when they quietly withdrew.

Colonel John G. Mitchell's brigade, of Davis' division, was now sent to the assistance of Turchin. It came gallantly into the fight, as does any body of troops with Colonel Mitchell for a leader. But the relentless storm from the enemy's works fell upon it also; the colonel himself narrowly escaped death, a shell exploding at the feet of his horse, a huge fragment knocking to splinters the field-glass which hung at his side, and which alone saved his life.

The order was finally given for the whole line to withdraw, which it did in good order. The enemy had been driven from a portion of his outer line of works, and although we did not occupy them at that time, the fire of our artillery was so effective that the rebels never reoccupied them.

Joe Johnston now determined to assume the offensive in earnest, and began massing his troops upon his right, with the design of turning our left. The movement would probably have been successful, had it not been discovered in time and prevented. To Lieut. W. L. Shaw, of General Elliott's staff, the honor of the discovery belongs. From a hill upon the right of our lines, his keen eye detected the rebel columns moving toward our left. Hooker was instantly dispatched to breast the coming storm, but before he could arrive, it burst upon a portion of our line. Craft's brigade of Stanley's division occupied an advanced position to the east of the Tilton and Resaca road which Stanley had been ordered to hold. Upon this brigade the rebels fell in immense numbers, and after a gallant resistance it was broken and pushed back. As it emerged from the woods near the road, and came across some open fields west of the same, the enemy pressed after it with terrific yells. It seemed as if the left was really about to be turned, but Simonson's old battery, the 5th Indiana, was posted at the western edge of the field, and as the rebels advanced, it poured into them so destructive a fire of grape and canister, that notwithstanding they rushed with determined bravery to within a hundred feet of the battery, they were finally driven back in great disorder. A brigade of Hooker's men, which had arrived at the nick of time, contributed greatly to this result, and manfully supported the battery.

Just as the battle ended upon the left, a terrible conflict broke out upon the right. During the afternoon portions of Logan's corps, and Sprague's brigade of the 16th corps, had dislodged the enemy from a line of works almost exactly in front of the town. Just after dark the rebels made a desperate effort to regain them. With long lines of infantry, whose fixed bayonets glittered in the moonlight, they charged up the hill upon which the works were situated, and forced their way to the very foot of the bulwarks. But a deadly fire from the Union lines mowed them down, until at last they gave up the fruitless contest and fled with precipitation and terror down the heights. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the storm of battle ceased to rage.

Early on Sunday morning the skirmishing recommenced, but it was not until about half-past one, that anything of importance took place.

It should be observed here that in order to fill up the gap occasioned by Hooker's withdrawal the day before, the whole of Palmer's corps was shifted to the right, or rather was expanded so as to cover twice as much ground as it did the day before.

Hooker was now upon the extreme left, and about one P. M. commenced a general assault upon the works immediately in front. With dauntless bravery his men advanced to the attack, and Ward's brigade of Butterfield's division stormed a small fort and captured four pieces of artillery. A tremendous fire from a long line of rebel rifle pits, behind and around the fort, compelled the greater portion to retire; but enough remained to hold the cannon and prevent the rebels from recapturing the works. In this fight, Colonel Harrison, 70th Ind., who assumed command of Ward's brigade upon the latter being wounded, particularly distinguished himself.

Our plan of battle for the coming day was to mass the bulk of our forces upon the wings of our army, assailing the rebels on both flanks at once, while our center was held by a single line. Had this design been known to the enemy, he might have attempted to break our center during the night. Consequently the utmost vigilance was exercised after dark, and some rapid firing which took place in front of Johnson's division about midnight, caused the whole army to stand to its guns. But at that very hour the rear guard of the rebel force was evacuating Resaca. The firing precipitated its movements, because the rebels in the town supposed we had discovered the retreat, and were about attacking in force in the middle of the night.

When morning dawned, not a rebel, save some stragglers, was in or around Resaca. McPherson immediately started in pursuit. Ere his advance must have reached Calhoun; and, while I am warned that the 16th May has passed away, and the 17th is about to dawn, I see the Army of the Cumberland drawing off from Resaca to join in the chase.

I estimate our losses in our operations in front of Resaca at 600 killed, 3,000 wounded and 400 missing. We have doubtless killed and wounded 2,000 of the enemy, and taken 1,600 prisoners. Four of our Brigadier Generals have been wounded. Harker, slightly; Kilpatrick, painfully; Manson seriously; Willich, it is feared, mortally. Three general officers of the rebels are known to have been killed.

Our trophies may be summed up at one stand of colors and seven pieces of artillery, unless the cavalry has since taken more, of which there are some hopes.

We can doubtless pursue the enemy to Etowah river with ease, as the cars came down to Resaca to-day, the rebels not having injured the railroad anywhere south of Buzzard Roost. Our telegraphic communication is also perfect to Resaca. The rebels have made no attempt to interfere with our communications, except by burning the depot at Madison, west of Huntsville, last night, and running off a dozen prisoners. The cars run through to Nashville as usual. Y. S.

Who First Urged the Draft?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

In a history of the administration of President Lincoln by Mr. Henry J. Raymond, just published in this city, we find a letter which we commend to the attention of the adherents of General McClellan who have so violently opposed drafting to fill the armies. It was written to the President of the United States, about a month after the battle of Bull Run, and at a time when citizens were rushing to arms all over the country, and when volunteers were pouring into Washington from every State. Here is the letter:

"WASHINGTON, August 2, 1861.

"Sir: I have just received the inclosed dispatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be made at once. We must have men without delay.

"Respectfully your obedient servant,
"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
"Major-General U. S. A."

The following is the dispatch of Colonel McClellan to the President:

DISPATCH FROM COLONEL R. B. MARCY TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

"New York, August 20, 1861.

"I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

"R. B. MARCY."

We do not find these dispatches in the report of General McClellan. They were doubtless omitted through some inadvertence. But we cannot help thinking it a pity that the general had not last July, made public this letter, and urged upon that portion of the people with which he is said to have some influence, as forcibly as he did upon the President two years before, the necessities of a draft, and its expediency.

Gold closed dull in New York Monday at 82½.

The Navy Department has information of important destruction of rebel salt works in Florida.

The House on Monday passed a resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June, should the Senate concur.

Senator MORGAN, of New York, introduced a bill, Monday, to repeal the commutation section in the Conscription Law.

Bishop McILVAINE has gone to Fredericksburg to look after the wounded, in company with GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Christian Commission.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies met Thursday—the Old School at Newark, N. J., and the New School at Dayton. The proceedings of the latter are reported in this paper.

Details of the movements of Gen. BUTLER's army up to Monday night, the time when he fell back to his fortified position, will be found on the first.

Secretary STANTON Monday wrote a letter to the Independent Telegraph Company, fully exonerating it from all connection with the bogus proclamation.

The cash receipts of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, up to Saturday, were over \$300,000. It was expected the total would reach \$500,000. St. Louis county, Nevada, contributed \$20,000 in silver bars, equal to \$35,000 in currency.

The gunboat North Carolina, which lately came out from Wilmington to attack our blockading squadron, proved a wretched affair. She leaked badly from the first, and, running aground on the bar, broke in two, and is a total loss.

There has been a very disastrous flood at Denver City, occasioned by the overflow of a creek which had hitherto been dry for five years. Property to the value of \$1,000,000 was destroyed and a number of lives were lost.

The quota of New York County, under the call for 200,000 men, being 7,400 has been filled, some additional credits having been obtained last week. It is now estimated that the county is about 750 men ahead of all demands up to this time.

By evidence which the bitterest rebel cannot dispute, an official return of a Richmond hospital, the brutal treatment of our prisoners in that city is proved. During the first three months of the present year fifty per cent. of the prisoners in that hospital died, and their deaths were from diseases which starvation invariably produces.

The Pennsylvania Militia are shortly to be called to the field, and Governor CURTIS has therefore issued a proclamation requesting all persons willing to enter the hundred days' service to form military organizations without delay.

The Republican Union State Convention of Vermont has made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Hon. J. G. SMITH; for Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. P. DILLINGHAM; for Treasurer, Hon. J. B. PAOR. Delegates at large to Baltimore were chosen. President LINCOLN's renomination was recommended.

The Union Convention of Massachusetts on Thursday chose Governor ANDREW, ALEX. H. BULLOCK, WM. CHARLTON, and JAS. T. ROBINSON, as delegates at large to Baltimore. Resolutions in favor of the renomination of President LINCOLN, were passed.

An important rebel mail, the contents of which are said seriously to implicate influential persons in New York and other Northern cities, has been captured near Annapolis. A large amount in gold and greenbacks was also found in the possession of the mail carrier.

What Ohio has done in furnishing the One Hundred Day Men, is very fully and very well told in the letter of our Columbus correspondent on this page. Suffice it to say Gov. BAUGHN tendered 30,000, and 34,000 have been furnished—and all this was done within ten days. Well done Ohio.

The corpse of General WADSWORTH arrived at New York, on Thursday evening, and was deposited in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall. Next day it was escorted to the Albany boat by the 1st regiment, and a detachment of United States Regulars. Generals DIX and HALL, and a number of distinguished citizens officiated as pall bearers.

Admiral PORTER's gunboat fleet, and General BANKS' army, are all safe on the Mississippi. The blundering commander, whose incompetency has cost the country so much in blood and treasure, having been superseded, and his place filled by a general of ability, we shall soon regain the prestige that has been lost west of the Mississippi.

The Cork Reporter says that the tide of emigration still rolled as vigorously and unceasingly from Queenstown, as if it had only commenced the day before. It was remarkable, strikingly apparent, that among those emigrating for America there is a large increase of young men—strong, stalwart, vigorous fellows, able to work and willing to fight. Indeed, some of them made no secret of the likelihood of their joining the American army.

The Indianapolis Journal says a letter from Lieut.-Col. MEIER, of the 20th Indiana regiment has been received in that city, dated at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 13th. The letter says: "The battle lasted from 8 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) until daylight this morning, without intermission. I need scarcely tell you that we are well used up. Our beautiful colors are all torn to pieces. Both color-bearers are wounded. Tell the ladies of Indianapolis that our colors were the first planted on the enemy's works in the great charge of the Second Corps yesterday."

IMPORTING MUSKETS.

No less than 136,053 rifles and muskets were shipped at Liverpool for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland, besides thirty-four tons of ordnance and ordnance stores, in 1862; also, 11,947,000 percussion caps, and a few flowing pieces, swords, and pistols. We suppose as many more muskets were imported from the Continent. These Austrian and Belgian inferior muskets were all charged to the FARMONT purchase for our first necessities, which the Government went on multiplying at higher prices, even in this second year of the war. Millions of coin were taken out of the country to pay for these foreign muskets, when the manufacture might have been multiplied here to any extent within six months after the need was comprehended, but for the obstacle placed in the way by our Ordnance Department, which determined that the manufacture should not be extended in this country except by the Government factories, and by the increase of the costly machinery for making them, so that every part of the lock, stock or barrel, will fit every gun.

THE FICTITIOUS PROCLAMATION.

The President has withdrawn his military occupation of the offices of the New York World and the Journal of Commerce, which was taken on account of their having published the spurious proclamation. These papers promptly denounced the forgery which they had been made the victims of. In the indiscriminating haste of these arrests, a number of persons belonging to the Independent Telegraph Company were seized, yet that line had not touched the forged proclamation. Perhaps the same indiscrimination overlooked the fact that although it was known at the New York office of the Associated Press at three o'clock in the morning that the proclamation was a forgery, that office telegraphed it all over the country that morning as genuine, and withheld till noon the information that it was a forgery.

It has been manifest since about the time GRANT began his campaign that a system of circulating false news of military affairs, and of failure and disaster was being carried on for the purpose of pecuniary and political speculation. Instances of this were seen in the dispatch published by the New York World that BURNSIDE had been defeated at Thoroughfare Gap, and in the pretended advices of the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 6th, that the great conflict between GRANT and LEE on the Rapidan, and SHERMAN and JOHNSTON in Georgia, began on the 5th, and that BRAUERGAARD was engaging the armies moving up the Peninsula; SIGEL combating LONGSTREET in the Valley of Western Virginia, and the iron-clads were up the river engaging Fort Darling.

Of course these are fabricated on some expectation, or a single probable incident is multiplied into many. The dispatch about BURNSIDE's defeat, was wholly false, but it was founded on the expectation that BURNSIDE was to advance in a separate column. Had he advanced that way, it would have been claimed that the main idea of the news was confessed, and the suspicion would have been suggested that the rest of the truth was suppressed, just as the Enquirer maintains that the main idea of the forged proclamation is true, because the Government will probably order another draft. But one of the list of great engagements the Enquirer guessed at, came out so, and on that it claimed the truth of its bogus advices. This organized system has a purpose; in some cases pecuniary, and in others political. Parties who take part in it, whether news agents or newspapers, subject themselves to suspicion, which, on occasions when some flagrant wrong is perpetrated, is likely to result to their damage.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATIONS AND ACTUAL RESULTS.

Unity in the Administration is prerequisite to the union of the people in support of the Government, and that the way to secure the confidence of the people in the Administration, is by confidence in itself, and by consistency and directness of purpose and policy. To promote this unity which is so necessary to the country's cause, is our object in alluding to facts which are patent to all the President's supporters, and in stating convictions which are widespread among the people, but which the President will naturally hear nothing of from those who surround him.

The slavery question has from the first been our weakness, as it has been the life and strength of the rebellion. It was the most difficult problem presented to our statesmanship, and our solution of it has come to be acknowledged by the President himself as vital to our success in putting down the rebellion. We have not at any time urged any sweeping measures against the "institution"—as it is called—of slavery, on account of the conviction that the only practical way of meeting the question as it is raised by war, is in the field where our military operations come in contact with it. The treatment of slavery upon military necessity, should be where the military necessity exists, and this is in the field of our armies, and not in districts remote from them.

Therefore we do not discuss this question from dissatisfaction because the President's proclaimed measures have come short of our radical requirements, for in theory they have gone beyond them. And we will remark here, in reference to the factions efforts of a fraction of the President's interested adherents to make his sincere supporters odious by the term radical, used synonymously with abusive epithets, that to us the President's proclamation seems to compass in principle the ultimate of radicalism on the slavery question; and his amnesty proclamation the same on the question of reconstructing States, subject to the requirements and probationary supervision of the General Government, which a portion of his parasites have attempted to stigmatize as "State annihilation."

But while measures have been proclaimed, and policies ordained, which in theory comprised the ultimate of radicalism, the practical treatment of the slavery question according to the military necessity has been neglected, and these proclaimed measures have been counteracted by the actual management, and have been accompanied by provisos, and by simultaneous declarations that defeat their end and leave them open to the suspicion of insincerity. The President in his epistle to the Kentuckians truly shows that while he is "naturally anti-slavery," and while he realizes that slavery must die that the nation may live, he has interposed in every case where our military commanders in the field have undertaken to treat slavery according to the necessities and just rights of war.

Yet in the field of actual military operations is the only place where war can have any practical effect on slavery, or where the military necessity on which the President grounds his proclaimed emancipation can be alleged to exist. On the one hand we have the prompt and rigid suppression of all practical measures against slavery where the military necessity can be subserved. On the other we have a proclamation of emancipation upon the plea of military necessity, which exempted every foot of territory in our military control, besides a large margin in Tennessee to cover our future military progress. We are not referring to the exception of the slave States not in the rebellion, but to the States of Louisiana and Tennessee, which are as much in the rebellion as Georgia.

The Emancipation Proclamation put a weapon in the hands of the enemy, North and South, while it did not emancipate a single slave. The measures taken thus far for its execution have been the continuation of serfdom by military force, to await the time when by a loose system of restoration, the slaveholding class shall recover the control of the State. And when that occurs the same class will again control the general Government by the aid of their faithful serfs, the Northern Democracy, and will have its co-operation in any measures to restore the relation of slavery, if indeed any measure shall be necessary to restore a relation which we are so faithfully preserving for them.

Besides this provision against any practical effect of the emancipation proclamation, the inhuman and impossible project of expatriating a population of four millions of souls is brought forward as an indispensable condition of emancipation. Slavery could not be justified, and the wickedness of emancipation declared in any other way than by the presentation of this greater crime than slavery as the necessary alternative.

The loyal people of the Border Slave States realized that slavery was the life of the rebellion, and they went to work at practical measures to deliver their States from it, and to establish peace. But in this they encountered the influence and official power of the President, who plainly told them that immediate emancipation was not his policy. Yet how can military necessity be made a ground for any but present emancipation? And what is a scheme for present settlement by remote emancipation, but a new lease of life to slavery, to carry it over its present crisis? Emancipation is as necessary to peace in Missouri and Maryland, as in Arkansas and Mississippi. In these States the people have constitutional power over the relation of slavery. If the postponement of emancipation is the President's policy in these States, it must be so in all. But future emancipation is deprived of the plea of present military necessity, on which the emancipation proclamation is grounded.

But it may be said that by authorizing the enlistment of the blacks as soldiers, the President has inaugurated a practical way of meeting the slavery question. The President is of this opinion, and in his epistle to the Kentuckians he ascribes to his emancipation proclamation the merit it has given to our military force a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. It is an error to attribute this to the emancipation proclamation, for it cannot be said that there is a single black man in our army or navy who would not have been secured by the same treatment without any emancipation proclamation. And furthermore it is apparent that if without issuing any proclamations our military officers had been instructed to treat the inhabitants of the hostile country according to the necessities and rights of war, that is, had recognized no distinction except loyal and disloyal, and had received and treated the negroes as men, it might now have 300,000 black soldiers under arms.

The navy has always employed colored seamen. Early in the war Secretary WELLES issued an order that slaves of rebels escaping to our vessels should not be driven back, and should be received into the service if they desired it. This has not been increased by the emancipation proclamation. Previous to that Congress had enacted the emancipation of a large class of slaves, being those of rebels in arms and those employed in the rebel military operations. This was done to correct our military conduct. It was merely re-enacting rules of war which every commander should have been instructed to carry out without this legislation, but which they were not. The faithful execution of this rule of war, or this law of Congress, and the friendly reception of the emancipated men, would have given our military force vastly more recruits than it has received, even with the extra aid of the emancipation proclamation.

The enlistment of black soldiers has been further restricted by the Government's policy of serfdom, which keeps the blacks in their former relation, and by its neglect to allow the families of the black soldiers any chance for subsistence on the land, and by its returning in some cases the families of soldiers to rebel masters who had taken the oath, which is an easy glove to every secessionist. And the black troops have been further demoralized by the neglect of all measures for their protection from massacre when captured, until it is now questionable if the Government can be justified in ordering them into actual ser-

vice until it has decided whether it will enforce the treatment of them as soldiers. Tennessee negro hounds operate in the same field with our recruiting officers. In Kentucky blacks escaping from the rebel lines a from territory included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are kidnapped and sold in slavery, and a large class of Kentucky citizens are thriving on the price of blood.

The fate of the policy of enlisting blacks in the war, has been a parallel to that of the emancipation proclamation. While it incurred all the prejudices and hostility of all the difficulties raised by the enlistment of the blacks in a war against their masters has been so defeated in the management that it has not furnished an important element in deciding the fate of the war. So the old while it has involved all the hostility and the constitutional questions of actual emancipation, has emancipated no one.

When Adjutant-General THOMAS went down the Mississippi on a special mission for the President, to organize the raising of black troops, and to give it character by the President's sanction and orders, Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, from the President's Cabinet, went to New Hampshire to declare a negro policy bear on the State election. In this he laid down the proposition that the blacks and whites cannot exist in the same country, in a state of freedom, and that when they have served our purpose in the war, and shall have undergone a suitable pupillage, they must be transported to some foreign country.

The moral sense of the loyal people was shocked at the treachery exhibited by the two simultaneous missions, and by the atrocity of the proposition to exile a population of four millions, and it concluded at once that advocacy of emancipation, coupled with an impossible condition, was a falsehood. The same proposition was repeated by Mr. FAIRBANKS in his brutal speech in Congress, and subsequently at St. Louis; and he defined the necessary probation of the negro, preliminary to exile, to be compulsory labor for white masters. It was one of his chief accusations against the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had introduced another system than this, and against the Radicals that they had intended freedom by emancipation.

On this ground he assails the entire basis of the people on whose support the President and the existence of the Government depend, assuming to speak for the President and put him in antagonism to his own real supporters; and in this hostility he has received the President's apparent indorsement by high military command, conferred by a stretch of executive power. And the letter which promised to hold this in reserve for him while he followed his bent in Congress, spoke of those who did not sympathize with BLAIR as "time servers."

That the President does not esteem his emancipation proclamation a valid ordinance—a finality, is suggested by the novel provision in the oath specified in the amnesty proclamation. This, after swearing the recanting rebel to support the Constitution and laws, swears him to support all acts of Congress and all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, "so long and so far as modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court;" and further by the proposition referring to the same subject in his letter to the Kentuckians, that "measures otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Nation."

A decision of the Supreme Court is not necessary to perfect a law; nor in administering the oath is it necessary to except laws which may subsequently be declared void; nor can an executive act which is lawful in war be declared illegal after peace has supervened, and to concede that a measure is unconstitutional, while suggesting its revision by the Supreme Court, seems to grant away the case.

This course toward slavery, which is radical in proclamation and so reactionary in management, which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it in the action, which gives new power to pro-slavery prejudices and makes anti-slavery principles impotent, this palpable treachery of members of the Cabinet who wield the power of the President's patronage, and of others who assume to be the special defenders of the President against his own friends, to the President's proclaimed policy, cannot but create popular impression of insincerity of purpose and indirectness of policy, which depresses and demoralizes Mr. LINCOLN's most patriotic supporters.

We are aware that much of this may be attributed to his confidence in unfaithful friends and subordinates, and to his generous which sunk all partisan considerations on the side by placing the command of the war in the hands of those whose partisan sympathies are against his supporters. But eventually the President must come to be judged by trusted subordinates and by policies and suits. The loyal people to whom Mr. LINCOLN must look not only for the preservation of Government, but for his own re-election, not but reflect upon the great fact that while he has freely declared that the destruction of slavery is the only way to peace, and has claimed a sweeping destruction of it, a slavery has been most wonderfully preserved against the natural effects of war.

If we take into consideration that a civil war was almost sure to be the death slavery, and that the existence of the Government and the support of the President depended on the people of anti-slavery principles, whose patriotism and adherence to Administration it seemed necessary to keep warm by an appearance of the same earnestness in the conduct of affairs, and if we then carefully estimate the results of all vigorous proclamations and declarations, simulated vigorous policies, the conviction cannot be resisted, that if with the same conditions operating to destroy slavery, and same anti-slavery elements on which the Administration must rely for support, its object had been to save slavery from destruction, its success would have shown wonderful ability. The conviction is deepened by the studious representation, that in proclaimed policies the President has reluctantly yielded to the pressure of the Radicals leaving the natural deduction that the actual execution and results show his real policy.

The people must inevitably come to judgment of purposes by results; and a conviction that their earnest patriotism has been betrayed by indirection in the conduct of affairs, and that it is to be continually sacrificed by unfaithful subordinates, will be dangerous not only to the success of the Government in the war, but to the re-election of LINCOLN, no matter what conventions are loyal and to the Presidency. All this danger Mr. LINCOLN has it in his power to move by making his Cabinet, his policy, and all his subordinates, in sympathy and earnest co-operation with his declared principles and measures.

ANOTHER IMBROGLIO.

It will be recollected that the House Representatives some time ago passed unanimously, a resolution declaring that this Government would not recognize the French Mexican Empire. This resolution was subsequently put to sleep in the Senate. Now Paris Moniteur, the official organ of LE NAPOLEON, comes to hand with the announcement that the French Government has officially advised that the House resolution did not express the sentiments of the American people; that it had been smothered in the Senate; and that even had it passed, the Houses the President would not have signed it. On Monday, in the House, WINTER DA recapitulated these facts, and introduced a resolution, which passed almost unanimously calling upon the President for information to whether such statements as those referred to by the Moniteur, had been made to French Government. The facts will be awaited with some interest.

Dupont's Powder Mill, at Wilmington Delaware, exploded last Tuesday and five men were killed. It is supposed that in saw a board the saw struck fire in contact with nail, and communicated it to the powder floor and thence to a tub containing pounds.

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

To the Editor of the Press:

The telegraph has given us some account of the battle on the 20th ultimo, near Kennesaw M., but the Union losses were much exaggerated, and the results underrated. It appears that we succeeded in gaining a position, which enabled us subsequently to dislodge the enemy from our front, and ultimately to gain the possession of Marietta and the banks of the Chattahoochee.

From a correspondent upon the staff of Gen. Howard I have been able to gather some particulars of the engagement, especially of the part taken by Howard's 4th Corps.

PICKET FIRING.

In the forenoon of the 20th, our troops were only skirmishing; i. e. the picket lines in front of the works of both armies were trying to get any advantage possible, and shooting at each other as briskly as they were able—every man trying to get out of sight himself, but to shoot one of the enemy if an opportunity offered. Sometimes they get so interested in this engaging work, that they think far less of *covering* themselves than *discovering* the enemy, and for this reason, more are probably shot than would otherwise be the case.

THE ATTACK.

At 4 o'clock P. M. Scofield on the extreme right was ordered to cross Moses Creek in his front. The right of Howard's Corps, as also Hooker's Corps had gone across. The rest of the army was ordered to demonstrate with artillery to attract the enemy's attention. Howard took advantage of this demonstration, and ordered Gen. Stanley to take a hill in his front, held by the enemy. It was important, because liable to be occupied by the rebel artillery, and it was a commanding position. When our artillery had opened along the whole length of the line, Whittaker's Brigade charged up the hill, climbing crags and rocks, upon every one of which were posted the enemy, driving the rebels, capturing their rifle pits and many prisoners. Reinforcements from the 4th Corps were rapidly pushed up, the hill was quickly fortified, so that when the enemy had formed and made a counter charge with three lines, they were hurled back with terrible slaughter by our well directed and tremendous storm of rifle balls. They renewed the attack three times, and three times were driven back with similar results. My correspondent, who has been in fifteen pitched battles, says he never heard the rebels yell louder, charge more furiously, and never go tumbling back in greater confusion, after the first charge. Another hill, not so high, on the left, was taken by Kirby's Brigade of Scofield's Corps, but Kirby, not being supported was forced to abandon his position, but as the hill taken by Howard's Corps commands it, we can render it too warm for the rebels at any time. My correspondent was frequently in pretty warm places and he says that the effect was rather *demoralizing*, otherwise he received no harm.

LOSSES.

The entire loss of Howard's Corps will not exceed 200, instead of 2,000, as reported in the papers. Hooker's and Schofield's losses will be proportionately smaller than was first supposed. The entire loss in killed wounded and missing will not reach 900, of which 400 are missing from Hooker's Corps.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery fighting is described as truly magnificent. When the rebel batteries upon Kennesaw and the hills adjoining would open upon our troops, 74 Union guns would belch out upon them in such a style as to silence them after two or three rounds. This engagement took place about three miles from Marietta, and the hills taken that day, rendered the capture of that town practically certain. From Marietta, the road to Atlanta will probably be not so "hard to trample."

July 16, 1864.

CAT-HANCOCK

CUST MOUNTAIN, JOHNS, DIAMOND, ... and
TER and BLACK HEATH. These Coals are of the
very best quality, well screened and picked, and
warranted to give satisfaction.

Also for sale best of

HARD AND SOFT WOOD,

delivered to any part of the city.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL ST., head of Franklin Wharf.

S. ROUNDS & SON.

feb16 dly

**WARREN'S IMPROVED
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF
FELT COMPOSITION,**

—AND—

Gravel Roofing

FOR FLAT ROOFS.

E. HERSEY, Agent,

Jan26 dtf

No. 16 Union Street.

ALBERT WEBB & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Corn, Flour and Grain,

HEAD OF MERRILL'S WHARF,

Commercial Street, - - Portland, Me.

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EDWARD H. BURGIN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Meal and Flour,

Also, Ground Rock Salt.

Commission Merchant

FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Barley, Rye and Oats.

Cars loaded with Corn in bulk free of charge.

Warehouse No. 120 Commercial Street,

And CITY MILLS, Deering Bridge.

June1eod6m

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

OFFICE, CODMAN BLOCK,

meh17 d&wtf

TEMPLE STREET.

Scotch Canvas,

—FOR SALE BY—

JAMES T. PATTEN & CO.,

Bath, Me.

200 BOLTS Superior Bleached
300 do All Long flax "Gov-
ernment contract,"
800 do Extra All Long flax
300 do Navy Fine

Alma Works,
Arbroath.

Delivered in Portland or Boston.

Bath, April 20, 1883.

ad22 dtf

M. PEARSON,

Silver Plater,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE,

238 Congress St., Opp. Court House, Portland, Me.

All kinds of WARE, such as Knives, Forks,
Spoons, Cake Baskets, Castors, &c., plated in the
best manner.

Also, **REPAIRING** and **RE-FINISHING** Old
Silver Ware.

Jan29 d6m

REMOVAL.

DR. NEWTON

HAS removed his residence to No. 37 Middle
Street, corner of Franklin street.

Office as heretofore, No. 115 Exchange Street, in
Noble's Block, up stairs. Office hours from 9 to 10
A. M., from 2 to 3, and from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Dr. N. will continue, in connection with general
practice, to give special attention to **DISEASES OF**
FEMALES.

oe31dtf

WILLIAM A. PEARCE,

PLUMBER!

MAKER OF

Force Pumps and Water Closets,

NO. 124 EXCHANGE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

**Warm, Cold and Shower Baths, Wash
Bowls, Brass & Silver Plated Cocks,**

EVERY description of Water Fixtures for Dwel-
ling Houses, Hotels, Public Buildings, Shops,
&c., arranged and set up in the best manner, and all
orders in town or country faithfully executed. All
kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Constantly
on hand **LEAD PIPES, SHEET LEAD** and **BEER**
PUMPS of all descriptions.

ap9 dtf

The Cheapest Agency

FOR collecting all classes of

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from the South-western Army.
To the Editor of the Press:

NEAR MARIETTA, GA.,
June 21, 1864.

At my last writing, the right wing of our army was at Dallas. I believe I gave you some account of Wood's (of 4th Corps) assault upon the enemy's right on the 27th ult. Gen. Wood is confident he would have carried the position had he been properly supported by Johnson (14th Corps) on his left. The latter engaged the enemy, but did not make a vigorous and determined assault, and darkness, together with a suspending order from Gen. Thomas, came too soon for a renewal of the attack.

I can only give a general outline of movements and operations since that time. While in the vicinity of Dallas, the rebels made some attacks of minor importance upon our lines, but were readily repulsed.

Our army gained ground to the left, following up the flank movement made by Gen. Howard, on the 27th May. Our Cavalry made a dash to the left, and seized Altoona R. R. station, located in the Mountain Pass South of the Etowah river. Very soon after the Infantry closed in on the Cavalry, McPherson shifting from extreme right to the left, and occupying Acworth, the next R. R. station South of Altoona. This was accomplished with little fighting.

We rested a day or two—refilling our wagons, and meanwhile, building the R. R. bridge across the Etowah river. When advancing, the left met the enemy a little below Big Shanty R. R. Station, about four miles from Acworth. The right met them at Lost mountain—the centre of Piney Mt. We pressed them at all points, Scofield having the right, Thomas the center and McPherson the left. The last mentioned came upon them at Kennesaw Mt. and adjoining ridges, some three miles South of Big Shanty. The 4th Corps nearly enveloped Piney Mt., and it was there in its front, on the 14th inst., that the rebel Gen. Polk was killed.

Piney Mt. had grown too hot for them, and the succeeding night they evacuated—drawing back their center about a mile, but still keeping their flanks upon Kennesaw on their right and Lost Mt. upon their left. Gen. Howard followed up closely, supported by Gen. Hooker on the right and Gen. Palmer on the left. He carried their first line of works in the new position, but found their main line so strongly posted that he made no assault upon it. In the night he worked closer upon the rebel lines, and during the night of the 18th inst., got batteries in so near—operating with Gen. Hooker—that the enemy again evacuated during the night.

On the 15th, one of Gen. Hooker's Divisions (Gray) got quite hotly engaged and lost heavily. They attempted to carry the main line of the enemy's works, but found it too strong.

Again on the 17th the entire center and right of the army pushed forward until they came upon another strongly fortified line a mile or two from the last.

Early on the 18th the skirmish line of the 4th Corps pushed forward vigorously, Gen. Howard being determined to know whether the enemy were attempting to withdraw again. The skirmishers were reinforced and drove the enemy from their outer line, capturing some sixty prisoners. The troops were encouraged by this success—the brigades of Hooker and Wagner—Newton's Div.) and with the gallant Hooker to direct, followed up their success charging and seizing upon another line of works stronger than the first—evidently constructed for the main line, but afterwards relinquished and held by an advanced guard. We were now very close upon the enemy's works and they opened their artillery—firing also with musketry from the main line.

Gen. Howard was constantly with his advance troops, directing the location of batteries and adjusting the lines, keeping connection between divisions, and with Hooker on his right and Palmer on the left. He found that he had struck a salient point in the enemy's line, and immediately put in position enfilading batteries. It was found too hot to work them without cover from the enemy's fire, and therefore earthworks were constructed,—our rifles keeping the nearest rebel battery silent while the entrenching was going on.

Darkness closed the fight. Gen. Thomas expressed himself well satisfied with what the 4th Corps had accomplished, and wrote that Gen. Sherman was "at last very much pleased." It was proposed to make an assault in the morning upon the salient point developed by Gen. Howard. I should add that the rain was pouring incessantly all day, and all the succeeding night. Under cover of the darkness Johnson again retreated, snatching from us the opportunity of crushing in or breaking through his center. Gen. Howard felt very confident of success, and Gen. Thomas concurred in his opinion.

Again we pursue—the 4th Corps leading.—The enemy's right does not move materially in McPherson's front, resting all the while upon Kennesaw Mt. and the ridges extending to the other end of it. Gen. Howard again came upon the enemy just west of Kennesaw. He forced back the pickets and Gen. Thomas, finding the enemy had not yet retreated beyond Marietta, ordered up Palmer on the left and Hooker on the right of Howard. Skirmishing became very brisk in the front of the latter. This was on Sunday, 19th inst. They fired with artillery from Kennesaw and adjoining ridges to the southwest.—The 4th Corps took over 200 prisoners; losses, about fifty killed and wounded.

The other corps were very little engaged. Williams' Division, 20th Corps, had some brisk skirmishing, and a company of forty men drove a rebel regiment from a hill, the latter running away almost at the sound of the charging cheer.

Yesterday, 20th, Scofield was ordered to cross Moses Creek on the extreme right, and the other corps to demonstrate with artillery and skirmishers. Gen. Howard took advantage of this order to secure an important hill in front of Stanley's Division, which he believed was not held in any great force by the enemy.

When, therefore, the artillery opened all along the lines upon the enemy's works, Whittaker's brigade charged the hill. They drove the rebels headlong, capturing twenty-one prisoners including two officers. The rebels made five attempts to regain the hill, but our troops were promptly supported, and in an incredibly short time had thrown up a protecting breastwork. Once when the rebels made their most strenuous attempt to regain the hill, charging with three lines, Gen. Howard was upon the hill behind the breastwork. He commends highly the conduct of Whittaker's men—especially the 21st Kentucky, 40th Ohio and 96th Illinois. The first-named lost eight officers in the charge, including their Colonel (Col. Price, wounded in chest).

Once the rebels forced back one regiment (35th Indiana), and some of them got within the works. The 40th Ohio came to the rescue and drove them out with great slaughter. The rebel dead in front of ~~one~~ line upon the hill are not less than 140—making their loss five or six hundred at that point, not reckoning that they carried off any of their killed. Our losses amounted to about 200 killed and wounded, besides fifteen captured when the 34th Indiana were driven back.

Gen. Thomas again expresses his satisfaction with what was accomplished by the 4th Corps yesterday. Scofield succeeded in crossing Moses Creek without loss, the enemy being too much occupied by the operations in the center to offer much resistance to him, his attack being upon a point less vital to them.

Some of our rifled shots will wake up the people of Marietta. We hope soon to be firing beyond Marietta and towards Atlanta with even a shorter range than we now have upon Marietta. After we gain the works in our present front, they will probably not be able to make another stand this side of the Chatahoochee.

Our operations consume time, but General Sherman with his able army commanders has thus far been able to economize human life and still steadily force back the enemy. With the favor of kind Providence we will continue to press them back or will defeat them in general battle if they accept battle. We have every reason in human view to be confident of success, and none in this army seem to have any doubts.

ALMA.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1884.

At market 1240 beef cattle, — stores, 2215 sh and lambs; 1830 swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$13 50; first qua 18 00@13 50; second 11 50@11 00; third 10 50@11 0

The following sales were made:

Number.	Price.	Pr Ct Shrink.	Ac. H
One lot.....45.....15.....25.....1382			
do.....6.....13.....25.....1445			
do.....6.....13.....25.....1503			
do.....11.....14.....25.....1185			
do.....15.....14.....25.....1191			
do.....47.....13.....00.....1158			
do.....12.....15.....36.....1618			
do.....9.....10.....42.....818			
do.....12.....10.....38.....750			
do.....3.....13.....33.....1533			
do.....3.....14.....32.....1742			

The supply of beef was larger than that of last week and the quality better. Prices have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent per 100 lbs from last week. With the exception of working oxen and milch cows there were no stores at market. There was a moderate supply of milch cows and trade was fair.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows—Sales \$40 45, 55, 60, 65, 72.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of Lambs at \$4 00, 47 50, 6, 6 50; Sheared Sheep 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 per lb.

Fat Hogs—11@11 1/2.

Veal Calves—\$3 to 12.

Calf Skins from \$3 to 3 50, or 22 to 23c per lb.

Hides—11c.

Tallow—11@11 1/2.

Sheep Skins—Sheared, 62c; wool, \$4 50; La skins, \$1 25.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Friday.....	July 13
Sun rises.....	4.38
Sun sets.....	7.34
High water.....	
Length of days.....	

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Thursday.....July 14.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Forest City, Liscomb, Boston.
Steamer New England, Fields, from Boston for St John NB.

Sch Jas Garcelon, Anderson, Boston.

Sch Ocean, Pierce, Boston.

Sch Eagle, Day, Boston.

Sch Battle E Sampson, Blake, Thomaston.

Sch Lucy, Blake, Brooksville for Boston.

CLEARED.

Barque Henry P Lord, (new) Pinkham, Sydney

CB—master.

Brig Coquette, Miles, Havana—J Lynch & Co.

Brig A J Ross, Small, Cabaran—H I Robinson.

Sch L A Dancenhower, Miller, Philadelphia—Orlando Nickerson.

Sch Maria Cousins, Rankin, New York—Orlando Nickerson.

SAILED—wind NE—Barque Henry P Lord, and others.

A2 ship George Turner, 515 tons register, built at Cape Elizabeth in 1848, and now at this port was sold by auction on Thursday for \$8350.

The following sales are reported by the N Y Shipping List: Ship Sarah March, 522 tons, built at Bangor in 1857, and ship Augusta, 735 tons, built at Bath in 1857, on private terms.

The following American vessels were recently sold at London: Ships Alameda, 1068 tons, built at Kennebunk in 1860, for \$7 00 cash; Edw Stanley, 1248 tons, built at Waldoboro in 1852, for \$4600 cash; Delhi, 654 tons, uncoppered, built at Kennebunk in 1863, for \$5000 cash; E Pluribus Unum, 1370 tons, built at Thomaston in 1864, for \$13,500.

Barque Zelinda, before reported burnt by the pirate Florida, registered 659 tons, rated A1, was built at Eastport in 1863, and owned in New York.

[BY TEL. TO MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.]

Ar at Havana 4th inst, barque Prima Donna, from New York; 6th, Pamela, do; 7th, brig Renshaw, fm Sierra Moren (and old 8th for New York; sch, sailing, Portland.

Cld 4th, brig C H Kennedy, Cardenas; 5th, Manzanilla, Sagua; 8th, barque S B Crosby, Boston; 9th, barque Gertrude, from

Cuxhaven with alt, Valley Forge, Crov

No Janeiro: Western Ocean, Bailey, England.

SPOKEN.

June 20, lat 49 10, lon 13 50, ship Meridian, I bert, from Newport for New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

Materials for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Steam Engineering, July 10, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 12th day of August, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the enclosed schedules, any or which will be furnished to such desire to offer, on application to the Commandant of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agents nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for the Navy. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yard, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things of equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class, any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, of strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guaranty, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guaranty, as required by the Act of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserves the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be made in full at that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to execute the contract, and their responsibility certified to a United States District Judge, United States Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As a condition precedent, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts have been completed, and eighty per centum of the bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery, in funds or certificate of the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been procured by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards.

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1, boiler iron, &c; No. 2, pig iron; No. 3, boiler felting; No. 4, gum packing, &c; No. 5, sperm oil; No. 6, linseed oil, &c; No. 7, lard oil; No. 8, metallic oil; No. 9, tallow and soap; No. 10, engineers' tools; No. 11, engineers' instruments; No. 12, wrought iron pipe, &c; No. 13, steam pumps; No. 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No. 15, tubes; No. 16, steel; No. 17, iron nails, bolts, and nuts; No. 18, copper; No. 19, tin, &c; No. 20, white lead; No. 21, paint; No. 22, colored paints; No. 23, stationery; No. 24, firewood; No. 25, cotton waste, packing, &c; No. 26, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTON, MASS.

Class No. 1 boiler iron and rivets; No. 2 pig iron; No. 3 boiler felting; No. 4 gum packing, rubber hose; No. 5 sperm oil; No. 6 linseed oil and turpentine; No. 7 lard oil; No. 8 metallic oil; No. 9 tallow and soap; No. 10 engineers' tools; No. 11 engineers' instruments; No. 12 steam pumps; No. 13 wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No. 14 tubes; No. 15 steel; No. 16 iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No. 17 copper; No. 18 tin, zinc, &c; No. 19 white lead; No. 20 paint; No. 21 colored paints, dryers, &c; No. 22 stationery; No. 23 hickory and ash plank and butts; No. 24 white pine; No. 25 hemp and cotton packing, &c; No. 26 engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No. 1 boiler iron; No. 2 pig iron; No. 3 boiler felting; No. 4 gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No. 5 sperm oil; No. 6 linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol; No. 7 lard oil; No. 8 metallic oil; No. 9 tallow and soap; No. 10 engineers' tools; No. 11 engineers' instruments; No. 12 steam pumps; No. 13 wrought iron pipes, valves, &c; No. 14 tubes; No. 15 steel; No. 16 iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No. 17 copper; No. 18 tin, zinc, lead, &c; No. 19 white lead; No. 20 zinc paint; No. 21 colored paints; No. 22 dryers, &c; No. 23 stationery; No. 24 fire wood; No. 25 cotton and hemp packing, &c; No. 26 engineers' stores, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

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PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor,

published at No. 82½ EXCHANGE STREET, by

N. A. FOSTER & CO.

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JOHN PAINTER, of every description executed with dispatch.

F. Tracy, Traveling Agent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Sherman's Army.

SHERMAN'S ARMY, Ga.,
Ruff's Station, July 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:—

While we are waiting with deep interest the operations of to-day (which I will chronicle as a sequel to this letter if I am spared and the results are important enough to warrant the narration) I will begin with the date of my last letter, and give you a sketch of the more marked events.

The hill which Whittaker (of Stanley's div., 4th corps) took, and which was mentioned in Sherman's dispatches as an important position gained—we continued to hold, fortifying strongly within 75 yards of the enemy's main works—so close that no pickets could be put out on either side. The rebels made seven assaults upon the hill the night it was taken, but failing to retake it then they made no further attempt. The Bald Hill captured next day by Wood and Stanley in conjunction, was also permanently held, although it continued to be a point against which the enemy would often vent his spleen with artillery. On the left McPherson could gain but little ground butted against Kennesaw mountain as he was. His skirmish line scaled the sides and clung there two thirds of the way up but could get no further. The rebel guns upon the summit would occasionally open *a la* Lookout mountain, but our batteries would always reply with vigor and from treble the number of guns so that they would fire but few rounds when our shells could be seen to burst about them—throwing up the dust—and sometimes exploding a caisson—and then immediately the rebels would cease firing. Schofield gained ground on the extreme right, and Thomas's army stretched out, thinning the line to enable it to do so and keep up the connection.

On June 27th four assaults were ordered by Gen. Sherman—one by McPherson on the left—two by Thomas in the centre and one by Schofield. McPherson was to make his real attack on the right of Kennesaw i. e. south west of the mountain, but he was also to make a feint with Cavalry and a division of Infantry to the left of Kennesaw i. e. two or three miles further East and to the left of the railroad. Gen. Thomas directed Gen. Howard to make an assault and Gen. Palmer another in conjunction and near the right of Howard's front. Gen. Palmer had two divisions free for this purpose, holding his front with one. General Howard had one division entire (Newton's) with which the assault was to be made, and, besides, two brigades from each of his two remaining divisions ready to support or make the most of any advantage gained. At first the artillery was freely used and then the assault was made simultaneously by Newton (4th A. C.) and Davis (14th A. C.) Thick woods had to be passed through and a hill ascended upon which the rebels had fortified their line strongly and constructed batteries. Gen. Harker's brigade was leading Newton's division, and Col. McCook's the division of Jeff. C. Davis.

No better troops ever charged rebel works, and never were troops led by more gallant officers. First word came that Davis' column had failed to carry the works and given way, but it proved that they held on within thirty paces of the works and there fortified so close that the enemy could not use artillery against them. Col. Daniel McCook was badly wounded upon the very breastworks of the enemy. The next word, sad message, was that Gen. Harker was killed and that his brigade could get no further. They held the enemy's picket trenches in which they captured a number of prisoners. Gen. Howard at once pushed forward another brigade (Kimball's) which assaulted vigorously farther to the left. They were subject to a hot fire of grape and canister at close range from the enemy's works, but some regiments reached the works and one color-bearer planted his flag upon them, but was immediately pierced through the body by a bayonet and fell—the flag falling inside the rebel works. This noble color Sergeant was borne to the rear still alive and the surgeons found that he had received two bullet wounds besides the bayonet wound, but the latter proved mortal. The flag lost was that of the 27th Illinois, but this was an instance where the losing of the flag was an honor to the regiment. This assault failed also and the remaining brigade of Newton's division had been too harshly used by the rebel artillery to make it advisable for them to renew the attempt. The result of McPherson's attack was about the same. The losses in the three columns was nearly 3000 men. Schofield found only cavalry in front of his extreme right and pushed them some three miles, gaining a decided advantage—if not in fact turning the enemy's left flank. This was accomplished by Cox's division.

Gen. Sherman speaks of this advantage, as compensative for the great losses in the other assaults. After this, he determined to turn their left flank completely, and either strike the rail-road between Marietta and the Chattahoochee, or force them to leave their present strong position, in order to save their communications. The assaults were made on Monday, June 27th. The army rested until Saturday night, in the meantime renewing supplies and filling up wagons, to the extent of 20 days, so that we could even abandon the rail-road for that time. In truth, Gen. Sherman resolved upon the bold alternative of swinging off again from his line of communications, as he had done at Kingston in flanking Altoona Pass; but this time he had no angle of the rail-road in his favor, so that it would seem inevitable that he must whip the rebels, or run the risk of losing entirely his own line of communications. There was another chance, however, in his favor. He had decided to move McPherson, who was upon the rail-road, from the extreme right, to the extreme left, so that Gen. Thomas, who was entirely west and south of Kennesaw, and from two to three miles from the rail-

road, would form the left of the Infantry of the army; but Howard's Division of Cavalry was to make all the show possible, and the rebels might not perceive the change until their own left should become so hard pressed that they, too, would be compelled to detach from their right to support it. One of McPherson's divisions was sent Friday night. The rest was to go Saturday night (July 2nd) and all but one division, I believe, did go, but Gen. Sherman got intimation that the rebels were evacuating, and our division did not move. Before three, A. M., the rebels had evacuated their elaborate works, and their strong position on and about Kennesaw Mt. Again we pursue—skirmishing with their rear guards on the different roads. Stanley's Div. 4th Corps, was the first to enter Marietta. Hooker reached the rail-road below the town at the same time, and several columns and the Commanding General met at the Military Institute—a large brick structure on a high hill South-West of the town. From the top of this, clouds of dust could be seen two or three miles to the South. Sherman must have had pleasant reminiscences of old times, for he had spent several months at Marietta, on a Board for Settling India Claims, some ten or fifteen years ago. But Sherman is the most stirring, practical business man you ever saw, and did not spend much time in thinking or talking over old times. "Press the enemy!" "Press, en!" is almost a motto with him. And the hundreds of worn out prisoners we got yesterday, all attest the fact that he succeeds in carrying out his purpose of pressing them. Some we have captured today, two officers particularly, said they had not slept for three nights, and were so completely exhausted that they could not run.

Yesterday we pushed the rebels three or four miles below Marietta and here (at Ruff's station) found them in works again. To-day [4th] McPherson and Schofield were to attack them on their left while Thomas should make strong demonstration, holding and annoying them in his front. To this Gen. Howard assented and took from them their advanced rifle-trenches, capturing a hundred men and getting up in their very teeth. They used their artillery freely and as our batteries were not slow in replying we have had cannonading enough to make a very decent celebration of Independence day. At noon McPherson and Schofield had not made their attack, but succeeded in crossing Nicajack Creek thus pressing pretty well upon the enemy's left flank. Hooker has rested to day. The left Division of Palmer (King's) co-operated with Howard taking the rifle-trenches in his own front. I can hear some firing very distant on our right. Perhaps McPherson's fight is going on. If successful there the Rebels will have extreme difficulty in getting across the Chattahoochee without great disorder. God grant that our hopes be not disappointed but that this fight may close this campaign successfully to the Union arms and thus hasten the close of this terrible war.

ALMA.

P. S.—July 5th. The Rebels again evacuated in the night. McPherson did not have a battle, but he gained advantage on their left, and they were very hard pressed in the center. It remains to be seen whether they will get across the river without another fight. Of course we are in the best of spirits.

A.

In East Pittston, July 10, Mr Chas B Mansur, aged 53 years.
In Brunswick, July 6, Mrs Lydia Lubec, aged 86; 2d. of diphtheria, Battie F, daughter of Rufus and Harriet Jordan, aged 5 years.
In Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, Robert S Dunning, formerly of Brunswick, aged 50 years.
In Belfast, July 8, Mr David G Voe, aged 61 yrs.
In Frankfurt, July 1, Mrs Eliza, wife of N T Neal, aged 44 years 8 months.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMER	FROM	FOR	SALES
Westminster	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Damascus	Liverpool	Quebec	July 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 9
Borussia	Southampton	New York	July 12
Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Scotian	Liverpool	New York	July 16
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July 19
Hecia	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	July 20
Peruvian	Quebec	Liverpool	July 23
Evening Star	New York	New Orleans	July 25
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Golden Rule	New York	Aspinwall	July 27
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 28
Damascus	Quebec	Liverpool	July 30
Westminster	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 30

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Monday, July 18.
ARRIVED.
Steamer Chesapeake, Willett, New York.
Steamer Lady Lang, Roix, Bangor.
Steamer Scotia, Kimball, Augusta.
Steamer New Brunswick, Winchester, Boston, for St John NB.
Brig Caledonia, (Br) Brown, Hillsboro NB.
Sch Traffic, (Br) Campbell, Maitland NS.
Sch S V Cooran, (Br) Dickson, Hillsboro NB.
Sch Julia, (Br) Anderson, St George NB.
Sch Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Boston.
Sch Cashier, Moore, Cranberry Isles.
Sch Ophir, Snow, Brooksville.
Sch Lion, B wden, Trenton.
Sch Kate Aubrey, Jacobs, Bangor.
Sch Sea Serpent, Burdick, Thomaston.
Sch Eliza Ellen, Noyes, Bangor for Greenpoint.
CLEARED.
Brig S Thureston, Clark, Glace Bay CB-master.

A fine barque of about 400 tons, will be launched from Pickett's yard, Cape Elizabeth, at high water this forenoon.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—(By tel.) Ar 15th inst, ships Emerald Isles, Scott, New York; 16th, Borodino, Gilkey, Philadelphia.
NEW ORLEANS—Ar 2d inst, barque Garibaldi, Hoyt, Philadelphia; brig John Robbins, Nickerson, do; 7th, barques Caroline, Grant, New York; 8th, Brilliant, Colburn, Philadelphia; John Trucks, Sawyer, do; brig A C Titcomb, Titcomb, Boston.
Cld 2d, barque Eventide, Cunniffham, Boston; 5th, ship Annawan, McNear, New York; brig American Union, Smith, Philadelphia; 8th, barque Ocean Wave, Philadelphia.
Cld 2d, sch Exchange, Plumer, Matamoras; 5th, ship Confidence, Kennedy, New York.
Below 8th, ships Isabel, Allen, and Elizabeth Hamilton, White, New York; Sebastopol, from Philadelphia; barque Annie Chase from do.
BALTIMORE—Cld 18th, brig Mechanic, Sears, Bath.
Sld 16th, ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin, Havana.
PHILADELPHIA—Ar 16th, brigs A G Cattell, Watson, Trinidad; Geo Burnham, Porters Monroe; schs J A Griffin, Foster, Gloucester; Isaac Rich, Crowell, Gloucester; F A Bazley, Crosby, Portland; Cld 14th, schs Rio, Plummer, and Electric Light, Wallace, Boston; Montezuma, Lewis, Hallowell.
Cld 16th, brig Reporter, Gilkey, Boston; sch Ida F Wheeler, Dyer, Portsmouth.
Ar 16th, brig J Means, Wells, Boston; sch C Flak, Wall, St George; Martha Nickles, Small, Boston.
Cld 16th, barque Pathfinder, Robinson, Boston.
ALBANY—Ar 14th, sch J G Collier, Crosby, from Portland; G W Cummings, Boulton, Boston.
NEW YORK—Ar 15th, barque Eva H Flak, Flak, Neuvitas 18 days; New York, Cooper, Cow Bay CB; brigs B F Colthirst, (Br) Cienfuegos, Trenton, Atherton, Portland; Black Fish, Bush, Bangor; schs Maria Whitney, Hall, Rondout for Boston; Forest, Strout, Millbridge; Cyprus, Eaton, Addison; Kate Scranton, Layton, do; Augusta, Gregory, Rockland; Melbourne, Marsen, and Spy, Rogers, Providence; Mary Shields, Waite, and Abeghan Jones, do.
Cld 15th, brig C W Ring, McLean, Cow Bay CB; schs Sarah Maria, Underhill, St Kitts; M S Partridge, Perry, Elizabethport.
Ar 16th, ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow; brigs Sarah Bernice, Elliot, Port Ewen for Salem; Whitaker Frost, Addison; schs Velma, Stanwood, and Milton Badger, Dutton, Lingon CB; Fenj Paulin Kelley, Rondout for Boston; Frolic, Kennedy, and Juno, Mills Rockland; Antietam, Hinckley, Addison; A J Horton, Rich, Bolivar, Randall; Alida, Lambert, and G L Lovell, Boston; Eliza Dudley, Nye; Julia & Mary, Westworth, and Cornelia, Hanson, Bangor; Royal Oak, Calais; Senator, Bonney, Ellsworth; Byzantium, Small, Gariner; Shooting Star, Marshall, and T R Jones, Stewart, Machias; American Chief, Pressey, Rockland; M E Pierce, Shea, Rondout for Boston.
Cld 16th, ship Benj Delano, Crowell, Key West; sch Emma Frazish, Verrill, Philadelphia.
Also ar 16th, ship Ocean Pearl, Crowell, Cardiff; barque R G W Dodge, Jarvis, fm Lingon CB; schs

Excursion to Gardiner, ON FRIDAY, JULY 22nd, Over the K. & P. R. R.

THE Fib-Nic will be held in a beautiful Grove, of a mile from the Depot, and facing which is the County Fair Ground, upon which are two large Buildings, one of them will be used for Speaking, Dining, &c the other for Dancing.
The Fair Grounds of several acres will afford ample room for Foot Ball, Swings, and other amusements which will be provided. Tea, Coffee and Refreshments will be for sale at the Fair Buildings; Ice Water in abundance will be provided by the Order.
There is a steam car which runs between Gardiner and Augusta, giving those who wish an opportunity to visit that place.
All Odd Fellows are requested to meet at the Lodge Room at 7 o'clock, where they will form a procession and march to the Depot in full Regalia.
Music by Raymond's (formerly Chandler's) Quadrille Band.
The public are invited to join in the Excursion.
Cars will leave the Depot at the foot of Myrtle St. at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Gardiner at 6 o'clock P. M.
Tickets \$1 Each—to be had at Bailey & Noyes', Exchange St., or of either of the Committee: Chas. H. Blake, Lewis Bunce, John Purington, Wm. W. Roberts, Andrew J. Rich, Rufus Stanley, A. D. Smith, Chas. H. Rich, Josiah Burleigh, Committee of Arrangements.
Jyl9dtd

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Attention Home Guards!

The old members of Home Guards and Portland City Guards are requested to meet to-morrow, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the

OLD CITY HALL!

For the purpose of re-organizing and placing our selves in position that will enable us to do good service in defence of our city in case of invasion. All others interested are invited to be present.
Per request of many members.

N. P. CRAM, late Clerk.
July 19.—cdt

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

JOHNSON'S

Portable Force Pump!

FOR extinguishing fires, wetting roofs, etc, near fires, washing windows, carriages, decks of vessels, bathing horses, wetting sails, pumping water from boats, watering streets and gardens, sprinkling liquids for destroying caterpillars and other insects on trees, plants and shrubbery, &c.
This Pump has proved itself to be one of the most valuable inventions for domestic use, and those who have them would not part with them at any price, provided no more were to be obtained.
It is portable and compact and will throw six gallons of water per minute, from 20 to 40 feet. It can be easily worked by a lad of twelve years.
It is simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, and every machine is warranted. The price is so low that one should be in every family, school house, factory building, saw mill, tannery, &c. Each pump is provided with a extra Nozzle, for sprinkling.
Can and examine testimonials from the Presidents of the principal Fire Insurance Companies of Massachusetts, the Chief Engineers of the Boston and other fire departments, and others, and purchase one of these Pumps. J. L. WINSLOW & CO., Winslow's Machine Works, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Brown's Block, Union Street Portland, Me.
Jyl9dtd

New Boat for Harpswell.

On and after Monday, July 11th, 1884, the new and superior steamer

MARCENA JOHNSON.

Will leave as follows:

Leave Custom House Wharf at 8 46 a.m., leave Harpswell at 4 P. M., touching as above.

Excursion tickets to Harpswell, 75 cents; Penikese Island, 25 cents; Diamond Cove or Chebeague Islands, 60 cents. Single tickets same as above.

Large parties taken at reasonable rates.

The public are invited to inspect this boat, it being fitted up in a superior style, and is by far the safest excursion boat in these waters.

For further particulars inquire of GEO. WATERHOUSE, Agent, on board, or

J. B. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
July 9

ALDRICH'S PATENT

Water Elevator!

A PATENT combining more good and less bad qualities than any other fixture in use for house wells. Don't fail to see it before you buy any pump or draw water in use. It works so easily that a child eight years' old can draw with it. It is low priced; it leaves nothing in the water to injure it; it does not freeze; it is simple; it is not likely to get out of order. The bucket has a valve and empties itself. You have your well all open or covered at pleasure, and is just such a simple fixture as every man needs who values pure water for family use.
Drawers and Town and County Rights for sale by
BOYNTON & HIGGINS,
13 and 15 Warren Market, Portland.
Jyl9dtd

New Steam Mill,

Foot of Cross, between Fore & Commercial Sts.

WINSLOW, DOTEN & CO.,

WOULD inform their former customers and the public generally, that they have fitted up their New Mill with New Machinery, and are now ready to do Planing, Matching and Jointing, also Sweep and Circular Sawing, Wood Turning, &c.
We have in operation one of Messrs. Gray & Wood's new improved Planers, for

PLANING OUT OF WIND.

It will plane with the greatest accuracy from 1 inch in thickness to 12 inches square. Also

AN EDGER FIFTY FEET LONG.

For sawing heavy plank and edging boards.

Particular attention given to planing Ship Knees, Clapboards, and heavy Timber.

For the accommodation of dealers and others having large lot of boards to plane, we have in connection with the mill 17,000 square feet of yard room.
Jyl9dtd

HORSE RAIL ROAD!

Stockholders who have not paid for their NEW STOCK are requested to settle for the same previous to the 29th inst. No stock will be reserved for them after that date.

Per Order,
M. G. PALMER, Treasurer.
Jyl9dtd

Notice of Foreclosure of Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the subscriber, William Atwood, of Cape Elizabeth, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, assignee of a certain mortgage given by Charles Barrell of Cape Elizabeth, to Harriet N. Freeman, of Portland, in said County, dated October 18th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Cumberland County, book 275, page 15, claims by virtue of said mortgage, a certain tract of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in said Cape Elizabeth, and being the same premises which Charles H. Barrell conveyed to Charles Barrell, May 6, A. D. 1856 by deed recorded in said Registry of Deeds, book 275, page 110.

The condition of said mortgage having been broken, the said William Atwood, the person claiming under said mortgage, claims a foreclosure thereof.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1884.

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

Valuable Farm for Sale at a Bargain.

IN West Scarborough, on the Buxton road eight miles from Portland, and six miles from Saco, containing 185 acres of which 50 acres are woodland, with a two story house, barn, and wood shed. Will be sold low either for cash or on mortgage, or in exchange for real estate in Portland.

Apply to DARIUS H. INGRAHAM,
101 Middle St., Portland.
July 16th, 1884. Jyl16dtd

Notice.

THE Herring Gut Marine Railway, with all its appurtenances, situated in Herring Gut, at its abutment, St. George, will be sold at public auction, on the premises at Herring Gut, on Thursday, the 21st day of July instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The sale of this property affords a rare opportunity to those wishing to purchase, as the Chain, Machinery, and Gear is of excellent material, and in good order and condition, and of sufficient strength and power to take out ships of 100 tons or more.

EBNEZER OLIN, President,
Per Order of Railway Company.
St. George, July 19, 1884. Jyl19dtd

Currants Wanted.

THE subscriber wants from 20 to 50 bushels Nice Ripe currants, for which he will pay the highest market price, at his store in Saco, Me.

H. S. CLAY.
Jyl19dtd

Currants Wanted.

THE highest market price paid for Ripe Currants, in any quantities.

GREENOUGH & MORE,
No. 20 Market Square.
Portland, July 19.—d&w

Board Wanted

BY a young man and his wife, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address, (stating location, terms, &c.)

"C. C. B.," Lock Box No. 42, P. O.
Jyl19dtd

Wanted!

BY a lady with two children, a situation as house-keeper, governess, or teacher; would do sewing. Country not objected to. Home, no wages required. Apply to MRS. COOK, City Hotel Portland, Me.

Notice.

THIS day I give my son, W. F. Hodgkins, his time to act and trade for himself; I shall not claim his wages or pay his debts.

C. HODGKINS.
Attest—C. B. Sands, Daniel Freeman.
Portland, July 5, 1884. Jyl5dtd

PORTLAND

RHGilmore

VOLUME II.

PORTLAND DAILY PRESS,

JOHN T. GILMAN, Editor.

Is published at No. 82; EXCHANGE STREET, by
N. A. FOSTER & CO.

THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS is published at \$6.00 per year in advance, or \$7.00 at the end of the year. Single copies three cents.

THE MAINE STATE PRESS is published every Thursday morning, at \$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2.25 if paid within six months; and \$3.50, if payment be delayed beyond the year.

F. Tracy, Traveling Agent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from the Army of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. 11TH CORPS D'ARMEE,
CHARLESTON, (on Hiwassee River) Tenn.,
Dec. 13th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Press:

The telegraph will have announced the important movements, the battles and the grand successes of our armies here in the West, long before you see this. In fact I cannot tell when this will reach a mail-route. We have received no mail since we started in pursuit of Bragg Nov. 23th (Thanksgiving day). It is now the third Sunday and we have not even seen a newspaper till within two days, and that dated Dec. 2d (from Cincinnati). We also saw a rebel paper of Dec 1st. Since we cannot hear from the rest of mankind nor even read the chronicle of our own doings, I will endeavor to communicate to you some recital of what we have been about of late. I shall not dwell upon the magnificent operations about Chattanooga which resulted in the greatest victory ever attained by the Union arms.

All were gratified to find, in the newspaper we saw, so correct and graphic though necessarily brief account of their operations, written by Quartermaster Gen. Meigs. I hope you have treated your readers to a copy of the same since it is both reliable and in a measure explicit.

On Saturday, Nov. 23th, Gen. Howard's command constituted the left of the combined army. The day before, he had sent two brigades under Col. Orland Smith, to Red Clay on the Dalton and Knoxville R.R., to destroy the R.R., the intention being to pursue Bragg no farther; and the destruction of this R.R. would render it impossible to reinforce Longstreet from that direction. This was successfully accomplished and some prisoners were captured in the expedition. Red Clay may not be found on ordinary maps. It is on the boundary line between Georgia and Tennessee and about half way between Cleveland and Dalton. This force of Gen. Howard's therefore flanked Dalton on the very day Hooker was fighting the enemy's rear guard at Ringold. This might have contributed to the retreat of Bragg, not only to, but below Dalton, as it was ascertained at Red Clay, that his forces were pressing back in all haste past Dalton and towards Atlanta.

On Sunday, Nov. 29th, Maj. Gen. Sherman, commanding Department of the Tennessee, and having under him besides the troops he had brought, from Memphis, the 11th Army Corps and Davis's division of Thomas's army, started for the relief of Burnside. They did not wait for supplies to come from Chattanooga. The troops were without knapsacks, and the 11th Corps had already been absent from their camp an entire week. Some brigades had left even their blankets behind on going into battle in front of Chattanooga, and had not yet been able to return to get them, desiring not to lose a moment in the pursuit of the retreating enemy.

There was no supply-train and no hope of having any, as we were to move directly away from our base, not attempting to keep any connection with the same. It was the *wild project of ignoring our base*, so ridiculous in the terms proposed by Pope in Virginia, and capable of being successfully executed only by the most resolute and fertile of commanders, and in a country like this, crowned with an abundance of provisions. Gen. Sherman enquired of Gen. Howard on Saturday whether he would be willing to undertake the expedition with his command without waiting or returning for supplies. Gen. Howard replied that he was ready to do it at once. It was known that Burnside was hard pressed, and a hundred miles was before us. So the march was ordered early Sunday morning, Gen. Howard having the right column, Davis' Division also moving in conjunction with the 11th Corps. Before sunset we reached Cleveland, having made twenty miles, chasing a few rebel cavalry out of town and capturing a captain. All along this day's march we met with earnest Union people, some of whom came a mile or two to get a sight of "the Yankees," as they denominate all of the Federal forces—and some conveyed to us valuable information. Serenely stays sullenly within doors, scowling through the windows or not deigning to look out at all. At Cleveland some few flags were flying. It is a neat village, and before the war was a flourishing business place at the corner of the triangle formed by Railroads—from Cleveland one going to Chattanooga and the other to Dalton.

We heard of a small force at Charleston (this place) but hoped to prevent the destruction of their pontoon bridge across the Hiwassee (a river navigable for light draft vessels to this point). Soon after noon of next day we reached them. Our skirmishers rushed forward into town and we saw the rebels running away like rats on the opposite side of the river. They had cut loose and swung off the pontoon-bridge destroying some of the boats. They had also made a break in the R.R. bridge, overthrowing two of the high trestles. With our artillery we drove them away from a train of cars around which we saw them hovering at some distance from the opposite bank, evidently trying to extract something from the cars, or perhaps set fire to the train. Soon Col. Orland Smith had a portion of his brigade across by boats, and captured the contents of the cars, viz: flour enough for the whole corps for three days, salt even for a longer period, and some other articles of less importance. Several casks of large nails or spikes were among the articles, and came in to requisition at once in repairing the R.R. bridge which it was found practicable to prepare for the passage of wagons and artillery. Ropes that were also captured in these cars were used in hoisting the heavy trestles, and by employing all the prisoners and corps details of men throughout the night, under charge of one of the staff officers of the Corps, the bridge was completed and the crossing commenced at daylight. All of Sherman's forces crossed upon this bridge. Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, who had not followed in the pursuit after Bragg, but remained in Chattanooga after engaging in the taking of Missionary Ridge, crossed the Hiwassee by aid of a steamboat down near its mouth. He followed up more nearly the course of the Tennessee.

Our column reached Atkins, the county-town of McMinn Co., before night. Here our eyes were gladdened by the sight of the Stars and Stripes waving in front of some of the finest residences of the place. Here we caught a few more rebel cavalry. We began to hear rumors of a fight Longstreet had had with Burnside, and that his attack had been repelled.

Our Commissaries gathered in cattle and sheep as we went, and with our captured salt we were abundantly provided with meat. Our artillery horses were very much worn down from the start, and some were giving out. The artillery officers therefore had orders to take the good horses they could find upon the route and give proper receipts for them. If the owners are loyal they will receive their pay for them as well as for the cattle, forage and other necessities taken—if disloyal to the government it is doubtful if ever they receive a cent.

At Sweetwater our column halted longer by an hour, than is usual for the dinner halt, in order to allow Long's cavalry brigade to pass, in hopes by a sudden dash to save the pontoon bridge at Loudon, and possibly capture Gen. Vaughn and force, who our good Union friends informed us were still there. Gen. Sherman had his headquarters at Mrs. Gen. Vaughn's at Sweetwater, who assured us with more naïveté than shrewdness, that her husband (Gen. Vaughn) was still at Loudon, and

had not escaped toward North Carolina as it was rumored.

The cavalry captured the pickets and dashed on towards Loudon with great apparent boldness till they came near the town, when a piece of artillery opened fire, and they came to a sudden stand still, commander and all.

A regiment or two were dismounted and skirmished a little, and word was sent to the rear of the state of things. Darkness came on and the cavalry was still maneuvering and had not got the town. The 11th corps also, had already marched 23 miles, and owing to the hour's delay deep darkness had set in, and their advance was three miles from town. One of their batteries was sent forward but of course could not be used after dark. So nothing was accomplished, save the demonstration that the cavalry commander was unfit for the business he had undertaken, to say the least. Great fires were seen in the night, and when Gen. Howard's command reached the place at daylight the next morning Vaughn and his brigade were safe across the Tennessee. The bridge had been destroyed, and besides it was ascertained that Vaughn had burnt forty-two cars loaded with stores and ammunition, and three locomotives, tumbling them down fifty feet into the river after they were set on fire. Notwithstanding this wholesale destruction, it was our good fortune to find confederate flour and meal enough for several days, and that captured at Charleston was now well nigh consumed. Some hard bread and other valuable stores were also found. Troops were immediately put across the Tennessee in boats, and driving before them the rebel cavalry took four rifled cannon which it seems Vaughn had not been able to take with him in his hasty flight to Knoxville.

As we had no means of crossing the Tennessee, it was determined to march to Knoxville on the south side of the river, especially since it was known that Burnside had a pontoon bridge across the Holston at Knoxville. Six miles from Loudon we would strike the Little Tennessee, which is fordable for horses and wagons. (Above the mouth of the Little Tennessee the river is named the Holston, so that the Tennessee proper begins only some six or eight miles above Loudon.)

In turning to the right, as Gen. Howard's command had pushed forward to the river at Loudon, it now became the left of the army. Gen. Howard was put in command of the left wing and ordered to move on the enemy wherever he should find him and attack him without delay.

The same order was given to Major Gen. Granger who had now joined Sherman and commanded the center. The same also to Gen. E. P. Blair, who had the right wing. The two latter crossed the Little Tennessee at Morgantown, but Gen. Howard made his own bridge at Davis' Ford, using some twenty confederate wagons we had captured for two-thirds of the distance, and constructing trestles for the remainder. This was all accomplished during Friday night, and marching from Loudon at 1 A. M. Gen. Howard's column reached the bridge and commenced crossing by daylight. The planks for the bridge were taken partly from neighboring farms, partly contributed by Union citizens who seemed desirous of lending a helping hand, groutily given up by rebels, but no less servicable.

At Loudon we found some 75 rebel wounded from whom, as well as from citizens, we learned the particulars of Sunday's fight—that Longstreet was routed with the loss of a thousand men and had not made a second trial.

We kept hearing, however, that Burnside was completely invested. It was not till Saturday night when we reached Louisville, after a forced march, within about a dozen miles of Knoxville, that we learned that Longstreet had retreated. (It seems his pickets were withdrawn the very night of Vaughn's escape from Loudon.) There we found a little boy (son of Mr. Foote, an ardent Union man) who had just returned from Knoxville having succeeded in making his way through previously with a message to Gen. Burnside—the same message having been conveyed some 18 miles by his aunt and across the Tennessee, and first having been committed to her by his father who had received it from an officer at Kingston. Mr. Foote was a refugee from home and the sister living north of the Tennessee volunteered to carry the dispatch rather than allow him to risk his life. She proceeded in the night.

On our arrival at Louisville, being nearer to Knoxville than either of the other columns, Gen. Howard communicated with Gen. Burnside.

The next day, Sunday, Dec. 6th, just one week from the day we started, and just two weeks from the day the 11th Corps entered Chattanooga, Gen. Howard and escort rode to Knoxville, meeting and accompanying Gen. Sherman on the way. All the troops were allowed a day of rest, which they could most assuredly appreciate. Gen. Burnside expressed deep-felt gratitude for the timely aid brought him by our forces. He gave a letter of thanks to be published to the troops.

No military movement was made on Sunday except by the Cavalry. Some thought they were a little apathetic at Knoxville after the long siege. But they have since moved out in pursuit with Longstreet only 16 miles ahead, and it is hoped cut off by Foster coming either upon the front or flank with 8000 men from Cumberland Gap. Granger takes Burnside's place at Knoxville and to support him if necessary. We made our way back using all the Grist mills and consuming the eatables of this rich country like an army of locusts. Whether we will take another whack at Bragg's army (now commanded by Hardee) remains to be seen.

Our men are very destitute of shoes. We have been compelled to organize *lame and sore-footed squads* to march in the rear. Some have made themselves moccasins of raw-hide. We captured a small quantity of leather which a Rebel citizen had hidden away and which was disclosed by a *loyal colored citizen*. This we are having made into shoes using all the shops and tools that can be found. *One true loyal heart, Mr. Griffith of Unita, when a bare-footed soldier came and asked him to sell him a pair of shoes, took the last pair he had, from off his feet, and gave them to him and would not accept any pay.*

All we have accomplished has been, I believe, according to the plans of Gen. Grant. We hear of a recent fight below between Dalton and Ringold. Perhaps we may have more work of this kind to do yet before returning for a change of clothing, a new pair of shoes and rest for the weary limbs.

It is now the third (3d) Sunday since we left our baggage. Three weeks is a long time to go without a change and with the hard work, fighting and hard marching our men have accomplished. Yet I have heard no complaint, and if old UNCONDITIONAL SCREEDER requires another week's work to perfect his admirable plans for discomfiting and defeating our country's foes, neither Gen. Howard nor his troops nor, in fact, any of the command of the indomitable Sherman will be found wanting.

I have already prolonged this letter beyond a readable length, but, one word about the *unmistakable Union sentiment* of East Tennessee. There never has been the like before.

Parson Brownlow is not so unfair an exponent of this extreme region as many suppose. The old men are as staunch and brave as steel—many of the best and most talented young men are already in arms for their country—they are counted by thousands. The ladies too—the women and children greet our weary troops with smiles of welcome as though they regarded them as defenders, and not as in Virginia scorning them as vile oppressors. Never fear for Tennessee. The inaugural address of President Jackson hangs upon the wall of the room where I am writing and most Tennesseans are too proud of the staunch old patriot to violate his well known principles. I find hanging in quiet homes upon the parlor walls, also, "the Constitution of the United States," "the Declaration of Independence" and "Washington's Farewell Address"—you observe they cling to the old landmarks. The late Gen. Buckner who had his headquarters here a few weeks ago must have found these ornamental hangings so many eye-sores and torments of the soul. But you cry enough! enough!

H.

FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the detection and conviction of any person or persons stealing papers from the doors of our subscribers.

dec25 PUBLISHERS OF THE PRESS.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES
FOR
COUGHS
AND
COLDS.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IR-
RITATED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed
to progress, results in serious Pulmo-
nary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases,
often times incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL
TROCHES reach directly the af-
fected parts, and give almost immedi-
ate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Ca-
tarrh, and Consumption Coughs, the
Troches are useful. Public Speakers
and Singers should have the Troches to
clear and strengthen the Voice. Mil-
itary Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice and
are exposed to sudden changes, should use them.—
Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial
Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of
many years, are highly recommended and prescribed
by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and
have received testimonials from many eminent men.
Solely all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in
the United States and most foreign countries, at 25
cents per box. dec4 dim

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, free from Tan, Pim-
ples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using
the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For
shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a
fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and
other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own
ingredients, and when used for washing, night and
morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free
from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by H. H.
HAY, Agent for Maine, and all druggists.
nov29 deod&ocw3m

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 25, by Rev. H. D. Moore, Henry
L. McKenney and Miss Abby Brown, both of Cape
Elizabeth.

In this city, Dec. 30, by Rev. Asa Dalton, Rector of
St. Stephens Church, Capt. E. S. Halbert, of Ban-
dston, Mass., and Miss Laura, daughter of C. C.
Harr, Esq., of Mercer.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 30, Sarah J., daughter of the late
James and Lydia Stone, of Charlestown, Mass., aged
3 years 10 months.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at No 4 Stone
street. Relatives and friends are invited.
[Massachusetts papers please copy.]

In Limington, Oct. 14, Mrs. Mary E., wife of Cyrus
Brown, aged 18 years 6 months.

PASSENGERS.

In the North American from Liverpool—Hon Geo.
ordon, Capt Morse, lady, 3 children and servant,
apts Gray, Corning, Colridge, Sprout, and New-
ell, Mrs McGilvary and child, Mrs Curtis and child,
Mrs Vancord, Mr Ferrie, L. Morton, and 87 in the
cage.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool. Steamship North American—200 bds
top iron, to Ellis Newell & Co; 1 truss woollens, to
der; 1 case jewelry, Savage & Lyman; 28 cases
ds, Thos May; 30 bags Rio Coffee, Redford, Dillon
Co; 89 cases steel, 1 cask hard ware, John B Taft;
cases mehds, J E Prindle; 2 cases 1 bale do, Thos
ddock; 44 plates iron, M Bailey & Co; 278 bars
m, 75 bds do, E Casey; 3 cases mehds, Agt G T R;
bales wool, 2 cases 1 bale mehds, to order, and
ods for Canada, Boston and New York.
Cardenas. Brig Scotland—138 hhds molasses, 4 tcs
to E Churchill & Co.

MAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMER	FROM	FOR	SAILED
Manania	Southampton	New York	Dec 15
Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Dec 15
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 17
Asia	Liverpool	New York	Dec 19
Atlantic	Galway	New York	Dec 22
W York	Southampton	New York	Dec 23
Y of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec 23
Hemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 24
Hica	Liverpool	Boston	Dec 26
Stonia	Southampton	New York	Dec 29
otia	Liverpool	New York	Jan 2
nada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan 2
ole	New York	Havana	Dec 31
n Kiang	New York	Hong Kong	Jan 1
ra	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 2
inburg	New York	Liverpool	Jan 2
reica	New York	Havana	Jan 4
lon	New York	Liverpool	Jan 4
la	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 6
ugaroo	New York	Liverpool	Jan 7
y of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Jan 9
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 9
Manania	New York	Hamburg	Jan 9
Hemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan 16
riatic	New York	Galway	Jan 12
ia	New York	Liverpool	Jan 13
y York	New York	Bremen	Jan 16
y of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan 16
ica	Boston	Liverpool	Jan 20
din	New York	Port au Prince	Jan 20
tonia	New York	Hamburg	Jan 23

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Thursday, December 31.
rises, 7.30 | High water, (p.m.) 2.50
sets, 4.37 | Length of days, 9.07
rmometer, 3 o'clock A.M., 34 deg.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Wednesday, December 30.

ARRIVED.

Steamship North American, (Br) Dalton, Liverpool.
Steamer Lewiston, Knight, Boston.
Brig Scotland, McLellan, Cardenas.
Brig H H Dresden, Knowles, Bangor for New York.
sch Exchange, Randall, Boston.
sch Unison, Mann, Boston.
sch Texas, Ross, Boston.
sch Mary E Gage, Samson, Calais for New York.

CLEARED.

Steamer Locust Point, Whitehead, New York—
ery & Fox.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, Fortress Monroe—
Brigham.
sch Wm G Eadie, Thurlow, Newburyport—master.

[By Telegraph to Merchants' Exchange.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 29. Ar, brigs H Means,
n St John NB; Martha, from Malaga; sch M A
h, from St John NB.
OSTON, Dec 30. Sch Sarah Burton, hence for
Domingo, put into Turks Island 7th inst with less
ails, rigging, &c; will discharge.

hip Ann E Thompson, (of Bath) Simpson, at New
k from Cardiff, had westerly gales the entire pas-
; lost boat off the forward house, stove bulwarks,
sails, &c.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

ALTIMORE—Ar 28th, brig G W Barter, Gil-
st, Alexandria; sch Sedona, Walls, do.
r 27th, brig Wm H Bickmore, Bickmore, Bucke-
t.
low 28th, brig H B Emery, from Calais.
d 28th, brig Daniel Boone, Tucker, Portsmouth
Chester River.
d, brig Canada, for South America.
r 28th, brig Julia E Arcey, Hopkins, Alexandria.
d 28th, sch D H Bills, Rich, Boston. Sld, bark
S Hunt, for New Orleans.
r in Hampton Roads 25th, White Sea, fm Chop-
er River for Boston; Elizabeth, Gardiner, for An-
dria; Orland, from Washington for Boston;
Matthews, fm Georgetown for Portland; Ocean
ger, from Portland for Baltimore; Belmont, fm
or do.
PHILADELPHIA—Cld 28th, bark Villafranca,
r, Triudad; W Butcher, Collins, St Jago; sch
Rock, Wilson, Ponce.
d 28th, sch Sophia Wilson, Newell, Matanzas.
EW YORK—Ar 29th, ships Ann E Thompson,
pson, Cardiff; Garibaldi, Nelson, Marseilles.
c 29th, ships Alex Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool;
stellation, Mulliner, do; Am Congress, Wood-
d, London; Edw O'Brien, (new) Gilchrist, of and
a Thomaston; brig Alamo, Steele, Machias
d 29th, ship Snow Squall, Dillingham, for San
nelso; bark Welkin, Blanchard, Key West; sch
Buckman, Parker, Beaufort NC.
r 30th, ships Hamlet, Jelly, Manila; J L Bogart,
way, Liverpool; bark Voyager, Freeman, from
aga; brig A P Fenno, fm Mansanilla.
EWPORT—Ar 28th, schs Hiawatha, Ingraham,
Bedford for New York; Marion A Gould, Trim,
bias for do.
r 28th, sch P S Lindsey, Emery, Saco for New
k.
t Beaver Tail, bound in, brig Forrester, of Bath,
lumber.
OLMES'S HOLE—Ar 28th, ship Florella, Means,
bridge for New York; brig Vincennes, Hodgdon,
buryport for Washington; sch Mary Brewer,
y, Rockland for New York.
OSTON—Cld 29th, brig R W Packer, Waldemar,
au Prince; sch Wild Rover, McDonald, For-
Bay NF.
129th, ship Cathedral, and others.
120th, bark R H Knight, (Br) Carman, Havana.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Melbourne Oct 24, Star, Curtis, for Dunedin, ldg
s; Kingfisher, Freeman, for do, with sheep, at
r head landed alive; Jack Frost, Emery, for do;
as Bates, Walker, for Calcutta, to load for Mel-
bourne.
at Singapore Nov 2, bark Annie E Sherwood,
ypson, Calcutta (and sailed 3d for Shanghai).
port Nov 5, ships Kate Howe, Fuller, for Hong
g, ldg; Samuel Appleton, Osgood, for sale; Be-
g, Hinkley, laid up; bark Pearl, Sparrow, for
ou, ldg.
Calcutta Nov —, ships Hudson, Potter, and T
ard, Robinson, for London; Garnet, Bradford,
Ocean Rover, Williams, for Boston; Elvira, An-
ra, and Cromwell, Crocker, unc; bark J U Brook-
er, Crocker, do.
Madras Nov 13, ship Josiah L Hale, Graves, for
erst.
London 12th inst, Thomas Whitney, Kelley, for
on; Cast Pilot, Hotchkiss; Hudson, Pratt, for
York; J N Cushing, Swap, for Kancon.
Liverpool 13th inst, Endymion, Williams; Har-
Queen, Hutchinson; Rocamond, Wallace; Con-
nent, Tukey, and Mary Osgood, for New York;
stic, Coulter, for Philadelphia; Minnesota, Mat-
s, for Boston, and others.
Panama 18th inst, ships Saginaw, Boutelle, and
non, Freeman, unc; Princeton, Wamsack, do.
at Manzanilla 6th inst, bark Linda Stewart, Per-
St Jago.
at Segua 15th inst, bark Ada Carter, Kenney,
as; 17th, sch Hattie Ross, Polard, Portland.
10th, brig Julia, (Br) Blanchard, New York.
led from Havana 24th inst, brig Mechanic, Ma-
Portland; 23d, bark St Jago, White, do; B F
Strout, Boston; 24th, Kadama, (Br) McKen-
oston; brig Jeremiah Ford, for Portland.
19th, brigs Eliza M Strong, strong, Philadel-
21st, Abby Titcomb, Titcomb, Portland; 23d,
Union, Merriman, Philadelphia; brig J D Lin-
Webb, New York.
port 26th, brigs John Pierce, Babson; Evelyn
s; Ginn; Fanny Lincoln, Wooster; W Howes,
er; C D Robbins, Matthews, and Annandale,
s, unc.
at Matanzas 17th, brigs Tornado, Dodge, Bark
19th, P R Curtis, Tucker, Portland; 23d, bark
Hafseith, from Tangier.
at do 18th, bark Harry Booth, Drisko, Port-
brigs Eudorus, Haskell, do; Proteus, Ginn,
B.

Sld 17th, brig J H Dillingham, Harrington, Port-
land; Vineland, Britton, do; 15th, Reeshaw, Smith,
for do.

In port 22d, brigs J H Dillingham, Harrington,
unc; Tornado, Dodge; Caroline E Kelley, North;
D B Doane, Knowlton, and John Chrystie, unc; sch
C S Edwards, Woodman, for Philadelphia, ldg, and
the recent arrivals.

Ar at Cardenas 21st, brig Waccamaw, Nickels, fm
Vera Cruz.

Sld 17th, brig Greenock, Campbell, Boston; 21st,
bark Malina, Denham, New York.

Sailed from Mansanilla 9th, sch Elvira, Norton, for
Boston; 10th, brig Wm Mason, Small, do.

[Per steamship Hammonia, at New York.]

Cld at Liverpool 14th, Rosamond, Wallace, New
York.

Ent out 14th, Ellen Stewart, Lyons, for Bombay;
Thornton, Wells, New York.

Ar at London 14th, Home, (of Belfast) Shute, St
Michael.

Ent out 14th inst, Ocean Express, Watson, for San
Francisco.

Ar at Belfast 13th, Chas Gumm, Crosby, Bangor.

Ar at Sydney NSW, Sept 19, Trumbull, Callum, fm
Boston.

Ar at Shanghai Oct 17, Mary Capen, from Kana-
gawa; 18th, Sea Serpent, Thorndike, Yokohama.

Sld Oct 8, Young Greek, Taylor, Swatow.

Ar at Foochow Oct 20, Ceres, Spence, and Rover,
Hunt, Shanghai.

Sld Oct 22, Wild Rover, Crowell, Shanghai.

Ar at Hong Kong Oct 29, Young Greek, Taylor,
Swatow; 26, Diadem, Sawyer, Ningpo.

Sailed from Manila 19th, Belvidere, Jackson, for
Liverpool; 23d, Bavaria, Warren, New York.

Sailed from Banjowangie Oct 15th, John L Dim-
mock, Harwaro, for Hong Kong.

Ar at Manila Oct 11, Fair Wind, Crowell, from
Hong Kong.

Sld 18th, Belvidere, Jackson, Liverpool.

Passed Anjier Oct 16, White Eagle, Williams, from
Poochow for New York; 21st, Le Yik, Osgood, from
Montevideo for Hong Kong.

Ar at Dunkirk 14th, Henry Clark, Towne, Callao.

Ar at Gibralti 2d inst, Jehu, Smith, Marseilles.

Ar at Gibraltar 6th inst, C J Kershaw, Nickels, fm
Galatz, (and cld for Queenstown).

Ar at Cuxhaven 12th inst, Saml Tarbox, Tarbox,
Callao.

Cardiff, Dec 14. The Sebastian Cabot having com-
pleted repairs, will go out of dock this morning.

SPOKEN

Dec 27, 110 miles East of Sandy Hook, ship Alex
Marshall, from Liverpool for New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

JOHN T. ROGERS & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 61 Commercial Street.

dec31-3w

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the
Machias Water Power and Mill Company will
be held at the United States Hotel, in Portland, on
Wednesday, the 27th day of January inst., at 3 o'-
clock p. m., for the choice of a Board of Directors
for the ensuing year, and such other Officers as the
By-laws of the Company require; and for the trans-
action of such other business as shall legally come
before them. IGNATIUS SARGENT, Clerk.
Machias, January 1, 1864. dec31 codis2w

P. & F. A. Railroad.

CARS will leave Clark Street and Grand Trunk
Depot every twenty minutes.

First Car leaves Clark street at 7.15 A. M. and
Grand Trunk Depot at 7.40 A. M.

Last Car leaves Clark street at 9.25 P. M. and
Grand Trunk Depot at 9.50 P. M.

J. J. GERRISH, Supt.
Portland, Dec. 31, 1863. d2w

For Matanzas.

The regular Matanzas Packet "MINNIE
TRAUB," having superior accommodations,
will have dispatch. For passage only, apply
to Capt. LEWIS MITCHELL, on board, or
CHASE BROTHERS & CO.
dec31 1w Widgery's Wharf.

Wanted to Purchase.

A STALLION, dark color, about 16 hands high, 5
to 8 years old, suitable for cavalry service. Ad-
dress, with full description, price, &c., "Capt. GEO.
F. HOLMAN, No. 21 School Street, Boston, Mass."
dec31 d2w

Lost.

A NOTE OF HAND for the sum of One Hundred
Dollars, dated Dec. 11, 1863, signed Andrew D.
Maxfield, payable to the order of Frederick C. Phin-
ney, of Gorham. All parties are cautioned against
negotiating this note, as payment has been stopped.
Gorham, Dec. 31, 1863. dlw

HOWARD'S

CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP

CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP

CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP

Surpasses all known Remedies

Surpasses all known Remedies

FOR THE CURE OF

Cancers, Canker, Salt Rheum, old Sores.

Cancers, Canker, Salt Rheum, old Sores.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tumors, Ulcers.

Sold by H. H. HAY, Druggist, Agent for Portland
and vicinity. dec31 d&w3m

ANDERSON'S

Annual Sale of Hoop Skirts, Cor-
sets and Fancy Goods,

Commences THIS DAY, under Mechanics' Hall.

All Goods Marked Down in Price!

LADIES in want of HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, HOODS, CLODS,
SOUTAGS, COLLARS, CUFFS, LEGGINS,
SLEEVES, or other articles suitable to the season,
will do well to avail themselves of the very low
prices, at

ANDERSON'S

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND
FANCY GOODS DEPOT,

UNDER MECHANICS' HALL.

dec19 d3m

C-O-A-L.

MAY be found at Richardson's Wharf, Portland, W

the undermentioned choice varieties coal:

SUGAR LOAF (Lehigh), egg and broken sizes;

OLD CO'S (Lehigh), egg

HAZLETON (Lehigh), lump

JOHNS' egg and stove

LOCUST MOUNTAIN, egg and stove

DIAMOND, egg and stove sizes, free burning;

FRANKLIN, Lyden's Valley

CHESTNUT COAL (Johns'), a nice article; price
\$9.50 per ton. Also, a superior article of

Cumberland Coal,

Fresh from the mines.

JAMES H. BAKER.

dec28 3w

Cape Elizabeth Wharf and Marine

Railway Company.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

THE stockholders of the above Corporation are
hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will
be held at the Counting Room of D. T. Chase, Esq.,
Commercial st., head of Long wharf, on Monday,
January 1th, 1864, at seven o'clock P. M., for the
purpose of choosing the necessary officers for the
ensuing year, and to act on any other business that
may legally come before the meeting.

LEMUEL COBB, Clerk.

Portland, Dec. 28, 1863. d7t

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S

42 S 42

42 - - Exchange Street - - 42

dec1 tjan1

POEMS

FROM THE INNER LIFE.

BY LIZZIE DOLTEN.

FOR SALE BY

W. D. ROBINSON,

dec30-1w] No. 20 Exchange Street.

HAVANA ORANGES.

3000 Havana Oranges,

Received direct from Cuba—for sale by

WM. ALLEN, Jr.,

dec30 ed1w Nos. 13 & 15 Exchange Street.

M. C. M. A.

The next meeting of the M. C. M. Associa-
tion for Lectures and Debates will be held at
the Library Room, on Thursday evening,
Dec. 31st, at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the present
Administration is the best that can be adopted to
speedily close the rebellion, and restore the Union of
the States.

Per order Committee. dec29-td

I. X. L.

Wostenholm's Celebrated Razors.

Every razor warranted—for sale by

CHAS. DAY, Jr.,
dec1 codisw 141 Middle Street,

their rebellion that any considerable number of them will stick to.

Letter from Lookout Valley.

Supplies by Steamboat—Hooker's Army Fortifying—Repairing the Railroad—Longstreet Gone—Shelling from Lookout—Quarter-rations and Starving Inhabitants.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, NOV. 9.

The army at Chattanooga breathes more freely. There are three steamboats plying daily between Bridgeport and Kelly's Ferry. Two of these are boats which had been at Chattanooga, but since the opening of the river, by Hooker's army, came down, running past Lookout at night. The third was recently built at Bridgeport, and two more are now building, under the charge of Capt. Edwards, who was formerly a steamboat builder on the Lakes. The boats bring up from fifty to one hundred thousand rations at a time. Arrangements are making to have the two smaller boats pass "the suck," as the shallows between Kelly's and Brown's Ferry are called. These rations, sufficient for the army at Chattanooga, will be unloaded on the right bank of the river, and only four miles distant. From Brown's Ferry round by river to Kelly's Ferry it is sixteen miles. But to go across, the way the wagon trains take at present, it is only five miles. Gen. Hooker's command completely covers this route. It will not do to give the exact position of all his troops, but he is very strongly posted, Gen. Howard's and Gen. Geary's commands having been re-located since the engagement of the night of the 28th and 29th October. It would not now be possible for the enemy to wedge himself between them as he did there. Gen. Thomas, with his efficient Engineer officer, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, has been over and given directions about the location and fortifying of the line; and the old troops from the Army of the Potomac are not slow at burrowing, if you give them the order.

The Racoon Range, which has to be crossed in going to Kelly's Ferry, is about the same height on the western side of this Valley as Lookout upon the eastern, but there is a convenient "pass" or gap a little more than a mile from Brown's Ferry. The same mountains lie between Kelly's Ferry and Whiteside, to which place the railroad is now opened, and the bridge across Battle Creek is rapidly building. Following the course of the mountain range, the railroad enters Lookout Valley some four miles above, *i. e.*, toward Trenton. The latter place is still held by the rebels in small force, and no attempt is made by us to hold the railroad this side of Whiteside, though it might easily be done if desired. The engine and cars found and brought in by Gen. Howard upon a branch railroad running to Gordon's mines, are now in good requisition, and will be almost indispensable in supplying the troops on the railroad until the railroad bridge at Bridgeport is completed.

The telegraph will have announced before this reaches you, that Longstreet has gone with his forces to make a strike upon Burnside. Gen. Howard sent the information to headquarters last Saturday. We will not be surprised to learn that Gen. Thomas has taken advantage of this fact for some successful movement. The batteries upon Lookout front keep driving away at us, tossing the shells down about once in three minutes during most of the day, and occasionally at night, but doing very little damage. Our line for some distance is only a mile from the summit from which they fire, but the height is so great as to render the firing very inaccurate; besides the shells often plunge into the ground so far as to prevent explosion. It is the opinion of many that they keep up this constant firing in order to occupy our attention, that we may not perceive the movement which is taking place against Burnside. Pemberton's men have taken the place of Longstreet's on the mountain and down this side, where they have little more than a strong picket.

I commenced this letter by a mention of the relief experienced by the army by the opening of the Tennessee. For a few days even after it was accomplished, but before the boats got to running regularly, the men were upon quarter-rations, and some brigades had no food issued to them by the Commissary. This may have often occurred in the rebel army, but it was unusual for us. The men hunted up ears of corn and soon learned to make meal by grating, improvising their grates from old canteens, &c. I knew a major-general whose diet for one day was mostly *parched corn*. Even hard crackers had given out. The poor miserable inhabitants of this region have suffered much, since that little corn they had must be taken for the animals, and our soldiers took what pigs and chickens the rebels had left them. There is an urgent and broad field for benevolent effort here.

ALMA.

Letter from Paducah.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.—A Texas, Nov. 8, says that on the arrival of Banks' expedition being known, the sympathizers threw the guns of Fort F into the Rio Grande and burned a portion of the dwellings in Brownsville, leaving the Unionists in possession of the place. The rebels took the cotton on the Texas side of the river. After ferrying over all owned by the Confederate Government, a general destruction of the cotton remaining in the place.

The 34th Illinois regiment raised the flag over Brownsville on Thursday, at 10 o'clock. Banks arrived soon after. At last seven regiments had arrived there.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Post's Mexican correspondent says: Gen. Banks has arrived in Brownsville on the 5th, with a small force. The rebels had burned the old United States barracks there, a large amount of property and a part of the town; plundered as much as they could, and then fled on the 4th.

Our prospects are good, but Gen. Banks needs 10,000 or 12,000 more troops. The people are generally favorable to the Union.

The Mexican Gen. Cabas, who was in Brownsville on the 6th, was called by the civil authorities to organize the militia to arrest the plundering of the rebels, and to prevent the conflagration.

After the entrance of Gen. Banks, his force, advanced to Matamoras and out Ruez, who was favorable to us and refuge in Brownsville, and Cabas hoisted the French flag. The following day Cabas was attacked by Ruez's party, and Cabas shot was again reinstated, but was again to fly by Cortemas, who has seized Matamoras and has issued a pronouncement re-establishing the Mexican Constitution of 1857. Fermio, of Juarez, is to take command. Ruez is again in Brownsville.

Cortemas has shown his friendship for the Union by loaning three very valuable steamers to Gen. Banks.

On the night of the 7th, another revolt was expected in Matamoras, but it failed to come off. Part of our forces were kept in readiness that night, to cross and protect the American Consul's residence.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Reconnoitering—Skirmishing they Retire—The Army of the Potomac Occupy Madison Court House—Our Cavalry in the Rear of Gen. Lee's Forces.

New York, Nov. 21.—A special from the Army of the Potomac, of the 20th, says: "An enemy's movement on Wednesday seems to have been a concerted plan along the river front to ascertain our position. A force of infantry crossed a short distance below Rappahannock and attempted to cut off the First Maryland Cavalry, but Major Brewer discovered them before an attack could be made. The enemy crossed the river during the night and exposed themselves just at dawn. After skirmishing one or two hours, and finding their plans discovered, they returned to the opposite bank."

The Army of the Potomac is still moving southward. It occupies Madison Court House to-day, which looks very much like a final movement. pontoons went down last night. Our cavalry has already, it is said, got in the rear of Gen. Lee's forces. No doubts are in the minds of intelligent men as to the result of an engagement between Meade and Lee.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Retaliation for Guerrilla Depredations—Successful Reconnoissance

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.—"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NOV. 20.—The guerrillas around Warrenton having fired upon our pickets quite frequently of late, the citizens have been notified that on the first recurrence of picket shooting Warrenton will be shelled."

A squadron of the 6th New York and Virginia Cavalry of Buford's command, under Capt. Conger of the latter regiment, made a reconnoissance yesterday in the direction of Sperryville, and captured a rebel herd of cattle, 14 horses and 15 herders.

Advices from the front to-night state that no collision has yet occurred. The rebels made no new demonstration within a day or two, but seem to be still strengthening their earthworks.

FROM NEW YORK.

Large Shipment of Gold—Fare to Chicago Raised—Personal.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Edinburgh and London Bank has sent out \$500,000 in specie.

Peporn & Nazron, gold dealers, failed yesterday.

The Railroad Convention held in the city for the purpose of raising fare, has raised the fare to Chicago from \$18 to \$24.

Rufus King, Minister to Rome, and John Marks sailed to-day.

Army of East Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Press:

In the recent movement on Knoxville, by Gen. Sherman, to relieve Burnside and drive away Longstreet, the command of the left wing of our army was entrusted to Gen. Howard, the center to Gen. Granger and the right to Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., with directions to each commander to take the offensive and attack the enemy wherever, whenever, and as soon as ever they could find him. Howard's command, by building a bridge across the Little Tennessee, making use of Confederate wagons captured at Loudon, was able to outstrip the other troops and reached a point 14 miles from Knoxville the second night after Longstreet retreated. The river at the place crossed is 900 feet wide, but it was bridged in one night without pontoons, the work being carried on from sunset till day-break, when our troops began to cross. The planks were obtained from a barn. The wagons were attached together and the planks were laid upon them. About one-third of the bridge was trestle-work. Only two could cross the bridge at a time, which occasioned considerable delay, but they marched twenty miles before night, and communicated with General Burnside and got an answer before the next morning.

My informant had learned at Knoxville that we captured at Chattanooga and vicinity and around Knoxville 10,000 prisoners, none of which were paroled.

On their way to and from Upper East Tennessee, the troops of Howard's corps met with Union people everywhere. Many had suffered unaccountably from the rebels, and some even by lawless men among our own troops. Gen. Howard gave \$50 from his own pocket to one Union man whom his troops had robbed. The troops had found his house empty, and broke into it to obtain blankets, &c., and there robbed nearly all they could find. He bore his loss with a good spirit, and he was remunerated by the present mentioned, in some small measure.

At Louisville, Tenn., Gen. H. and staff made their headquarters at a log house, the residents of which were two maiden ladies, each weighing about 200, both loyal to the core, though they rejoiced in the name of Davis, and were own consins to the President of the Southern confederacy.

The situation of Burnside was critical in the extreme when Sherman's forces reached a point where they could threaten Longstreet. Gen. Burnside and staff were very confident, however, that they could have withstood another assault, but from the accounts of those who were in Fort Saunders at the time of the attack, it is evident that the rebels came very near getting through.

Knoxville was quite a flourishing little city before the war. It is built upon the side of a hill. The streets are paved and regularly laid out. Some of Gen. Howard's staff dined at Knoxville with Parson Brownlow's wife and his heroic and accomplished daughter. The Parson left the place on the approach of Longstreet. Mrs. Brownlow's brother, a colonel in the rebel service, was taken prisoner in the assault upon Fort Saunders, but he was released and given the liberty of the city upon the petition of Mrs. Brownlow.

Dec. 23, 1863.

CAT-HANCE.

DECEMBER 28, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

Help the Sick and Wounded.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

IS now fully organized, so that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army with stores and religious reading and instruction.

Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers and sailors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go without pay and give personally to those who need, accompanying each distribution by words of religious counsel and cheer, and by such personal attention as may be needed.

The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

At the present time the Commission are doing all in their power to aid our soldiers who are starving in the prisons in Richmond, and for this purpose need large sums of money.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed.

For further information, directions and documents address HENRY H. BURGESS, 80 Commercial street, Portland.

Money may be sent to CYRUS STURDIVANT, 75 Commercial street, Portland, and stores to any member of the Army Committee.

Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., 13 Bank street, Philadelphia.

The members of the Commission are—

George H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia,
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston,
Charles Demond, Esq., Boston,
Rev. Bishop E. S. Jones, D. D., New York,
Rev. James Eells, D. D., Brooklyn,
Mitchell M. Miller, Esq., Washington,
John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia,
Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia,
Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, Cincinnati,
Col. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis,
John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago.

T. R. HAYES,

A. J. CHASE,

CYRUS STURDIVANT,

W. R. JOHNSON,

H. H. BURGESS.

Army Com. Portland Y. M. C. Association.
nov19 ed3m

Aid to Union Prisoners in Richmond.

THE United States Christian Commission having received letters of acknowledgement that supplies forwarded through their agents, have been received and distributed among the prisoners in Richmond, invite further contributions to this humane object.

"Many articles of Nourishment and Comfort for sick men are generally needed"

beyond those usually included in government rations. Four separate shipments by the Christian Commission have been already made, and other supplies are about going forward to Richmond as fast as the necessary means are contributed.

Money for this, sent to Cyrus Sturdivant, Treasurer of the Army Committee of Portland Young Men's Christian Association, No. 55 Commercial street, or to the undersigned, will be promptly appropriated to the relief of the suffering prisoners.

T. R. HAYES,

CYRUS STURDIVANT,

H. H. BURGESS,

A. J. CHASE,

W. R. JOHNSON,

} Army com.

U. S. Christian Commission, Portland, Me.

nov25tf

STATEMENT OF THE Merchants Insurance Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

On the 31st day of November, 1863.

Capital all paid in cash,.....\$150,000 00

INVESTMENTS.

	Par Value.
2200 shares of Bank of Commerce stock,	\$110,000 00
800 " American Bank "	40,000 00
400 " Merchants " "	20,000 00
400 " Globe " "	20,000 00
100 " What Cheer " "	5,000 00
100 " Phoenix " "	5,000 00

Amount of Premium Notes,	\$200,000 00
" of cash on hand,	11,849 09
" of cash in hands of agents,	5,346 05
	4,834 41

Gen. Howard and His Command.

To the Editor of the Press :

Perhaps the people of this State take so great an interest in no general who has suddenly risen from among them as in Gen. Howard, and they appear always glad of an opportunity of hearing of his successes and welfare.

I saw in the Boston Journal about a month ago, a statement that by the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps, the Army of the Potomac would lose Howard and Slocum. Neither of them have been in that army since about the middle of October, when the 11th and 12th corps were sent to reinforce Rosecrans, who was then in great danger of being crushed by overwhelming numbers. When the 11th and 12th corps were united to the 20th corps, Slocum was sent to the defence of Vicksburg and Howard to the command of the 4th army corps, the largest and best in the Western army. When full, i. e. including the sick and furloughed men, it numbers 28,000 to 30,000 men. The corps was formed by the consolidation of McCook's and Crittenden's corps after the battle of Chickamauga. Its division commanders are such men as Major-Generals Newton, Stanley, Wood, &c. Newton was formerly commander of the 1st corps till it was broken up. Stanley was distinguished in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Wood made the famous charge which secured Orchard Knob in the second contest at Chattanooga. He is considered one of the most reliable officers in that army. Gen. Newton commands the corps formerly under Sheridan before he was transferred to the Cavalry of the Potomac Army.

Gen. Howard retains upon his present staff two-thirds of his old 11th corps officers, among them the following from Maine: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Howard, Ass't Insp. Gen. of Leeds; Capt. Harry M. Stinson, Aid-de-Camp, of Augusta; Lieut. Frank B. Gilman, Aid-de-Camp, of Portland; Lieut. F. W. Gilbreth, Aid-de-Camp, of Augusta.

On the 2d of May the 4th corps began its march toward Georgia; not under the command of Schofield, as we saw stated in the N. Y. Tribune, for he is inferior in rank to several of the Division commanders of Howard's corps. To place all these officers under a commander whom they rank, would cause the resignation of at least three or four Major-Generals in whom the country reposes confidence.

The latest direct news from this army, except what we get by telegraph, was from the vicinity of Dalton where, it was hoped, Johnson would fight, since McPherson was in his rear, and he must do that, retreat or starve. It seems that he chose to retreat. The army had had a severe engagement in which many men and officers had fallen. Gen. Howard was badly wounded by a bullet through his coat-tail; and a grape-shot passed between him and one of his staff while conversing together. An orderly was killed standing behind him.

The telegraph announces Sherman's army south of Kingston, Ga., about twenty miles from Atlanta. Johnson is reported to have begun the campaign with 60,000 men, but if he has not been reinforced he cannot have more than 50,000.

My opinion, based upon reliable data, as to the size of Sherman's army, is as follows: (*Opinions cannot be contraband. I have seen opinions in the N. Y. papers on this same matter.*)

Howard's 4th corps,	28,000
Palmer's 14th corps,	18,000
Hooker's 20th corps,	24,000
Schofield's 23d corps,	20,000
McPherson's part of the 17th and 15th corps,	22,000
	112,000
Cavalry,	8,000
	120,000

This does not include troops guarding railroads, in garrisons at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Bridgeport, &c.

CATHANCE.

SHERWOOD FAMILY,

(Including the Infamously FIVE JERSEYS, the
World celebrated)

SHOWLES FAMILY,

And a host of other artists of matchless excellence.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS,

No Half Price.

Doors open at 7:12 and 8:12, Performance commencing
at 8:12 and 9:12 o'clock, P. M.

The Grand Combined Exhibitions of the Two most
celebrated Circus Troupes in the United States, will be
given at

**Portland, corner of Green and
Portland Streets,**

On Saturday & Monday, May 28 & 30.

Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

may24dttd

LANCASTER HALL,

**FRIDAY EVENING, May 27th, benefit of HAR-
RY BAKER, Balladist and Tenor Singer. The
best bit of the season. First appearance of PROF.
XOMPHONE, the Three Legged Man, in his great
acts.**

Mons. Valetti.

from New York, has consented to dance his celebra-
ted Sailors' Hornpipe. Doors open at 7, to com-
mence at 8. Tickets 50 and 25 cents.

Portland, May 24, 1864.

may24dttd



HYDROKONIA,

THE SAFE EFFICIENT, AND RATION-

AL TREATMENT OF

NASAL CATARRH.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year
eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the Clerk's
Office of the District Court of the State of Massa-
chusetts, by

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

Principal of Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Bos-
ton. Lecturer on Diseases of the Organs of Special
Sense, Author of the Medical Specialist, Atmis-
teria, etc., etc.

HYDROKONIA

Comprises a combination of specific remedies for
the local and constitutional treatment of Nasal Ca-
tarrh, differing both in use and effect from all other
modes and practices for this alarmingly prevalent
and dangerous disease. It has been thoroughly test-
ed in more than three thousand cases in this city,
and when persistently used, the result has been al-
ways the same, viz: to heal the local diseases, whilst
it changes the diathesis, or constitutional tendency
upon which the catarrhal secretion depends; for be
it remembered, that *Fasal Catarrh*, is as really a
consumption of the blood and fluids of the body (or-
ly in a less degree) as when neglected, it has reached
the lungs.

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,

Of the Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Boston, will
be in

Portland,

Tuesday,

Wednesday,

Thursday, and

Friday.

May 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

PROFESSIONAL ROOMS

—AT THE—

Preble House.

**RECEPTION HOURS DAY AND
EVENING.**

Persons making immediate application may re-
ceive professional attention free of charge.

No exorbitant fees in advance.

may24dttd

VS. MOTHS!

The dense vapors evacuating from

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Are stifling to insect life. This compound Cam-

GEN. LEE TO HIS SON.—Among the papers found at Arlington House since its owner, Gen. R. E. Lee, went over to the rebels, is one characteristic of the rebel chieftain, written to his son while the latter was a cadet at West Point. The letter has got into print, and is as follows:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1862.

My Dear M'Boo.—This is not my day for writing to you. It is your mother's turn and she claims the privilege. But being not yet ready to take up the pen, I am merely getting it ready for her. I shall leave her to tell you of domestic events, and will at once jump to what is first in my mind, viz: that only four months have to *fly by*, you may say, before the June examination and your *farlough*. Have you thought of that? Has it ever occurred to your mind that such an event is hastening on, with irrepressible speed? Why, man, it will be upon us before you are aware. I must begin to prepare. I must get at my work and try and get through it before that time. * * * You must prepare too. You must press forward in your studies. You must 'crowd that boy, Howard.' You must be No. 1. It is a fine number, easily found and remembered—simple and unique. Jump to it, fellow.

Your father,

R. E. LEE.

"That boy Howard," who was to be "crowded," has since, we believe, been known as Maj. Gen. Howard, of the U. S. Volunteers. He now, as formerly, belongs to the crowders rather than the crowdees.

THE Maine Insurance Company insure against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture, on terms as favorable as it can be done by any solvent Company. Policies issued for One, Three, or Five years.

J. L. CUTLER, President.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

EDWARD SHAW - - - Agent,

No. 102 Middle Street.

mal2eodly

HO EVERY ONE

-WHO ARE-

Burning to Avenge their Country's Wrong

Now is your time to strike our Nation's foe.

All wishing to do so are requested to call at

J. M. TODD'S,

Corner of Middle & Exchange Street

ENTRANCE 74 MIDDLE STREET.

Who has been authorized to Enlist for all the Regiments and Batteries new and old in the field all wishing to enter the service will find it to their advantage to call on him before enlisting.

For Order.

meh5 eod3w

TO MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned having greatly increased the facilities for manufacturing

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and having a large experience in that branch, would

Mississippi Military Division.

Hooker Assaults the Rebel Works

Events from the 15th to the 23d of June.

OUR ARMY SLOWLY ADVANCES.

Our Whole Line Advanced a Mile.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
SEVEN MILES FROM MARIETTA,
COBB COUNTY, GA., June 7.
EXPECTATIONS.

So earnest is our expectation that great events will take place—I mean events of first class magnitude—that we can scarcely find time, or indulge the inclination, to collect particulars of the interesting circumstances which are every day occurring around us.

On Tuesday, for instance, occurred what would be called, at any other place than where such mighty forces were collected together, a first class battle. But there are still some portions of this army, who, at the hour I write, do not know that anything rising above the dignity of a skirmish took place; for although our lines are shorter now than they were at Resaca or Dallas, still it is half a day's journey to ride from one end to the other, and a fearful battle may take place on one portion of the line while other portions are totally unaware of what is going on. You will hardly credit the assertion, but it is nevertheless true, that the news of a battle fought by a part of this army, is sometimes learned for the first time by officers and men of other parts, in the Northern papers. They hear the sound of the cannon four, five, or six miles distant, but they wait four, five, or six days, until the newspapers inform them whether the cannonading meant a mere skirmish, a distant artillery duel by which nobody was hurt, a reconnaissance, or a terrific conflict, in which a thousand human beings lost their lives.

BATTLE OF TUESDAY, OBJECT AND PLAN.

I have already endeavored to transmit you a brief account of the course of affairs day before yesterday, and shall now communicate some further particulars.

The object of the fighting on that day was to advance our lines nearer the enemy's principal works, and if we found a particularly weak place, to endeavor to break through.

Pine Mountain, or Pine Hill, is a detached peak of considerable elevation, lying near the Burnt Hickory & Marietta road, about four miles northwest of Kennesaw, and nearly the same distance northeast of Lost Mountain. In fact, the three peaks are at the corners of a nearly equilateral triangle. Pine Mountain was an advanced point in the rebel lines, stretching as they did, over the country between Kennesaw and Lost Mountain, and north of the Dallas and Marietta road. Pine Mountain is a little south of the Burnt Hickory and Marietta road.

This was the plan of the fight: McPherson on our left, nearest Kennesaw, was to attack the enemy's right in the vicinity of that mountain. The 23d Corps (Schofield's) was to threaten the rebel left on the extreme right of our line. The enemy's attention being thus diverted, Thomas was to assail Pine Mountain, and, after carrying it, to fall upon the rebels south and east of the same. This, indeed, was to be the principal attack.

OPERATIONS UPON THE LEFT.

In the morning Blair's Corps (17th) was on the extreme left of our line, but about 11 o'clock Logan took two divisions (Harrow's and Morgan L. Smith's) of his own Corps (15th) and put them in position on the left of Blair, in such a way that there were wide, open fields in his front. It was high noon when his lines advanced with swift and sure step across the fields, encountering speedily the enemy's skirmishers, and pushing them back as they marched on. Brush, ravines, rail-pikes, holes in the ground, were cleared of the rebels, who scampered away as fast as their legs would carry them, except some who were captured before they could escape, some who threw down their arms and ran voluntarily into our lines, and some who were brought down by the bullets of our own skirmishers.

In the skirt of some timber, just across a considerable ravine, our lines rested for an hour, the skirmishers all the while keeping up a lively fire with those of the enemy, while Blair's, Logan's and Dodge's artillery shelled the woods in which the rebels were supposed to be, most vigorously.

At two o'clock the advance was resumed, and a brigade of Harrow's division, commanded by Col. Walcott, of the 44th Ohio, charged down a low hill upon which it had been resting, and rushed across another deep ravine, the men's eyes fixed upon a line of detached works which lay just beyond, and was occupied by a powerful body of rebel skirmishers. The ravine through which they passed was traversed by ditches, some of which were entirely concealed by high grass, so that the men tumbled into them as they ran forward, and in this way the lines were considerably deranged. But still pressing on, our men kept up so steadily a fire that the rebels had not time to withdraw from their works; so that when Walcott and his soldiers rushed over them, they found between four and five hundred prisoners in their hands, including nearly the whole of the 40th Alabama with its Colonel. Our lines being now advanced fully a mile from their original position, threw up intrenchments.

Gen. Osterhaus advanced his division about one o'clock, and took possession of the first line of rebel rifle pits. They were defended, however, only by skirmishers.

NEARER THE CENTER.

The 16th Corps (Dodge's) lay to the right of the 15th, (Logan's) and the left of the 14th, (Palmer's). A large open space was also in its front—ground similar to that further to the left—mostly level, but broken here and there by ravines and low ridges. Part of this ground had been cultivated, and from part the timber had been cut for railroad purposes, leaving the land uplowed and overgrown with sprouts and briars. The railroad runs in an immense curve through this open space.

Early in the morning, our artillery upon Gen. Dodge's front, (Lieut. Murray's regular battery, and Lieut. Laird's 14th Ohio, especially) had opened for the purpose of clearing the woods just opposite of rebel sharpshooters, who annoyed us exceedingly. Barnes (2d Ill. Inf.) and Gardner's (5th Wis.) also assisted in this work further to the right of the line. The persistence of the rebel sharpshooters was wonderful. Time and again they were silenced by the storm of shot and shell which our batteries poured into the woods where they lay, but scarcely would the cannons cease to roar when they would apparently crawl out of the bowels of the earth, and resume their annoying fire. Just in front of where Sprague's brigade of Venable's division lay, was an old house, surrounded by an orchard and several out-houses. From these the rebel sharpshooters fired so vigorously and accurately that at last the buildings became a target for all our batteries on this portion of the line. A hundred cannon balls went crashing, smashing through these houses with a noise that could be plainly heard all over the field. A hundred shells burst with fierce energy in and around the buildings, until it really seemed as if no human being could live in that vicinity. But, spite of it all, the sharpshooters continued to hurl their bullets at us from about these old houses, until Sprague advanced in the afternoon, drove them out, and held both the houses and orchard.

But to show the recklessness of our men to danger, to show their contempt for these almost unerring sharpshooters, let me mention the fact that numbers of our men went away out into the open fields between the skirmish lines (in full view of the houses and orchard I have named, while they were still occupied by the enemy), and there deliberately set to work picking dewberries and strawberries!

Almost simultaneously with Venable's advance, the skirmishers of Mitchell's and McCook's brigades of Davis' division, moved forward, drove the rebel skirmishers from their advanced positions to the right of the orchard I have mentioned, and established themselves in the edge of the woods beyond the open fields.

ON THE RIGHT.

Knowing that it had been arranged for Thomas to make the attack upon the rebels near Pine Hill, at 2 o'clock P. M., I started about that time to ride toward our right wing.

Just as I turned my horse's head in that direction, a sad sight met my eyes. A Union soldier, Sergeant James M. Stewart, Co. B, 34th Illinois, lay dying before me. While just behind our works, a few feet from where I saw him, a bullet, a stray shot, had pierced his brain. But strange to say, the same fatal ball had also killed Lieutenant Cyrus G. Platt, commanding Co. G, 113th Ohio, and he also was shot in the head. One never can become wholly accustomed to scenes of blood and carnage and dying men. Serg't Stewart was the first of our heroes whom I had seen struggling with death, since the battles around Dallas, and I grew on my way with a feeling of deep and unfeigned sadness at heart.

As I went forward, I found that portions of Johnson's (King's) and Baird's divisions of the 14th Corps (Palmer's) had also advanced, to keep pace with the other troops on the left; but I had not time to inquire the particulars of the advance, as the deep tones of the cannon in the vicinity of Pine Hill warned me that the great combat of the day was there about to begin. I pushed on along the Burnt Hickory road, turned a little to the left, reached the now historic eminence; as-

signed to the top; cast one glance at the grand panorama around me; and then turned to view the bloody drama which was about to open.

ON THE TOP OF PINE HILL.

Seldom had better luck fallen to a correspondent; for although the fight might not be seen and comprehended in its minutest particulars, from the elevated position I occupied, still a practical eye could easily catch all the general features of the battle, while the mind experienced a sense of safety which, to one who heard bullets whistling in close proximity to his head for the past two weeks, was truly gratifying. It was the second time I had ever witnessed a fight, from a position where I could feel reasonably safe.

The attack was to have commenced at two, P. M., but owing to the fact that Pine Hill had been evacuated by the enemy the night previous, only a small body of skirmishers being left upon it; and that consequently it offered little or no obstacle to Gen. Stanley's men, when they took possession of it in the morning. The plan of attack, which had contemplated a formidable resistance at this point, was slightly deranged. It was one of the instances in which a blow, struck at nothing, wrenches the arm of the striker.

By the time the new disposition could be made, it was half-past four P. M., and the sun had traversed half the distance from the meridian to the western horizon. Backward were the Allatoona Mountains, bounding in that direction the glorious view. Southwestward lay Lost Mountain, rising like an immense sugar loaf from the comparatively level ground around it. South-eastward, Kennesaw rose up grandly, a rebel signal flag working energetically upon its summit. Just to the east of Kennesaw, appeared the Georgia Military Institute buildings, clean cut against the northern horizon, were crowded with hundreds of men, women and children, anxious to witness the progress of the battle. Everywhere else, Georgia, "the sunny South," was spread out for many miles around us.

PRELIMINARIES.

At noon Geary's division of Hooker's Corps (20th) had taken possession of some low eminences between Pine Hill and Lost Mountain. Afterward Williams and Butterfield had come up and taken position upon Geary's right; the right of the line extending over toward the Sand Town road, and the whole forming a sort of semi-circle, with the concave toward the enemy.

Thus matters continued until half-past four. At that time, two grand columns of attack were formed, one composed of Hooker's Corps, Geary's division leading, and another composed of Howard's Corps, Newton's division leading. The roar of cannon upon the far right, announced that Schofield was there endeavoring to direct the attention of the enemy.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Geary immediately put his troops in motion, driving a cloud of skirmishers before him, and coming almost within sight of the rebel works, when a destructive flank fire was opened upon his left, which compelled him to pause. He seemed upon the point of being turned; but held his position with unwavering obstinacy, while two brigades of Williams' division, General Ruger's and Colonel Robinson's, were hurried on the double quick to protect the exposed left. As soon as they opened upon the enemy, the flank fire ceased, and now Butterfield's division coming up on Geary's right, with a brigade front, (General Wood's brigade in advance, while Colburn's and Wood's were left in echelon on the right to prevent that flank being turned), the whole column advanced. Outside of their works the enemy had formed in line of battle; but no sooner had our men fired a few murderous volleys, than the rebels took unceremoniously to their heels, never turning until they found themselves safe behind their intrenchments. Geary pushed his lines to within a hundred and fifty yards of these works; but their evident strength, and the fierce fire from behind them, warned him to go no further. Had he proceeded, he would have been obliged to urge his men over an almost impassable ravine, and up a slope on the crest of which were the rebel works; studded with abatis. Besides, the force under him was too weak to make the attempt alone; and Schofield, not coming up on the right, as seemed to be for some reason expected, only a single brigade of Butterfield's division could join in the attack.

While Hooker's column was thus performing the work assigned to it, Howard's advanced further to the left, and drove the rebels from his front. The enemy, however, did not show himself in such strength as in Hooker's front; and although a number of brave fellows in Newton's division fell by the fire of the rebel skirmishers, there was nothing resembling a battle. Late in the evening Stanley came up and took position in line, chasing the enemy from his front. Wood was not engaged; and it was meet that he should have a little season of rest, after the terrible experience his men had recently gone through.

THE HILL AT SUNSET.

When the sun sank in the west, the skirmishing between the lines was still going on; artillery was roaring hoarsely all along our front; the rebel guns were replying to a somewhat less lively tune; two pieces of artillery of the 5th Indiana Battery (Simonson's) commanded by Lieut. Ellison, were shelling the enemy's works from the summit of Pine Hill; a vast cloud of smoke rolling westward and northward filled the whole space between us and the Allatoona Mountains; the Georgia Military Institute could be but dimly seen through the curtain. General Brannan, Chief of Artillery, General Elliott, Chief of Cavalry, Major Thornton, Captain Willard and other members of the Department Staff, were leaning against the works on top of the hill, from which Stanley had chased the rebels; and when I left the place I saw down the slope a little ways, entirely alone, resting one foot upon a stump and leaning his head upon his hand, peering cautiously through the smoke upon the scene where his legions were still contending below, the grand old Thomas, the very noblest Roman of them all.

RESULTS, AND OUR POSITION.

A thousand of our men had fallen, principally upon the right where Hooker fought; we had inflicted a loss at least half as great upon the enemy; 500 of his men remained prisoners in our hands; his outer works had been everywhere carried, and our whole line was advanced nearly the distance of a mile. It was Hardee's Corps that fought against Hooker; Bates' (Hindman's) division being driven in the morning from Pine Hill.

Contrary to expectation, the rebel line was found to extend entirely to Lost Mountain, on which their left seems to rest. Thus they occupy the whole space between Lost Mountain and Kennesaw, and an indefinite line to the right of the latter. Their extreme right probably rests upon another peak just to the east of the Kennesaw, and upon the other side of the railroad.

EVENTS OF JUNE 16TH—DEATH OF CAPTAIN SIMONSON.

Yesterday (the 16th), there was continual skirmishing all along the line; and in the afternoon, the terrible artillery duel between the batteries of Hardee's Corps on the rebel side, and those of Hooker and Howard, on ours. It was while directing the operations of the 5th Indiana, and McDowell's Pa. battery, that the brave, able and patriotic Simonson met his death. A musket ball pierced his forehead, and he died without pain. A more heroic spirit never mingled in the strife of armies. His name will ever be synonymous with unshrinking courage, unquestionable ability and unselfish patriotism. He will be universally lamented in the army; and Indiana will delight to honor the memory of her departed hero.

Entering the service as Captain of the 5th Indiana Battery, he made his name famous on half a dozen bloody fields. At the time of his death he was acting as Chief of Artillery on the staff of Major General Stanley, exhibiting in that capacity the same efficiency and soldierly ability that ever characterized him. May the patriot and hero sleep in peace.

EVENTS OF JUNE 17TH.

This morning (June 17th) the news reached us that the enemy has evacuated his works in front of Hooker and Howard, and that we occupy a considerable portion of them. He is strong elsewhere, however, and his withdrawal of his left may only be a ruse on his part to lead us still further into the thick pine woods, which lie to the left of Lost Mountain, where doubtless he has other lines of entrenchments prepared.

In the battle of the 15th, Major Regan, 70th Indiana; Colonel Smith, 102d Illinois; Captain Veal, of General Geary's staff, and Colonel Records, 29th Pennsylvania, were amongst the officers badly wounded.

We are now running our trains south below Big Shanty; the enemy run theirs up to Kennesaw Mountain; so that we can hear easily and clearly the whistles of both!

Y. S.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
BASE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN,
NEAR MARIETTA, GA., June 21.

Very prematurely did "the gentleman" just from the front of our army in Georgia, announce to the Agent of the Associated Press in Louisville, that the rebels had "retired across the Chattahoochee." Were the gentleman here this morning he would dislike very much to undertake a journey to the northern bank of that famous stream.

In truth the gentleman must have been decidedly given to fiction. Either he was not from the front, at all, and consequently knew nothing about the facts; or he misrepresented what he did know. On Saturday, the 11th day of June, this army took position around Kennesaw Mountain; around Kennesaw it has ever since remained, and around Kennesaw it lies this morning, without the slightest prospect of reaching the Chattahoochee, except by passing through and over Joe Johnston's army. I believe it could do that; but after the thing was ended, there would be no occasion to

halt upon the northern or northeastern bank of the Chattahoochee, for the rebels would in all probability be in no condition to resist our passage to the other side.

Since the battle of the 15th inst., in which Hooker's men were so severely engaged, we have had no fighting, save skirmishing on the most extended scale. But our skirmishing is of a kind fearfully destructive to human life; and when continued from day to day, as this being continued, wastes the energies of an army as much as a terrible battle.

The enemy seems to have marked out this whole country from the Allatoona Mountains to the Chattahoochee with line after line of rifle pits and intrenchments and fortifications. No sooner do we take possession of one formidable line of works, than another confronts us; and each seems to be stronger than the preceding.

All day on the 16th we skirmished incessantly with the rebels, establishing no advance anywhere. On the 17th we advanced everywhere, chasing the enemy from long lines of secondary works, and forcing him back on what we fondly hoped were his last intrenchments this side of the Chattahoochee.

Perhaps I should say we advanced everywhere except upon the center of our line. That portion of it composed of parts of the 14th (Palmer's) and 16th (Dodge's) Corps, was in a manner stationary, representing the hub of a wheel, of which the two wings were spokes. Of course, the further any portion of the spokes were from the hub, the further and more rapidly they were obliged to move.

On the 18th, our right (Hooker and Schofield) gradually forced their way until they had established themselves in such a position as seriously to threaten the enemy's left, while Howard and Palmer had come up so close to the intrenchments that the rebels could not throw out skirmishers at all, but fired at our pickets from behind their principal works. All day long the incessant rattle of musketry and the scarcely intermitted roar of artillery, continued. We lost heavily; for in many places we were constructing opposing works under the fiercest fire, especially from the enemy's sharpshooters; but from the extreme left to the extreme right we had driven in the rebel skirmishers, and killed and wounded many of them, and had captured several hundred prisoners. To describe the operations of particular regiments, the acts of individual bravery, and the sufferings and hardships of the army during those days, would require a volume.

When morning dawned, the enemy had gone; and as I rode along his works an hour or two after daylight, I could not avoid the reflection that we had at last learned him, spite of his dullness and laziness, to construct lines of intrenchments good as our own. I had much admired the strength and beauty of his fortifications at Resaca, but here were decidedly the best field works I had ever seen.

Deserters and stragglers differed in their accounts as to the whereabouts of the enemy. Some said (and this was what we wished to believe) that there would be no further stand on this side of the river. A peculiarly intelligent prisoner told me (and I at once believed it was too true) that the rebels had fallen back, partly because we were threatening their flanks uncomfortably, partly for the purpose of straightening and shortening their lines, and that a mile and a half further on we should find them again.

A company sent out from each brigade soon came in contact with them, and our apparently endless round of skirmishing and struggling recommenced. Schofield and Hooker had now worked their way beyond the line of hills which connect Kennesaw and Lost Mountain; had forced the rebels to relinquish the latter entirely; had proceeded painfully through the intervening forests of oak and pine; had swung entirely around to the road that runs directly west from Marietta to Dallas; and had brought up against a considerable stream of water called Nose's Creek.

Howard ran diagonally across the hill, just to the southwest of Kennesaw; Palmer was squarely against the western face of Kennesaw itself; while our left wing stretched across the railroad and extended far beyond Kennesaw. The direction of our entire line was now northeast and southwest.

Thus matters stood on the morning of the 20th. Nothing occurred that day, except the usual incessant skirmishing, until about four P. M. At that hour Schofield was to attempt the passage of Nose's Creek. Hooker was to support Schofield closely on the left; Howard to make whatever corresponding advance might be necessary for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the line; and Palmer to threaten the enemy fiercely upon Kennesaw. Palmer's artillery accordingly commenced one of the most terrible cannonades I have ever listened to. The fire extended to Howard's front and his artillery belched forth its heaviest thunder. Under cover of the fire Stanley's division advanced upon the enemy. Gen. Whitaker's brigade chased them from its front; drove them a considerable distance and maintained the advance, notwithstanding several desperate efforts of the rebels to retake the position. Gen. Cruft's brigade (commanded temporarily by Col. Kirby of the 101st Ohio) advanced in fine style across an open field; chased the enemy from a hill and a strip of woods just beyond, and then assailed by a heavy force advancing under cover of a well directed fire of artillery, was compelled to relinquish the ground it had won. Again it pressed forward and occupied the hill; and thence several times the position was gained and lost. At night Kirby held nearly the same line he had occupied at 4 P. M. Col. Grose's brigade made no attempt to advance its lines, but maintained its position with unflinching firmness, although at one time exposed to a destructive enfilading fire from a rebel battery, which our own artillery (belonging to Stanley's and Wood's divisions) finally silenced.

I write at too early an hour to know exactly what has taken place upon the extreme right; but I hear that Hooker had little but skirmishing along his front; and I am under the impression that Schofield did not cross Nose's Creek.

Y. S.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BATTLEFIELD NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA.,
June 20, 1864.

Another battle is over, and another victory gained. For several days there had been heavy skirmishing all along the lines. The rebels were intrenched around and upon Kennesaw Mountain—a strong position on the way to Marietta. Gradually our lines wound their way through the wilderness, and began to press on their works from the east, north and west. On Friday the 4th Corps swung round three miles on our right. Our whole right wing then pressed hard on the rebels' left, and threatened their rear. This involved hard fighting and considerable loss. The 4th and 20th suffered considerably. Friday evening the 16th Corps, on the left of our center, had hard fighting. The rebels charged upon them and upon the left of the 15th Corps. Our forces repulsed them severely, and drove them back out of their main line of breastworks. The 15th and 23d were still advancing round on our extreme left. Like a rainbow encircling a black, morning cloud, our line fell round this mountain full of rebels. As the rainbow in the morning portends the coming storm, so our position Friday night bid us that a storm of shell would come in the morning. It was intended to make a general attack all round at daylight Saturday. But the terrible rain that set in delayed the attack till eight o'clock. Our line began to advance, and the roar of battle became general. Battery after battery commenced, some of them in the 4th and the 15th Corps, firing by volleys, making the earth tremble. One battery attached to the 1st division of the 14th Corps, won many laurels by its boldness and good shooting. I have forgotten the captain's name; we all call him "leather-briches"; (he wears buck-skin.) He belongs to the British army, and was brought over by Fremont, and was with him in the early part of the war. At every battle on this campaign "leather-briches" has been noted for his good service. He wants to hurt the rebels, and knows how to do it. Day before yesterday he run his battery out beyond the skirmish line, having previously loaded with shrapnel and three second spherical cases—ran it out, wheeled and blazed away. He held that position, and fortified himself in the face of a galling fire, and then commenced his heavy operations, knocking the rebel forts and breastworks at a fearful rate. In a short time he had completely silenced them. The rain continued pouring down all day and the following night. In the morning, (Saturday) the rebels had left. There are still some of them on the mountain making considerable resistance. The general opinion is that they have nearly all fallen back across the Chattahoochee. Yesterday the 4th and 20th Corps particularly fought their rear guard as we suppose it to have been, nearly all day. I have not heard this morning the position of things, but have no doubt but that the main force is over the river. The heavy rains and soft ground will make close pursuit difficult. Our losses are very light compared to what might have been expected. Sherman deserves and has the thanks of the army for not rashly throwing masses of them blindly against strongholds. He has flanked them out of many places that would have cost us vast numbers of precious lives to have taken by main strength. The whole campaign so far has been managed with extraordinary energy, caution, and good judgment. Yesterday we got a late rebel paper that glorifies Johnston as a modern Napoleon, and talks of his succession of defeats as glorious victories—falling back to draw us into terrible traps. May the good Lord bless them with a continuance of such victories; and they will soon be where their father, the devil, drove his ancient herd of swine—down into the sea.

Our army is in grand spirits, notwithstanding the long, long campaign, with its con-

stant marching, and fighting, and watching, and weariness. For many nights back we have been in the habit of rolling right up to them, and opening out with bands of music and tremendous yelling all along the lines. It is a new thing for bands of music to mix their voices with those of cannon or muskets, and it provokes and discourages the rebels that we take things so coolly and confidently. The June rains and long absence from vegetable food are producing some scurvy among our troops, but in the main the health of the army is good. There are but few, however, who would not willingly give their last five dollar bill for one mess of almost any kind of vegetable food. The "cracker line" has been remarkably well kept up. Of crackers, coffee, sugar and pork there has been a constant and full supply, but we get tired of those, without vegetable food.

Our regiment (74th O. V. I., Col. Josiah Given) had its usual good fortune in this last fight. James Berry, Co. K, was the only one killed. His mother, a poor widow of Cincinnati, will mourn. May God bless her in her sorrow. Newton Denning, Co. G, shot in the neck, is probably dead. Serg't Thos. Hoke, Co. A, wounded in breast; Calvin Barnhardt, Co. H, right leg. Several others were slightly wounded. Probably no other regiment has been so much in the front line and lost so few. In all these fights we have lost but thirty-eight.

There is no doubt that General Polk was killed. A piece of shell struck his arm and went through his body.

J. W. McF.

HEADQUARTERS 23d A. C.,
NEAR MARIETTA, GA., June 23.

Here I am this evening with the satisfaction of having seen the 23d Army Corps make a splendid advance, driving the enemy from his line of heavy breast-works. Gen. Hooker's Corps, (20th A. C.) are in the advance this evening. Heavy cannonading is going on all the time. A large number of prisoners have been captured to-day. Our men seem to be in the best of spirits. There is scarcely a night but what squads of rebels come into our lines and give themselves up. This "wall of fire" is on the move, and no rebel force which Johnston can array against it will impede its progress.

I do not look for any general engagement this side of the Chattahoochee; no doubt there will be heavy skirmishing all the way. We are eighteen miles from the Chattahoochee. In a day or two we will be in Marietta, in opposition to the mountains, lined with rebels, intervening.

The weather is very unsettled. Considerable rain has fallen. I can see nothing insurmountable in our way.

W. H. W.

rel to-day. Never have the brave men of Gen. Warren's command displayed greater heroism. Their invincibility in battle has been most brilliantly attested. Called upon to make repeated assaults upon strong and formidable earthworks, they have faced the enemy's bullets and cannon with unshaken fortitude and a valorous determination that always forsook victory. At daylight began the day's work. On the extreme left of the army line is the position assigned this corps, which position it still holds, General Ayres' division being on the left, General Cutler next, General Griffin third, and Gen. Crawford on the right. At our right is the 9th Corps. The corps was ordered on charge at daybreak; but on advancing the fact developed itself that in the night the enemy had fallen back to a new line of earthworks, the object being, as was afterward shown, to contract his line and enable stronger resistance to our advance. Our men in battle line by divisions moved ahead to attack the enemy in his new position. A portion of the advance had to be made across a continuous abatis made of fallen trees and a dense shrubbery undergrowth. This abatis gives evidence of having been long since prepared to meet the contingency of our army ever making a hostile demonstration from this way upon Petersburg; and, as to the matter of prior preparation, nearly all the rebel earthworks give like proof of being the production of careful labor expended months ago. Most of the ground is slightly undulating, and the greater portion passed over by the corps cleared land, with growing crops of corn, wheat and oats.

Soon the rattle of musketry became fierce and incessant, and on both sides the artillery opened a vigorous counter fire. The chief result of this first advance was obtaining a good position for our infantry and artillery. All the forenoon there was lively skirmishing and more or less cannonading. At noon the whole corps assaulted the enemy's line. The assault was most vigorously made, and as vigorously contested. We gained some ground and bettered our position.

There was a severe struggle for the possession of the railroad leading to Norfolk, which was finally taken. Half an hour before sundown came another charge, this time by General Griffin's and General Crawford's divisions only. With characteristic valor, the men repeatedly pressed upon the enemy; but the exceedingly strong position of the latter, and his stout stubbornness of resistance, aided so essentially by the almost impregnable character of his lines of earthworks, to which the prior assaults had compelled him to fall back, prevented any very decisive additional advantage being gained in the last attack of the day.

Our men, as I have stated, behaved splendidly; but it is terribly murderous work.

retyped in the victory of battle, as a deliberate, solid advance, in which every obstacle was overcome by perseverance. In fact, the fight for the railroad was conducted in this manner entirely, and I cannot help thinking that the gallant Gen. Hancock ought to redeem the misfortune of yesterday by fully forcing the powers of his gallant command on this occasion. Whether or not, the achievement of his brigade was eminently victorious. The rebels were steadily driven, and the object of the attack was gained. I cannot but divide the fight into three epochs: this side the railroad, on the railroad and beyond the railroad—each found a particular work.

The advance was ordered at three o'clock. The different regiments had been skirmishing throughout the day, and it was after four o'clock when the line got into shape, owing to some delay in adjusting the division line. Our line of skirmishers was resolutely met by the rebels, and held at bay. The main line came up and the rebels slowly gave way, contending every inch of the ground. The disadvantages were entirely on our side. The nature of the ground presented many obstacles in the way of ravines, uneven surfaces and gullies, all of which had to be overcome by steady fighting. However, the rebels were driven back, and our boys gained position near the railroad. The rebels falling back and taking position beyond on the railroad, there was still no rest for our boys. On gaining this position the rebels upon the side seemed reluctant to leave a locality to which the artificial defenses of the railroad lent additional security. The track at this point runs through a cut some twenty feet in depth, with very steep sides, affording a sort of trench to their line. The division pushed forward, tumbling headlong down the declivity, and then clambered up the opposite bank. The ascent was a most arduous one. The side of the bank was precipitous, and our boys gained the top only by planting their fingers and toes firmly in the gravel, and so climbing hand over hand and foot over foot. Gaining the level ground, they found their victory was not yet complete. Beyond the railroad in advance the rebels had a line of rifle-pits, to which they now finally retreated, and kept up a galling fire. It had so far been a fight with musketry entirely, but a rebel battery on our right opened a severe flanking fire. This battery was in the chain of rebel intrenchments.

Once more the column formed and advanced, and need I say that darkness found them in possession of the rebel line? No artillery fell into our hands, as on previous occasions, for the enemy was not yet completely driven. The rebels withdrew their pieces whenever any indication was exhibited of our intention to charge.

Negroes who have escaped from the city say that we have their last line of entrenchments, unless they throw up new works to-night, in the brief stretch of ground which lies between our advance and the city.

Our loss in the affairs has been large. I send you as full a list as I can collect. The total loss of the day in our corps will not exceed five hundred, confined principally to Gen. Wilcox's division.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 10 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from City Point, at 4:30 this evening, report no fighting to-day. Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication. Richmond papers report an attack on Lynchburg by Hunter on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed there was nothing more than a reconnaissance and that having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, Hunter withdrew and is operating on the enemy's communications in another quarter.

Dispatches received from Gen. Sherman's headquarters, dated yesterday evening at 8:30 o'clock, state that it has rained almost incessantly for several days, but our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard.

The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last evening, making seven distinct assaults on Gen. Whitaker's brigade of Stanley's division, and losing not less than 700 or 800, and 200 killed were left on Whitaker's front. The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is now safe. Our cavalry were across Noonday creek on the left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Nose's creek, on the right; but the rebels left it behind a swamp, and the rains prevent an advance. The fighting has been quite severe at all points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting the offensive whenever he can.

General Sigel reports from Martinsburg that there is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia Enquirer of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosely. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph wires cut between this place and Harpers Ferry. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

No General Fighting before Petersburg since Saturday—Losses.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

We have news here from the army down to the 22d inst. No fighting since last Saturday had occurred, save light skirmishing on Monday.

The losses before Petersburg up to this time, according to reliable lists, come up to near 12,000.

There is no expectation here now of the speedy fall of Petersburg.

Severe Cavalry Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

There was a severe fight between a portion of Sheridan's cavalry and Hampton's division of Fitz Hugh Lee's command, last Tuesday. Sheridan, it was stated in a previous dispatch, had returned to White House on Monday evening, from his late raid. Hearing that a body of rebel cavalry was in the vicinity of Abercrombie, he started on Tuesday morning and advanced about two miles from White House, when he suddenly came upon the enemy concealed in thickets. A severe fight ensued, and continued till 3 o'clock, when the rebels fell back about two miles. Here they again made a stand, and held their position till darkness closed the fight.

During the night the enemy fell back, and on Wednesday morning Sheridan ordered another advance. He pursued some five miles, but found no enemy.

We captured about thirty prisoners and a number of horses. Our loss was 50 wounded and twelve killed.

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

Our latest details from the Army of the Potomac are under date of Headquarters, June 2. Parts of the 9th and 18th Corps relieved the 2d on the right. Tuesday night Hancock having moved round to the left, crossing the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, where the main body remained, while two divisions were sent out to reconnoiter on the line of the Weldon Railroad a southward direction, and Gen. Gibbons' division started towards Petersburg, Barlow having moved round to within a mile and a half of the Weldon road. The presence of the enemy in force was developed on a road which is in the same direction with the railroad and within four miles of Petersburg. Here skirmishers came suddenly on some masked rebel batteries, which, with musketry, opened and poured a deadly fire into our ranks. Our sharpshooters who were in the advance soon sharply engaged the enemy while the whole division quickly fell into line of battle. Severe skirmishing ensued with determined bravery on both sides. It was soon discovered that the enemy's position was too strong to be turned, and he was believed to have the largest force. Hence our troops retired, and took position in line of battle on the Jerusalem road, with a force which had been sent round to feel the enemy on our left, a few miles below, near James swamp, where there had also been some light skirmishing.

About dark Tuesday evening the enemy's cavalry under Roscoe, dashed on our lines near Birney's headquarters, on the Peninsula

road. They soon found it too unhealthy to remain long. A few rounds of musketry sent them back flying. Last evening, while Colonel Morgan of Hancock's staff, together with several other officers, were out reconnoitering they suddenly came on a small party of rebels who were foraging. The officers took the whole party prisoners. They were of Hill's corps. From these and other prisoners we learn that Hill's, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps are in our front. Colonel Stoughton, of the 25th Sharpshooters was among the missing after yesterday's skirmish, and his men think he was shot. He had just recovered from a long spell of sickness; his loss will be severely felt. He is in the enemy's hands.

We have this moment received information which indicates that fighting commenced Thursday. The report was at City Point yesterday that our army was gradually moving round toward the left. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburg up to the time the Vanderbilt left. The enemy attempted to shell us out of our intrenchments and rifle-pits, but without success.

Guerrillas had burnt the wharf at Harrison's landing and at Wilcox landing on Tuesday night. The wharves were of little consequence and no use to us. We had captured many prisoners who were en route to City Point. Steamer arrived last night having on board 587 wounded officers and soldiers. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Darling night before last. President Lincoln, who arrived here yesterday from the front, gives a very encouraging account of the situation on James river. Grant was in excellent spirits and did not ask the President for another man.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Situation on Wednesday Morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22, 5 A. M.—There was some artillery firing on the right, and picket skirmishing at various points along the line, the whole of yesterday, resulting in the wounding of a few men, but causing no change in the position.

A battery, stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg, kept annoying one of our batteries on the left some time, when it opened in return, one of the shells exploding in the midst of the men at the rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

Gen. Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume the command of his corps in a few days.

President Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point yesterday.

A Sharp Fight—Guns Captured, etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 23, 6 A. M.—Wilson's division of cavalry moved off in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. When last heard from they had reached Rives' Station, and were tearing up the track along the road.

The 2d and 6th Corps moved from their old positions on the right toward the Weldon Railroad. Gen. Lee seems to have anticipated the movement by our left flank, or else he designs to turn our right, as when near the Jerusalem plank road the two corps were confronted by Gen. Hill's corps, and a smart engagement ensued.

A battery of the 12th New York artillery was annoying the rebels, who succeeded in getting round on the flank and charging it. The infantry supporting the battery were surprised, and after a faint show of resistance retired, leaving four guns in the hands of the rebels. Our line was then re-formed. The men were becoming accustomed to Lee's new practice of acting entirely on the defensive, and must have been confused by his bold and sudden onset. Two divisions of the Fifth Corps were within easy supporting distance on the right, and the Sixth Corps were ready for any hostilities on the left. Charges were made by the rebels who suffered severely with each fresh assault. There was heavy firing in front of the Ninth Corps about midnight. At times the musketry broke out into regular volleys, and all night our cannon kept up firing.

Capture and Recapture.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—A special to the Bulletin says the rebels made a rear attack on Wright's and Hancock's corps, and captured four guns of Knight's New York battery, and took 400 men, being a well-depleted regiment. Our men were rallied, and retook the ground and captured 700 prisoners.

Grants Losses not over 20,000.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Post learns from the best official sources that Grant's losses in killed from the time of leaving the Rapidan till reaching the James was not over 4,000 men, the wounded were less than 15,000; a large majority of the injuries being very slight. The permanent loss in the army will not be over 20,000.

News from Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

The Adjutant-General has just given an important decision, which will answer many inquiries daily made throughout the country. The principle involved is this: No information must be given by any officer in the United States service, under any circumstance, which can be made the basis of a claim against the Government, for pay, pension or other allowances, except it be given as regulations prescribed by the Adjutant-General or proper officer of the Treasury, or Pension Bureau. Information of sick and wounded officers and men may be freely given to any one to allay the anxiety of friends. The bare fact of the death may be communicated to the relatives, but not the details or any circumstances which would be required to be asked in prosecuting claims. The parties interested must satisfactorily account to the office of the treasury that they are legal claimants, and then this office will obtain and give to these officers all the official evidence necessary to perfect it. These rules are to guard the Government as well as lawful claimants against fraud.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Mr. Powell submitted a resolution to the Senate, asking the President to revoke the military order prohibiting the circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer in Kentucky, and to issue an order to prevent encroachment on the liberties of the press in the future. The Enquirer is remarkably unfortunate in its advocate in the Senate.

EXCITING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

The House became curiously enlarged on the Loan bill to-day. Thad. Stevens got out of the traces and made a most remarkable speech, which he began with the startling declaration that he believed, with a continuation of the present policy, civil and military, we would be brought up to the point of repudiation in ten years.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The postponement of the Democratic Convention is supposed to indicate the downfall of McFellan's hopes. If Grant is successful he is now supposed to stand the best chance, if not, then some peace man.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

INTER-STATE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Sumner submitted an amendment repealing three sections of the act prohibiting slavery which allows commerce in slaves between States. Messrs. Johnson, Collamer and others participated in the discussion, and the Senate adjourned without further action.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Conference Committee did not report to-day. The tax on whisky, it is understood, will not be less than \$1 50, and may be higher.

To the Associated Press.

COMMUTATION NOT LIKELY TO BE REPEALED. The Post's Washington special says the caucus of Union members of the House last night gave evidence that the draft commutation cannot be abolished at this session of Congress.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

An important treaty has been negotiated by Samuel Hallet for the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the Delaware Indians, and has been confirmed by the Government. It insures the construction of a railroad from Leavenworth to Kansas City, and effects the removal of these Indians from Kansas.

Rumors of a Foreign Loan.

Special to the Evening Post. WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is reported to-day in Congressional circles, that Mr. Chase will negotiate a foreign loan, issuing after the passage of the loan bill now before Congress. The bill contains a provision authorizing Mr. Chase to negotiate such a loan.

Frightful Sufferings of Wrecked Sailors.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A Newbern N. C. letter of June 18th says: The United States steamer transport, John Farren, Captain Smallman, has arrived here from Beaufort, N. C., which place she left the morning of the 15th inst. The Captain reports having on his way taken off 14 of the crew of the Gunboat Leander, which ran on Cape Look Out shoals on the night of the 11th inst.

Capt. Smallman's attention was first attracted by a signal from the wreck, and upon nearing it found the men clinging to a small portion of the hull, which was just out of water. There was a heavy sea running, which made it almost impossible to relieve the sufferers, but a small boat was manned by the Captain and a chosen crew.

On approaching the wreck, the poor fellows mad with hunger and thirst, rushed into the boat, which immediately capsized, throwing the whole party into the breakers. It was then some time before all got back to the wreck again. Captain Smallman then sprang in the boat which he succeeded in righting, and after some time got her bailed out and went back to the shore.

He then contrived to run a line from the Farren to the wreck, by which means after much difficulty all were brought on board, seven of the men were brought in a fearful manner and so much exhausted as to be perfectly insensible, having been on the wreck four days and nights without food.

Capt. Gleason, of the Leander, reports having run on the shoal at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th inst. The Leander was a new boat, this being her first trip. She was built at Philadelphia, from which port she sailed a few days before for the blockading squadron off Charleston, where she was to have been used as a tender.

When she left Philadelphia her crew consisted of 20, all told, 9 of whom were either drowned or died of exhaustion. The Farren remained for some time to try and save some things from the wreck, but in two hours it went to pieces. Upon arrival of the Farren the sufferers were sent to the naval hospital, where they will be cared for.

Capt. Gleason, of the Leander, begs to return his sincere thanks to Capt. Smallman, for his gallant conduct in rescuing himself and crew from their perilous situation, and also to all the officers of the Farren, for their kind treatment of them while on board.

Excitement in the Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Commercial money article says the gold market is in a most excited condition. The suspension of the public competition effected by the gold bill, has thrown the trade directly into the hands of the speculators, and they now make their own prices, and have made use of libitum of their prerogative. It was well known that a large and short interest was compelled to settle its contracts for the delivery of gold during to-day and to-morrow, and the principal holders held back therefore for a large advance. The pressure of the shorts increased the quotation of holders and the process continued until noon. The brokers were paying \$2 25 and selling at \$2 35. The effect of this state of affairs has been to entirely suspend operations in foreign exchange. Drawers do not know what to ask, and refuse to give any quotations. One large firm is asking \$1 25 to the pound sterling.

At such rates there can be no quotation. At 12:50 P. M. gold took a downward turn. A lot was thrown upon the market at 230, which put down the price suddenly about 15 per cent. At 2:30 brokers were buying at 210 and selling at 220; at 3:30 P. M. about 228.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Secretary Stanton, in a dispatch last night, says that up to 10 o'clock Sunday night no later operations on James river were reported.

Our losses on Saturday are said to be very heavy, though no official return has yet been made.

Stanton further announces that Sherman was premature in proclaiming the flight of the Rebels from their position.

The enemy holds Kennesaw Mountain as an apex to his position, with flanks behind Moorey and Moses Creek. Gen. Foster reports he has been informed by the Rebel Gen. Jones, at Charleston, that five of our general officers, in the hands of the enemy, are kept under our fire.

In retaliation he asks permission to place a like number of Rebel officers of same rank under Rebel fire. Stanton has given permission accordingly.

The Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Cut—Brilliant Success of Butler's Movement.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Times' special says that the exploit of a small part of Butler's force on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad was a brilliant affair. A force of 4,000 advanced three or four miles directly in the teeth of Lee's veteran army, whom it succeeded in cutting in two, by destroying three miles of the railroad over which the troops were passing as fast as the trains could run. In taking the almost vacated rebel works they captured 200 prisoners. While our men were destroying the railroad, a picked force of the enemy came down, but a mere hand-to-hand fight at bay until the work was accomplished. The rebel picket was reinforced heavily, and our men retired.

Responsibility of Hotel-Keepers—The Draft.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In the Superior Court to-day, a verdict of \$21,649 27 was rendered by the jury in the case of W. T. Wilkins against W. P. Earle & Son. The suit was brought to recover \$20,000 deposited by the plaintiff in the safe of the defendants in their hotel, and which was stolen by the clerk who received it.

The Post's Washington special says there was a caucus of Union members of Congress last night, to consider the draft commutation clause. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, declared he would not be bound by the caucus to vote against commutation.

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CINCINNATI.

Class of 1757
Death of Mr. Francis B. Gilman.

Mr. Francis Brown Gilman died of pneumonia on Thursday morning, at his home on Hawthorn street. He had not been in robust health for a long time, but the illness which terminated his life was a brief one. Mr. Gilman has been a resident of Cambridge for many years, and has been active in promoting the best interests of the city. As superintendent of the Shepard Sunday-school he was especially beloved. Mr. Gilman was born in Maine, September 29, 1833. He was a descendant of Edward Gilman, who came to Boston in 1638, and a grandson of Nicholas Gilman, who graduated at Harvard college in the class of 1724.

a grandson of Dr. Johnson
The funeral of Mr. Gilman will occur this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, at the Shepard Memorial church. The burial will be at Portland, Maine.

The following tributes to the memory of Mr. Gilman indicate the warm place he filled in the hearts of those who knew him.

FRANCIS B. GILMAN.

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of the man whose name we have just written. He was held in the highest esteem and greatly beloved. In him strength and beauty of character were in a rich combination. Pure in heart, pure in life, he lived and moved among us. There was a singular sweetness and delicacy in all which he did. He was sensitive and refined, and full of gentleness and sympathy. His convictions were firm, and he could maintain them with decision and force. He carried spirit and energy into his work, and won the approval of others by his ardor and patience. The daily duties of life were faithfully discharged, in a high sense of uprightness. He was a part of the bank in which he served for many years, and was held in honor where his days were passed. But he had a reserve of time and thought for other things. He was foremost in all which concerned his neighborhood, and he sought the good of the community. He loved his country, and served it as he could in the civil war. He had a large humanity, and held the world in his heart. Of a quiet spirit, he believed in justice and reason for the nation, and was prominently connected with the society which seeks to promote peace on the earth. He was the genial companion of men of letters and science and art. He had a deep interest in historical studies, and in the true spirit of an antiquary loved old books and rare editions. He was virtually the founder of the Shepard Historical society, for which he brought together ancient books and relics of the men and times in which our town had its origin. During the present year he visited Europe, and there turned aside from the great cities that he might spend a day at Towcester, and see where Thomas Shepard was born, the record of his baptism, the church and the font, and the school-house with its garden. It was like returning to his own birthplace, and with great interest many listened to his simple recital of that which he had seen and felt. He has been for many years an active member and officer in Thomas Shepard's church, and he was the superintendent of the Shepard Sunday-school, endeared to all who were associated with him. Almost his last thoughts were for the Christmas service which now must be his memorial, when the coming of the divine life into the world will illumine his translation.

A. MCKENZIE.

Cambridge is richer than most cities in the number of high-minded and public-spirited citizens. But when a man like the late Francis B. Gilman suddenly falls from the ranks, we realize the value of even one upright and disinterested life in the community. His modesty and quiet tastes were such that he was not known as a public man; he sought no public offices and held no positions that are popularly esteemed prominent, and yet he was none the less a citizen who served the public and devoted himself to the welfare of his fellow citizens. The same patriotism which led him into the army and to a position on the staff of General Howard, prompted him to give time, thought and strength to the people of the city in which he lived. In this spirit he faithfully performed the ordinary duties of the citizen; in the same spirit he threw himself into the work of the Shepard Memorial church and became the superintendent of the Sunday-school, knowing that in educating the children of the city in Christian principles he was doing the deepest and best work in behalf of true citizenship; in the same spirit he was for years the treasurer of the Cambridge Casino; for in adding to the social life and physical vigor of the youth of Cambridge he realized that he was aiding them in virtue and manliness. He gloried in the beauties and associations of Old Cambridge. To him the loss of a noble tree was as the death of a friend, and the disfigurement of any part of the city as an affront to the people. Cambridge is still provincial enough to enjoy the old-fashioned comfort of neighborhoods, and Mr. Gilman was the man of a neighborhood; he did not care for a wider circle, but to know his neighbors and to be known by them was his great pleasure. Those who have had the privilege of living near him will sadly miss the sympathetic grasp of his hand, his cheery word and his kindly interest in all those details which go to make up the comfort and satisfaction of a neighborhood. Though a conscientious man of business, with long hours of work, he caught the hours which were not given to the public for the cultivation of his mind and his artistic tastes. And when compelled by the condition of his health to leave his family and pass last summer in Europe, his great compensation was in his ability to study in the galleries there those works of art which were already familiar to him from years of reading. One would not enter here into the sorrow of his family, but it is permitted to thus publicly testify that in Mr. Gilman's death his neighbors have lost the presence of an upright fellow citizen, a sympathetic friend and one who bore every mark of a Christian gentleman.

L.

LENDARS

ks

THE meetings are free; but, for supper, tickets are twenty-five cents, the holders of which will be entitled to reserved seats. Apply to Elizabeth H. Webster, 3504 North Sixteenth Street, Chairman of Supper Committee; John J. Lytle, Secretary, N. E. corner Twentieth and Green Streets, or to the President, Mrs. Sarah T. Rogers, M. D., 1015 Vine Street.

Send donations to the Treasurer, 1. Taylor Rogers, 1015 Vine Street, or any of the above committee; and as funds are greatly needed to promote this important work, generous contributions are earnestly requested.

NO PRICE.

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96-98 Fulton St., cor. William, New York City.



Hood's Pills

Do not gripe or
cause pain. Purely
vegetable, easy to
take. 25 cents.

SENATOR GIBBS MARRIED

Wedded in Trinity Chapel to Miss
Daisy Virginia Meade.

THE CHURCH CROWDED WITH FRIENDS

Little Miss Bebe Drew the Maid
of Honor—The Bridesmaids
Wear Pink and Yellow
Silk Crepe Gowns.

Miss Daisy Virginia Meade, daughter of ex-Police Justice Clarence W. Meade, and ex-State Senator Frederick Seymour Gibbs were married last evening in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street.

It is seldom that Trinity Chapel has held so many people at a wedding as it did last night. The church was filled with the friends of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Meade. Over 1,400 invitations had been sent out.

The decorations in the church were simple, consisting chiefly of palms, artistically grouped about the chancel.

W. B. Gilbert began to play the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" at 8:15 o'clock, and then the wedding party started up the centre aisle, with the ushers leading. The ushers were Alexander Hamilton, Thomas L. Hamilton, Courtney Kennelly, Charles Ross, Samuel Stewart, George Butler, and William Halpin. Following them came the maid of honor, Miss Bebe Drew, the pretty daughter of John Drew, the actor. Then followed the bridesmaids. They were Miss Grace Halsey of Newark, N. J.; Miss Alice Meade, a cousin of the bride; Miss Caroline Hart, and Miss Minnie Halliwell. The bride followed, leaning on the arm of her father.

The bride, who is a tall brunette, wore a gown of ivory-white satin, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The demi-train of her skirt was full, and the corsage was finished with a Marie Antoinette fichu of white chiffon, secured by a diamond daisy, the gift of the bridegroom. The tulle veil was fastened with a diamond sunburst.

Miss Bebe Drew, the maid of honor, who is fourteen years old, made a very charming picture in mauve silk crepe, with mauve-colored gloves and shoes. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Of the bridesmaids, Miss Halsey and Miss Meade, both blondes, wore handsome gowns of pink silk crepe and carried bunches of pink roses with pink ribbons. Miss Hart and Miss Halliwell, brunettes, were attired in pale yellow silk crepe and carried large bunches of yellow roses, tied with yellow ribbons.

The gifts of the bride to her maid of honor and bridesmaids were diamond daisypins. The ushers wore diamond scarfpins, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Meade, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of mauve brocade.

At the chancel the bride was met by of his best man, Job E. Hedges, Secretary to Mayor Strong. After the Protestant Episcopal ceremony, the bridal party marched down the centre aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the church ceremony, a large reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 408 West Twenty-second Street. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated, chiefly with pink and white ex-Senator Gibbs, who entered on the arm roses. The bride and bridegroom received the guests under a marriage bell fashioned of white and pink roses.

The presents were many and costly. They included a handsome dinner set of Sevres ware, which was brought to this country by the grandfather of ex-Justice Meade nearly 100 years ago. This was the gift of the parents of the bride. The Republican Club of the former Thirteenth Assembly District presented a chest containing a silver service of 480 pieces. Charles Wolcott, the actor, who is an uncle of the bride, and Mrs. Wolcott sent a beautiful tea set. The gift of Commissioner William Brookfield was a silver toilet set of fine workmanship. Others who sent gifts were ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gen. McAlpin, and John Drew.

Ex-Senator Gibbs's first wife died several years ago. He has a grown-up daughter.

The bride and bridegroom, after a short wedding tour, will reside at 427 West Twenty-second Street, the ex-Senator's home.

Among those who attended the church service and reception were ex-Police Justice Thomas F. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamson, Isaac H. Dayton, William J. MacDonald, John Sabine Smith, ex-Judge Gedney, Hamilton Fish, ex-Assemblyman George McAdam, Archie Gunn, H. C. Ross, Rush Simms, Justice Robert Van Wyck, Rodney Benson, Miss Benson, Col. and Mrs. John W. Marshall, ex-Police Justice John J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. James Muir, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hamilton, Mrs. John Drew, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William H. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rice, Judge Goldfogle, Maurice J. Power, Edward Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. William Stackhouse, John R. Voorhis, and Mr. and Mrs. William Westerfield.

BREWERS' DAY ON STATEN ISLAND

Fine Horses Won Prizes at the Richmond County Fair.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 5.—This was Brewers' Day at the Staten Island Fair and Horse Show, and the display of horses and wagons made by the four great brewery companies in Richmond County was pronounced by the many expert horsemen present to exceed anything in that class ever shown in New-York, while the competitive driving of four-in-hand teams aroused enthusiasm, the judges pronouncing it the finest exhibition they had ever seen. There were other interesting competitions.

The attendance continues good, but interest in the exhibits is somewhat lessened because of the delay in making the awards. It is expected that these will be made tomorrow. The programme for to-morrow, which will be Ladies' Day, is arranged to be of special interest to the fair sex, and in two of the classes to be judged ladies will drive and ride. The special jumping contest for the Richmond County Hunt Club Challenge Cup will also take place. Only horses owned in the Hunt will contest. The winners in the events were:

Judging Eight Pairs of Brewery Horses and Wagons.—First to Frederick Bachmann Brewing Company, second and third to Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Company.

Seven Teams, Four-in-Hand.—First won by George Bechtel Brewing Company, second and third by Rubsam & Hormann Brewing Company.

Competitive Driving, Four-in-Hand.—First and second won by Rubsam & Hormann's teams, driven by John Schmidt and James Schubacher; third by Bechtel's team, driven by Tony Shaffer.

In the pony class, the blue ribbon was won by Miss Catherine N. Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, with her brown mare Sugar; the red ribbon by Mrs. Frederick Bachmann's white mare Katie, and third by George Bechtel's chestnut gelding Banker.

In the class for saddle ponies, Mr. Bechtel's Banker won first, Sir Roderick Cameron's roan gelding Bluepeter second, and

In that case the Republican candidates would have been hopelessly defeated, Tammany Hall would still be in control of the Government of the city, and the Republicans would have been doomed to a long period of that defeat which they would richly have deserved.

GEN. MILES AND THE ARMY.

A venomous tirade against Gen. Nelson A. Miles, prepared at Washington and telegraphed to The St. Louis Republic, has been published in the columns of that paper. The absurdity of its statements, however, is so glaring that its main effect is simply to disclose the real motive that inspires it. It will be put at its proper value by those of Gen. Miles's countrymen who are aware of the eminent services he has rendered.

We find this extraordinary article beginning with the assertion that "by luck and by marriage the ranking man now apparently in the line of succession to Gen. Schofield is Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who married a niece of John Sherman. Thereby came his promotion, for he has no unusual military talents, and has done nothing to earn his rank!" The actual fact is that Gen. Miles never saw a member of the Sherman family until after he had become a full Major General of Volunteers and had commanded a division and, for a time, an army corps, and was a full Colonel in the regular army of the United States.

This is merely one characteristic specimen of the reckless misstatements of facts in the article referred to. As to what Gen. Miles has "done to earn his rank," it will be found in his extraordinary record in the civil war, when he rose from the rank of a Lieutenant to that of a Major General, and in his six successful campaigns against Indians that resulted in so complete a subjugation of them that none of the hostiles against whom these campaigns were made has since been on the warpath.

One of those campaigns ended in the surrender of Geronimo and Natchez and their bands. The great fact in regard to it is that President Cleveland, by telegraph, ordered Gen. Miles to Arizona to stop the murdering and plundering of the citizens by the Apaches, and that within five months he did stop the murdering and plundering. He arrested not only all the hostiles in the field, but those who were aiding and abetting them on the reservation, and sent them all off to Florida, and the people of Arizona and New-Mexico have ever since been grateful to President Cleveland and Gen. Miles for that beneficent result. Not one of those hostiles has since been allowed to set foot on the soil of those Territories. Yet the attack in The St. Louis Republic devotes itself, not to this fact, but to raking up an old controversy in regard to the disposition to be made of the Apaches, misrepresenting and distorting the facts at that.

It was known nine years ago that one leading cause of the misunderstanding in question turned out to be that Gen. Miles's detailed report on the capture of the Apaches was pigeonholed for a month at Division Headquarters at San Francisco, and that in its place a brief statement, not warranted by the facts, was sent thence to Washington. All that was fully explained and settled at the time; and thereafter President Cleveland assigned Gen. Miles to the important command of the Division of the Pacific. As everybody knows, he has also during his second term assigned Gen. Miles successively to the momentous duty of putting down last year's disturbances in Chicago, and to the largest geographical command in the United States—that of the Department of the East.

The only thing that makes the attack in The Republic worthy of notice is its suggestion of an underlying motive. On the 1st of this month Gen. Miles, by the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, will become the senior officer of the army; and it is the evident purpose of this ingenious perversion of facts to assail him as senior officer in the interest of somebody else. It seems, from its references to regulations governing cadets at West Point and other indications, to come from some military circle at Washington. It asserts that "the selection of a commander of the army rests without doubt with the President of the United States," whereas in reality the law passed in 1862 making that provision was repealed in 1870.

But, apart from that matter, President Cleveland knows all about Gen. Miles's career and services, and, after his marked and repeated displays of confidence in him, we are not to suppose that an attack like the one in The Republic could move the slightest weight with him. Except for not being a graduate of West Point, Gen. Miles occupies precisely the same position that Gen. Schofield did when he became senior officer of the army, and accordingly was made its commanding General. The prospect that Gen. Miles in his turn will reach that command has long been a source of gratification to the survivors of the great volunteer army, and his career is an inspiration to every American lad. Gen. Miles has fully earned and richly deserves the honor of commanding the army, and it may be safely assumed, as a matter of course and of right, that it will be his to

JOY.

GEN. BRISBIN'S WRECKED HOME.

A Visit to Fort McKinney—The Beautiful Home of a Beautiful Woman.

Yesterday we went up to Fort McKinney to see our old friend General Brisbin, who has not been in town but once since his wife's death. We found the General much depressed in spirit, but hard at work on the proofs of his new book, "Trees and Tree Planting," now in press by Harper & Brother, of New York. The beautiful home from which his dead wife was borne a few days ago to the grave is just as she left it. By the general's permission we went through the house and saw everywhere displayed the evidences of taste and refinement which were exhibited in the arrangement of the furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac and everything in the house.

"It is all her work," said the general, "her hands arranged everything and every picture on the walls was hung by her."

In the wide hall, nicely carpeted and arranged, were lounges and easy chairs. In the corner by the door was a large hat rack with mirror, umbrella stand, brushes and dusters. To the left on the wall hung pictures of the family, and a large parchment scroll neatly framed and signed by General Meigs, giving an account of the part taken in the first battle of Bulls Run by General Brisbin, then a second lieutenant in the army. On the opposite wall were portraits of the leading Union and Confederate generals and the poets of America.

To the right of the hall was the general's "den," where we found him on first arriving. A large, cheerful room it is, with bay-window, flowers and open fire place. A brass bedstead stood in one corner of the room and a large handsome walnut, silver-mounted desk in another corner. On top of the desk were a few choice books, and twelve large bound volumes of clippings containing General Brisbin's letters to the newspapers. In another corner was a gentleman's fine dressing case of bird's-eye maple containing drawers, cases and a full length pier glass. The walls were covered with choice pictures, "The Death of the Stag," the "Combat," and a French picture, "Stop," being the most prominent. The windows were draped with graceful white curtains reaching to the floor and surmounted with gold rods, from which hung bright cavalry flags. A neat pattern of Brussels carpet, rugs, mats, easy chairs, vases, lamps

and side tables for books, wall pockets for papers, completed the appointments of this admirable "den." Everything complete and neat down to the striped baskets for waste paper. Beside the desk stood an open sewing machine with a white silk thread in the needle. "Here I worked and there she sewed," said the general, "night after night. The machine is just as she left it with the thread in the needle."

Opening the door into the next room the general said, "This was her and the baby's room, and there on that bed she died. It is just as she left it, only the bed has been made up." It was a beautiful room and taste was again displayed everywhere. In the corner of the room stood a massive ebony-finished bedstead with gold flowers and bees on the head and footboards and side rails, and a silken canopy overhead. At the side wall was a large ebony lady's dressing case with a full-length plate glass and hand glasses, numerous drawers, large and small, for clothing and jewelry. The wash stand and toilet set were to match. The fireplace had been closed up and the mantle piece was carved with bronze vases and scrolls, and little silken banners and bric-a-brac of all kinds. Two large easy chairs sat in the room and the general pointed out one of them as the madam's favorite, and in which she sat up the night before she died. There were closets in which Mrs. Brisbin's clothing hung just as she had put it herself. "I have not had the heart to touch a single thing," the general said, "and I cannot bear to see anyone else do it yet."

Leaving this pretty and comfortable room we passed into the hall and then into the dining room. A handsome, massive table of carved walnut, a side-board to match, covered with solid silver service, high-backed walnut chairs, pictures, stuffed birds, and two china closets with glass doors were part of the furniture of this room. "These were my dear wife's treasures," the general said, opening the china closets, "though I do not know why anyone should set much store by such stuff." There were alone fifteen teapots of various patterns and over two hundred pieces of china of value. Mrs. Brisbin's taste for china was well known and she never saw a pretty piece that she did not pick it up and put in her collection.

From the dining room we went into the general's son's room, Mr. Winfield. It was nicely carpeted, had easy chairs, draped windows, heavy gold and bronze lambrequins, a large double bed, wash stand, dressing case with plate glass, pictures, deer's horns with rifle on the antlers, a handsome bureau and shelves for books. In this room are two colored water plates, the art of reproducing which has been lost. They have been in General Brisbin's family

a long time. This room was the general's old room before Mrs. Brisbin got the brass bedstead and placed it in his study adjoining her room "so as to have him and Alfred nearer to me" she said.

From Master Winfield's room we passed into the large double parlors. We shall make no attempt to describe. A mere mention of one half of the beautiful things to be seen there would fill this column. Easy chairs, rich rugs, Japanese and Chinese screens, soft lounges, handsome lamps, paintings, table covers, scarfs, vases, bronzes, silk and velvet cushions, statuary, Japanese umbrellas covering the entire ceiling and a thousand other things were there. The Turkish rugs were so thick and soft the feet sank noiselessly into them in walking. Everywhere in the arrangement of the pictures, furniture, screens and hundreds of little things was to be seen the exquisite taste of the dead lady.

"It is all her work; every nail, picture, vase, screen, all is just as she fixed it, and she had the most exquisite taste my poor dead darling" said the general as he hastily left the room to hide the emotion he could not repress.

After examining the pretty parlors we went back to the general's den where we found him at his proofs again. He went with us through the remainder of the house, Miss Blanche's room, John's room, the servants' room, bath room, double kitchens, one for winter and the other for summer use. Everywhere neatness, comfort and even luxury reigned and all the rooms were clean and in the most perfect order. The servants Mrs. Brisbin had trained go on as near as they can as though she were alive but as Annie, the housekeeper said "it will never be as nice as Mrs. Brisbin had it."

From the house we went to the barn where there was a nice phaeton and horse, Mrs. Brisbin's own, the large family carriage, so often seen on our streets and in which she used to come down from the fort nearly every day, also some light vehicles, a buckboard, sidesaddle and four head of private horses. Everything indeed to make one happy and life enjoyable.

Mrs. Brisbin made her own butter and had a nicely arranged spring house, pantry and henery. There were shelves on shelves filled with jars, cups, tumblers and boxes of jellies and preserves, all put up by her own hands. Most of our citizens will remember Mrs. Brisbin's array of pickle, preserves, jellies, etc., at our county fair last fall on which she took thirteen premiums. They were but a faint representation of the mass she had at home.

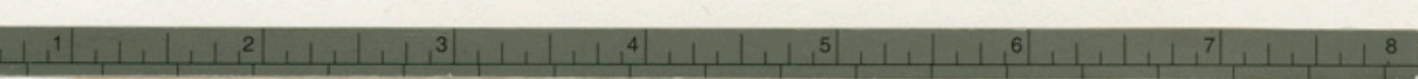
And this beautiful lady, admirable wife, faithful mother, friend and useful woman, with all there was in life to live for had to die and leave us. It is sad to part with such as her, and she will be much missed from among us, but it gives us pleasure thus to testify to her worth while she lived.

THE SENTINEL.

Saturday, December 31, 1887.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

E. H. BECKER, - - - Editor



2400

the wind, indignantly.
"Yes," said the other, "I should think
there was ice in it."

seedingly hope

HOWARD AT LYNDON.

The General Addresses a Great Rally in Osage County.

Lyndon, Kan., Oct. 15.—General O. O. Howard spoke here this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic audience. On account of the lateness of the train, the general was compelled to drive from Osage City, and arrived here a little behind time, but, although the crowd was impatient before he arrived, they gave the best of attention all through his splendid speech, nearly two hours in length.

Rally at Enterprise.

Special to the Capital.

Enterprise, Kan., Oct. 15.—State Superintendent Nelson spoke this evening in academy chapel to a good audience. He made as usual an excellent impression. Many Swedes live in this section and all were out to hear him.

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ship, spelling, arithmetic and so on. They will be large. They begin the work this evening and will meet every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

A strong course in business law is being arranged by a committee composed of Judge T. F. Garver, J. G. Stonecker and N. H. Loomis.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Walter Dunlap, aged 27, died at Tecumseh of typhoid fever Sunday. The remains were brought to 1264 Harrison street, Topeka, where the funeral was held yesterday afternoon. Interment was in the Topeka cemetery.

Mrs. J. N. Offield, aged 42 years, died of consumption at 7 o'clock last evening at her home, 1319 Logan street, in North Topeka. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Saturday
3 November 1900

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The Christian World

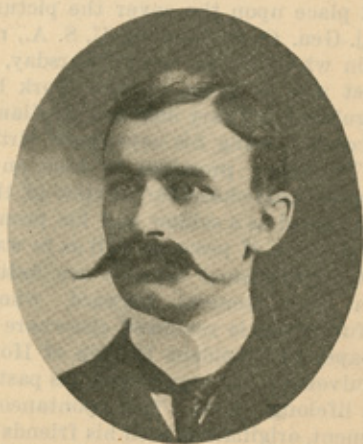
Our Portrait

It is fitting that in this second Christian World number we should place upon the cover the picture of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, in whose honor, next Thursday, a banquet will be given in New York by distinguished military men and civilians, the occasion being his seventieth birthday. The affair promises to take on a certain national character in view of the guest's record as a soldier and his prominence in times of peace as well as in war. Few Congregational laymen are better known than General Howard, whose eventful career is reviewed elsewhere in this paper by President Rankin of Howard University, for many years his pastor and a lifelong friend. This spontaneous movement, originating with his friends in the army and navy, to do him honor as he passes the significant milestone of three-score and ten, will touch General Howard deeply, while Christians generally will rejoice in this fresh evidence that a man of pronounced religious character and of faithful and at times of heroic Christian service is to receive due commendation in an assemblage so representative of the best life of the nation.

should command the co-operation of all the churches and earnest prayer that it may meet a great and growing need.

**A Rising Christian
Worker**

One of the most cheering facts in the present religious situation is the coming forward of young men of the type of Speer, Mott and Moody to take



WILLIAM B. MILLAR

Army and Navy Dept. Y. M. C. A.

up the responsibilities devolved from a previous generation. Another such man is William B. Millar, now charged with the responsibility of directing the army and navy department of the international committee of Y. M. C. A. A Western man by birth and education, he has already, though only thirty-five years old, accomplished a large work. He was

DINNER TO GEN. HOWARD.

GIVEN TO CELEBRATE HIS SEVEN
TIETH BIRTHDAY.

Scores of Friends at the Waldorf-Astoria Congratulate Him—Thomas B. Reed Tells How He Started Right by Being Born in Maine—Capt. Mahan and Gen. Dodge Speak.

That distinguished veteran of the Civil War, Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A., retired, was 70 years old yesterday, and with many of his old companions in the Army of the Tennessee and scores of his friends and admirers in civil life, he sat down to a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The big banquet hall was so lavishly decorated with the national colors that but little of its decoration of gold and white could be seen. There were souvenirs of miniature smooth bores mounted on the gun carriages in use during the time that the guest of the evening was seeing his service, and on each menu was a finely engraved picture of the guest of the evening.

At the close of the speechmaking a magnificent album of green Russia leather was presented to Gen. Howard. His name and the occasion of the presentation are on the outside of the album in letters of gold and it is embellished with the coat-of-arms of the Howard family. Gen. Howard's diploma, his commissions in the army, resolutions of Congress and of the State of Maine, his medals and portraits of him at different periods of his life. There is a fine portrait of Gen. Howard on the front page, a brief history of his life, and following these are testimonials from many societies, universities, colleges and individuals. Among these are testimonials from the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the National Temperance Society, the International Young Men's Christian Association, the American Missionary Association, a number of Congregational churches and societies and from the following individuals: President McKinley, former President Harrison, Senator Frye, Russell A. Alger, Daniel T. Lamont, Gens. Miles, Schofield and Corbin, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Horace Porter, Robert T. Lincoln, Thomas B. Reed, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Edward Everett Hale, Presidents Patton of Princeton and Faunce of Brown and Archbishop Ireland.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided at the dinner and at his right sat Gen. Howard. Others who sat at the head table were Thomas B. Reed, Gen. H. M. Burnett, the Rev. David J. Burrell, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Russell A. Alger, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. J. R. Brooke, Admiral A. S. Barker, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the Rev. J. H. Barrows, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Comte de Sahune de Lafayette, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. W. D. Whipple and Booker T. Washington. Senator Depew, in his speech on behalf of those whose guest Gen. Howard was, said in part:

"We are here to-night to take part in a very interesting occasion. Birthdays are always days of congratulation but it is especially pleasant for us to congratulate Gen. Howard on his distinguished past and hopeful future. He shows us the nonsense of that old maxim about three score years and ten. During the late campaign it was the men near 70 who did the best and the longest work. We know that it was after 70 that Oliver Wendell Holmes did his best work in literature; that it was after 70 that Bismarck and Gladstone did their greatest works, and that it was after 70 that the English General, Roberts, did the only work worth speaking of in the war in South Africa; and that, too, after younger men had failed.

"The first time that I ever saw Gen. Howard I was a callow country youth covered with hay-seed and with a great love for the clover blossom. He visited my father's house as a young cadet and the sight of his uniform coat impressed me then as a uniform never has since. I lost sight of him after that until the outbreak of the Civil War. We now find Gen. Howard standing as a fine representative of both the old and the new, representing better than any one else the American soldier. [Applause.] I am always irritated at any criticism of the American soldier. He is not a conscript, a representative of royalty or a slave. He is only a soldier as he upholds with his musket the American Constitution. That is the kind of an army that ours has ever been, and it is that army that Gen. Howard stands for. Himself retired, himself the hero of forty-three battles, we look at Gen. Howard as a soldier and a citizen, and we differentiate the reasons that call us here and wonder if it is to pay tribute to him as a soldier or as a citizen, whose good works we love.

"We love to speak of Gen. Howard for his moral courage. There is nothing so difficult for a man of affairs, no matter what walk of life he is in, as to be a Christian without being regarded as a hypocrite. The praying General (we love to call him that), has travelled all over the country and he has always been the same man. He is the Colonel, who, in the face of the laughter of nine-tenths of his officers conducted religious services among the men of his regiment, but he went on in the same way through all the stages up to the high place of a Major-General, and he was always the same man. He has never thrust his religion on a man, but has gone on through his own life the true Christian soldier. He was one of the first to recognize the duty of the country to the slaves that it had freed. This great mass of ignorance had become the wards of the Republic, it was Gen. Howard who organized the Freedmen's Bureau, and we honor him to-night for that as well as for the many other great things that have marked his life. It is now my pleasure to ask you all to rise with me and pledge the gallant soldier whom we honor to-night and who is as young and handsome as he was when I first saw him as a cadet in my father's home.

Everybody rose to the toast and after it had been drunk there were three rousing cheers for Gen. Howard. In introducing Mr. Reed the next speaker, Senator Depew said that he was a man who had never carried arms, but was a great general just the same. If he hadn't ruled disciplined troops, said Senator Depew, he had ruled several mobs of very unruly ones. Mr. Reed made a very brief speech. He said:

THOMAS B. REED'S SPEECH.

"The martial face and flure of our distinguished guest throws open to me a theme wonderful beyond compare, the Civil War. What is more natural to-night than to rehearse the mighty sieges and battles, even at random, of which our friend was part and parcel and the very mention of which must make his heart throb with the recollection of those days of storm and stress. But I am here, not to praise but to honor Gen. Howard. I can speak well of him because I know that he had the good sense to take the proper start in life. He was born in Maine. [Laughter.] Having started right, he did the next thing that he should do, went to Bowdoin College and was graduated from that institution, where I may say many of our better citizens were educated. With such a start no wonder we see a stately mansion before us. In these later years he has not had to rest on his military record alone, for his life in peace has been as full of devotion to duty as his life in war. We not only congratulate him as one of the great military commanders of our country, but because of the lofty life he has led, in which the uniform has played no part. And so we come here gladly to-night to do him the honor which he deserves."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Capt. Mahan, who made a brief speech, said that one thing that had always struck him in the life of Gen. Howard was the combination of the soldier and the Christian in him.

"In him these two things have met," said Capt. Mahan. "I think the world fails to see the significance of that combination. The Christian in warfare is incomparable. He does not teach us not to put down evil by force. We see in Gen. Howard the best proof that Christianity and warfare are not incompatible. This combination of the Christian and military character is rare and falls to few men. It is the supremacy of conscience that makes war right and makes war wrong."

Gen. Dodge, who is President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, spoke next. He said in part:

"A greater compliment could not be paid a man than Sherman paid Gen. Howard when he placed him in command of the most successful army of the war. The operations of Sherman's army with Howard commanding the right wing and Slocum the left wing, in its march to Savannah, thence through the Carolinas to Raleigh, gave Gen. Howard an opportunity to exhibit those qualities that Gen. Sherman declared were necessary in an army commander. In 1867, speaking of what the private soldier had accomplished in the war, Gen. Howard uttered this sentiment: 'God grant that what he planted, nourished and has now preserved by his blood, I mean American liberty, may be a plant to us as the apple of the eye and that its growth may not be hindered till its roots are firmly set in every State in the Union and till the full fruition of its blessed fruit is realized by men of every name, color and description in this broad land.' This sentiment seems to have been his guiding star in all his walks since the war, and it must be a great satisfaction to him on this, his seventieth birthday, to see how completely his sentiments have been fulfilled."

Booker T. Washington spoke next. He said in part:

"Within the last few hours I have travelled nearly one thousand miles and would gladly have travelled an additional thousand, if necessary, in order that I might be here to assist

Bishop Gaines in bringing the greetings and the gratitude of nearly ten millions of my people to this occasion and to the man whom it honors.

"No word or act of mine can add to Gen. Howard's greatness, but I am most grateful for the privilege of reminding Gen. Howard and the promoters of this fitting tribute how deep and sincere the gratitude in the heart of every member of the negro race, from one shore of this country to the other, for what he has done for and been to us.

"The great question that concerns Gen. Howard and the rest of this company is, Has it all paid? Are the tangible, visible results in the progress of the negro in keeping with the priceless sacrifice of life, limb, health, and treasure sustained by the Howard type of man? Are the negroes justifying the faith which you have placed in them?

"Some thirty-five years ago when Gen. Howard was in Atlanta and asked of the school boys in Atlanta University what message he should take from them back to the people of the north you remember the story immortalized by Whittier of how one little barefooted boy arose and exclaimed, 'tell 'em we're risin'.' And so when I left the South to attend this meeting I asked our boys and girls our men and women, what message I should bring to Gen. Howard to cheer and comfort him on the anniversary of his seventieth birthday, and with united voices the answer came, 'tell Gen. Howard that we are still rising; tell him that the sacrifice has not been in vain; tell him that up from the depth of ignorance and poverty we are coming, by habits of thrift, economy, by the way of the industrial school and college, we are coming. We are crawling up, working up, yes, bursting up, and with proper habits, intelligence, and property, there is no power that can permanently stay our progress.'"

Following Mr. Washington, the Count de Sahune de Lafayette spoke. Dr. Depew introduced him as a descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette and so identified by family with America. The Count expressed his pleasure at being present and paid a tribute to the flag.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, President of Oberlin College, who spoke next, referred to Gen. Howard as "the New Puritan."

Dr. Barrows said that when such men as Gen. Howard reconstructed society, among the reforms that would be effected would be the freeing of the cities from the brutality of rule, the despicable control, of "that quintessence of political devilry that goes under the name of Crokerism."

Bishop Wesley E. Gaines (colored) of Atlanta said of Gen. Howard that no man could have been truer to the high trust committed to him by the Government when he was placed at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau after the war. "To him the negroes of the South owe the planting of the seed that is now yielding such a gratifying harvest of educational fruit."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles said that it was the military genius of Gen. Howard to which was owing the selection of Cemetery Hill at the battle of Gettysburg, the pivotal point of the battle-ground.

Following Gen. Sickles's speech came the presentation of the album. The presentation was made by Gen. Wager Swayne.

When Gen. Howard arose to respond everyone in the room got up and cheered him as the album was lifted upon the table in front of him and opened.

"You may perhaps imagine a little of the embarrassment to a man like myself," Gen. Howard said, "to sit here and listen to commendation like that showered upon me here to-night."

Gen. Howard said that he had done some slight service to Gen. Swayne on the day that Gen. Swayne received the wound that cost him his leg, but that the service was slight compared with what Gen. Swayne had said to him on that occasion, a little evidence of an abiding Christian faith which he, Gen. Howard, had never forgotten. Gen. Howard thanked his friends who had spoken during the evening, mentioning Dr. Depew and Mr. Reed, and Capt. Mahan, whose father, Gen. Howard said, had been his, Gen. Howard's teacher at West Point, a man in whom the Christian was embodied in the soldier, fit father for a distinguished son.

There was a time when even in Washington almost every man ground his teeth at me," Gen. Howard said with emotion, "because I was a friend of the black man—and now, to receive praise for it while I am alive!"

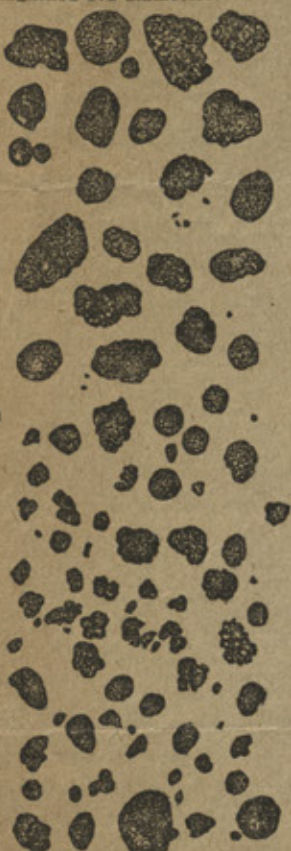
"Patriotism must be cultivated," Gen. Howard said again; "and when the flag flies over new possessions that are ours, our boys who gave their lives there are to be recorded as patriots. You who think that we have gone too far, remember, remember, that there is a Providence of God there. Where the flag flies there is liberty and the Gospel of God."

"May God bless every one of you, and when you go may you go in everlasting joy and peace."

The banquet ended with three hearty cheers for Gen. Howard.

BUFFALO

The following cut shows the cal-
culi referred to by Dr. Mathews.
Magnified 1.4 diameters.



from this water is some severe cases of Albuminuria in Bright's Disease and the Albuminuria of Pregnancy."

Buffalo Lithia Waters both Springs 1 and 2 are POWERFULLY NERVE TONIC and RESTORATIVE. No. 1 is also a POTENT BLOOD TONIC and is a remedy of extraordinary potency in NERVOUS INDIGESTION with its train of distressing symptoms and in all cases where there is poverty or deficiency of the blood or where nervous depression or exhaustion is a prominent symptom, No. 1 is to be preferred. In the absence of the indications here given, No. 2 is to be preferred.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or questions, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

SUICIDE RAN IN HER FAMILY.

Miss Clark, the Fifth to Commit Suicide,
Killed Herself in a Hotel.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A girl found dead on Wednesday in a room in the Palmer House was identified to-day as Faith Benitia Clark of Rockford, Ill. On Tuesday night Miss Clark appeared at the Palmer House and asked for a room saying she did not care to go alone to her home on the South Side in the rain and through the streets crowded with noisy gatherers of election returns. She registered at "Miss B. F. Clark, Chicago." She was agitated and so lost in thought that the bellboy was compelled to address her several times before she knew the elevator had stopped at her floor.

The young woman was not called on Wednesday morning, but after dinner a chambermaid rapped on her door, and receiving no response sent word to the office. The door was locked and a boy climbed over the transom to open it. On the bed was found the body of the young woman in a cramped position. A half empty bottle of carbolic acid was near by on a stand and a note was pinned to her jacket. It read:

LITHIA WATER

In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gouty Rheumatic Conditions, Albuminuria of Bright's Disease and Pregnancy.

Solvent and Eliminator of Renal Calculi.

Dr. Thos. P. Mathews, of Manchester, Va., Member of the Board of Visitors, Medical College of Virginia: "I am satisfied from my own use and from results in many cases in my practice that

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is a wonderfully potent remedy in Uric Acid Diathesis, and in Gouty Rheumatic Conditions. It has powerful effect in the disintegration and removal of Renal Calculi. I send you a sample of Renal Calculi passed by myself during and after the use of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER No. 2, the most of these passed in August and September, 1898. After two months' use of the water I had no further trouble of this sort until June, 1900, when I again visited the Springs, and under the use of the water passed the smaller specimens. I notice that after drinking the water a while, the calculi are broken up and pass very small and as sand. I have also had very fine results

Heaps of Money

changed hands in Tuesday's election. Whether you won or lost or did neither, you'll need new clothes, and

VERY LITTLE MONEY

will buy for you here the finest and most reliable clothing that is made.

For we are retiring from the retail business and selling our entire high-grade stock—suits, trousers, overcoats, full dress suits, raglans, etc., at

60 Cents on the Dollar.

As a special feature we offer at \$6.50 several hundred of our finest fall overcoats that were formerly \$12, \$15 and \$18. Many silk lined.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING TILL 9.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE

830 BROADWAY,

BET. 12TH AND 13TH STS.

BOYS STARTED FOR MANILA.

Had 75 Cents Between Them—Wanted to Grow Up With the Country.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—Having read of the Philippines and the advantages of growing up in a new part of Uncle Sam's territory, two boys, aged 11 and 13 years, ran away from Whitlock's private school at Milton, Conn., with the determination of going to Manila. They escaped from the school at night on Tuesday, walked to Norwalk, rode on a freight to Coscob, where they were put off, walked to Greenwich and were found fast asleep in a Greenwich stable at 2 o'clock this morning by Policeman Fulton. The boys did not deny their identity. They had 75 cents when they started out from school and when arrested had a quarter left. They were satisfied to return to school. One of the boys, the younger, said his name was Leon Barton, of 48 New York avenue, Brooklyn, and that his father was superintendent of the Kings County Elevated road. The other boy gave the name of George Havemeyer of Hoboken, N. J., and said that his father had charge of the electric plant in a big New York store.

Blind Beggar With a Pocketful of Money.

When a policeman got after John Zabinsky, whose upturned eyeballs give him an appearance of blindness, the supposed blind man ran for it down Fourteenth street yesterday. The nice little sum of \$1.25 in bills besides a pocketful of small coins was found when he was searched. Magistrate Brann committed him to the workhouse for a month.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday laid the city budget over for a week.

George W. Perkins, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been elected a director of the National City Bank, to take the place of the late H. Walter Webb.

Justice Leventritt has granted an absolute divorce to Sadie E. Arone from George Arone. Justice Pischoff, Jr., has granted to Agnes S. Cunningham an absolute divorce from Branch Cunningham.

The German freight steamship St. Georg which stranded at Daiquiri, Cuba, on Sept. 3, was towed into port yesterday, with the Merrid-Chapman wrecking steamer L. J. Merritt, by the wrecker Rescue.

Le Boutillier Bros

"STUTTGARTER"

Protects Health.
PURE
NATURAL WOOL
SANITARY

UNDERWEAR

for Men, Women, and Children,

Finest texture in all weights, form-fitting, perfectly finished; in fact the best that science can produce. Many of our customers are familiar with this brand of Underwear, and wear no other. We want more people to become acquainted with these goods, and are offering the

MOST SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT MINIMUM COST.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

Major-General Oliver Otis Howard

The Stirring Career and Lovable Personality of the Sturdy Christian Soldier

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN, D. D.

"With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation." General Oliver Otis Howard has reached his threescore years and ten. The smoke of all his battles has died away; the war of words, the garments rolled in blood, all gone. Men who were mistaken in him have risen up to honor his name, as a philanthropist, as a Christian, as well as the heroic fighter of many battles. Those who know him best, love him most, sympathize with him most in the loss of a son, as pure and noble as himself—his great sacrifice for his country's sake. Few of the great soldiers who survived him are left, Thomas and Sheridan, Sherman and Grant, Logan and McPherson and many a lesser name are gone. East, West and South, he has fought our battles for us, comforted and blessed our soldiers, fought in the Civil War, fought with the Indians, won them to honor him, given three sons to the service, has been lavish in his sympathies, lavish in his sacrifices.

I have been requested by the editors of *The Congregationalist* to say something appropriate to General Howard's seventieth anniversary. I might say it all in a single word. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." For the head that was thick with jet black hair when the General lost his right arm at Fair Oaks, and stood unflinchingly those three momentous days at Gettysburg, gleams today as white as the snows of Hermon, though his cheeks have the healthy tint of the Alpine rose, which is fairest amid winter surroundings. All Christian people will greet him as theirs Nov. 8.

I came to Washington city in 1869. It was through the counsel of Dr. H. M. Dexter and the urgency of General Howard. Dr. Dexter said: "Come, Rankin, and go down to Washington and make that church a success." On a lecture trip to Chelsea, General Howard stopped at Charlestown to get assurance that I would accept the call of a church with a debt of \$75,000 and a membership of 130, just fresh from a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of encouraging colored people to unite with that church, a question of expediency, as we look at it now, but then regarded a question of burning duty. I had been to Washington and spent two Sabbaths. The second Sunday the General had a son born, which made the group of his children seven. A beautiful group, presided over by a mother as heroic as their father. After the night service I walked home with the General. Standing somewhere near Rhode Island Avenue and Seventh Street, he said, with characteristic ingenuousness and humility, "I have sinned with that man, over and over again!" alluding to his differences with my predecessor as to the above question of expediency. "I have sinned with that man, but you and I should get along together beautifully," and for the nine years of his residence in Washington never had a pastor a man more helpful, more loyal, more faithful. Everybody loved him and listened to his coun-

sels. He was always at the weekly prayer meeting, had a Sunday morning Bible class, gave liberally to every good cause. Indeed, giving was with him a dangerous luxury, he was so generous. I had not known him many weeks before he asked me if I had any money invested, and offered me, as a gift, a \$1,000 bond of the stock of the Young Men's Christian Association, which, of course, I did not accept.

There were three things in Washington he was bent on accomplishing, and which were largely accomplished through his direct or indirect agency. The establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association, the erection of a university and of a Congregational church. I never regarded him a very sectarian Congregationalist. He was converted in a Methodist revival when he was stationed in Florida. It was on this wise. At the close of a meeting, when the minister had preached on experimental religion, a call was made for inquirers. No one responded at first, while certain young men seemed to ridicule the situation. An inward voice said to him, "Are you not ashamed to sit there and hide your colors?" He went forward, his sword clattering at his heel, and knelt at the altar, and after a few nights made full surrender, a surrender never recalled. He had had religious convictions from his childhood. He remembers the night in a neighborhood prayer meeting in Maine when, a mere lad, he rose and recited a verse from the Bible. It was his first public avowal of a Christian intent. Converted in Methodist circles, he had been previously educated a Congregationalist. He had been through a New England college. But in his army experience he had been largely with Episcopalians, so that he was almost literally without sectarian preferences. He was born a Congregationalist, new-born a Methodist, and in the army an Episcopalian. What cared he? The banner was one. It was only the variety of uniform and the different branch of service that made the distinction. This was one marked peculiarity of his religious life. He was always ready to lend a helping hand. For example, though his natural affiliations were with the American Missionary Association, he accepted the presidency of the Home Missionary Society, and aided in the effort to lift a large debt in its behalf.

My pastorate of fifteen years (1869-1884) in Washington was most fortunate in noble and heroic men and women. If I mention only the names of the men, the women are included. There were Lewellyn Deane, Daniel L. Eaton, William F. Bascom, General Whittlesey, Gen. G. W. Balloch, F. H. Smith, Dr. O. F. Presbrey, Silas H. Hodges and Gen. O. O. Howard always to be mentioned. Lewellyn Deane, I think, was a more determined Congregationalist than any of the rest—a graduate of Bowdoin, from the Edward Payson stock of believers, sensitive, zealous, loyal. Then Daniel L. Eaton, a colonel in the Civil War, actuary

of the Freedmen's Bank, full of a sweet chivalry that kindled in his eye and made his countenance lovable; Gen. George W. Balloch, Scotch and Yankee in one, great-hearted, sturdy as an oak; William F. Bascom, the writer's boyhood tutor in mathematics, still alive, though over eighty; Gen. E. Whittlesey, pastor in Bath, professor at Bowdoin, on General Howard's staff, his wise counselor in the Freedmen's Bureau and everywhere, a man of fine aesthetic taste, all of whose words were words of truth and soberness; Hon. Francis H. Smith and Dr. O. F. Presbrey, true yoke-fellows in generosity, activity, all good works; the Johnson brothers and the Johnson cousins, straight from the Mayflower stock and with some of the Mayflower qualities; Silas Hodges, Esq., lawyer, pastor, deacon, acting commissioner of pensions, deaf, but of most gracious speech; and at last Gen. O. O. Howard, carrying heavy burdens for everybody: for the freedmen, for the Congregational church, for Howard University, for the Young Men's Christian Association, in the popular thought adequate to every emergency and drawing the hearts of the people as a magnet.

Much abused, yes: no man ever touched the living questions which then agitated the country without getting his share of the afflictions of the afflicted. Gen. W. T. Sherman advised him not to be mixed up with the Freedmen's Bureau. It is not a soldier's business. But it was his motto: "Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is offended, and I burn not?" The Apostle Paul never encountered the politicians of our period though. General Howard's administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was overhauled in Congress, Hon. Fernando Wood, ex-mayor of New York city, being chairman of the committee. The man who had lost an arm at Fair Oaks, who had stumped his native state for recruits while the stump of his arm was as yet unhealed, who missed no military encounter where there was danger or a chance to get in a blow, the man who fought the battles of the East and the West, the man whom Sherman loved as a brother, whom President Grant instinctively selected as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau—the most honorable and the most difficult and the most thankless position of the reconstruction period—this man has been compelled to expend from \$7,000 to \$10,000 to defend himself from the attacks of those who misrepresented him. It hurt him, of course. He is a very sensitive man, especially as to his honor and his Christian character.

Think of what he did in the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau. It was work without precedent. He had to construct his own roads and make his own bridges and fight his own battles. That there should be some mistakes was inevitable, but on the whole the administration was most wise and beneficent, most magnificent in achievement. It was a stupendous work, bewildering, perplexing—if we consider the money collected, \$21,000,000, the claims adjusted, the aban-

donated lands sold, 800,000 acres, the clothing sent, the school buildings rented and erected, the pupils reported, 250,000, the bounties paid, \$5,831,417.89. No army man ever was given a task that so taxed his organizing ability. How well General Howard met it history tells. "The labors of this emancipation department will be unsurpassed by those of any other executive minister. Whoever is competent to fill the place should have a seat in the Cabinet." This is what a committee of Congress said of the position. General Howard and his assistant commissioners, worthily accomplished the work.

General Howard's relations to men made them loyal to him. He was frank and fraternal. Whatever their department of work—whether in the army, the Freedmen's Bureau, the university, the church—they were bound to him as with hooks of steel. His methods were ingenuous and straightforward. If he wanted money from the people, he began by giving it himself, and then the people gave. The history of the expedients adopted to raise not less than \$70,000 toward the erection of the Congregational church would make a volume. It was a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether. We gave all we could give and we begged all we could beg. There was not one rich man among us. We made ten-year pledges, we raised money through the Ladies' Aid Society. General Howard and the pastor begged of such liberal Presbyterians as William E. Dodge and sons, of army men settled in prosperous business in New York city, in Boston and Brooklyn, in Hartford and Providence. It was a free pulpit in the nation's capital. This was the scheme. It is not boasting to say that the Young Men's Christian Association, the Howard University, the Congregational church were at one time a three-fold enterprise, very largely owing for success to General Howard and his associates in Christian effort. Today there is a church numbering more than 1,000 members, a university with pupils in seven different departments numbering more than 800 this year with a prospect of 1,000, a Young Men's Christian Association with a magnificent plant worth \$225,000 and a membership of 1,900.

The last words of this article shall be the words of the man at the head of the nation; the man whose commendations are without flattery and who measures his words; the man who, with his secretaries, in these last days has shown an integrity, a capacity, a vigilance, a patience unequalled; who is a man of peace, and yet has not drawn the sword in vain; who has gone out into the councils of the great nations of the earth and shown himself their peer—President William McKinley:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
Oct. 15, 1900.

Dear Dr. Rankin: I have received your courteous letter of the 12th inst., and noted its contents with interest.

It affords me much pleasure to join with you and other friends in felicitations to Gen. O. O. Howard upon the occasion of his seventieth birthday. His honorable and distinguished career has justly won for him the high regard of his countrymen.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

J. E. RANKIN, D. D., LL. D.,
President Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

The A. M. A. at Springfield

A Great and Inspiring Annual Gathering

That overworked and often misused adjective "great" may justly be applied to the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association. It has demonstrated the fact that the days of great missionary conventions are not past. Given a noble cause, a New England environment, a first-class program and sufficient seasonable notification to the public, and results similar to those at Springfield last week are likely to be witnessed. To be sure, there were several exceptionally favoring influences. Mellow Indian summer weather reigned throughout the entire three days, and the hectic touch of the late autumn was still upon bush and bough. Moreover, in going to Springfield, the association put down its stakes in the midst of its friends. No choicer Congregational folk are to be found the country over than those scattered up and down the Connecticut valley. Clean, beautiful Springfield, with its population of 62,000, its charming homes, excellent schools, libraries and other municipal equipments and its group of thirteen well-located and flourishing Congregational churches, would by itself furnish a respectable constituency for any religious gathering, while Westfield, Holyoke, Northampton and other river cities and towns are in easy reach, and the constantly increasing train and trolley facilities make Springfield the natural center for a large district.

THE ATTENDANCE

As far as registered delegates are concerned the meeting was a record breaker, nearly a thousand having signed the cards of registration. In Northampton, in 1890, only 750 delegates were present, while at the jubilee meeting in Boston, four years ago, the registered attendance fell short of Springfield, where overflow meetings or, more properly speaking, duplicate meetings were necessary on two evenings. The city had seen nothing like it, Congregationally speaking, since the famous meeting of the American Board in 1888, when the great debate was on that packed the City Hall. But last week the comparatively new and more capacious Court Square Theater, on the opposite side of the pretty square proved far too small. On the evening that Dr. Hillis preached, 2,800 persons stood and sat on the floor, the platform and the two galleries, while fully a thousand more were denied admission; and on the two following evenings the disappointed ones were directed to the First Church hard by, where standing room only on Wednesday evening could be obtained after the first inroad.

THE PREPARATION

Much of the phenomenal success was due to the judicious and thorough advertising. Never before were the programs issued in such ample season and scattered so widely, but the Springfield Book, through an edition of 15,000, probably did still more toward interesting the public. This well-illustrated pamphlet of fifty pages, carefully edited by Rev. N. M. Hall, was mailed to every Congregational pastor in the country, and bundles of it were sent to sixty places in the vicinity of Springfield. It furnished just the information about the association and the coming meeting that would stimulate a desire to be present. In addition, the local newspapers did excellent service, both before and during the meetings, while the neat posters in store windows here and there caught the eye of the passer-by. Moreover, the series of religious and social functions which preceded the session prepared the way for it. On the previous Sunday all the local Congregational pulpits and one or two of other denominations were filled by official representatives of the association, while the Ministers' Union's pleasant banquet on Monday noon and the gathering of the Connecticut

Congregational Valley Club in the evening were given up largely to the entertainment of A. M. A. guests and the exercises were colored by the approaching gathering. In view of all these preliminaries, large and representative audiences were expected, but the reality far outran the expectations of Chairman Moxom, of the committee of arrangements, and of his associates, who, however, proved themselves equal to the emergency and purveyed in every way for the comfort of the multitude.

THE PROGRAM

The program was not only the best ever offered by the A. M. A., but marked a definite advance in the character of the annual meeting, making it, as Secretary Ryder says, "Not the organ of a single organization, but the platform for broad discussion of a great Christian undertaking." The note of catholicity pervaded it from start to finish. An Irish Roman Catholic, Hon. W. P. Hayes, the bright young mayor of the city, spoke the welcome, and a warm-hearted and sensible one it was. The presence of representatives of other denominational organizations working in the same field as the A. M. A. and of distinguished leaders of independent enterprises revealed the substantial unity of the work and gave the public an impression of the strength and variety of forces employed such as it does not often obtain. Seldom, for instance, are so many prominent friends and champions of the Negro brought into such close proximity as the group on the platform Wednesday evening. There were Booker T. Washington, the leading black man in the South; Prin. H. B. Frissell, the worthy successor of the great Armstrong; Captain Pratt, the forceful personality who has created and maintains Carlisle School for the Indians; Pres. Horace Bumstead, the mainstay of Atlanta, besides that long-time friend of the Negro, Secretary Beard, and the A. M. A. Negro pastors and teachers who are doing such splendid work among their own people. All the men who are working no longer under the A. M. A. banner had gladly accepted the invitation to be present, and readily confessed themselves debtors to the association, especially to its pioneers, like Dr. Strieby, from whom they had received their first impulse to be of service to the blacks. Indeed, it was a kind of thanksgiving reunion, the children and the grandchildren coming back to the parental fold.

Another commendable feature of the program was the place which it made for educators of the standing of Dr. T. J. Backus, president of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia College, both of whom have attained high rank in the field of general education. Their presence was an indication of the purpose of the association to relate its work to the best educational ideals of the time. Dr. Backus is already an efficient member of the executive committee and was one of the Southern deputation last spring. He spoke on the Threefold Education of the Negro, while Professor Dutton reported on the Educational Work in the South.

The program followed the conventional course in its main outlines, the different fields being surveyed in turn, and addresses of a broad missionary character being interspersed from time to time from such men as President Barrows, Dr. Thain of the *Advance* and Dr. C. W. Hiatt of Cleveland. It was rather too crowded a schedule, but the geniality and grasp of the presiding officer, Dr. F. A. Noble, did much to forefend weariness and facilitate progress. Moreover, the eight Jubilee Singers were constantly on the platform and the audience could never get enough of them, nor did they ever sing more sweetly.

OFF TO MANILA WITH 75 CENTS

**Two Boys Run Away from School, but
Willingly Go Back.**

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—Having read of the Philippines and the advantages of growing up in a new territory, two boys, aged eleven and thirteen years,

"If we can maintain the pure ballot box the Government will be maintained; patriotism must be cultivated, and where our flag flies, our boys who give their lives have the right of being considered patriots. I beseech you to remember there is Providence in all this. Where the flag flies, there is liberty; [cheers] there is religion. Wherever the American is he is a soldier and he doesn't run. May the Lord bless and guard you. May he give you peace."

DINNER IN HONOR OF GEN. O. O. HOWARD

His Seventieth Birthday Celebrated by Over 200 Friends.

Album Presented to Him Containing
Autograph Testimonials from Many
Eminent Men—Tributes of
Speakers.

Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was seventy years old yesterday, and last night in celebration of the event over two hundred of his friends gathered at dinner in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Gen. Howard was the guest of honor at the feast, and for hours he listened to the glowing eulogies paid him by those who had known him well both in peace and war.

Men of all professions were there; men who are powers in the business world and in the field of finance, doctors, lawyers, merchants, soldiers, and sailors, the latter represented by men who gained distinction in the wars of their country and bore on their breasts the shining emblems of their valor, a number of them still wearing the uniform of their profession.

It was stated that at no recent dinner has there been such a number of distinguished soldiers. Generals were there without number, with a sprinkling of Admirals, all vying with each other in the warmth of homage to him who had left an arm on the field of Fair Oaks and who had been through the smoke and turmoil of forty-three battles.

The banquet hall was handsomely decorated, the walls being hidden beneath a wealth of American flags and shields, over which appeared the coats of arms of the States of the Union.

One of the principal events of the evening was the presentation to Gen. Howard of a magnificent album. This elaborate gift was bound in green leather, embossed in gold. The engrossed pages, marvels in art penmanship, bore a biography of the recipient; copies of his various degrees, college diplomas, and promotions in the service; testimonials from a great number of societies, among them the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the International Young Men's Christian Association, missionary societies, and the Union League Clubs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Chicago; testimonials from many colleges and seats of learning, and from a great number of individuals, among them President McKinley, Gen. Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Chief Justice Fuller, Edward Everett Hale, and Archbishop Ireland. All of these testimonials were in autograph, pages intended for insertion in the album having been sent to the writers. The album was inclosed in a case of green oak, and the whole was inscribed:

"To General Oliver Otis Howard."

glowing tribute to Gen. Howard, and in concluding his address he said:

"Gen. Howard's Christian optimism keeps the heart of a boy underneath his threescore years and ten; therefore I hope that he may long be spared to us to achieve other victories of peace, not less renowned than those of war. I would like to see this Nation of ours made over in accordance with this man's ideas and ideals. We have had many deliverances for which we are grateful, but the new Puritanism has much noble work yet unaccomplished in America. If the Nation is reconstructed according to this man's ideals we shall see many beneficial changes. Good-will, with no angry clash of capital and labor, will mark the relations of men with men, the efforts to array against each other those who should work together in confidence and brotherhood will be deemed worthy only of incendiaries and Anarchists.

"In the better America the saloon as a political power will be broken. Furthermore, no man will be despised, depressed, or disfranchised on account of his black skin. Education will be universal, our cities will be delivered from corruption, and a death-blow will be struck to that hideous brutality and municipal piracy which now go under the title of 'Crokerism.' The life that we honor to-night calls upon us to gladden the new century by making the greater America a representative province of the Kingdom of Righteousness, the golden commonwealth of love."

Capt. Mahan was the next speaker. "There is one thing in Gen. Howard's career," he said, "that has especially struck me. In him we see the combination of the Christian and the soldier. The combination is significant, and he is a concrete example of it. If there is one thing to-day that is mere cant it is the talk that Christianity and war are incompatible. We can point to Gen. Howard as an example of one who in his whole career has combined both. When evil exists and will not cease without the strong hand of war, war may exist, for evil must be put down." [Applause.]

Gen. Grenville M. Dobbs spoke of Gen. Howard's part in the campaigns in Tennessee, and there was applause when he referred to the fact that Gen. Howard had given all credit to Gen. Logan.

When Booker T. Washington arose the guests gave him three cheers.

"The negro race," he said, "is the only one that has ever come to America by reason of having a special and very pressing invitation to do so. We seemed to be so necessary that we were sent for. After your kindness in sending for us, it would be rather unkind of us to go away. And when you could get as much as \$1,000 for any kind of a black man, you could not have got 50 cents for any kind of a white man—even for your distinguished Chairman. [Laughter.]

"My college examination," he said, "consisted of sweeping a room and so dusting it that the Yankee woman in charge could not find an iota of dust. When I first went to Tuskegee I asked a colored man one day to help me clean out a chicken coop. 'What you mean, boss; you want me to help you clean out a chicken coop in daylight?' he answered."

Leaving the lighter vein and speaking with much feeling, Mr. Washington said that he had traveled far to bring to Gen. Howard the thanks of his whole people.

"The name of Howard," he said, "is in the hearts of the negro race beside the names of Garrison, Grant, and Lincoln. I asked the men and women of Alabama what message I should bring Gen. Howard. They said, 'Tell him we are still rising. My friends, we remember whence we came. We went into slavery a piece of property; we came out American citizens. Thanks to such men as Gen. Howard—'

ENTS.

The New York

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

MISS WENDEL RELEASED

**Her Commitment Declared to Have
Been Illegal.**

**Justice Marean's Decision Affects the
Constitutionality of the Insanity
Law—Personal Liberty Involved.**

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the discharge of Miss Georgianna Wendel of Irvington from the Long Island Home at Amityville, where she was sent as an insane person. Justice Marean ordered Miss Wendel's release on the ground that the proceedings under which she was committed were illegal and void and in violation of the Constitution.

The case came before Justice Marean on a writ of habeas corpus. Miss Wendel had been committed to the care of her sister by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court in Manhattan, after a Sheriff's jury had found that she was incompetent to manage her affairs. She was later sent to the sanitarium. The writ was obtained by Lawyer W. L. Snyder on the petition of Maurice J. Sullivan, the manager of Miss Wendel's large estate. Mr. Snyder claimed that the commitment of Miss Wendel was illegal, and that the law under which the proceedings were taken was unconstitutional.

The decision of Justice Marean in the case is thought to be far-reaching in its effect, as there are hundreds of persons in State and private institutions who have been committed under similar proceedings. In his opinion, Justice Marean says in part: "The alleged incompetent was adjudged insane and committed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, pursuant to Sections 61 and 62 of the insane law. The adjudication was final and the commitment perpetual, subject only to be terminated by affirmative proceedings on her part, to be taken while in confinement, in which she would be required to give security for costs. There was nothing provisional or temporal about the adjudication or the commitment. Temporal and provisional restraint is provided for by Section 68. She had no notice of the application either personal or by substituted service on some person in her behalf, and there was no hearing at which she was

CHINA DESPAIRS OF SATISFYING POWERS.

**Li Says It Is Vain to Try to Obtain
Modified Demands.**

LONDON, Nov. 8.—"Li-Hung-Chang telegraphs," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "that he despairs of a settlement, and that it is useless to expect the Chinese Court to consent to the execution of Yu-Hsien or Tung-Fu-Siang."

"He declares that it is equally vain to attempt to induce the powers to moderate their demands and that therefore the Court is preparing for a further flight to the Province of Sze-Chuen, with an imperial army of 14,000."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Additional reports from Mr. Conger to-day record the progress of the efforts being made at Peking to bring the foreign Ministers into agreement as to the basis of negotiation with China. The State Department still declines to make public any of the details of the deliberations of the Ministers, and it appears that this reticence is a matter of international agreement, the purpose being to avoid presenting any of the differences that may arise from time to time to the notice of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who might use them to serve their own ends.

However, the statement is reiterated that progress is being made toward a satisfactory conclusion, and it is hoped that within a short time it will be possible to at least initiate the formal negotiations with Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking announces that a high Chinese personage says that the rebellion being organized in South China is ruining commerce; that the revenues are decreasing, and that the payment of the service of the debt next Spring is doubtful.

The Chinese, the dispatch concludes, regard the occupation of the imperial tombs at Si-Ling as being more important than the capture of the Emperor or Dowager Empress.

RUSSIA ANNEXES TERRITORY?

Reported to Have Seized Valuable

occasion of his seventieth birthday, November 8, 1900.

Senator Depew presided at the dinner, and there was great burst of applause from the diners when the Senator with Gen. Howard on his arm entered the hall. Gen. Howard sat at the Senator's right and Gen. Brooke on his left. At the guests' table were also Admiral Barker, Gen. Sickles, the Rev. J. H. Barrows, Seth Low, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, Gen. Wager Swayne, Count de Sahune de Lafayette, Gen. A. G. McCook, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. W. D. Whipple, Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, Senator Platt, Gen. R. A. Alger, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. H. M. Burnett, the Rev. D. G. Burrell, George P. McLean, Gov. E. C. Smith, Thomas B. Reed, Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of Georgia, a patriarchal looking negro, with a long white beard, and Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee University.

There were no set toasts, and the many speakers chose their own texts. The addresses were mainly eulogies of Gen. Howard, based on associations with him by the speakers and taken from all points of view.

SENATOR DEPEW OPENS SPEECHES.

Senator Depew opened the speechmaking. He knew Gen. Howard, he said, when he was a cadet at West Point, and the General blushed when the Senator told how on one occasion he had seen him not only pick out the prettiest girl at the post, but win her as well. He cited instances of great men who had accomplished their greatest works after their seventieth year, and said that if an emergency should arise when leaders were needed who possessed vitality and experience the youngsters would bow to the veterans of the great war in which the Union was cemented. Senator Depew then had a fling at Gen. Howard's well-known temperance proclivities.

"The question of longevity," said Senator Depew, "is now an engrossing one, and we are naturally interested to know to what to ascribe the freshness and vitality which characterizes our guest. I attended a dinner given to the great French chemist, Chevreul, on the occasion of his hundredth birthday, and I asked him then to what he ascribed his great longevity. He said that he had never smoked, and had drunk nothing in all those years except the waters of the Seine. [Laughter.] On the other hand, there was then in Paris a well-known character who had lived twenty years longer than Chevreul. He was a drunkard every night for seventy years, and died at last from falling down stairs after one of his debauches. [Laughter.] Now, that leaves the question in doubt, unless the example of Gen. Howard should leave the average on the other side."

Senator Depew then told of Gen. Howard's many victories both in peace and war, and paid a glowing tribute to the American soldier, who, he said, when every war was over, dropped his musket and became a peaceful citizen, working to build up the country that war had devastated. He spoke of Gen. Howard as a Christian officer, who could be such without being a hypocrite.

"There is a story about Gen. Howard," said Senator Depew, "which tells how he had converted the whole army except a few teamsters. One of these came to him one day and said: 'General, I'd like to be a Christian, but who'll drive the mules?' [Laughter.] This did not deter the General, who knew that there were exceptions in all things."

Senator Depew then spoke of Gen. Howard's work for the slaves and of the Freedmen's Bureau that he established. He raised high his glass of water and asked the company to pledge the health of the guest, hoping that the company present might meet at dinner when the General celebrated his hundredth anniversary.

Senator Depew then introduced ex-speaker Reed, saying: "In these days when we hear so much of Emperors and Czars I want you to listen to a man who held that title long before any one else in this country. Mr. Reed received an ovation."

came out with the spelling book in one hand and the Bible in the other."

Count de Lafayette said that he was glad to be present to help do honor to Gen. Howard. He hoped that the American flag would continue to wave in the cause of humanity.

NEGRO BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

"A slave boy, who learned his first lessons from writing on the sand, freed ten years later, and now a power in his church and people," was the way Senator Depew introduced Bishop Wesley E. Gaines of Georgia. Bishop Gaines said in part:

"I bring to Gen. Howard a leaf of laurel from the South, sent by 9,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen. No man could have been wiser or more faithful to his trust than Gen. Howard. I am here to affirm that to him the negroes owe the planting of the seed which has resulted in the advance of the negroes in the South. I do not believe that the best sentiment of the South is against the negro's advancement. The negro is not seeking an enforced social equality. Legislation can never bring that. We ask equality before the law." [Applause.]

Gen. Sickles was the next speaker: "I always look up to Howard with singular reverence," he said, "although considerably his senior, for he is a good man. At Gettysburg, with a true soldier's eye, he seized the pivotal situation, on which the lines of battle were formed. It was that stroke of genius on Howard's part that gave us the advantage and the victory. On a banner to-day I saw the words, 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature.' Howard is a protest against that miserable maxim. He represents the higher and nobler law, 'self-sacrifice.'"

Gen. Wager Swayne, who with the Rev. Dr. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, prepared the album for presentation to Gen. Howard, made the presentation speech. Gen. Swayne was brought to the dinner in an invalid chair, and his address as well as the speech of acceptance by Gen. Howard was an affecting incident. Gen. Swayne, after explaining the nature of the testimonial and tracing briefly the recipient's distinguished career, concluded:

"Three score and ten are obviously not for you the measure of your years. Most happily your health and undiminished powers promise us for you a green old age. Our most affectionate wishes can aspire to nothing beyond this, that every one of the years to come may be as full of peace and happiness to you as your past years have been of value and enjoyment to your country and to your friends."

GEN. HOWARD'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Howard, in responding, said:

"My only hope is that I may somehow justify the estimate of me that has been expressed. I remember well the day that Gen. Swayne received his wound in battle. He uttered then a sentiment of faith in God that I have never forgotten. I have loved him all the way through, but I don't know that he has ever done me a greater service than this to-night. I thank your Chairman, my friend from Maine. I need not go through the list. In Capt. Mahan's father, who was my instructor, I long ago saw the combination of the Christian and the man."

"What could have been more acceptable to me than the words of praise in regard to my efforts for the negro? There was a time in Washington when men criticised me for such views. Mr. Lincoln was my personal friend. He looked upon me as a very small son. The last time I met him he took down a map of Kentucky and Tennessee and put his hand on Cumberland Gap. 'Can't you go through and free those people?' he said. 'They are loyal.' [Applause.] And now, as the last act of my life, I am anxious to bring about the education of the boys and girls of Lincoln's beloved mountains. We neglect the mountains, but from there come our heroes who are going wherever the flag flies. Cheers."

either present or represented by any person. She has been finally adjudged insane and committed to perpetual restraint, without notice or hearing. She is deprived of her liberty, therefore, without due process of law. (People vs. St. Saviour's Sanitarium, 34, Ap., 363.) The insanity law, so far as it permits this, is in violation of the Constitution.

"It is doubtful, also, if the commitment of the alleged incompetent to the custody of her sister, even if it were valid, warranted her transfer to the hospital by the commission. The statute only permits transfers from one hospital to another. She is discharged."

ORDER OF THE COURT OBEYED.

Miss Wendel Leaves Long Island Sanitarium With Her Friends.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 8.—Dr. Wilsee of the Long Island Home, at Amityville, in which Miss Georganna Wendel was confined, said to-night that Miss Wendel had left the home. He added:

"Miss Wendel was promptly released upon the order of the Court. She went away with friends. I do not care to say who they were. There was nothing at all sensational. From what I have read and been told, it would seem the Court has declared the laws relative to insane persons are unconstitutional, but I do not know that such is the case."

TREATY WITH SPAIN SIGNED.

Islands of Caygayan and Cibuut Ceded to United States in Consideration of Payment of \$100,000.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier, announced at a Cabinet Council to-day that a Spanish-American convention had been signed in Washington by which the islands of Caygayan and Cibuut, in the Philippine Archipelago, had been ceded for \$100,000.

By some mistake mention of the islands of Caygayan and Cibuut was left out of the treaty of peace with Spain. The omission was not discovered till this year, and Spain agreed to accept a cash payment in return for the islands.

REFUSE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Western Passenger Agents Decline Request of New York Merchants and Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—New York merchants have been again turned down by the railroads operating west of Chicago in the commercial interests of this city. A few weeks ago the wholesale men and manufacturers of New York requested the General Passenger Agents of the roads west of Chicago to put in reduced rates from their several territories to New York during February and March to enable Western retail merchants to go to the Eastern metropolis to buy their Spring and Summer goods.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association in this city to-day the request of the New York merchants was refused without a dissenting vote. It was the prevailing opinion that there was no demand on the part of Western retailers for reduced rates to New York to make purchases, the great majority of the merchants west of Chicago desiring to buy in this city. Without a demand, the railroad officers argued, a reduction in fares would only cause two or three months of demoralization in rates.

Land at Tien-Tsin—Consuls to Protest.

TIEN-TSIN, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—Gen. Linevitch, the commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign Consuls through the Russian Consul that the land on the river side opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest.

Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the East Arsenal, is included in the territory annexed by Russia.

The Consuls will protest against the annexation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-day in regard to the reported annexation of territory in Tien-Tsin by the Russian Government that he felt very sure no such step had been taken. He touched upon the possibility of a Russian concession, similar to the British and French allotments, having been made, but dismissed the report that Russia had summarily taken possession of the territory referred to as entirely improbable.

The British Embassy is likewise without any report of such move on the part of the Russian authorities at Tien-Tsin.

STORY OF NEW COMPACT DENIED.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A section of the German press having asserted that the United States and Japan had abandoned the Anglo-German policy in China and were about to come to an agreement with Russia and France, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten prints a strong semi-official denial.

It asserts that such statements "rest on no fact whatever."

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The papers continue to print letters from German soldiers in China, giving accounts of terrible atrocities committed by German troops.

A letter printed to-day describes the capture of a village. "Bayonets were fixed, and our Lieutenant was commanded to shoot down or bayonet everybody in sight. During the night many Chinese were killed, including a woman and a child."

Honors for British Naval Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. C. B., in command of the China Station since 1897, (who is to be succeeded by Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson,) has been appointed a G. C. B., (Knight Grand Cross of the Bath,) and Naval Captains Bayly, T. Burke, Collaghan, and Jellicoe have been appointed C. B.'s, (Companions of the Bath,) for services in China.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HOPE.

Ex-President's Indorsement, in Effect, of the Proposed Regeneration of the Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

Nov. 8.—Grover Cleveland, when interrogated this evening by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in regard to the possible reconstruction of the Democracy on old party lines, said:

"New York is a great city," said Mr. Reed, "and she is rapidly reaching the stage where she will be the greatest city in the world. I have said that before, and I will say it again if Depew does not take this opportunity of pre-empting it. But with all its greatness it has its disadvantages. The people in conversation with each other are not accurate. [Laughter.] Those of us who have spent most of our lives in bucolic regions are not used to this. Even the comparative sophistication of Maine has not saved me. I was told that there would be no speeches. Then there came one day a committee which looked like a committee of one hundred to reform the world. They wanted me to prepare what I had to say so that it would appear accurately the next day in the newspapers. Think what an opening that would have been for a young man, free to polish up all his rhetoric and see it printed [Laughter and applause.] But don't be alarmed. I don't intend to take any mean advantage of you."

"In himself Gen. Howard is an inspiration, but I came here not to praise, but to honor him. He needs not my praise, and hardly my honor, but I do myself credit in honoring him. He made a proper start in life. He was born in the State of Maine, [laughter,] and, having begun properly, he followed it up by graduating from Bowdoin College. With that foundation to build on it is no wonder that we see before us this stately mansion. [Applause.]

"I know that I have never been in battle—"

"Oh, yes you have," shouted several of the guests.

"But I rejoice with you that Gen. Howard does not have to rest on his military glory, for his life in peace has been as great as his life in war. In the lofty life he has led as a citizen his uniform played no part, and for this reason we have assembled to do him the honor he deserves."

At the conclusion of Mr. Reed's speech Gen. Howard left his seat, and, walking to where the ex-Speaker sat, warmly wrung his hand.

"THE NEW PURITAN."

The Rev. John H. Barrows, President of Oberlin College, took as the theme of his speech "The New Puritan." He paid a

"I have heard nothing about a movement for the regeneration of the Democratic Party, but I hope steps will be taken in that direction."

When asked for a statement of what, in his opinion, the steps taken should be, Mr. Cleveland said:

"I am not willing to make any statement now."

Further attempts to induce him to speak on this subject or on the results of the campaign were unavailing.

The ex-President has decided to say nothing for the present, and when he does express himself it probably will be through a private letter to a friend, as nearly all his expressions of opinion in recent years have been made.

THROUGH FLAMES TO SAVE BABY.

Mrs. Zucca Rescued Her Child and May Die.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Phillip Zucca rescued her infant child from death to-day, but was herself so badly burned that she may die. She rushed through flames and took the child from a baby carriage. Mrs. Zucca put the child to sleep and then wrapped it in a heavy woolen blanket and placed it in the carriage while she went into her husband's store. The carriage was left in the kitchen back of the store.

The fire was burning fiercely when discovered. Mrs. Zucca ran in and then out with the baby. Her clothing was on fire, but this was quickly put out after she emerged, but the flames had burned her about the body.

A \$6,000,000 Investment Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—A charter was granted at Dover to-day to the Mutual Fidelity Company of Baltimore, Md., to deal in investment securities, with a capital of \$6,000,000.

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GEN. HOWARD IN LEE.

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"Our Country and its Obligations"
As He Sees Them.

The union service at the Congregational church Thanksgiving day was very pleasing and drew a large audience. The pulpit was decorated with flags and autumn fruits and banners were hung from the galleries.

The musical program prepared by the choir added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Miss Ethel Lane, of Chicago, as Gen. Howard, the members of Scott Bradley post and old veterans marched into the church. It was a great day for the old soldiers as many of them had had intimate relations with General Howard during the war, and all were familiar with the battles in which he had been a prominent figure.

Rev. Thomas Lamont read the Governor's proclamation and Rev. F. E. Aitkin offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Sherill had charge of the services and introduced the speaker.

General Howard's success as a public speaker evidently lies in his interesting personality, his contagious enthusiasm and good humor, and his bright and entertaining manner of presenting his ideas. His subject was "Our country and its new conditions and responsibilities," and the General facetiously remarked that after listening to the prayer and proclamation one might think that Massachusetts was the country, but that was not the case.

He alluded briefly to our form of government and deplored the tendency to belittle our public men and to teach the children that congress is corrupt. Pessimism and calamity are poor horses to ride. The speaker's own mantle of optimism and charity was sufficient to cover Platt, Quay and pretty much anything else on that side of the political fence, but even its fringe could hardly be stretched enough to afford any shelter to Democrats and Mugwumps, to whom he repeatedly paid his respects. He commended the President as wise, conservative and capable, and said that congress in integrity and ability would compare favorably with any body of men in the world and was entitled to our confidence and respect.

As among the American institutions which are the support and strength of our country, he paid tribute to the American home-distinct in its type and a source of strength and purity; to the free school system, unsurpassed any where in the world, and a bulwark of popular intelligence and democratic equality; and to the churches of every name and creed, which are laboring for human uplift and righteousness and are making more clear the common fatherhood of God. These sentiments drew forth warm applause.

In considering present obligations of the country he left no doubt of his own opinions. He asserted that we were in possession of the Philippines by every right of international law, and believed it was the will of God that the whole domain should be under the flag of the United States and that we had a divinely appointed duty there. He told of the death of his son while fighting in the islands, and of the death of Gen. Logan's son and others, and urged that we so fulfill our responsibilities that they should not have died in vain. We should give to the Filipinos our form of government, our religious institutions and civilization. Our interposition in Cuban affairs was a necessity. He believed President McKinley had acted with prudence, wisdom and ability in dealing with Porto Rico and that he is doing all he can today for the preparation of Cuba for self government.

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MASS.

1884.—T. J. GRAY.—1900.

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FINEST STOCK

—OF—

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND SILVER PLATED
WARE

■ That has ever been shown in this town, and consequently we are prepared for the coming Holidays. Our stock is well selected and up-to-date in every respect and warranted to be the best that the market affords, bought low for spot cash. We mention a very few of the many attractions.

**Ladies Gold and Silver
Watches, \$4.50 to \$35.00.**

**Gents Watches, all sizes
and grades, \$2.50 to \$25.00**

**Rings too numerous to men-
tion, got Rings for everybody.**

Even the baby has not been forgotten. Watch Chains and Charms that will make elegant presents. Come in and see them. Just opened the finest stock of **Silver Plated Ware that will wear.**

Clocks, Sil. & N. W. & C.

THE ADVANCE

to say about it. Nobody wants his boy to be commanded by a drunken officer. Plenty of meat and hardtack and good coffee for the army, but no whisky."

—The negro preachers of the South and the uneducated mountain white preachers do not hold a monopoly of original expositions of Scripture. Here is a specimen from England which is good as a story and it certainly gives a very strong explanation of a Bible term. One of the village preachers of England, an ordinary working man, at a certain Sunday service gave the following ingenious explanation of "gross darkness." "You know, friends, what is meant by gross darkness. A gross is twelve dozen, or 144. So gross darkness means 144 times darker than dark."

—Dr. MacLaren of Manchester seldom uses humor in the pulpit but there was a very effective bit of humor in the sermon which he delivered in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, at one of the services connected with the opening of the reconstructed building. He said: "Do you remember the old story about the soldier who shouted out that he had caught a prisoner, and the officer said, 'Bring him along,' and the answer was 'He won't come;' 'Then come yourself,' and the answer was, 'He won't let me.' That is the kind of victory over the world that many of our successful people have got—so hampered and held in chains that early noble visions have passed away and are smiled at now, and God and His angels are a great deal farther off from the successful man than they were from the starving youth."

—We are glad to know that Rev. G. W. Leitch, for years a missionary of Ceylon and connected with Jaffna College of that island, who was severely injured by an explosion of oxo-hydrogen gas at the First Presbyterian Church in Austin, Chicago, is recovering from his injuries. While making arrangements for a stereopticon lecture in the church the cylinders which contained the gas for his lantern exploded, damaging the building to the extent of \$3,000, and injuring Mr. Leitch's right hand and arm so badly that it had to be amputated between the wrist and the elbow. He received injuries in his left hand, in his face, and in

ing the place of Paul for the purpose of exhortation I would say to every Congregational Timothy: Give attention to programs, to local and state associations, to the National Council, to the annual meetings of our religious societies, and attend their sessions as far as possible. It will be a valuable part of your education. It will prevent you from becoming narrow, provincial, selfish. You will sometimes think that you cannot afford to go to these meetings, and ministerial salaries being what they are in many parishes you may not be able to attend distant gatherings, but go as often as you can, and as far as you can, and stay in each meeting as long as you can.

In my study of clerical types I have been disturbed not a little by the minister who seldom goes to local and state associations, and when he does go, perhaps because he has some place on the program, he often goes away as soon as he has read his little paper or has made his little speech. He has so many important duties in his own parish that he cannot find time to go to associational meetings, and when he condescends to go he can remain only a day or the fraction of a day, for without his help the sun would not know how to rise properly in that part of the country where he lives. He pries the sun up every day by using his parish as a pivot, his study table as a fulcrum and his far-reaching intellect as lever. The astonishing thing is that the sun does manage to get up the day after such men die, and the world suffers no great sense of loss when they depart from its busy scenes.

Every minister should make it a matter of conscience to contribute his full share to the support of our Congregational polity. Stated meetings and special meetings of various kinds for fellowship, for business, for intellectual and spiritual quickening, for extending Christ's kingdom, form a part of our polity, and these meetings should be sustained. They should be well attended by both ministers and laymen, and nothing except an imperative call of duty should induce one to cut the program by an early departure from the sessions. It is often the case that the last day of the feast, which should be the great day, has such a paucity of guests at its table that an unfortunate mortal who is asked to speak in such a gathering—no, after such a scattering—might be pardoned if he should preface his remarks by quoting Thomas Moore's well known lines: "I feel like one who walks alone some banquet hall deserted." A program, however good, requires a good audience to make it seem a worthy success. The American Board meeting at St. Louis was a magnificent meeting in program and spirit, but the attendance was small compared with what it should have been. In certain respects there probably will never be another such meeting, and all that it lacked was a fuller attendance of ministers and lay members, but that was a great lack. The meeting of the Home Missionary Society at Detroit last spring was fully up to the usual standard of excellence in program, but the ministers of even such a strong Home Missionary state as Michigan were conspicuous by their absence, and the day audiences were conspicuously small in the splendid audience room of the First Church. Some would see in such examples as these a strong argument for combining the annual meetings of our religious societies in one great gathering, and we seem to be moving in that direction, but we should not compel our religious societies to combine by deserting their annual meetings, as long as they are held separately. We should not gradually bleed them to death

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD AS A SOLDIER.

General O. O. Howard has reached his three score years and ten, and the country does well to honor his seventieth birthday with banquets and praise. The half of these years which General Howard has lived since the close of the Civil War has been so marked by philanthropic and religious work that we are in danger of overlooking the great service which he rendered to the country during the terrific struggle.

When the war broke out General Howard was a lieutenant in rank and a teacher of mathematics at West Point. The governor of Maine, his native state, and Mr. Blaine appealed to him to take command of a regiment. With this regiment he hurried to the front and was in the terrible crash at Bull Run. The brigade which he commanded was one of the few that got themselves into good form during the following night. When a call came for service at midnight it was ready. At the second battle of Bull Run he held the rear guard against the terrific assaults of the enemy.

During the bloody struggle at Fair Oaks General Howard was wounded in the wrist. His brother, Gen. C. H. Howard, who was with him in all his battles, tied a bandage around the bleeding arm. A few minutes later another bullet struck the arm further up and the hail of lead also laid his brother low. Both were carried into a negro hut and both lived to render the ex-slaves invaluable service.

The battle of Antietam was one of the bloodiest struggles of the war, and here again General Howard distinguished himself and was placed in command of the division of the disabled Sedgwick. Fredericksburg was both bloody and disastrous. Rifle pits on the southern bank of the river were full of Confederate sharpshooters who picked off the engineers as fast as they attempted to lay a bridge. General Howard appeared in front of his division and asked for a regiment to volunteer to cross the river in boats and clear out the deadly rifle pits. The Seventh Michigan stepped out, jumped into the boats, rowed across under a galling fire and chased the enemy over the hills. The bridge was built, Howard's division followed, and soon after was in the streets of Fredericksburg. "It was the most fearful place that I ever was in," says Gen. C. H. Howard, who was in more than three score conflicts during the war. "Lee's artillerymen had command of the streets and the crash of shot and shell was awful. But we ought to have held the place, and my brother would have held it had there not come an order to withdraw. The truth is that General Burnside lost his nerve, just as Hooker did afterwards. Hence the day ended in disaster."

At Gettysburg General Howard was in from the beginning to the end. When General Reynolds dropped from his horse in a little clump of trees north of the

THE ADVANCE

city, pierced by the bullet of a sharpshooter, General Howard took command and firmly held the troops in that position. He was deaf to all appeals to retreat until it could be done without a stampede which would have sent our troops flying across the ridge which became the decisive battle ground of the war. When the troops were finally permitted to fall back General Howard caught up a flag, put it under the stump of his right arm, rode to a stone wall between the town and Culp's Hill, and then told his brother to dismount and plant it on the wall. The soldiers rallied to it with a shout, and the line was held.

During the night General Meade came upon the scene with the army of the Potomac. At two o'clock in the morning he rode out with General Howard to look over the ground which the latter had selected for the great battle. "It is good; it is good," said General Meade. "We will stand here." From that battle ground Lee reeled back never to recover his prestige.

A few weeks later General Howard was at Chattanooga, under the eye of Grant, in command of the 11th Army Corps. The commander of the 4th Army Corps was also under the great victor's eye, and he was swearing and half seas over. After the battle the 4th was put under the general who did not swear or bolster up his courage with whisky. It was a superb corps, 26,000 strong, and under its new commander did fine service.

Another promotion followed the next year. Old Billy Sherman was a firm believer in General Howard, and at his solicitation he was given command of the Army of the Tennessee. With General Sherman he marched to the sea, and was in at the close of the Lost Cause.

The country honors General Howard as one of its noblest heroes in war and civilians in peace.

The Courant.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 14, 1872.

THE CHARITY ARBITRATION.

GOVERNOR JEWELL AND DAVID CLARK, ESQ.

Hearing Before the Referees Last Night—Governor Jewell's Proof—Mr. Clark Admits His Error and Will Pay \$1,000.

In order that the whole matter relating to the challenge of David Clark, Esq., to Governor Jewell may be perfectly understood, the letter of Governor Jewell printed yesterday is reproduced below, together with the whole correspondence.

OFFICE OF P. JEWELL & SONS,
Hartford, Nov. 6, 1872.

David Clark, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In yesterday's Hartford Times I find the following challenge:—

On coming forward and taking the chair, Mr. Clark, after returning thanks for the honor, said:—Before proceeding with the business of this meeting, I beg your indulgence for a few moments, while I make a personal explanation. That there may be no misunderstanding of what I am about to say, I have committed it to writing. In the spring of 1866, when General Joseph K. Hawley was candidate for governor, I gave my time and efforts to secure his election. It fell to my lot to raise the funds necessary to carry on the canvass. Among other I called on Mr. Marshall Jewell at his business place on Hicks street, and requested a contribution. He replied that "he took no interest in politics—he would as soon see Jim E. glish elected governor as Joe Hawley. He did not care a snap of his fingers which was elected." After some further conversation he remarked, "Out of personal respect for me and fully appreciating my efforts, he would give fifty dollars." He gave me his firm check for that amount, and it stands on my cash book to-day. Since that time I have in a number of instances related this interview to show that Governor Jewell took no interest in the republican party in 1866. I am creditably informed that he denied having this conversation with me on this platform a short time previous to the election last spring. Also that his organ, the *Evening Post*, has recently denied it, and both Governor Jewell and the *Post* assert that it could not be true, for Governor Jewell was not in the country at the time named. I here repeat with emphasis, that what I have said heretofore and here relate is strictly true, and I propose this test: if Mr. Marshall Jewell was not in Hartford during the month of March, 1866, then what I have said was not true, and I will give one thousand dollars to any charitable institution that he may name. But if he was in this city at that time, then he shall give a like amount—one thousand dollars—to some charitable institution which I will name. I challenge him to this test of memory and veracity.

I accept the challenge, and have asked my friends, Messrs. William Faxon and Rowland Swift, to arrange the details of proof. I have placed my check for one thousand dollars in their hands, subject to the decision which shall be made.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) MARSHALL JEWELL.

Messrs. Faxon and Swift, in person, handed this letter to Mr. Clark, who informed them that it should receive early attention. On the next day the following letter of acknowledgment was received:—

HARTFORD, Nov. 7, 1872.

Governor Jewell:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th inst., accepting my challenge, is at hand, which I hereby acknowledge, as I did yesterday to you in person.

I will, at my earliest convenience, select two gentlemen to meet your friends named, to make the inquiry and decision, and abide the result.

Yours truly, DAVID CLARK.

Here the matter rested until Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., when the following letter from Mr. Clark, naming Messrs. Goodwin Collier and Frederick S. Brown as referees on his part, was received by Governor Jewell:—

HARTFORD, Nov. 11, 1872.

Governor Jewell:

Dear Sir—Referring you to my favor of the 7th inst., also to our personal interview of the 6th inst., I now have the pleasure to inform you that Messrs. Goodwin Collier and Frederick S. Brown, the bearer of this, will, with your two friends named in your note, arrange the details and conduct the inquiry into the matter between us.

It is almost needless to add that I will cheerfully abide the result of their decision.

Yours truly, DAVID CLARK.

The referees met and agreed upon the following memorandum:—

MEMORANDUM.

The question in dispute between Mr. Jewell and Mr. Clark, as proposed by the latter, is:—

Was Mr. Marshall Jewell in Hartford at any time during the month of March, 1866?

This question has been referred by Mr. Jewell to Messrs. Wm. Faxon and Rowland Swift, and by Mr. Clark to Messrs. Goodwin Collier and Frederick S. Brown, to decide or make arrangements for a decision.

These gentlemen agree to meet at the office of Mr. Jewell on Wednesday, Nov. 13th, at 7½ p. m., or at such other time and place as shall be agreed upon, there to hear any evidence that Mr. Jewell and Mr. Clark may offer in regard to the matter in dispute.

If the referees can, upon the evidence offered, decide the question unanimously, their decision shall be final; but if either of the referees desire it, a fifth person shall be named by their major vote, who shall hear the evidence, and his decision shall be conclusive.

It is understood that the referees are not to pass upon any question of veracity, but of fact only; and each party shall freely and frankly furnish any proper evidence that shall be called for by the other, that shall tend to throw any light upon the matter in dispute.

WM. FAXON, } Referees on the part
ROWLAND SWIFT, } of Mr. Jewell.
GOODWIN COLLIER, } Referees on the part
FREDERICK S. BROWN, } of Mr. Clark.

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1872.

The Meeting Last Night.

Messrs. Faxon, Swift, Brown and Collier met according to agreement at the office of Governor Jewell last evening. Both Governor Jewell and Mr. Clark were present.

GOVERNOR JEWELL'S PROOF.

Governor Jewell first presented his press copy book, containing a copy of a letter written to the Detroit partner of his house in the early part of September, 1865, in which it was stated that on that day, when the letter was dated, he should leave for New York to sail for Europe, to be absent about a year; and the next letter copied in the book was written in August, 1866, announcing his return from Europe. This book is the governor's private letter book. Letters from the governor to his firm, and to his brother Pliny, and a letter from his wife, who was abroad at the time and remained in Rome, while the governor traveled elsewhere, from February to April, when she met him in Constantinople. All these letters showed that he was out of the country. It was also shown that the firm kept during his absence deposits with J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for him to draw on. His private diary was also produced. Corroborative testimony was furnished by Messrs. W. E. Sugden and John H. Goodwin, who were abroad in 1865-6, the former having a diary which agreed with certain memoranda made by Governor Jewell.

MR. CLARK'S PROOF.

Mr. Clark was fortified with the subscription book in which entries of the funds collected by him in 1866 were made. One of these entries, dated March 27th, 1866, was "P. J. & Sons, \$50." That entry was shown to the governor, who at once said that it was in the handwriting of his brother Pliny, and Pliny, who was present, said he "could swear that he wrote it." A subsequent entry, made in April, was in the handwriting of Mr. Coleman, at that time a member of the firm. It was evident that Mr. Clark had made a mistake, being confused in associating the governor with Pliny. As soon as the identity of the handwriting was disposed of, Mr. Clark said that he had made his statement in the fullest confidence that he could not be mistaken. He could not dispossess his mind of what seemed to him to be a fact that he did see Governor Jewell in the office of P. Jewell & Sons at the time he had named, and that the circumstances were precisely as he had related them. In order to make himself, as he considered, absolutely sure, he had shown the signature in the subscription book to a bank officer, who at once said that it was in his judgment, the handwriting of Governor Jewell. But the testimony was all against him and he must confess he was in error. He had gone into this matter in perfect good faith and would have been willing to pledge all he was worth against \$25 that he could not be mistaken. He was satisfied with the testimony, however, and would not call upon the referees to decide. He should draw his check for a thousand dollars in favor of any charity that the governor might name with as much pleasure as he would give a glass of water to a thirsty man calling at his door. He was always glad to give to the poor, and he had no regrets over the result of this examination; though when he came here to-night, he said, he was perfectly sure that he should have the pleasure of disposing of Governor Jewell's \$1,000. At the close of the examination, which was conducted in a very friendly, neighborly way, Mr. Clark accepting the situation with perfect good nature, the following card was prepared and handed to THE COURANT for publication:—

A CARD.—After seeing and hearing the abundant evidence in the possession of Gov. Jewell, showing his absence from this country during the month of March, 1866, I freely acknowledge that I was mistaken as to the matter in controversy between us, and will cheerfully donate the thousand dollars to such institution as he shall designate. DAVID CLARK.
Hartford, Nov. 13, 1872.

DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY.

By the terms of the challenge the money is to be paid to "some charitable institution;" but Gov. Jewell inquired if there would be any objection to his dividing it. Mr. Clark said that would depend upon what charities should be named. The governor named the Orphan asylum, the Union for home work, and Father Hawley's mission. Mr. Clark replied that he would have a subsequent interview and arrange the matter. The governor then announced that if he was confined to one institution, he should give the whole amount to the Orphan asylum.

WAX FLOWERS.

I WOULD respectfully inform my former pupils and others interested that I have decided to resume instructions in WAX FLOWERS, and at reduced prices. Varieties of one dozen flowers, or one large cluster of Pond Lillies, for \$5.00. Lesson of single Flowers from 25 cents to \$1.00. Lessons at any hour of the day or evening, most convenient for the pupil. Please call and examine specimens at my residence,

405 MAIN STREET.

Mrs. Wm. M. Porter.

nov 7

trd



IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR

BOOTS AND SHOES,

As well as Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Findings cheaper and better than elsewhere, go to

HENRY AISHBERG'S STORE,

NO. 477 MAIN STREET,

Jan 1 yd North Store under St. John's Hotel.

IRONSTONE CHINA.

We respectfully solicit the

HOUSEKEEPER'S

Attention to an excellent stock of Wedgwood & Co.'s and Edwards & Sons, and they are some of the very

BEST GOODS.

DANIEL R. TEFFT,

Nos. 485 and 487 MAIN STREET.

nov 5

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HORSE BLANKETS,

Just received by Express.

Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Lap Blankets, Gloves and Mittens,

HATS, HATS,

Of all late styles.

Fall and Winter Caps for Men and Boys Ladies' and Children's Furs,

A full line at low prices.

Remember the place for Bargains. Now is the time to make selections at

E. S. HAMILTON'S,

NEW HAT STORE,

4 Central Row.

Furs Made and Repaired.

nov 5

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OF THE FINEST QUALITIES.

ALSO

Choice Russia and Turkey

Pocket Books,

JUST RECEIVED!

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Stationery and Blank Book Bazar.

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Great Show

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OF BEAUTIFUL

Greenhouse Plants

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Flowering Bulbs.

Now in the height of beauty.

Hyacinth Bulbs,

Tulip Bulbs,

Crocus Bulbs, and

Dutch Bulbs,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Canary and other Birds, Gold Fish,

&c., &c.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!

AND THE

City Floral Conservatory

801 MAIN STREET,

Opposite State House, and next south of the Phoenix Bank,

IS THE PLACE!

Cut Flowers and Bouquets

FRESH ALL THE TIME.

Decorations for Weddings and Parties furnished a short notice. Floral Designs for Funerals a specialty under the supervision of experienced artists. Ever green and Immortal Wreaths and Crosses constantly on hand

Florists' requisites in great variety.

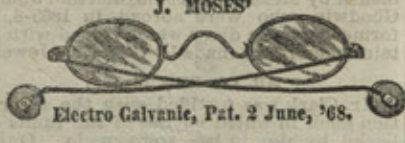
Catalogues free on application.

J. H. Ranney.

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J. MOSES'



Electro Galvanic, Pat. 2 June, '68.

27 FLOWER STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

DR. J. MOSES,

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to the benefits of your Electro Galvanic Spectacles. I have been wearing ordinary spectacles about a year, and after using them a short time found my eyes hot, fatigued and smarting. Some months ago I purchased a pair of your Patent Electro Galvanic Spectacles, and since that time I have experienced great relief. I use my eyes considerably the evening, but no amount of reading or writing with your spectacles causes me the least pain or fatigue. I can conscientiously recommend them to those suffering from impaired vision.

Yours truly,

G. G. GATES

FOR SALE BY

Lazarus & Morris

398 Main Street.

Closed on Saturday until dusk.

nov 5

The Horse Disease

TAYLOR'S

GREAT COMPOUND FOOD

Is acknowledged to be the most

Certain Cure and Preventive

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direct in doling out offices to the right
and left to Jack and Gill, who have
dropped each their vaunted "principles"
at the White House door, and come into
"the presence" for their "peck of dirt"
—these and all their concomitants of
wickedness which might make an angel
weep, plead trumpet-tongued to the
heart of every good man that he pledge
himself anew to the Republic; that he
give no rest till this Augean stable be
cleansed; till the foul altars of this Ahab
be thrown down, and white robed Pur-
ity and Truth return once more to the
chair of the martyred LINCOLN. Let
us all then fix this in mind, that the an-
tecedents of the next candidate of the
Republican party must be clear as the
light, both politically and morally.

Our present trials also show the im-
portance of care in the selection of a Vice
Presidential candidate. All we might
add on this subject could impart
nothing of force to the simple adjura-
tion. Behold ANDREW JOHNSON! Re-
member Lot's wife!

We are convinced that what we have
thus said indicates generally the views
of the leading men of the Republican
party. We believe our next nominee
for the presidency will be a man whom
we can trust and confide in, and that in
his great office he will prove himself so
true that the dreary four years of our
Christopher Sly may, at some future
time, seem to us as did his hour of glory
to him when he awoke from his maudlin
stupor—a dream when it is past—a watch
in the night. In that view we suggest as a
noble and worthy man who has already
given his right arm and his whole heart
to the Republic, the name of Maj. Gen.
O. O. HOWARD, and we would associate
with him on the ticket, the noble, gener-
ous SCHUYLER COLFAX. We have here
the christian soldier, whose name is link-
ed with all the great battles of the rebel-
lion, and in a manner especially honora-
ble with the historic field of Gettysburg—
the grand turning point of the great civil
war—and the christian civilian, whose
services as Speaker of the House, whose
abilities as a presiding officer, as a Rep-
resentative in Congress, and as the ad-
vocate of Republican principles every-
where, have given him a just and envia-
ble celebrity. The east with her manu-
facturing prosperity, her commerce and
her culture presents her chosen son side
by side with the mighty teeming west—
the seat of Empire, the land of plenty,
where a nation is born in a day.

While prepared to adopt the ticket of
the coming Convention, whatever names
it may bear—provided those names rep-
resent the ideas of manly integrity and
moral worth here hinted at—we would
as cheerfully nail *this* banner at our mast
head as any that is likely to be selected.

WHAT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

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CENTS.

Two Steamboats Sunk.

Before twelve o'clock yesterday morning, two steamboats were covered issuing from the steam tug Daugherty on the Allegheny river, at the foot of the city. The flames spread rapidly, almost immediately to the tug, laying on the upper part of the tug. The alarm was promptly given at the central station and the tug was soon on the wharf. Efforts to stay the conflagration proved futile. The boats were burned to the water. Just below the Dolphin fire broke out, but the tug, fortunately, had steam up and was able to get into the stream, and from destruction. There the Dolphin when the fire broke out, the watchman, who was on duty, called to extinguish it, but she was unable to do so. The entire crew, including the captain, were saved. The boat was owned by the Fulton and was valued at \$53,000. It was insured for \$20,000, or possibly for \$30,000, in home companies. The tug was commanded by Capt. Packer, who was insured for \$20,000. The latter boat may possibly be saved, but the firemen had conquered the fire and the fore-castle was destroyed. The tug was on fire when we left the scene at one o'clock. The origin of the fire is in mystery.

Days at Smithson & Smith, Emporium, 55

Tomorrow will be the last day of the sale days at the Smithson & Smith, Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57. The sale will be pleasing to all, as on days of the sale the mart is so thronged with selections from the goods kept on hand. Fresh invoices of goods from the East, bought by the patrons, at the prevailing prices, a stock of slippers, and a large quantity of goods, will all be on hand. The sale will all be over, and the patrons are and are called in at the sale of gentlemen, instantly in attendance, to show

Winnifred Davis was on Wednesday, the late George Breed, Esq., with sureties, alleges that Winnifred Davis, who was scolding her every day, during one of the days, declared she was blood. Fearing she would be put in execution, she made the heavy hand of the talking woman. She gave bail for her

Attorney at Law, Moffitt & Cochran, another column. They and promptly they or writing from acquaintance. They commend him in large. He has had experience in his professional and criminal courts, and is able enough to be a judge. He should seek his advice as to his hands for attention.

Estimable Lady.—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Rhoda, the late George Breed, Esq., which residence of the family, Thursday morning. The estimable Christian lady was the object of many noble traits of character, and was a member of a large circle of acquaintances, who deeply mourned her. The funeral notice is published.

In a one-sided statement, under the caption of "and," we were led to do a very worthy lady of Allegheny. So far as the affair she was perfectly innocent, which was made the correction, knowing that she was acquainted with

please, from the feet, and that seen

The Mountain View of Allegheny, the subject of Professor Brewer's second lecture, held at the Masonic Hall, to-night. The lecture was given by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnston, of the Allegheny Baptist Church, and was a most interesting and instructive one.

The Building of the Ohio Furniture Company at Columbus, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Henry Frecke, the Cuyahoga murderer, who was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary nine years ago, has been pardoned.

Jesse Grimes, a printer of Zanesville, died on Tuesday last, from congestion of the brain.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad will be in running order to Brady's Bend next week.

Mrs. Rosenberg was in the tombs last night for the venial offence of being drunk.

The Ohio Legislature, adjourns on the 19th inst.

Twenty-nine circusses are coming this way.

Court Reports on Fourth Page.

DIED.

SHEATS.—Of lung fever, on Thursday morning, at two and one-half o'clock, KATIE ELMA, youngest daughter of John and Sarah Sheats, aged three years, two months and twenty-four days.

[Harrisburg Telegraph please copy.]
FUNERAL TO-DAY, (Friday,) at three o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny City. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BREED.—On Thursday morning, April 11th, at 3 o'clock, RHODA EDWARDS, wife of the late George Breed, aged 61 years.

Funeral from the residence, in Oakland, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave the office of Fairman & Sampson, corner of Seventh and Smithfield Sts., at 1 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER.

No. 106 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms opened day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

R. T. WHITE & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

Manchester, Wood's Run and vicinity. COFFIN ROOMS AT MANCHESTER LIVERY STABLE
Corner Sheffield and Chartiers streets. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—The beautiful "God's-acre," the largest suburban place of sepulchre, except one, in this county, situated on New Brighton road, immediately north of Allegheny. For burial lots, permits or titles, call at Central Drug Store of COOL & CLANEY, Allegheny City.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.,

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Pittsburgh, Penna.

Particular attention given to Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted

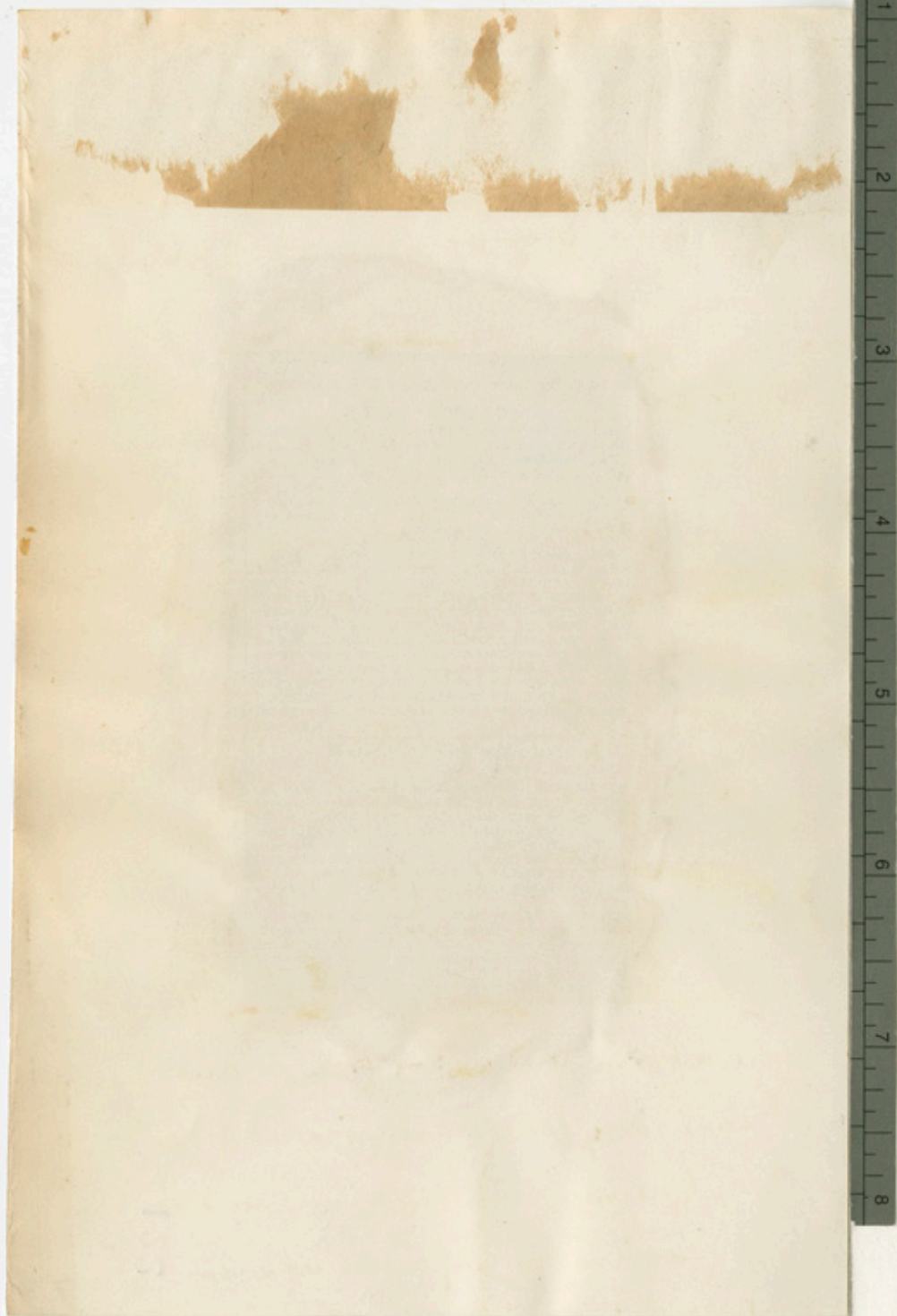
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89 AND GET YOUR
89 BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
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89

The Late Deacon Howard.

To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:—

Departed this life March 11th, 1876, in North Leeds, Deacon Warren Howard, aged seventy years seven months. Deacon Howard was born in Easton Massachusetts. About sixty years since his father moved to Leeds, and forty-seven years ago the subject of this notice made a public profession of his hope in Christ, being baptized by Rev. Abijah Bridges. He was one of the two male members organized into the First Freewill Baptist church in Leeds. He was chosen and ordained deacon, and that office he filled with honor to Christ, to the church and to himself. He was ever active. His devotion to the cause of the Master was such, that he never found time to bury his talents or to be at ease in Zion. He loved his denomination, and yet his Catholic spirit embraced all the disciples of Jesus. Seldom have we known one more universally esteemed than was this dear brother. He had been called to part with five children, but the hope that sustained each of them in the dying hour was his in life and in death. He leaves a wife and four children with many friends and brethren to mourn their loss, but all feel that for him to die was gain. His funeral was attended by the writer, where a large audience evinced their regard for a good man now at rest.

J. MARINER.



The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1878.

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR!

Slaughter of Cattle by the Savages--People at Harney in Great Danger--Gen. Howard and Party Unable to Capture Chief Egan, of the Malheurs, Disarmed--The Indians Moving toward the Columbia, Expecting to Secure Reinforcements and Sweep the Country.

Views of Military Men on the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—No later news concerning the Indian troubles has been received at military headquarters this morning. The impression at headquarters is not very sanguine as to an early and successful termination of the war. Military men familiar with the situation say that the position taken by the Indians in the Stein or Juniper mountains is one from which it will be difficult to dislodge and impossible to capture them. The mountains are bold and precipitous and full of ravines, easily defended and communicating in such manner as to facilitate escape from the mountains. The Indians can sweep the whole country below them, and no movement of troops can be made except under their eyes. It is considered that if they have anything like the number of warriors mentioned by Sarah Winnemucca and others—viz: 600—that the troops will have a difficult and dangerous job on hand, and that disaster to the attacking force is by no means improbable. Gen. Howard has under his command, all told, 822 men, which is considered hardly adequate for making quick and decisive work of the campaign.

General Crook still remains at Fort Hall, and will not move westward to take an active part in the hostilities. He has but 200 men at Fort Hall, all of whom are required to hold the Indians on that reservation in check, and he considers he will indirectly assist Howard, more by keeping the Indians under his control well in hand than by marching to the front.

SILVER CITY, June 18.—Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard and Whipple's camp on Owyhee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving the carcasses to rot.

The hostiles have left Stein mountain and are moving towards Harney valley, thence to Malheur agency and Snake river, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with Columbia river Indians, which addition to their forces will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Plutes prisoners until they can get a sufficient number of arms from white men they kill to arm them. Egan is rebellious and his horses and arms have been taken from him and his Indians. Camp Harney will probably be captured by the Indians to-morrow, and if so there will be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated there for protection. Nothing heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Stewart's forces, the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could easily be captured by the savages. The general situation is critical, and the massacres that will be perpetrated bid fair to exceed in numbers those of the Nez Perces war.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1878.

THE INDIAN REVOLT!

Winnemucca's Return.

BOISE CITY, June 18.—Winnemucca, the Plute chief, came into Capt. Bernard's camp last night, bringing with him a small party of his men. Winnemucca tells a similar story regarding designs of the hostiles to that of his daughter Sarah.

The Raid on Burnt River.

A dispatch was received here last night from Baker City, Oregon, saying the hostiles had raided Burnt river yesterday, stole 22 head of horses and probably did other mischief.

Troops on the March.

Capt. Bendire's company of cavalry left here early this morning for Old's ferry on Snake river. The Shoshones Quit their Reservation and Go on the War Path.

ASTORIA, Nev., June 18.—A rumor is current in town that the Shoshones have left Smoky valley in a body and gone north, headed for Boonwau on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannacks. These Indians have always been well treated by the whites, and cannot have any grievance

against the white people. They must in their route north cross the line of the C. P. R. R. somewhere between Battle mountain and Fallsdale. Large numbers of Shoshones from Belmont, Eureka and the valleys, here ostensibly in attendance on the fandango, endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities, but were refused by storekeepers who in some instances were warned by officers against selling ammunition to Indians. These Indians have now nearly all left, going in various directions. The Plutes are quiet, but very inquisitive about the war which they profess to deplore.

Reported Raid on Canyon City.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A Silver City dispatch says: A messenger from the vicinity of Camp Harney reports serious Indian depredations. A party under Egan have burned Diamond ranch in Happy valley, near Stein's mountain. The Indians have captured over 400 horses. Thirty soldiers of the 1st Cavalry have gone there to render assistance. Troops and supplies are greatly needed. French and Noble, with their employes, have been driven from Stein's mountains, and they report the mountains full of Indians; they also report all their stock killed or driven off and two men shot.

The latest from Col. Barnard's command states that he has a howitzer and three companies of cavalry, and will be reinforced by McGregor before reaching Camp Harney. They are in hot pursuit of the Bannacks.

Gen. Howard sent Grover and three companies of cavalry to Old's ferry to prevent the Bannacks going north.

Canyon City and vicinity are being raided by Indians. A number of whites have been killed.

Movement and Disposition of Troops.

BOISE CITY, June 19.—The situation is somewhat mixed, and reports from the front are mainly of the disposition and movements of troops which are now in Oregon. Very little is directly known there of the whereabouts of the hostiles or their numbers. They are known to have been gone for several days from near Stein's mountain, and are now supposed to be swinging northward toward Baker City, Oregon. General Howard was yesterday at the Stone House near the crossing of Malheur river, with Stewart's command, consisting of the infantry and artillery. Major Downey and Capt. McGregor, with their commands are in the neighborhood of Fort Harney. Col. Barnard with his own and Whipple's command, have gone in the direction of Stein's mountain. Capt. Bendire with his company of cavalry is at Old's ferry. Major Sanford with volunteers, and Capt. Carr's cavalry are coming this way, on the overland road and will arrive here on Saturday. When here these companies will go to the front under command of General Crook. It will then be seen that the troops are arriving in the country occupied by the Indians.

The Country Occupied by the Hostiles.

The field of operations is immense, affording many avenues of escape to the Indians, when too hotly pressed in any quarter. From the preparations made to meet them in Oregon, it is not likely that they will remain long in that state. They may be expected at any time to recross Snake river into Idaho and renew their depredations in the rear of the troops. The indications are that all the Indians in Southern Idaho and most of those in Eastern Oregon are with the hostiles. It will prove a difficult task with any considerable body of troops to guard against these raids which may be made by detached bands.

The One-eyed Hero at his Post.

General Howard is working with might and main to get the troops into a proper position and to perfect a plan of operations.

Volunteers Accepted.

As a means of watching the weak points the commanding general has concluded to accept the services of twenty-five picked volunteers under Captain Merritt Kelly. This company will be composed of the best Indian fighters and the most experienced frontiersmen. They will be furnished rations and arms but will expect no pay for their services. They are to be ready for duty by next Sunday.

A Leading Spirit.

An Indian known as "Bannack John," the father of Buffalo Horn, is leading the hostiles. He is somewhat advanced in years, and possesses all the qualities of a formidable leader of Indians. He is thought to be one of the leading spirits of the revolt.

A Victim's Body Found.

At McDowell's ferry, on Snake river, a day or two ago, the body of an unknown man was found floating down the river, who had evidently been murdered by Indians at some point above. It is not known who the murdered man was.

SILVER CITY, Idaho, June 19.—A dead body, supposed to be that of Capt. John White, of Bruneau, was found recently near McDowell's ferry, lower Boise, killed by Indians.

Capt. Woods Justified.

The course pursued by Capt. Woods of the Idaho volunteers, in sending back the scouts that Capt. Bainbridge had dispatched from Fort Hall to the hostile camp is justifiable. Woods believing that the whites would murder the Indians if they went forward.

Alarm on Powder River.

There is great excitement in Powder river valley. The settlers have all left their homes and are fleeing to the towns for safety. Troops are concentrating at Camp Lyon and a large portion of them will probably remain there.

Leo Winnemucca Captured.

Leo Winnemucca, on his way to join the hostiles, was captured, with five horses, by soldiers.

An Appeal from Grant County.

The following dispatch appears in San Francisco papers:

WHITE HORSE, Grant Co., Or., June 15.

To Major General McDowell, San Francisco: We have had to all concentrate at this place to protect our lives, our homes and our property in the possession of the hostile Indians. For God's sake help us if you can, and we will be thankful. Signed by W. J. Rams, D. M. Dushon, W. Christian and twenty-four others.

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1878.

OREGON: FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

THE INDIAN REVOLT!

Indians at Big Springs.

SILVER CITY, June 20.—Two scouts connected with Egbert's infantry arrived here this afternoon, and reported a band of fifty Indians not far from Big Springs. These scouts had five government rifles and abandoned them. They departed in hot haste for Silver City.

Watch Fires on the Hills.

Signal rockets thrown up from the vicinity of Big Springs the past few nights lead to the belief that a number of savages are still moving about between here and Cornucopia.

Cavalry Horses Captured.

Ninety cavalry horses were recently captured by Indians near Harney.

Rapid Movement of Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A Silver City dispatch says: Major Egbert's five companies of the 12th Infantry, numbering eight companies and 135 men, arrived here at 10 o'clock A.M., having made a forced march across the country from Cornucopia, averaging 30 miles a day. They remained here two hours, and departed for Camp Lyon, about 30 miles distant on the Oregon and Idaho line. An outbreak of Indians at the Duck valley reservation is anticipated. At Paradise valley and Quinn's river trouble is also anticipated among Indians.

The Daily Oregonian.

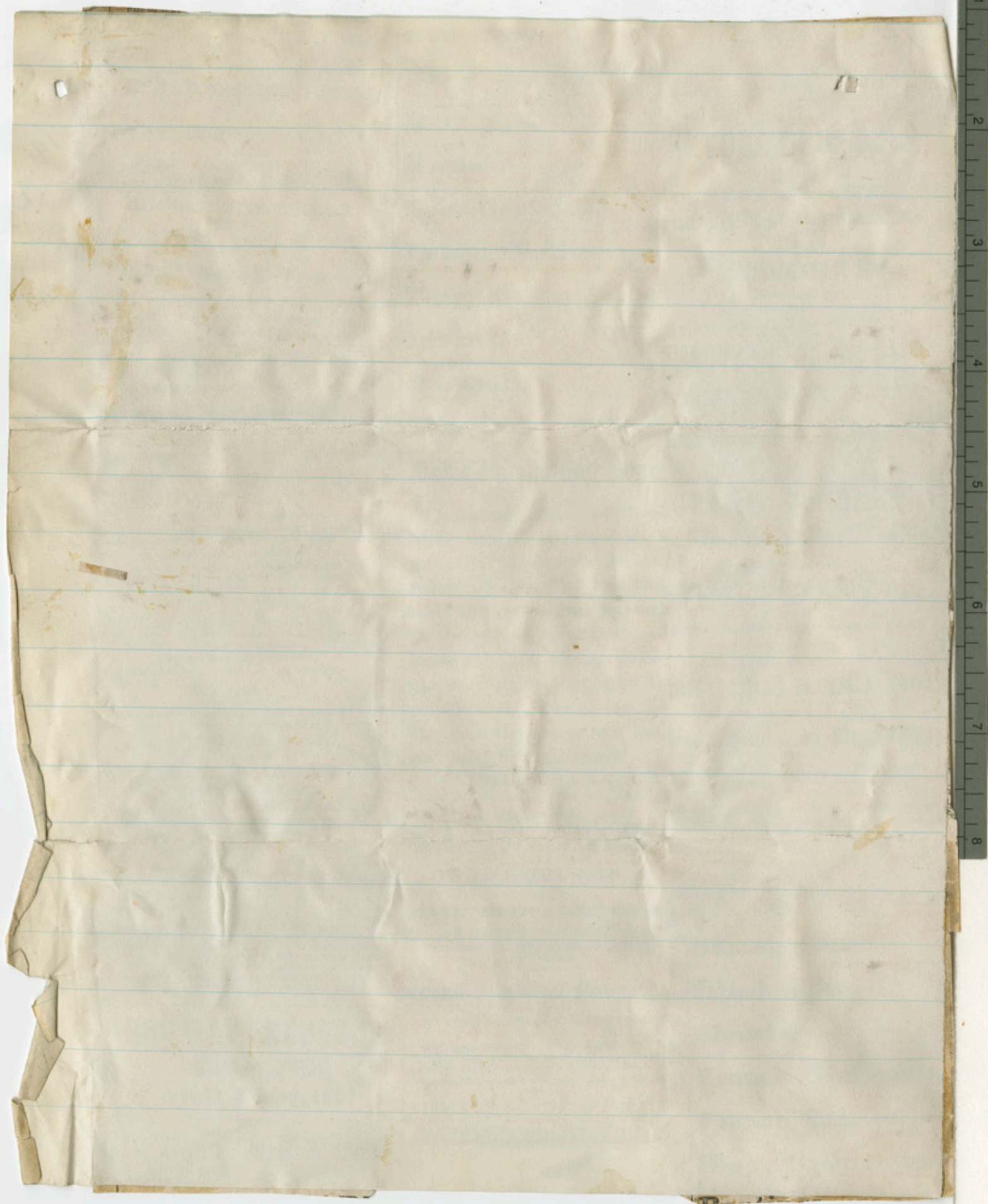
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1878.

THE INDIAN REVOLT!

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.)

Friendly Indians en route to Fort Hall—A Squaw Man Killed.

BOISE CITY, June 21.—Parties arrived here to-day from Fort Hall and Lemhi via Wood river and the Big Camas prairie, report having seen 200 Indians at Wood river, about 200 miles east of this place, who claim to be friendly and on their way to Fort Hall Agency. These Indians stated that Jas. A. Dempsey, a white man, who has an Indian wife, and who has lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the hostiles in the lava beds at the commencement of the outbreak, had been killed by the war party before they left the lava beds on their raiding tour across the overland road and Snake river.



Movements of the Indians.

Small parties of Indians and traces of larger bodies are daily discovered in the country bordering on the overland stage roads. These Indians are no doubt scouts and straggling reinforcements on their way from the east to join the main body, now in the neighborhood of Stein's mountain. They are keeping up a regular line of communication between the lava bed region and the place of rendezvous, and watching the movement of the troops.

Leaving the Stage Road Unprotected.

Major Sanford, who is to night at Canyon creek, 40 miles east of this place, will arrive here to-morrow night and go with General Grover to join Howard in the Malheur country. This arrangement will leave Idaho without troops, and the stage roads and settlements again exposed to the raids of roving bands of Indians who are known to be in the country. For this there is no present remedy, as the entire force now being concentrated under General Howard is much too small to meet the exigency likely at any moment to arise in Oregon.

What would be the Result of an Indian Victory.

Any serious disaster to the troops in the field would be fatal to the country, as the Indians would then be at liberty to return and sweep the settlements.

An Indian to be Hanged.

It is thought that if a favorable opportunity should present itself, the Indians would make an attempt to prevent the execution of Tambiago, which is to take place at the penitentiary near this place on Friday, the 28th inst.

Gen. Howard at Malheur.

Gen. Howard is to-night at the Malheur agency with a force of about 400 men, and will proceed to-morrow in the direction of Stein's mountain, where it is understood the Indians have concentrated and decided to make a stand.

Indian Doings in Nevada.

AUSTIN, June 21.—The *Reveille* will this evening publish a letter from Rancho, in Smoky valley, which states that the only Shoshones who have left that valley are a set of idle shiftless, gambling and drinking bucks, and that a majority of the band are quiet, peaceful and industriously working on ranches. Capt. John, chief of the band, told the *Reveille's* informant that his men do not want to fight, but to work; but he was curious to know why stores in Austin refused to sell them powder and lead. The attempt to purchase ammunition at this season of the year, when there is no hunting, is in itself a suspicious circumstance, and indicates that the Shoshones, while they might not in any considerable number go on the war path with the Bannacks, are willing to smuggle ammunition to them and to give them aid and comfort, in spite of peaceful assurances of Capt. John to the contrary. There is some little excitement at Battle mountain, as is learned by a letter received from there, owing to the ambushing of the Rode party in Squaw valley. A member of the party, one of Russell & Bradley's herders, had his horse shot from under him. The party retreated to Battle mountain. The letter says, that while no danger is apprehended at Battle mountain, things look equally in the immediate vicinity to the northward.

THE INDIAN REVOLT!

More Indians Joining the Hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A Palisade dispatch says 25 well armed Indians crossed the railroad track at Argenta this morning going north. Constant reports come in from the line of the Eureka and Palisade railroad of small parties of Indians passing north, nearly all such armed.

Umatilla All Leave their Reservation.

A Silver City dispatch says the Umatilla Indians have all left their reservation. The Blue mountains are full of them.

Reports from Umatilla reservation indicate nothing of this kind. We hear of no departure of Indians from there. The Pendleton Independent of Thursday says the agent, Major Cornoyer, has received orders to keep the Indians on the reserve, and no Indian away from there without his pass is entitled to protection. —(THE OREGONIAN.)

Other Advice.

Information received at headquarters in Portland indicates that Bernard and command reached Harney at noon Friday, and immediately pressed on to reinforce Howard. The Indians were making westward with a large trail south of Malheur lake. Stewart was at the Malheur Indian agency at noon Saturday. Buildings at the agency are not burned. The forces at Fort Klamath have been notified to keep a sharp look out.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1878.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

A Fight between Col. Bernard's Command and the Indians—Three Whites Killed—Probable Repulse of the Red Devils.

SILVER CITY, I. T., June 24.—The advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked the hostiles Sunday, 45 miles from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement; three killed on our side. The battle took place at Curry creek. Howard has sent all troops possible to the front. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed. Couriers rode two hundred miles to furnish Howard news of the battle and asking for reinforcements. Maj. Egbert at Camp Lyons has been notified to protect the Winnemucca road and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1878.

THE INDIAN REVOLT!

An Indian Camp—The Recent Battle.

SILVER CITY, I. T., June 25.—An Indian camp, comprising a large number of squaws, papooses and old Indians, was recently discovered by some stockmen about twenty-five miles from Camp Lyon, near Three Forks, belonging to the hostiles, but have been left there for safe keeping until battles are finished. Volunteers will probably go out and rout them if Major Egbert's forces does not. Buffalo Horn was again killed in the Curry creek fight. There is great anxiety to learn more details of Bernard's brave assault upon the savages, near Harney. News is delayed on account of the great distance of the telegraph office from the scene of battle.

Further Particulars of Bernard's Fight.

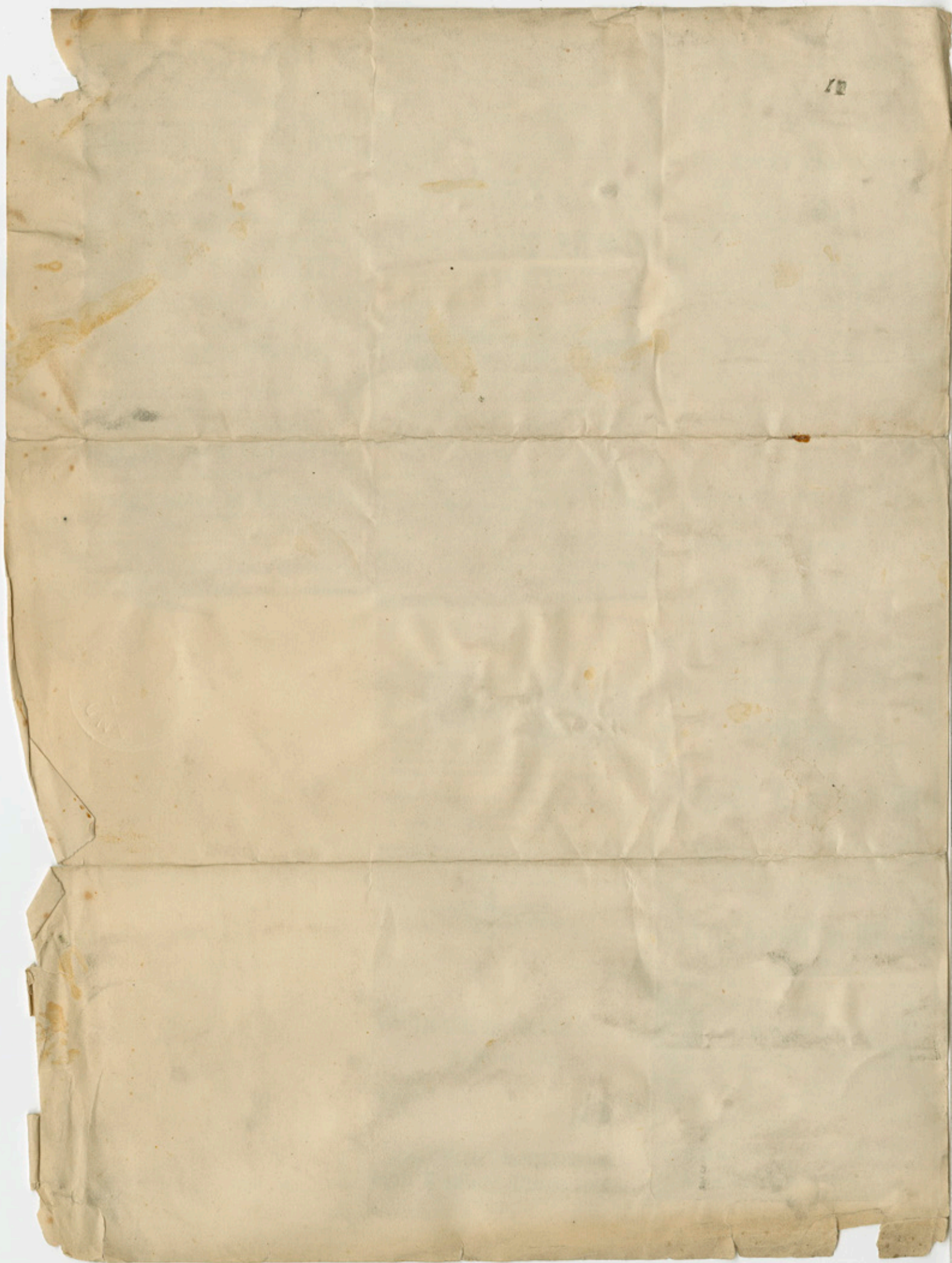
BOISE CITY, June 25.—A dispatch received here at 10 o'clock last night states that the advance troops under Col. Bernard consisting of four companies of cavalry, his own, Whipple's, McGregor's and Perry's, under Lieut. Boomer, overtook the hostiles at 9 A. M. Sunday and surprised and charged the enemy at a point on Curry creek near Fort Curry, forty-five miles distant from Fort Harney. In this engagement Buffalo Horn, the chief of the Bannacks, is reported killed and also one of the soldiers. After the second charge of the troops the Indians rallied, when Col. Bernard dispatched a courier with a verbal report to Gen. Howard at Harney, asking for reinforcements. The Indians are reported in position on Curry creek, towards which point General Howard immediately started with all the troops of Harney and every available man in that neighborhood. Major Egbert then on his way from Camp Lyon to Harney was ordered to intercept stragglers eastward and to hold himself in readiness for moving rapidly in any direction. Immediately upon receipt

of this news a messenger was sent to Gen. Grover, who left this place yesterday morning with Major Sanford's column of cavalry, with directions to hurry forward as soon as possible. This meagre account is all that is known here of the battle which was going on when the messenger left the scene. The force under Col. Bernard, including scouts, numbered about 200 men. The number of Indians is unknown.

Another Outbreak in Idaho.

Jack Campbell, one of General Howard's scouts, arrived here yesterday from Bonanza City in Lemhi county. He reports that on Thursday last the mail carrier between Salmon City and Bonanza brought the intelligence that the Indians belonging to Ten Days' band, of the Bannacks, had murdered the herders of Col. Shoup and others who were herding stock on Cimimine creek, near Salmon City, about 60 miles distant from Bonanza. Two of the bodies of the murdered men had been found, and there were several others who were missing. This news created intense excitement, and the mines and ranches of that section were being abandoned. Ten Days' band numbers several hundred warriors, belonging nominally to the Lemhi reservation, but having their haunts and hunting grounds among the settlers on the upper Salmon river, and in the adjoining sections of Montana. These Indians have been foraging till discontented. Though professing friendship for the whites, they are now probably all on the war path, which will seriously complicate matters and add to the difficulty of the situation.

Col. John Green arrived here yesterday and to-day assumed formal command of Fort Boise, in compliance with his last orders, but expects to go to the front as soon as he can hear from General Howard. Captain Cushing arrived here this evening, to be stationed here in charge of the commissary and subsistence.



shore railroad to Niles via Ravenswood concessions to the railroad in the city to donate \$2,500,000 in subsidy, the terminus being said Mission Bay lands. The Company will not operate roads adverse to the city of San Francisco, and as soon as the city front is in proper order the track will be laid along the whole line to Black Point. It was thought that the Committee of One Hundred would adopt the report.

From Washington, D. C., comes news to the effect that J. D. Long, one of the Indian Commissioners, and Gen. John McDonald, are under orders from the Secretary of the Interior, to visit the Ute Indians in Colorado and negotiate for the purchase of a large portion of their reservation in southern part of that Territory, and to open it for white settlement.

At Red Bead, Illinois, a menagerie made an experimental exhibition with a rhinoceros in the ring. The experiment ended in the killing of two men, the wounding of several others, and the destruction of property to the value of \$3,000.

Wendell Phillips declines to speak on the political issues, but favors Grant, though he agrees with Sumner on the San Domingo affair.

The result of the North Carolina election, officially, will not be made known till after the Speaker of the House opens the returns in the presence of the Legislature.

The heat in New York city is intense. There were thirty-five cases of sunstroke on the 15th inst., five of which were fatal.

The New Golconda Diamond Mining Company held a meeting in San Francisco, August 10, and elected the following officers: President, G. W. Smiley; Vice-President, H. H. Flagg; Secretary, James Wilson; Treasurer, C. A. Mattheu; Superintendent, Munroe Thompson. As soon as sufficient funds could be raised to defray the expenses of expedition, the Superintendent and a party of ten experienced miners were to start for New Mexico and Arizona. Twenty thousand shares had been reserved for a working capital, and a number of such shares were to be sold immediately at \$2 per share, to raise funds.

The Secretary of the Original Discovery Diamond Company states that all the shares of the company have been sold.

FROM SOUTHERN ARIZONA.

A letter from our Tucson correspondent, under date of August 15, brings us the following:

"General Howard's Report has been received and carefully read by most of our citizens, and their opinion of it is favorable. In my judgment, it is a plain, carefully written and impartial view of the Apache status in Arizona. The report, if it can be said to have any 'bearing' at all, does most certainly sympathize with our people, who, for so many years, have suffered at the hands of the implacable and bloodthirsty Apaches. To men of Colyer's ilk, who encouraged Whitman in his tricks of evil and works of wickedness at Camp Grant, General Howard's Report has come as a wet blanket, and is a very depressing set-back to them.

"Mr. E. C. Jacobs, Agent at the Camp Grant Indian Reservation, left there on the 12th inst., for Camp Apache, to meet General Howard, who, by this time, has doubtless arrived there, via New Mexico. I understand that Mr. Jacobs went in pursuance of instructions from the Indian Bureau at Washington, to confer with General Howard on matters pertaining to his (Mr. Jacobs') Agency.

"It was thought at Camp Grant that Gen. Howard might come as far as that post, to see what effect his councils with the Apaches (in May last) had on them. I trust he will.

"At latest accounts from Grant, Lieutenant Taylor, with a detachment of Company H, 23 Infantry, was still at the Indian Agency, looking for bad Indians. The Lieutenant did good service in the Idaho country, during General Crook's time there; and should necessity again cause him to unsheath his sword against the redskins, he will be heard from. OBSERVER."

Return of the Indian Delegation

The Arizona Sentinel of the 17th inst., reports the arrival by steamer *Neuborn*, of five of the Indians who went with Superintendent Bendell and Gen. Howard to Washington. Two were Pimas, one Apache-Mohave, one Apache-Yuma, and one Papago. One of the Pimas speaks English well, and says they were well pleased with their trip, but were not satisfied with Gen. Howard's conduct, saying that he tried to prevent them from telling people the truth about the Apaches, and conveyed wrong impressions concerning the peaceable Indians, because they were hostile to the Apaches.

They return with trunks and valises filled with clothes and blankets, and each has a medal made of solid silver, presented to them by President Grant. On one side is inscribed "United States of America, Liberty, Justice and Equality, Let us have Peace." In the centre of this is a profile portrait of U. S. Grant. On the reverse side are the words, "On Earth, peace; good will toward men," with the seal of the Department of the Interior.

The red-skinned gentlemen were glad to get back to Arizona.

been a scene of terror, treachery and bloodshed.

The Government which of right ought to protect its citizens, has left them defenseless, or at least it has permitted them to rely alone upon their own weak arms, and strong hearts for safety. It has been deaf to the cries and entreaties of its own fellow citizens while it has fed, armed, entertained at Washington, and protected the bloodthirsty and villainous savages in their depredations on the peaceful and industrious whites.

Dwellings are burned to the ground and the inhabitants shot and scalped as they attempt to escape. Camps are pillaged, stock stolen and driven away, and yet the Government clings to its worthless and contemptible "peace policy."

So often has this existing state of things been laid before the President at Washington, and no relief sent, that the people deem it useless longer to turn to him again.

When the appeals of the terror stricken people of Arizona become so loud as to disturb the quiet of the President in his place of safety, the treacherous and cunning Cacho is sent for to come and shake hands with his great White Father and receive fresh assurances of the Administration's determination to cling to the accursed "peace policy," which is the cause of so much bloodshed and misery in the Territory.

When the parade and entertainment has lasted so long that it begins to stink in the nostrils of the people, the redskin is sent back to his work of destruction, which continues without interruption until the chiefs are summoned to the next annual parade and prayer meeting of their white brethren in Washington.

We ask in the name of what little there is of good in the administration (if any there be) how long is this "peace policy" to last? How long is Arizona to suffer under these afflictions with no hope of change? Has not enough labor been spent in trying to teach them the scripture, to convince any sane person that no good can result from such a policy with savages. We are convinced that it is time now to put into execution Sheridan's policy of returning rifle balls for bullets. For the security of the Whites and as the only means of developing that country, let it be pursued.

The case of R. M. Hargrave.

Last week we stated that Hargrave would probably be executed Nov. 6th.

W. J. Berry, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, has informed us that the statement was erroneous, that he wrote the Governor asking his interference in Hargrave's behalf, and also took an appeal from the District Court to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

The answer of the Governor is given below, and needs no explanation, and now the fate of Hargrave rests with the Supreme Court, which convenes in January, 1873.

TUCSON, A. T., August 14, 1872.
Hon. W. J. Berry, Prescott, A. T.

SIR:—Your favor of July 15th, was handed yesterday on my return from an exploring expedition, through the mountains in the eastern part of the Territory. I have carefully read your able and earnest appeal in behalf of Richard M. Hargrave, now under sentence of death, for murder. I have also received a telegraphic dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1st, from Eliza Whitmore which reads: "Hargrave at Prescott, insane, please wait for further evidence." I have carefully read a transcript of the proceedings and testimony, taken in the case and furnished me by the Hon. C. A. Tweed, before whom he was tried, and while my feelings and sympathies as an individual naturally incline me to save the life of a human being, if in my power, yet as the Chief Executive officer of this Territory, I am called upon to do my duty to the whole people, regardless of my personal sympathies. That Hargrave committed the murder, is not determined and was fully proven, and the only excuse or reason for interference on my part is based upon the fact that at some former period of his life he was insane, and that this fact can be proved; admit that such is the case, and then there is nothing in the evidence presented to the Court to show that he was insane at the time he committed the homicide. The plea of insanity was never raised during the trial, nor is there any evidence that would indicate such a state of mind. Such being the case, I cannot see any good that can result to the prisoner by granting a stay of proceedings until he can prove that he has been insane. It is the act he committed on the 30th of June, and the state of his mind at the time he committed that act, upon which he must be judged. As no evidence was produced to show that he was insane at that time, I cannot in justice to my conscientious official obligations, interfere with the decision of the Jury and the Judgement of the Court. In the appeal you have made for him, I fully appreciate your pure motives and kindness of heart, and gladly would I save his life if I could and at the same time do my duty to law, order, and good government; but crime has too often gone unpunished in this Territory, and the practice has become alarmingly prevalent of men taking the law in their own hands and sacrificing the lives of their fellow-men. To stop these bloody scenes, punishment must follow the commission of these crimes.

Respectfully your Obedient Servant,
A. P. K. SAFFORD,
Governor.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of A. J. KEITH, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of A. J. Keith, deceased, to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, to the Administrator, at his office in Mineral Park, Mohave county, Arizona Territory.
W. F. HENNING,
Administrator of the Estate of A. J. Keith, Dec'd.
Mineral Park, July 27, 1872. aug10/5

Is the only store in Arizona that Receives Goods Direct from New York City.

By this arrangement, the proprietor saves the enormous tariff usually levied by San Francisco merchants, and is thereby enabled to sell goods cheaper than any other merchant in Arizona.

I have on hand,
Henry's Improved Rifles and Cartridges
Colt's Revolvers, Holsters and Belts,
Percussion Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

A Large Stock of
Boots, (including Rubber Boots,) Shoes,
Hats, Socks, Cooking Stoves, Axes,
Nails, etc., etc., together with a large stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Suitable for this Market.

Call and see for yourselves.
LEVI BASHFORD.
Prescott, March 20, 1869.

CHANGE of BASE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW "LAY-OUT" OF
Groceries, Provisions, Fresh and Dried Fruits,
Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Notions, Etc.,
Is now offered the people of Prescott and vicinity, by
MELVIN & FOSTER,
(At their Store, in the Old Capitol Building.)

They have nice, fresh Honey, Butter, Bacon, Hams,
Lard, Nuts, Candies, and several other good things,
which they are selling very cheap, to friends and foes.
Prescott, July 29, 1871.

BUY YOUR FRESH MEAT AND VEGETABLES

AT THE
PIONEER MEAT MARKET,
GRANITE STREET, PRESCOTT.

Eat plenty of both, and you will soon be as strong as an ox,
as fat as butter, and as stout as the waist, as a Presidential Quaker.
Prescott, August 12, 1871.

PLAZA FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Goodwin Street,  Opposite Plaza.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
BROOKE & LINN.
Prescott, October 24, 1868.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons are forbidden to credit Bernino Romero, on my account.
S. DENNIS.
Prescott, August 24, 1872.

ALL THE PATENT PILLS, FRESH and genuine, at DR. KENDALL'S Pioneer Drug Store.

BRADSHAW.

A. E. DAVIS.....N. C. SHECKLES
BRADSHAWITES!

DAVIS & SHECKLES
Are prepared to furnish you, at their store in Bradshaw City, with all kinds of
EATABLES, DRINKABLES, AND
"WEARABLES,"
At Very Low Prices for Cash. Give us a Trial.

OUR WATCHWORDS:
A Good Article, Small Profits and Cash.

MILLER & HUSSEY

Have now in store, and for sale, at
BRADSHAW CITY.

The largest, best assorted supply, of
Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods,
Farming and Mining Implements,
Powder, Fuse, Guns, Pistols,
Building Materials,
&c., &c.,
Ever opened in the Bradshaw region, and are selling cheap for cash.

Servant,

**The Howard University Buildings—Card
from General Howard.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

DEAR SIR: I notice in last night's Tribune a card from A. B. Mullett, supervising architect, Treasury Department, in which he condemns the material of which the Howard University buildings are constructed, as "utterly worthless for building purposes." Now, as long as irresponsible men wrote flippant articles, full of misstatements, and evidently written with a wicked, malicious purpose, I deemed silence the best answer, and I did hope the committees having the investigation of the accident to the hospital in charge might have an opportunity to report before the public mind should be biased by any official statement; but as there is a great interest at stake, it is better, perhaps, to say a few words, showing my grounds of confidence in the material known as the building block. I first examined the material, and became so far satisfied of its value as a building material, that I determined to build my own house of it, it being the first experiment, excepting perhaps, Mrs. Winslow's house, on Grant street. I had an inner lining of brick. There was not new material enough for the entire wall. After the house was erected two slight vertical cracks appeared in the three story tower, extending through the blue stone foundation. These were evidently caused by the slight giving of the foundation. The few blocks cracked were replaced, and nothing of the kind has since appeared. My house appearing so well, I built a large stable with out the inner lining, and this I believe a better building than the house. Some thirteen or fourteen private dwellings have since been constructed in Washington of the same material—ten at least without any inner lining of common brick. My house went through last winter, and, with the exception of a few poor bricks or blocks, not only resisted unfavorable action of the frost, but grew harder and stronger, till to day there are few sandstones any better. I am living in my house, with twelve in the family, and have been since last July. Mr. J. W. Alvord's house is constructed—basement and all, making three stories—of the material, without common brick at all. He and his family sleep quietly within its walls. The University building was begun so that its foundation and first story passed through last winter, though, as a bare wall, much exposed, soaking with rain, and freezing: still it improved, and now completely resists the constant froting and thawing of this winter. The building is well constructed, has an unusual supply of solid cross walls, the exterior walls being fifteen inches in thickness. No signs whatever can be found of liability to crushing. A few vertical seams or cracks near the openings, occasioned by unequal settling, did appear, and after a time any defective blocks were replaced by sound ones—not for concealment, but as is done in finishing any building, when window sills or caps have cracked—for the sake of proper finish.

This building is now occupied daily by the clerical force of the Freedmen's Bureau, and by about a hundred pupils of the University. Professor Barber, with his family; the steward, with his family; and a number of students, occupy the dormitories. The dormitory building is deemed thoroughly safe by us. The foundation of the north wall, built of Seneca and blue stone, was at first insecure, and that with the wall, gave way while building. It was begun again at the bottom stone—the foundation of the entire building subjected to thorough examination—bound by cross stones and heavy iron clamps. No settling has appeared for six months, and there are no cracks, I learn, in the superstructure. These buildings I deem thoroughly safe. I am sorry Mr. Mullett has been so hasty. I will not speak of the hospital which was in process of construction, and to which the accident occurred, because that is under investigation. I have the opinion of more than twenty architects and builders that the building block is good, and improves with time. I have taken some of the ablest engineers in this country to look at these buildings, and they say I need give myself no anxiety about the stability and durability of the Howard University buildings. I deprecate the wholesale condemnation of members of this building company. I left the company because I was unwilling to incur any censure or criticism, on account of my official position, if the block was used in the University buildings. The trustees of the University thought so favorably of the material as to approve formally of its use, while the subject of building was under advisement. You may say "What induced this choice?"

First. There was a bed of fine sand suitable for this block, on the place.

Second. The price would be far less than that of pressed brick, and no more than that of common brick, making a more elegant building.

Third. It afforded employment to a large number of colored laborers. I understand from the company that the company have never made anything above expenses; never have been able to declare a dividend. They can speak for themselves as to their motives. Officers, civil and military, are constantly investing in stock companies, as in the Seneca Stone Agency, for example. They must do something to support their families, and it is surely a little hypercritical to condemn a man because he has invested his money in a company he deems good, and carrying on a legitimate business. I invested in this originally with the purest motives, and left it for the same. I did not know of Mr. Mullett's adverse opinion, but have requested him to give me the benefit of the facts, based on an experiment of ascertaining, by steady pressure, the force necessary to crush material of different dates. I know he will not willingly frighten us further till he has carefully and conscientiously tried the material of our houses and the University by actual experiment.

Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Bvt. Major Gen., Commissioner,

timore,) having made this city his permanent residence, take, with his accustomed zeal and diligence, the settlements generally, and more particularly claims before against the United States or the several Departments of before any Board of Commissioners that may be the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has the entire class arising out of French spoliations year 1803, with reference to which, in addition to a documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to the archives of the Government.

He and pensioners on the navy fund, &c., bounty lands, &c., and those requiring life insurance, can have them promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus save themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal

Office on Patrest, near the New Treasury Building.

THE NOVELTY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

OF
M. J. LEESE & CO.,

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

work warranted 20 per cent cheaper than any other establishment in the United States. The attention of the public is fully called to our extensive

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

established in 1861, and situated on Kanawha street, near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot, Parkersburg, West Virginia. This establishment, in all its departments, is supplied with the most approved Machinery Tools, and appliances necessary to the manufacture of Machinery and Light and Heavy Castings of every description. Our works are of the best quality, both as to material and workmanship. We are extensively engaged in the

construction of **PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,** Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, &c., Pulleys, and Hangers. We are also prepared to do Brass Sheet-Iron Work and Pipe Fitting. We also construct Office and other stoves, Oil Stoves, Oil Tanks, Oil Cocks, and warrant them to be made of the best brands of

STAVE MACHINES,

and crews. Iron Railings, Verandahs, Garden Vases, and Brass Castings of every description. We would also call the attention of school officers and others interested to our

IMPROVED SCHOOL DESKS,

which for neatness, cheapness, and durability are not surpassed. They are recommended by Professor W. R. White, State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, and by the Parkersburg School Board.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES

of every size, Portable and Stationary, on hand, at prices ranging from \$350 to \$1,000. Several second-hand 20 horse power, from \$480. We claim that our manufactures are equal in quality to any, and superior to those of many establishments in the country. We insure promptness in filling orders, while our facilities for shipping in any direction are unsurpassed. Our works are connected with our works. We will be pleased to receive calls from any who are in want of Good Machinery. We will reply to inquiries by mail, and promise our best to please purchasers, both as to quality and price. Call on us.

M. J. LEESE & CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

P. CHAPMAN, Middleway, Jefferson county, is Agent for Kanawha Valley, for M. J. Lease & Co., and will fill an

order. — We would refer to Messrs. Kimball & Shafer, Pennsylvania West Virginia Barrel Factory, as to quality of our Machinery. Price: Single Machine, \$60, Double, \$90. We have on hand a Portable Saw Mill, of 20 horse power, \$1,700, only been in use a short time; Engine and Saw Mill

READ THE FOLLOWING:

The undersigned, have this day witnessed the operation of an engine purchased from M. J. Lease & Co., of Parkersburg, West Virginia, now attached to a threshing machine, and it to perform well, and gives satisfaction; and certify that power it gives to said machine is much more regular and of greater speed than horse power, and is in our opinion, perfectly safe and reliable, and will thresh double as much as horse power. Given under our hands this 17th day of February, 1868.

GEO. W. WOLF, Parkersburg, Jefferson county.

John P. Kearfoot,

William T. McQuilkin,

A. Williamson,

J. M. Lemen,

Jonathan Miller,

George W. Miller,

John Eisele.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VA., August, 1868.

We hereby certify that we have purchased from M. J. Lease & Co. of Parkersburg, West Virginia a steam engine, and are satisfied with it for our threshing machine, and it gives general satisfaction.

D. S. RENTCH,

GEORGE SIBERT.

BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VA., August, 1868.

We have examined the engine manufactured by M. J. Lease & Co. at Mr. Rentch's and saw it work to my entire satisfaction. It is therefore, that it is in every respect worthy of being used by the farming community. It is perfectly safe—no danger whatever from sparks. It also has a steady motion than horse power, and it will thresh double the quantity of wheat as horse power.

GEO. SIBERT.

RICE, 25 CENTS.

SENT SEALED BY POST.

"MANHOOD."

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH EDITION

A new medical pamphlet revised and just published by the Dr. CUK. This valuable work treats on the cause and cure of premature decline, and secret diseases of youth and manhood. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the remedies therefor.

ADDRESS THE AUTHOR, NO. 53 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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VOL. 40.—NO. 7.

Mr. ANDERSON spoke of the importance of fish-ways in our rivers as having a direct connection with the interests of Agriculture, and mentioned the fact that in one of the towns in Lincoln County a fish-way had been constructed, and the income therefrom was nearly enough to pay the taxes of the entire town.

Mr. ROGERS thought the board should not step aside from its legitimate business to go a fishing.

Mr. GOODALE asked what was the object of agriculture? To produce food. We call stock husbandry a considerable object. Why not stock our rivers with fish as well as our pastures with cattle? In England it has been demonstrated that an acre of water will, by the culture by artificial means, produce as much food as an acre of land. With our facilities for the business of fish culture in Maine, he did not think it improper for the Board to suggest legislative action in this matter.

Mr. ROGERS thought it should be left to the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, or to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. JAQUITH stated that he believed it was well known that fishes in passing up and down the rivers destroy a great number of injurious insects.

Mr. PRATT made some remarks favoring the views of Mr. Goodale, and advocating the suggestion proposed by Mr. Anderson. He hoped the Board would suggest some means by which it could be carried out.

Mr. BIGELOW also spoke upon the matter—his remarks favoring the opinion advanced by Mr. Goodale.

After some further remarks, the following order was introduced by Mr. ANDERSON:

"ORDERED, That the Secretary of the Board be instructed to urge upon the proper Legislative Committee, the importance of encouragement to the propagation of fish in our ponds and rivers."

This order was accompanied by a communication from Mr. J. Morgan of Portland upon the matter, which was also referred to the Secretary, and the order was adopted.

The resolve introduced yesterday upon the subject of Immigration was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. ROGERS from Committee on Topic No. 4, read his report a second time.

Mr. DILL thought the report conveyed the idea that it was more profitable to sell hay than to feed it out. This he did not agree with.

Some discussion occurred in regard to the feeding of hay to sheep and cattle in opposition to its being sold, which was entered into at some length by Messrs. WASSON, JAQUITH, DILL, ROGERS, BIGELOW and others, and it was assigned to Monday forenoon at 9 o'clock, for its final disposition.

The report on topic No. 2, in relation to the Agricultural College, was called up and had its third reading. Two additional resolves were presented by the Committee, which together with the resolutions were adopted. The following are the additional resolves:

RESOLVED, That the Board fully assents to, and endorses the sentiments expressed in the resolves upon this subject which were adopted at their session of last year.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Board, it is desirable that the Agricultural and Industrial College should be put in operation at the earliest period practicable."

The vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the report and resolves placed upon the table. Adjourned.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

A message was received from the Governor in reply to an order of the Legislature of the 23d inst. requesting him to inform the Legislature what measures have been taken under the resolves of 1863 relating to a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The message and accompanying documents are as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The order calling upon the Governor to inform you what action has been taken upon the provisions of a resolve, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and approved March 25, 1863, entitled a resolve relating to a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," is before me.

In reply, I herewith communicate copies of the letter of Gov. Coburn to the President of the United States, accepting the grant, and the response thereto from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which exhaust the entire action upon the subject so far as known to me.

SAM'L CONY.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, JAN. 26, 1864.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Augusta, Oct. 30, 1863.

Hon. A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Sir—I have the honor herewith to transmit an official copy of a Resolve passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved March 25, 1863, signifying the acceptance on the part of the State of the conditions and benefits of the "Act donating public lands," &c., passed at the second session of the 37th Congress, and approved July 5, 1862. I am also authorized by said Resolve to receive the scrip issued under the provisions of said act.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

ABNER COBURN, Gov. of Maine.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1863.

Sir—Under reference from the Department of the Interior proper, I have received your communication of the 30th ult., accompanied by a transcript act of the State Legislature, accepting the Agricultural College grant, by act of Congress of 2d July, 1862.

The acceptance is filed and the scrip will be duly issued and transmitted to you. We issue in the order of receipt at this office of the acceptance, several States having priority to Maine, but the interest of your State shall be attended to at as early a period as it may be practicable to accomplish the work.

With great respect,

Your obt. servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

His Excellency, ABNER COBURN, Governor of the State of Maine, Augusta, Me.

The message was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill to pay bounties to volunteers, &c., came up by assignment, and the question being on the amendment of Mr. Merrow to make the bounty \$300 instead of \$100.

Mr. MERROW advocated the policy of the State's paying these bounties and prohibiting the towns if possible from doing so. But he understood from the Senator from Somerset (Mr. Stewart) that another bill was to be presented, embodying his idea, and he asked that Senator to furnish an explanation of the matter.

Mr. STEWART explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate and why the amendment would work injuriously in this bill. At the proper time he thought the policy proposed by Mr. Merrow a correct one, but if it is inserted here, its operation will be very unequal.

Mr. MERROW then withdrew his amendment and the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

House.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

Petitions presented and referred—Of inhabitants of school district No. 4, in Township No. 18, Range 3, to survey a tract of land in the rear of the river lots in said Township; of J. S. Bridges et als., of Newport, for amendment to law passed March 28, 1858, for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops; of J. H. S. Cross et als., of town of Bowerbank, for repeal of act incorporating said town; of Woodbury S. Dana et als., for an act to incorporate the Damariscotta & Portland Steam Navigation Company; of George T. Sewall and 186 others of Oldtown, in favor of the memorial of the European & North American Railway Company; of Joanna Dean and Eliza Johnson for State aid; of Asa Smith and 25 als., for repair of the ice cutters on the piers of Mattawakeag Bridge; Benj. N. Fisk and 25 als., in aid of European & North American Railway.

Passed to be enacted—An act additional to incorporate the Portland & Kennebec Railroad Co.; an act to authorize the city of Belfast to build a free bridge.

Mr. BARKER of Stetson, from the Committee on

dent and Trustees of Richmond Academy for aid; of Mayor and Aldermen of city of Rockland for change of their municipal court.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Brunswick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; an act to prevent enlistments in this State to fill up the quotas of other States.

Resolved making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College was read a second time. The question being on passing the resolve to be engrossed in concurrence with the Senate, on motion of Mr. CLAY of Gardiner the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CLAY of Gardiner was called to the chair.

The resolves, after discussion, were laid on the table and Wednesday assigned.

Mr. LYNCH of Portland, presented resolves in favor of the removal of the Seat of Government to Portland, and moved that the rules be suspended so far as to give the resolves their first reading at the present time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Augusta, moved that the vote on suspension of rules be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. LYNCH withdrew his motion for a suspension of the rules, and the resolves laid over for one day.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Augusta, reported to the House from the Committee on Finance the following resolves.

Resolved, That, to provide for the payment of bounties to soldiers, the Treasurer, with the advice of the Governor, is hereby authorized to procure a temporary loan of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be wanted for the payment of bounties aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Treasurer is hereby authorized to negotiate said loan at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., and reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after sixty days within four months, in such portions of the loan as may be found necessary. Read once and assigned.

Mr. DILLINGHAM of Waterville, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the petition of school district No. 7 in the town of Hartford, to set back a portion of said district to the town of Bucksfield, reported that petitioners have leave to withdraw. Report accepted.

Mr. FARWELL of Rockland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred an order inquiring into the expediency of amending sec. 79, chap. 82 of the Revised Statutes, reported legislation inexpedient; also on order inquiring into the expediency of amending chap 40 of the Laws of 1861, that certain towns and plantations may close their polls on election days before 5 o'clock P. M. Reports accepted.

Mr. WEBB of Portland, from the Committee on Judiciary on bill relative to the prevention of enlistments in this State of troops to fill up the quotas of other States, reported that bill ought to pass.

Mr. WEBB asked that the bill might have its several readings under a suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. FARWELL of Rockland objected to the suspension of the rules unless there was some great necessity for the passage of the bill. He had found that the safest way was almost invariably to follow the rules and thus avoid confusion and distrust, the inevitable consequence of attempting to hurry a matter through without due consideration.

Mr. WEBB said that each day was taking away dozens of our men to fill up the quotas of neighboring States, and these States which were thus taking advantage of our non-legislation in this respect were all protected by law so that we had no possible chance to retaliate. Under these circumstances (though upon any ordinary occasion he would not recommend such a suspension of the rules) he felt justified in asking to have the matter settled with all possible dispatch.

The bill then received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

[The penalty of a violation of this law is \$500 and six months imprisonment.]

Senate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Bill to prevent enlistments in this State upon the quota of any other State, was twice read and passed to be engrossed, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. CRAM from the Committee on Manufactures, reported an act to incorporate the Portland Glass Company. Read twice, and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

Same Senator from the same Committee, reported an act to authorize the city of Portland to exempt the Portland Glass Company from taxation. Read and assigned. Adjourned.

House.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Petitions presented and referred—Of Dan'l Lord and 31 als., in aid of the European & North American Railway Co.; of John Hazeltine of Sebec, in aid of same; of Chas. A. Clark of Phippsburg, that a resolve may be passed authorizing the Treasurer to pay him a sum of money claimed to be due him from the State; of Elizabeth Brooks for the continuance of the pension of her deceased husband; of Wm. H. Hayward of Fairfield, for amendment to liquor law; of Charles Coffin and 43 als., for same; of Z. Hunter et als., of Clinton, for an act of incorporation under the name of the "Clinton Manufacturing Company;" of Ephraim Atley et als., for pier to draw in Dresden upper bridge.

Mr. DAVIS of Woodstock, moved that the vote whereby the House assigned the further consideration resolves making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College to Wednesday next, be reconsidered.

The motion to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table and assign Tuesday next for its further consideration, was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Davis to reconsider the vote assigning Wednesday next for the further consideration of the resolve. Carried.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the resolve as amended to be engrossed.

Mr. CRAM moved that the resolve lie upon the table and Tuesday next be assigned for its further consideration.

The motion to assign the question to next Tuesday for further consideration was lost.

Mr. CRAM moved that the vote be taken by yeas and nays. If the friends of this measure were determined to press this matter through to-day he should feel obliged to vote against the resolves. He did not believe that the common schools should be entirely supported by the people, although he thought they should do their share. The State debt was already about \$3,000,000 and he thought the people would question the action of members if they should vote to make such an appropriation—\$20,000.

The resolves, as amended, were then passed to be engrossed—yeas 92, nays 45.

Senate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Resolves making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College came from the House amended. The House amendment was adopted.

Mr. BURLEIGH moved an amendment, making the grant a sum of \$20,000 instead of two townships of land.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURLEIGH called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolve to be engrossed and the question being taken resulted yeas 17, nays 3, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrows, Dingley, Manson, Merrow, D. L. Milliken, E. Milliken, Philbrick, J. A. Sanborn, L. Sanborn, Spring, Stevens, Stewart, Talbot, True, Walker, Warren, Wadsworth.—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Burleigh, Cram, Knight.—3.

So the resolve was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

A communication was received from the Adjutant General, transmitting a statement the number of men mustered into the service of the United States from the several cities and towns in the State, under each call of the President, in compliance with a joint order of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. SANBORN of Kennebec, the communication and accompanying tables were ordered to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Brunswick Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; resolves authorizing a loan on behalf of the State.

Mr. DINGLEY from the Committee on Interior Waters reported leave to withdraw on petition of Otis S. Tibbetts for leave to impose a toll on logs in Mopang river, referred from the last Legislature to the present. Accepted.

Passed to be enacted—An act to prevent enlistments in this State on the quota of any other State.

Mr. PHILBRICK, from the Committee to prepare joint rules and orders, reported the joint rules and orders of the last Legislature, with an amendment, changing the order and arrangement of the Standing Committees, and recommending that the rules and orders of both branches be published in one book.—Accepted.

House.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Passed to be engrossed—An act additional to the several acts establishing the County of Piscataquis; act to change the name of David Cushman; of Gilbert W. Eldridge and children; of Frances Rebecca Perkins; act in relation to the use of depositions in certain cases.

Passed to be enacted—An act to prevent enlistments in this State to fill the quotas of other States.

Mr. STONE of Jay, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the petition of the Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, for aid, reported the following resolution together with a statement of facts:

Resolved, That the Land Agent, under the advice and approval of the Governor and Council, is hereby directed to convey to the Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, one township of land, of such quality as will, in the judgment of the Governor and Council, secure said Seminary and College the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that any proceeds thereof, after defraying the expenses of location and sale, exceeding that sum, shall be paid into the State treasury and placed to the credit of the common school fund; the said land to be sold in open market after six month's notice in at least three public newspapers in this State; provided, that the said Trustees shall safely invest the proceeds of said land as a permanent fund for the use and benefit of said Seminary and College, the interest only to be annually expended; and provided further, that in consideration of this grant, the Trustees shall place at the disposal of the Governor and Council, five perpetual scholarships giving free tuition in said Seminary and College, to such persons as may be designated by the Governor and Council, preference to be given to returned soldiers or their children or the children of such as have fallen in defence of their country, and always to the indigent and meritorious.

The report was accepted, the resolve read once, and on motion of Mr. QUINNAM of Bowdoinham, laid on the table and ordered to be printed with the accompanying statement of facts.

An act to legalize the doings of cities, towns and plantations in raising bounties came up by assignment.

On motion of Mr. CRAM of Brunswick re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

Section of Res. O. O. (House)
by Legislature of Maine

Senate.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Mr. SPRING, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a resolve in favor of the Sandy River Bank (Farmington). Mr. S. explained that this Bank had never really surrendered its charter—under the provisions of the act of last year a meeting of the stockholders was held, but only one-tenth of them were present, and less than half of these voted, while the law provides that two-thirds shall be present. Only one provision of the law was complied with, viz: the filing of a notice with the Secretary of State.—The great bulk of the stockholders are opposed to the surrender, and though there has been no legal vote of surrender, they wished some action of the Legislature put on record to enable them to continue business, which has been suspended now several months. At the request of the Senator from Franklin he would move that the rules may be suspended that the resolve may be put upon its passage to-day.

The motion was agreed to and the resolve was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act additional to an act to preserve the harbor of Portland.

Finally passed—Resolve making a conditional grant of land to the President and Trustees of Bates College. Adjourned.

House.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Petitions Presented and Referred—Of William T. Johnson et als., of Augusta, for European and North American R. R. Co.; of Sophronia M. Cushman for change of name; of Charles H. Harriman and wife for change of name of an adopted daughter; of Hon. Woodbury Davis et als., of Portland in aid of petition of Trustees of Westbrook Seminary; of Henry Hill et 40 als., of Bangor in aid of European & North American R. W. Co.; of James Larabee et 38 als., against the petition of John M. Parker et als., asking to be set off from Scarborough and annexed to Gorham; of I. Gunnison and 246 others for same; of George A. Snow et als. of Brewer that some measure may be legally established as the measure of milk and other liquids; of Eliphalet Nickerson et als., of the town of Orrington for same.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to incorporate the Portland Glass Co.

Passed to be enacted—An act to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men, and their substitutes who shall be credited to the quotas of Maine; an act to amend an act to incorporate the Brunswick Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Passed finally—Resolves making a conditional grant to President and Trustees of Bates College.

Senate.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Passed to be engrossed—An act additional to the several acts incorporating the County of Piscataquis; resolve for building ice-cutters and breakwaters for the protection of the piers and abutments of Mattawamkeag bridge, in Mattawamkeag, and for other necessary repairs; acts to change the names of certain persons; an act relating to the use of depositions in certain cases.

House.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Petitions presented and referred—Of Thos. Spear and 79 others, for permission to extend a wharf into tide waters and to construct a floating dock at Cape Elizabeth; of Charles P. Branch et als., and of Reuben Cutter, Samuel Belcher, et als., in aid of the Trustees of Westbrook Seminary.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolves in favor of Sandy River Bank.

Senate.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve to authorize the Land Agent to deed Ofaen Keech a certain lot of land; an act to change the name of David Cushman; resolve for the repair of the bridge over Molunkus stream in Macwahoe plantation.

Mr. BEALE presented the petition of Alvin Wade for State aid. Referred.

Passed to be enacted—An act to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men and their substitutes who may be credited on the quota of Maine; an act to amend an act to incorporate the Brunswick Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

A message was received from the House by Mr. FARWELL of Rockland, inviting the Senate to repair to the Hall of the House for the purpose of extending a welcome to Major General O. O. HOWARD.

The Senate concurred, and proceeded forthwith to the Hall of the House.

[See House proceedings.]

On the return of the Senate, adjourned.

House.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The following communication was received from the Governor through the Deputy Secretary of State:

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Feb. 2, 1864 }

To the President of the Senate:

And Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I have this day received an official dispatch announcing that the President of the United States has issued an order calling for five hundred thousand (500,000) troops. That order is as follows, viz:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1864. }

Ordered that a draft of 500,000 men to serve for 3 years or during the war be made on the 10th of March next, for the military service of the United States; crediting and deducting therefrom so many as have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the first day of March and not heretofore credited.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The construction of this order by the Provost Marshal General declares it to be a call for two hundred thousand (200,000) men additional to the call which was made in October last.

The quotas have not yet been assigned to the States, but as they will doubtless be put upon the same basis as the last, there is no necessity that we should delay in making provision to meet this requisition, it being safe to assume that the proportion for Maine will be between five and six thousand. In fact there is no time to be lost; the tenth day of March is close at hand and the people of Maine do not wish to expose themselves to a draft.

In this emergency I would respectfully request that the Legislature provide for the payment of an adequate and uniform bounty from the Treasury of the State. It is of the utmost importance that dispatch be had in arranging our legislation to conform to this new exigency.

Maine has met all previous calls with perfect good faith and promptitude. She will not now turn her back upon her past history. I cannot doubt that all, magistrates, legislators, and citizens will set themselves vigorously at work to put this quota in the field, for it is not to be questioned that at no period since the outbreak of the rebellion, has there been a time when so small an additional number of men could be as efficient in bringing this conflict to a termination.

SAMUEL CONY.

The communication was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Reception of Gen. Howard.

Mr. FARWELL of Rockland, had the pleasure to inform the House of Representatives that one of the distinguished sons of Maine, perhaps, to whom, more than to any other man, is due the preservation of the Northern States from being overrun by the rebels, is now in the Governor's room. I need not say I allude to Gen. Howard. The General, I have no doubt, will take pleasure in coming into the hall and meeting the Legislature of Maine, and speak to us briefly upon the condition of the country if he shall be invited, and my object is to move that a message be sent inviting the Senate to come into the Hall, and then to invite the General.

The same gentleman was charged with a message to the Senate inviting the members of that branch to convene immediately in the hall of the House.

A message was received from the Senate through its Secretary, Ezra C. Brett, informing the House of the acceptance of that branch of the invitation to meet in the hall of the House for the purpose of welcoming Maj. Gen. Howard.

The Senate then came in and the President took the chair.

IN CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. FARWELL of Rockland, Messrs. Spring of Cumberland, Farwell of Rockland and Barker of Stetson, were appointed a committee to invite Gen. Howard, together with the Governor and Council, to meet the Convention.

The General came in with the Governor and Council, and was introduced by the President, who remarked that he was a man who never surrendered—a man whose home happens to be in the County of Kennebec, and who will find a place in the heart of every citizen of Maine.

Speech of Gen. Howard.

Gen. HOWARD said:

gentlemen of the Legislature in Convention:

It was my privilege, one year ago, to make some remarks here, at a time when we were a little more gloomy than now; after the battle of Fredericksburg. We descended a little lower in gloom after another repulse, but since then has occurred the battle of Gettysburg, of Lookout Mountain, of Chattanooga, and on my way from Chattanooga to this place, passing through Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New York, and many other intermediate places, I did not hear from the mouth of one single individual, one single disloyal sentiment. (Applause.) There is no necessity then of saying anything of encouragement to the people of Maine. You are encouraged. The work which we have been doing is common work, in which we have all a common interest.—I find that every Legislator of this State is as earnest and interested in the work of maintaining the integrity of our Union as any officer in the army. We have a mutual interest, and it gives me great pleasure to meet you and with you to consider how we stand, and to take courage for what we have yet to do. I am glad to see that the Government is ready for any emergency; that the nation maintains itself, not weakly, but with strength. I am glad to see that everything looks so hopeful. I am glad to see that the flag is drawing to a close. I am glad to see that the flag of our nation—that flag that is our true emblem—the flag that we love—is already floating in every State, and I believe that before the end of this year (1864) it will be acknowledged by all the governments thereof as the representative of the government, the true government, the government of the United States, and that the Confederate government will not be.— (Applause.)

But yet, if we fail of it in that time, if Providence

in its workings will not have accomplished the revolution in that time, still I must urge you, my friends, you my compatriots, to maintain that same spirit that I plead for one year ago, and that is, constancy, constancy, never waver.

Once in a while it is my good fortune, in the field and elsewhere, to meet a man from New England of the old school—a man about sixty years of age, perhaps. When I look into his face and think of some of our representatives in times gone by—of such men as Adams—men of firmness, men of principle, men of integrity. I meet such men of integrity, and I see that when such men place the shoulder to the wheel they will not withdraw it. When they have undertaken a work they will continue it. I say I have confidence now that New England which has taken hold of this work of putting down this infernal rebellion, will continue it with the strength and constancy which we all know is necessary, until it is done. [Applause.] And the men of Maine have their part to perform, and I congratulate you this morning upon having sent forth such noble representatives. The regiments from Maine have done well; they have shown of what blood they are, and they will continue to do well. [Applause.]

It was thought in the South, at the commencement of the rebellion, as you all know, that because we conceded and hated fighting and war, we could not do anything or accomplish anything; if we were attacked, that we would yield and yield, and that the rebels could soon establish their government and overthrow us. But experience has proved the very reverse. We were rather slow to act, to get fairly enlisted, for we abhorred war—and above all things, civil war; but we were drawn into it, and sooner than see our government destroyed—sooner than see its promise forever gone—we determined that we would engage in even this, the only means given for our protection; and shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, with strong arms, we said we would do our duty to our country—we will stand firm in the midst of every difficulty, and endure every trial, and our country shall be our country forever.

It is with me a cherished conviction that our difficulties are prolonged, that the war is prolonged, because of our want of acknowledgement of the help that cometh from above. It is because we are so wealthy, so prosperous, so strong, because we have so many men, so many arms and so much money, that we look at these things and get our confidence fixed in these things; it is because that we bring from the other side of the water men of every stamp of character and without having assimilated them to our habits and to our thoughts and feelings, without having had them brought under the light of our education and our moral training, because, I say, that for these men and this confidence we forget to look to God.

Now it gives great pleasure to me to meet the men of Maine, to be able to look them in the face through their representatives here assembled, and to say as their representative in the field, that I hope and trust that a good strong voice will go forth from Maine; that, God helping us, we will preserve the Government of the United States for the benefit of ourselves and for the benefit of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. SPRING of Cumberland, moved that the convention take a recess of half an hour for the purpose of taking the hand of Gen. Howard—"not his right hand for that he has given to his country; but his left hand which is nearest the heart."

The Convention then took a recess and the members were introduced by the Committee.

The Convention having been called to order by the President, Mr. BARKER of Stetson, was invited to recite a poem entitled "The Man with the Empty Sleeve."

Mr. BARKER said: It will be remembered Mr. President that at the commencement of this struggle when for a period of six months or more a series of sickening disasters attending our armies led almost to the breaking of the Nation's heart. We began to doubt God. The clouds of practical atheism were settling down on the nation's mind and heart, when, to vindicate Himself he came down from the heavens, and, almost in person, celebrated the 4th of July at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg and Port Hudson. And it seems to me that this same Providence, in the recognition of New England's Christian character and Christian patriotism, selected as the chief instrument in that fight of Gettysburg the darling officer of New England—the Christian, the Patriot, the Soldier and the Hero, Gen. Howard of Maine. (Great applause followed by three cheers for the General.) When not long after, he returned to Maine it was my good fortune to associate with him for some time in addressing the people of Maine upon national affairs. Upon one occasion he addressed a crowd of some eight or ten thousand at Bangor late in the evening; and as he stood there speaking, that sleeve became unpinned, and waving in the air.—There was a Penobscot boy present whose name I need not call, who sometimes indulges in poetry. That spectacle fired him up, and almost while the General was speaking that boy composed the lines that are called for and which I will give.

You will see that the circumstances under which they were written give them their chief interest. It was at night and there was a large crowd, and he wrote them expecting to give them after the General closed, but an alarm of fire having prevented, they were never given in his presence, but found their way into the press of the country.

Mr. BARKER then recited the following poem, which was followed by applause and another round of hearty cheers:

THE EMPTY SLEEVE.

BY DAVID BARKER.

By the moon's pale light to this gazing throng,
Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song;
'Tis a tale devoid of an aim or plan,
'Tis a simple song of a man armed man;
Till this very hour I could ne'er believe,
What a tell-tale thing is an Empty Sleeve—
What a wierd queer thing is an Empty Sleeve.

It tells in a silent tone to all,
Of a country's need and a country's call,
Of a kiss and a tear for a child and wife,
And a hurried march for a nation's life;
Till this very hour I would ne'er believe,
What a tell-tale thing is an Empty Sleeve—
What a wierd queer thing is an Empty Sleeve.

It tells of a battle-field of gore,
Of a sabre's clash—of the cannon's roar—
Of the deadly charge—of the bugle's note—
Of a gurgling sound in a foeman's throat—
Of the whizzing grape—of the fiery shell—
Of a scene that rivals the scenes of hell.
Till this very hour, would you ere believe,
What a tell-tale thing is an Empty Sleeve—
What a wierd queer thing is an Empty Sleeve.

Though it tells of a myriad wounds and scars,
Let it point to a time when the stripes and stars,
In God's chosen time shall take
Each place of that rag with the rattlesnake;
And it points to a time when that flag shall wave
O'er a land where there breathes no cowering slave.
To the top of the skies will you all then heave
One proud buzz for the Empty Sleeve;
For this one armed man with the Empty Sleeve.

Gen. HOWARD responded as follows:

Praise is always grateful, and it is particularly so when it comes from such men and such hearts. I appreciate the position in which you place me, and I trust that God will enable me to do my duty faithfully, that I may be a faithful representative of such men, such principles and such sentiments.

I want to say one word. When I first went to Washington with my regiment, as we passed from Washington out into the country in a terrific storm, and the men were unused to all the privations of camp life, there met me one of your generous sons from Bangor. He brought forward what was necessary for us. He gave us shelter, and clothing, and food. He afterwards became Gen. Jameson. For quite a long time we were intimately associated, and I found him ever a polished gentleman and a thorough soldier.

There is another one. On the battlefield of Chancellorsville, when it was my misfortune to have troops that were discomfited in the battle, and while reforming my lines there met me a cheerful, glad heart—always cheerful and glad, to render me service. At that time in particular, I remember he stepped forth, and I never saw him look more noble, never saw him when he seemed more generous. In that action the next day, he was killed, and I saw him no more. We went out as Colonels of the 2d, 3d and 4th Maine Regiments, and we were promoted to the position of General officers. These two have done their duty in life and given themselves a sacrifice to their country at their country's call. I remain, but I wish to call up their names before you to-day that they may be remembered with their families, that when you look upon me as the representative of the soldiers of Maine, you may also think of these soldiers who started in this work with me.

The General retired and the Convention dissolved. The House was called to order but immediately adjourned on motion of Mr. LYNCH of Portland, he having the floor on the discussion of the resolve for the removal of the capital.

The offspring between native women and foreigners is far superior in intellect and physique to the mothers. There are only 235 full blooded Chinese women in the kingdom and they are all wives. Chinese prostitution is unknown. An attempt was made to introduce lewd China women from San Francisco, but the better class of the Chinese merchants protested, and produced such a commotion as to cause the abandonment of the project. Another curse of the Chinese people—opium—is also absent. A strict law prohibits its importation in any form, and woe betide the man who is caught smuggling it in. No fine will be accepted.

It is not known when the Chinese first settled on the Islands; but several Chinese merchants were found there as early as 1840. One of the largest sugar plantations

LARGE CRY—LITTLE WOOL.—Way down in California there was considerable talk about Indian troubles in this country, and that far distant people entertained much fear for the safety of our citizens. In Portland there was some talk about but no fear of an Indian outbreak. At Wallula the "Indian news" was a subject of mirth with the people. In Walla Walla no one seems to know or care anything about Indians or Indian affairs. The *Independent* published at Pendleton, next door to the Umatilla Reservation, where an outbreak was reported, says: "A good many rumors have been circulated in town the last few days in regard to Indian troubles, but the reports are not sufficiently authentic to give publicity." It is the old story of the man who swallowed three black crows. If the fool killer should come this way part of his harvest would be the sender of the "Indian News."

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J. W. Kunzie.

UMATILLA.

Self-Improvement.

Propose to yourself a noble object; pursue it from motives that are high. Let what is best in you take the mastery. You will be ranked with the wise and good long before you are either.

And as you go on in the course of improvement, the idea of your better self shall become more definite, and the life of this idea of wisdom and goodness shall be dearer and stronger in you. You shall be named after the idea of your life; you are becoming so.

In all right courses of life, a man resolutely desirous of becoming a wiser, a better informed, better disciplined, more useful individual, will find his thoughts, both of the end and way, get clearer as he proceeds in his work. He sees more truly and more brightly what it is that he wants; he sees more fully the means for its attainment. And with better prospects, both of the end and way, there comes inward motives for the self-improving effort of the journey.

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Heaven and God are best discerned through tears; scarcely perhaps are discerned at all without them. The constant association of prayer with the hour of bereavement and the scenes of death suffices to show this. Yet is this effect of external distress only a particular instance of this general truth, that religion springs up in the mind wherever any of the infinite affections and desires press severely against the infinite conditions of existence. Instead of slumbering at noon in Eden, we must keep the midnight watch within Gethsemane. We, too, like our great Leader, must be made perfect through suffering; but the struggle by night will bring the calmness of the morning; the hour of exceeding sorrow will prepare the day of godlike strength; the prayer for deliverance calls down the power of endurance. And while to the reluctant their cross is too heavy to be borne, it grows light to the heart of willing trust.

The Gates of Heaven are open ^{tears} & ~~prayer~~ when they are closed against prayer.

The Bible does not need defence so much as proclamation. It defends itself wherever it is known. Deep in the soul there dwells forever a witness to the truth, whose clear eye and steady voice will see and respond to it wherever it is known.

~~Beneath a whispering hatched, young Daffin's night before,
where, by chance, Condon and Thyr is led their flock -
Young Condon, the sheep, his friend the missing goat?~~

