and were cautiously advancing to feel our lines. Fortunately, the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, with Battery F, 2d U. S. Light Artillery, had been ordered by Gen. Dodge to report to Gen. Blair on the afternoon of the 21st, as a reserve. This brigade was pushed forward to extend our line and engage the enemy. The 16th Corps, Major-Gen. Dodge commanding, had been ordered by Major-Gen. McPherson, on the morning of the 22d, to change position from the right of the 15th Corps, Major-Gen. John A. Logan commanding, to join the left of the 17th Corps, Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair commanding, for the purpose of prolonging our line.

FORTUNATE ARRIVAL OF THE 16TH CORPS.

Gen. Dodge with his command was on the left marching into position to extend the left flank, when the desultory skirmishing which had been going on for three hours suddenly burst forth into a loud crash of musketry, followed by rapid artillery firing. This was a strong demonstration from a quarter where we least expected it; in fact, all thoughts of an attack from the enemy were dissipated by the manner in which their retreat was made on the 21st, which led us to suppose that by nightfall our flag would float over the walls of Atlanta. Gen. McPherson, who was consulting with Gen. Logan in regard to the contemplated bombardment of Atlanta in the afternoon, at once rode rapidly to the left to ascertain the situation there, and the cause of the unexpected battle. The enemy were seen emerging from the dense woods in front of the 16th and 17th Corps in three solid columns, while their artillery belched forth shot, shell, grape, and canister, at an awful rate. Grasping the design of the enemy with that rapid intuitiveness which characterized Gen. McPherson's military knowledge, he at once ordered Col. Strong, Inspector-General on his Staff, to tell Gen. Logan to hold his lines steady, and to send forward a brigade to strengthen that portion of the line.

DEATH OF GEN. M'PHERSON.

Five minutes after while riding toward Gen. Giles A. Smith's command, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, accompanied by one of his orderlies, the General rode directly in front of the Rebel skirmish line, which had just been advanced across the road. The Rebels yelled out, surrender you "d—d Yankee," and at the same moment a volley of musketry was fired at the General, who was seen to fall from his horse into the Rebel lines. Upon receiving the news of Gen. McPherson's death, Gen. Sherman at once ordered Major-Gen. John A. Logan to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and if too closely pressed by the enemy to send for all the reinforcements he needed to the 23d Army Corps. Major-Gen. John A. Schofield commanding the Army of the Ohio, was also instructed to furnish all the troops required by Gen. Logan to repel the assault.

OUR OPPONENTS—THE RETREAT.

From prisoners taken while the battle was in progress, Gen. Logan learned that the whole of Hood's and Hardee's corps were massing on our left, bent upon turning it if rashness could accomplish it. Three desperate assaults were made on the 16th Corps, but Gen. Dodge held his men well in hand, and drove back the enemy, who were held enough to march up an open field of 800 yards in front of a fearful artillery fire, which literally mowed down the Rebel hosts, who withdrew once more under cover of the woods in front of the 16th and 17th Corps.

THE CALM THAT PRECEDES THE TEMPEST.

A lull ensued for half an hour, when it was thought the bitter lesson our troops had taught them would deter the enemy from indulging in any more assaults; but in this we were greatly mistaken. As I stated in the commencement of my letter, the 16th Corps were attacked while moving into position on the left of the 17th Corps. Between these two commands was quite a gap, which it was intended to close up as soon as the 16th Corps arrived. The enemy were not long in making this discovery, and perceiving the advantage, they once more rallied in stronger numbers, resolved to crush the two isolated Corps. A furious onslaught was made upon the breastworks of the 17th Corps, and hurling tremendous numbers of fresh troops upon the left of the 17th Corps, they succeeded in getting directly in its rear, and of a portion of the 16th, and, after hand-to-hand fight, our troops were driven out of their own breastworks and over the parapets. This was too much for "Yankee" temper to submit to, and, after bayoneting, shooting, and clubbing for the possession of their lost works, which contained several batteries, for over 30 minutes, our troops stormed their captured works and drove the bewildered enemy headlong over the parapets, beside capturing hundreds of prisoners.

ANOTHER REBEL ASSAULT REPULSED.

Shortly after, the enemy were observed massing for another attack upon the 16th Corps. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, commanding the 2d Division, 16th Army Corps, comprising the 12th Brigade, Col. G. W. Rice, consisting of the 2d and 7th Iowa, 52d Illinois, and 66th Indiana, with the 2d Brigade, Col. August Mersé, consisting of the 16th and 60th Indiana and the 81st Ohio, occupied the extreme left of our left wing, and were obliged to receive all the enemy's attacks (as did this entire 16th Corps) in an open field. Capt. Welker's battery, H, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, six guns, together with the 14th Ohio Battery of six 3-inch rifled guns, Lieut. S. M. Laird commanding, belonging to Gen. Sweeney's division, were enfilading the Rebel lines, and to capture these guns four assaults were made. The last Rebel charge found several regiments out of ammunition.

COLD STEEL UNPALATABLE FOR CHIVALRY.

This was indeed a critical moment; but Gen. Logan having ordered the line to be maintained, cost what it might—for, if once destroyed, the entire army was imperilled—Gen. Sweeney ordered his troops who were out of ammunition to lie down, and as soon as the enemy advanced within thirty yards to give a genuine "Yankee" bayonet charge. Onward dashed the compact masses of Rebel troops, eager to capture the battery which had done so much toward discomfiting them in the woods. Obeying the word of their one-armed gallant commander, the men waited patiently for the insolent foe to press them, and, with Rebel yells, they rushed in overwhelming numbers, as if no earthly power could beat back the iron tempest which threatened to splinter our left flank into hopeless fragments. Without permitting them to advance nearer, Gen. Sweeney's men met the enemy half way with the bayonet, and cold steel with Yankee courage, won the victory; for, totally unprepared for such bold tenacity on the part of our troops along the entire line, the Rebels broke—cold steel in that shape proving a great demoralizing agent.

GEN. FULLER'S OPERATIONS.

Gen. Fuller, commanding the 4th division, Gen. Veatch's old division of 16th Corps, had one of his brigades hotly engaged during the various assaults on the 16th and 17th Corps, and handled his troops in a most effective manner, performing a dangerous military evolution in front of the enemy—changing his front to rear, or throwing back his right wing so as to face the enemy who had worked a large force into the rear of the 17th Corps. The 14th Ohio Battery did splendid execution, and after administering several potent doses, it was observed that grape and shrapnel were having a deleterious effect upon the enemy, who began to subside into comparative quietness.

THE NINETEENTH CORPS AT WORK.

The 3d division of the 17th Army Corps, Brig.-Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, which distinguished itself on the 22d, with Brig.-Gen. Wm. Harrow's 4th division was nearly surrounded at one time, the enemy getting completely in their rear.

A CONCERTED MOVEMENT BY THE REBELS.

At 3 o'clock a simultaneous Rebel movement was made upon the 15th, 16th and 17th Corps, and had it not been for the wonderful heroism and endurance of our troops, a disaster must have befallen us, which might have been irreparable. The intention of the enemy was to suddenly hurl a strong column against the 15th Corps, which was occupying a good position in the abandoned Rebel breastworks, running about north-east to the right and left of the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad, and at the same time to push the extreme left completely around, and with the expected break on the right, held by the 15th Corps, they contemplated a decisive victory. The design of the Rebels was frustrated, as they afterward admitted, by the failure of the reserve columns to properly support them in the assault upon our fortifications.

THE ENEMY AGAIN MASS ON THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

The chief brunt of the battle for the first three or four hours fell upon the 16th and 17th Corps, but at 3 o'clock p. m. Gen. Lightburn's skirmishers of the 3d Division, 15th Corps, who were advanced within 500 yards of the main Rebel defenses surrounding Atlanta, were driven in by superior forces of the enemy. At 4½ o'clock, while the fight was raging on our left with the 16th and 17th Corps, the enemy began to march out of their works, forming two lines deep, facing directly in front of the 53d Ohio, Col. Jones, and the 111th Illinois, under command of Major Mayberry. Sharp skirmishing commenced, and as the Rebel lines advanced steadily, a third line was formed as a support.

OUR TROOPS GRADUALLY RETIRE TO THEIR WORKS.

This force was so large as to cover the whole of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's division line, and lapped his right and left flanks considerably. Meeting with but feeble opposition, the enemy still moved forward, and pressing the 2d Division skirmish line as well as that of the 4th Division on the left, our skirmishers retired when the enemy got within 300 yards of their main line. The reserve force of skirmishers, aided by one section of Battery A, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, made quite a gallant stand for several minutes, doing fearful execution among the Rebels, giving them a temporary check. The roar of artillery was still mingling with the long rolls of musketry when rattled death and destruction on our left. To make matters worse, news now reached us of the capture of Company F, 2d U. S. Artillery, six Napoleon guns, together with six caissons filled with ammunition. The news of the death of the gallant McPherson had cast a shadow of deep and unfeigned gloom over the army, and this pall of despondency grew darker as the news of fresh disaster spread upon us.

THE REBELS OCCUPY DECATUR.

We had scarcely received the intelligence of the capture of this battery when suddenly we were amazed to hear the roll of musketry in our rear, toward Decatur, each second increasing in intensity, growing nearer and nearer, while the fight on the left was being hotly urged, and the slight storm in front of Morgan L. Smith's division, then commanded by Gen. Lightburn, kept swelling into a perfect war tempest. Generals and staff officers and orderlies, dashing madly on foaming war steeds in all directions; shells, solid shot, and musketry uniting in the general war din around us, mingling with the agonizing shouts of the dying and wounded, as they were jolted about in the rough ambulances which were dripping with loyal blood. Gen. Logan with his eagle eye has detected the cause of the semi-panic and the Rebel designs, and he sets to work to thwart both. Having sent for Gen. Cox's 3d Division, 23d Corps, to aid the 16th or 17th Corps, should occasion require—the troops have arrived, and are quickly ordered to form a line in our rear, crossing the main Atlanta and Decatur road.

THE FIGHT AT DECATUR.

Gen. Cox threw up some temporary breastworks, and, deploying his 4th Brigade, he waited quietly the appearance of the enemy. The Rebel force which had so astonished us by its entry into the little town of Decatur in our rear, was two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, with a section of artillery. These forces met with slight opposition until they reached the outskirts of the town, when Col. Sprague, commanding the 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, whose forces consisted of three small infantry regiments, one section of artillery, and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, received Wheeler's "critter" companies in a way that was anything but pleasing to them. By a little Yankee ingenuity and considerable military strategy Col. Sprague so disposed his inferior numbers as to thoroughly rout the superior forces of the enemy, whose object in attacking Decatur was evidently to capture several hundred wagons, filled with commissary and ammunition supplies. The attack commenced at 1½ o'clock Friday forenoon, and lasted three hours, during which time Col. Sprague lost a large number of his gallant men, of whom refused to surrender when taken prisoners, and were shot by their captors. I am not able to forward a complete list of the casualties in this engagement in season for this mail, but will do so at the earliest moment. Col. Sprague captured a number of prisoners, and he and his troops are entitled to praise for the stubbornness they evinced in protecting our rear. The loss of the wagons would have been a great blow to us just now, on account of our remoteness from our base of supplies.

THE REBELS STILL CROWDING THE FIFTEENTH CORPS.

The firing in front of the 15th Corps still continued, and suddenly quite a heavy volley from a dense thicket in front of the 111th Illinois and the 53d Ohio indicated that a very strong force was rapidly approaching under cover of the thick foliage. The Rebels had by this time succeeded in flanking the skirmish line of both the 2d and 4th Divisions, 15th Corps, and Maj. Thomas T. Taylor, 4th Division picket officer, who was in command of the skirmish line, deemed it prudent to retire to the main line of breastworks. This change of position was accomplished with but little loss, but our skirmishers had scarcely reached the works when a tremendous musketry fire was opened upon them, and just then a solid Rebel column was descried marching from behind a large brick dwelling-house, which stood in front of our fortifications. Capt. De Grass's famous 1st Illinois Battery of 20-pounder Parrotts now opened on the enemy's lines with grape and canister, but apparently with but little effect, for the Rebels were familiar with the ground and the location of the works, and wisely marched through a slight slope, which greatly protected them. Volley after volley from the the 53d Ohio and the 111th Illinois kept at bay the enemy for half an hour, when, to their great horror, they beheld the Rebels rushing in their rear from a deep cut in the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. Finding they were completely surrounded, and to remain longer was but to insure total annihilation or capture, our troops broke in considerable confusion for the rear. Finding it impossible to rally his men, Gen. Lightburn, commanding the 4th Division, with Gen. Wood, commanding the 3d Division, resolved to retire to our second line of rifle-pits and breastworks, some 500 yards from the main line which the enemy had captured. To suppress the temporary panic and restore confidence to the troops was but the work of a few minutes, and in fifteen minutes a strong line was reformed and again advancing to meet the foe, when very opportunely the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, Col. Williamson commanding, arrived to reinforce Gens. Wood and Lightburn. Among the fresh troops I noticed the Iowa Brigade, one of the bravest, truest, and most tenacious fighting brigades that has marched to the rescue of our nation's liberties. Col. Martin, a tried and trusty soldier, with the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, was ordered by Gen. Logan to drive the enemy from our works, retake Capt. De Grass's fine battery, and instructions were given by Gen. Morgan L. Smith, then in command of the 15th Corps, to advance our whole line, and to prepare to drive the enemy from the works at the point of the bayonet if necessary, and it was deemed necessary very soon to resort to this desperate expedient, for the Rebels were preparing to turn our captured guns upon us. Provoked at the surprise which had caused them to abandon their guns, our men seemed to relish the task before them, and were full of confidence in their ability to hurl the foe back to his lurking place in the woods. A cheer rang out upon the stilling air, clouds of dust rolled up to the heavens from beneath the hostile feet of "Yankees," flags fluttered, and up the hill our gallant men charged, signaling their approach with showers of bullets. The Rebels received all they desired before our boys were within fifty or sixty yards, and on their retreat we witnessed some ground (if not forty) tumbling. Before the enemy had time to retire out of the range of our guns, which were retaken in the charge, they were throwing fearful quantities of grape and canister after them, and the next morning the ghastly sights that I witnessed in front of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's lines indicated plainly that, though the surprise in our rear had caused our men to retreat slowly, and thereby allow the enemy to gain possession of the fortifications, yet the attempt was a costly sacrifice. I must confess that it gave our soldiers great satisfaction to know that their deadly musketry fire had laid low many a traitorous South Carolinian, for there they lay in horrid heaps sweltering in blood, their bodies torn and mangled in the most shocking manner.

THE ALARM—JUSTICE TO A GALLANT CORPS.

Before finishing this account I should not fail to mention more fully the peculiar circumstances which brought about a temporary panic in our army, and the cause of the 15th Corps breaking. The scare began as soon as the troops heard the heavy firing in our rear, which gave rise to a report that we were completely surrounded by the enemy. There was firing in front of us, heavy fighting on our left and center, and some firing on our right, thus strengthening the rumors which had prevailed after a portion of the 15th Corps had been driven from its position. This alarm subsided quickly, and perfect order again prevailed.

Had proper precaution been taken by our commanders to blockade and fortify the deep railroad cut which intervened between Gen. Wood and Gen. Lightburn's divisions, and through which the enemy easily marched in column, the Rebels could not have forced one man from their works. Another great oversight was that of permitting a large and finished mansion, together with several outbuildings, to remain in front of our fortifications, thereby interrupting our view of the dense woods in front. The timber likewise afforded an excellent screen for the Rebels, and the undulating nature of the ground rendered it an easy matter for the enemy to advance within easy musketry range in large numbers before we could discover their approach in season to check it. On the 23d, Gen. Sherman ordered the elegant residence, behind whose brick walls the Rebel sharpshooters had protected themselves, to be burned, and its ashes now mark the spot where the seal of infamy was placed upon so many traitors' graves. The wide gap in the railroad has also been strongly fortified, the trees have fallen beneath the sharp axes of the sturdy pioneer corps, and a formidable abatis now protects our breastworks. A fine half-finished private residence, which is situated within twenty yards of our fortifications, has been turned into a fort, and from its brick walls, dozens of loopholes have been cut for the use of our sharpshooters, 250 of which belong to the 60th Illinois regiment. These marksmen are all armed with a most formidable weapon, the Henry Repeating Rifle, which discharges sixteen shots without reloading. Capt. Boyd is now in command of these sharpshooters, and the regiment has done most valuable service.

The results of the hotly-contested and sanguinary contest prove that the enemy have been severely whipped, and with a few more such battles, Johnston's army must dwindle down to insignificant numbers, and the Army of the Tennessee may well feel proud of the results. The Army of the Tennessee captured *eighteen* stand of Rebel colors, about 3,000 stand of small arms, and 1,500 prisoners, including 43 commissioned officers. The Rebels sent in a flag of truce to Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, yesterday, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted, and burying parties were sent out from both armies. A large squad of our men were detailed to remove the foul carcasses of the traitors from our front, inside the Rebel outer pickets, and today the air is free from contamination. From one of our officers in command of the burying party, whose duty it was to keep a correct account of the dead Rebels conveyed to the Rebel lines, I learn that the Rebels admit a severe loss, and in their peculiar way, half confess that they were whipped or defeated. Maj.-Gens. Logan, Blair and Dodge estimate from the number of Rebel dead buried in front of their lines that the Rebel loss will not fall short of 10,000 or 12,000. *Seven hundred and sixty* traitors were buried by our men in front of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's lines, 15th Army Corps. *Four hundred and thirty-two* defunct secesh were consigned to oblivion in front of Maj.-Gen. Dodge's lines, 16th Army Corps. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, in his official report to Gen. Blair, states that his men buried to-day 263 Rebels, and delivered under flag of truce to the enemy *seven hundred and twenty*. Gen. Blair thinks the "Chivalry" lost over *two thousand* in his front. Let Copperheads beware of the wrath of freemen. What a pity some of the arrant cowardly Rebels of New-York and Ohio were not numbered with their erring brethren in these pits of obloquy. Let Copperheads ponder over these figures, and, after calculating how long it will take the "miscellaneous" to exterminate Rebels, raise their pious hands in holy horror, and call it barbarism thus to eradicate the Rebellion.

Our loss will not exceed 5,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The 15th Army Corps, formerly commanded by Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, lost 11 commissioned officers killed and 15 wounded; enlisted men killed 107, and 399 wounded; missing commissioned officers 14, enlisted men 514. The 16th Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, lost 5 commissioned officers killed, and 37 wounded; enlisted men killed 98, and 547 wounded; missing, 5 commissioned officers and 162 enlisted men. The 17th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair commanding, lost in the fight of the 22d, yesterday, 12 commissioned officers killed, 36 wounded, and 41 missing; enlisted men killed 197, wounded 525, missing 975.

A DEED WORTHY OF RECORD.

There are thousands of instances of bravery displayed by the heroes of this war—the gallant privates—that never find their way into print, but I deem it my duty to occupy sufficient space to eulogize the unusual gallantry displayed by Private George D. Reynolds, Co. D, 15th Iowa Regiment, on the battle-field before Atlanta yesterday afternoon. This tried and trusty veteran had been engaged in the savage contest for several hours, and at last was severely wounded in the arm, the bullet fracturing the bone so that amputation of the fore-arm may be necessary to save his precious life. This George Reynolds saw the noble McPherson when he fell mortally wounded, and remained with his General till the brave heart ceased to beat longer for the land he loved, and the pulse, which ever throbbed with heroic blood, grew silent. The storm of shot and shell did not intimidate the soldier, but growing faint from the loss of blood and the pain of his wound, he was compelled to start for the hospital to get his wound properly dressed. After marching nearly a mile in the hot sun and dust, he met Lieut.-Col. Strong, Inspector General on Gen. McPherson's staff, and Capt. Buell, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department and Army of Tennessee, who were anxiously inquiring for the General's body. Reynolds volunteered to pilot them to the spot where he had left the body, notwithstanding the enemy were rapidly advancing and the bullets whistled through the branches of the trees.

The entire party had a very narrow escape from death and capture, for they had barely placed the body of their inanimate chieftain in an ambulance when a squad of Rebels fired several shots after them. The remains of Gen. McPherson were sent North to-day, accompanied by a portion of the lamented General's staff, Maj. Willard, Capt. Harry Gould, Capt. Robert Steele, and Capt. Kent. Gen. McPherson was a native of Clyde, Ohio, where he leaves a mother, sister, and brother to mourn his loss. A pall of sadness hangs over the Army of the Tennessee, and more than one eye has been moistened with the tears of sympathy and regret for one whom they knew but to love. Generous, brave, and noble McPherson, "may the earth lie lightly on thy grave," for a nation mourns the loss of one of her ablest defenders. The hearts that wail at home in these their hours of sore distress may feel that the bronzed features of our troops are scowling with anger, and, after the tidings of McPherson's death, the battle-cry was "McPherson and revenge," and how well they got it let the Rebel pits, filled with vile traitors, attest.

Inclosed is a partial list of casualties. J. E. H.

The Battle of the 22d at Atlanta a Union Victory—The Rebels Lose 8,000 Men—Our Loss Not Half that Number—1,200 Prisoners in Our Hands—Decatur Safe—Splendid Raid by Garrard—Destruction of Two Bridges, Depot, &c., at Covington—All the Roads Leading Out of Atlanta Cut but One.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 24, 1864.

The fight on the 22d proves to have been a most disastrous one to the enemy. Taking into account the object and manner of the attack, and that it was intended as a final annihilating blow upon the Union army, the attempt recoiled with terrible effect upon the Rebels, and must convince them that all efforts to overcome or turn back this army must prove abortive, and ultimately destroy themselves.

There were so many and so conflicting reports, and so much confusion during Saturday and Sunday (today), it was difficult to come at the exact truth. It took time for reports to come in, for the burial of the dead, &c., before any approach to accuracy could be obtained. I have made a pretty thorough examination of the ground fought over, and conversed with officers and men who were on the left, where the heaviest attack fell, and have obtained the official reports so far as they have came in.

Our own loss foots up about 3,500 men. Of these, from 2,500 to 3,000 were wounded or killed—the remainder taken prisoners. The proportion of prisoners may be greater, as the missing may include them instead of the killed or wounded. We lost ten guns. The horses were all killed, and they could not be moved.

The Rebel loss in killed and wounded must be two or three times that of ours.

We captured from 1,000 to 1,200 prisoners, and they are still coming in. Eight hundred Rebels were sent to the rear this Sunday morning, and we have 800 in our hospitals. Gen. Blair estimates the Rebel loss in his front at 8,000. He delivered to-day, under a flag of truce, 1,000 dead and wounded, all in front of one division—the 3d of the 17th Army Corps. The slaughter was nearly or quite as great in front of the other divisions. The enemy holds a portion of the ground over which they fought, and as the 4th Division lost more than the 3d, it is presumed they inflicted a corresponding loss on the enemy. The 1st and 2d Divisions of the 15th Corps buried and counted 230 dead, and as many more, they report, remain to be buried. The 4th Division of the same corps buried 130 dead, and still only half finished the work. The 16th Corps buried 400 men. These reports were obtained at Gen. Logan's headquarters, and are trustworthy. All their dead and wounded remain in our hands except in front of the 15th and 17th Corps, and we occupy all but a small portion of the ground. Thirteen battle flags were captured. Of these, I saw three—the "5th Confederate Infantry," the "17th and 18th Texas," and one standard flag.

Among the prisoners and wounded we have 70 commissioned officers; one, Col. Harper, a relative of the Rebel General. Col. Belknap of the 15th Iowa seized by the collar and dragged over the parapet the Colonel of the 4th Arkansas, while he was leading his men as a storming party, and made him a prisoner. One or two others were also captured in a similar manner by him. The fighting was so desperate that the Union and Rebel troops were frequently contending on opposite sides of the same rifle-pits, and then changing positions and fighting over the same ground.

The news of the death of McPherson fairly maddened the army as it spread through the ranks from one command to another, and the cry was:

"*McPherson and revenge.*"

Weeping for the death of their illustrious leader, officers and men fought with a determination, a madness, never before witnessed on the field during this campaign.

WE HOLD THE KEY OF THE POSITION.

The object of the enemy, among other important advantages for himself, was to gain possession of a high point of land, overlooking the "McDonough River Road," from which the whole country in front, and even Atlanta, are visible. He charged this hill four times and was repulsed. It is a very commanding point, and if we could have been driven from it it would have imperiled our whole position for a mile to the north, where the land falls away into a basin with a creek running through it. The importance of this position was fully explained by Col. Jean Shane of the 13th Iowa, and his Adjutant, Henry R. Rood, politely went over the ground with me, while the bullets of the Rebel sharpshooters were whizzing over the works. The place was, at one time, occupied by the Rebels, but the 15th charged and drove them off the hill.

It is now quite evident that the enemy, when he fell back out of his works, did not retire to the inner line around the city at all, though by taking that direction, and showing themselves in large numbers upon their works, they intended to make us believe they had done so. Hardee's corps, instead, marched during the night away round to the eastward, upon the McDonough and other roads, sweeping entirely the circle of the Union left wing, and then, as we closed in around the city, and before the left wing had got in position, struck us upon the front on the McDonough road, and also upon the flanks. The 3d Brigade of the 15th Iowa, made up of the 11th, 13th, and 16th Iowa Regiments, was on the extreme left. The attack began about noon. Two companies of the 13th, and the whole of the 16th, numbering about 300 men, were completely enveloped before the position of the enemy was known, and they were captured. There are 89 men missing out of the 13th, who are probably partly to be reckoned among the killed and wounded, and partly among those captured. The division lost 1,100 men in killed, wounded, and missing. The Rebel General officers commanding in the attack were Walker, Cleburne, and Cheatham of Hardee's Corps, and Bates, of another command. Prisoners from all these divisions were captured.

THE ATTACK ON DECATUR.

Two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry corps were thrown upon Decatur for the capture of the place, and the destruction or capture of our supply trains. A brigade made up from the 15th, 16th and 17th Corps, occupied the town, and made a good fight. At one time the enemy drove our men back through the place, but they were afterward repulsed and driven out. Col. Riley, with his brigade of the 3d Division, marched to reinforce the garrison (I cannot recall the name of the Colonel commanding the place), and materially assisted in expelling the Rebels and saving the train, which was successfully placed under cover of our troops. A section of the train, comprising ten wagons, fell into Rebel hands, and their contents were carried off. This was all the damage inflicted upon us on that portion of the line. We lost one man killed, and two or three wounded. The enemy left ten dead upon the field.

CAVALRY RAID BY GEN. GARRARD—GREAT DESTRUCTION AT COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

Gen. Garrard has just achieved one of the most important and destructive raids which has marked the campaign in Georgia.

Covington is an important town, 45 miles from Atlanta, on the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad—the county seat, and having about 800 inhabitants. Near it are two important crossings of the railroad—the first over the Yellow River, and the second over the Ulcofauhachee. One is about 500 feet, and the other about 100 feet in width. Gen. Garrard made a raid upon this town, reaching there on the 22d—the day of the Rebel attack—destroying both these bridges, tore up seven miles of the road, burning the culverts, &c., burned the railroad depot, 1,500 bales of cotton, captured 200 prisoners, militia and citizens, 33 black men, brought off horses enough to remount his whole command, and returned without losing a man. It is a complete destruction of this whole line of communication.

The visit produced the greatest possible alarm throughout that section of the country. The slaves were eager to escape into the Union lines, and each one brought away a good horse or mule for the use of the Government. All the principal citizens had left, fleeing to the South with most of their negroes, cattle, &c. The only railroad now left intact is that to Macon and Savannah, which will shortly share the fate of all the other roads. This will bring affairs to a crisis—a grand and concluding battle around Atlanta, or an evacuation of the place by the Rebel army. They have but a few days' supply of food, according to accounts brought by deserters and prisoners, and they are now wholly dependent upon the one road to Macon.

Gen. Govern, in conversation with our officers during a flag of truce yesterday, said they (the Rebel army) had no intention of being shut up in Atlanta and being besieged, as they were at Vicksburg. The mass of their army, I have no doubt, is still outside of the immediate defenses of the town—chiefly to the south and east, on the line of retreat. The town itself has been abandoned by all the "first families" for weeks past.

JULY 25.—There has been considerable cannonading during the night on the south and west sides of the town, where Thomas holds the river, and skirmishing has opened unusually sharp this morning in front of the 23d Army Corps, whose position is nearest the town. The batteries of Gen. Schofield and those of the 15th Army Corps are within easy range of the centre of the town. The Court-House is in plain view. Morgan L. Smith commands the 15th Corps, late Logan's, now commanding the Army of the Tennessee. E. S.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen.

[We have already published a brief abstract of the advices by the Bremen, telegraphed from Cape Race. Appended is a more detailed report.]

The steamship Bremen, on July 20 from Southampton, arrived here on Wednesday forenoon.

The Sidon arrived off Cape Clear July 18.

The Hibernian arrived off Greencastle July 18.

England.

Lord Brougham presented a petition from Jamaica, on the subject of the slave-trade in Cuba. He said Spain had violated her treaty engagements, and he regretted to state that Slavery had of late years been extended in the Island of Cuba.

Lord Russell said that every English Government had been anxious to put down the slave-trade, but when they had to rely on the aid of foreign Powers, the question always presented difficulties, and the traffic had never been wholly suppressed.

Lord Malmesbury believed the Government of Brazil had done all it could to put down the slave-trade, and advised the repeal of the Aberdeen act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, July 18.—Mr. Osborne called attention to the state of our political relations with Brazil. He noticed the nature of our transactions with that Empire, the vast amount of our trade with it, and the peculiar fact that we had no treaty with Brazil. The cause of our being without a treaty was the meddling, mischievous policy which we had pursued toward Brazil. He specially condemned the Aberdeen act, and strongly urged the repeal of the act.

Lord Palmerston said the Government were engaged with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal in endeavoring to restore diplomatic relations with Brazil, and he deprecated a controversial discussion that might revive angry feelings.

On the motion of Lord Paget, a supplementary navy estimate was voted for the purchase of two steam rams.

The channel fleet is expected to sail from Spithead on Monday, on a cruise westward. From the west ports the fleet is expected to proceed to the north coast of Ireland.

THE FLORIDA.

The Nourmahal, from Sydney, March 22, arrived on Sunday. She reports speaking, June 5, in latitude 22°, N., longitude 41° W., the Confederate cruiser Florida, and receiving from her four prisoners for conveyance to America. The men were part of the crew of the Union schooner George Latimer, which had been burnt by the Florida May 18. The remainder of the crew had joined the Florida. Since leaving Brest the Florida had at that time only captured the above schooner and a bark from the south Sea Islands, for Cork. The latter was taken in April. On June 23 the Nourmahal transferred the four prisoners to the Italian brig Davida S. Carlina, from Palermo for New-York.

THE ALEXANDRA.

The Alexandra, about which so much discussion took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, left the Mersey on Sunday for Nassau with a general cargo of merchandise. The name of the vessel has been changed, and she is now called the "Mary," and is to be a trader between the Mersey and Nassau.

THE AMERICAN CRUISERS.

The following is an extract from a letter to *The Times* from Kilarney, July 16:

"Two steamers were fighting off the Bull Rock on Monday evening (4th), supposed to be Americans. At Darrynane, the shots were heard from 5 to 7 p. m., and the dairyman in Scariff saw the ships, and says his cattle were nearly driven mad by the firing. One vessel seemed to him to be on fire. One went to the north, and the other out to sea."

The Bull Rock is just at the mouth of Bantry Bay.

France.

The Princess Clotilde gave birth to a son on July 16.

The *Moniteur* says: "It is asserted that the negotiations for peace between Denmark, Austria, and Prussia will take place at Vienna."

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says: "The intelligence from the wheat-growing districts is not unfavorable."

In the Paris wheat market the fall in prices continues. The same prices were asked as the preceding week, but the millers offered 50 cents less for fine qualities and from 75 cents to 1f. less for merchants' wheat. The price of flour was also lower.

The Paris bourse has been heavy, and Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 40c.

KING LEOPOLD AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A telegram from Brussels of July 16, says: "King Leopold will leave Brussels on the 18th for Vichy, on a visit to the Emperor."

Belgium.

A telegram from Brussels of July 17, says: By a Royal decree issued to-day the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, and the new elections are fixed for August 11.

Italy.

A telegram from Naples of July 16 says: The authorities have received intelligence that a three-masted steamer of suspicious appearance has been seen off the Island of Ischia, and two Italian ships-of-war have been directed to cruise off the island. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies six Deputies resigned their seats. After an animated debate, the Chamber adopted the order of the day, whereby the Ministry were invited to bring in a bill providing for cases in which the personal interests of Deputies might clash with their national duties.

The Chamber of Deputies held their last sitting of the session to-day.

Denmark.

A telegram from Vienna of Friday says: The German Powers have granted a short truce, during which the preliminaries of peace will be agreed upon.

A dispatch from Vienna of July 16 says: The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until July 31, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of peace.

On the 14th, an engagement took place at Fohr between the Alsen and the Danish gunboats.

The Stockholm *Dagligt Allehanda* says Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm.

The construction of the first monitor for the Swedish Navy has been commenced at the Iron-Works. The materials for two others are ready.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article demonstrating that the project for the admission of Denmark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and says:

"It would give rise to threatening contingencies and would produce such complications and such opposition that it is impossible to consider the scheme as having been seriously entertained."

A telegram from Berlin, of July 18, says:

"The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, is to commence at noon on the 20th, and to last until midnight on the 31st.

The blockade of the Prussian harbors by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

Prince John of Glucksburg arrived at Lubeck July 15, and left the same day for Copenhagen.

San Domingo.

A dispatch from Madrid says: It is asserted that the insurgents at San Domingo had abandoned their position at Puerto Plata and were prepared to surrender, provided that the Spanish authorities would promise them a complete amnesty.

The Principalities.

A dispatch from Bucharest of July 27 says: The principal modifications of the Constitution mutually agreed upon between Prince Couza and the Porte have been published to-day. In reference to the constitution of the Senate, it was determined that the Senators directly appointed by the Prince are to possess a yearly income of 800 ducats, while a yearly of income of 200 ducats is necessary for eligibility to the Chamber of Deputies. It is, however, reserved for the Chamber of Deputies at their first sitting definitively to decide upon this qualification.

Commercial Intelligence.

The London Times (City Article) says: The Stock market opened on Monday at the steady prices of Saturday, but subsequently became very flat, without any direct cause being assigned. Consols closed at 90¾.

The continued receipt of dull advices from the Paris Bourse was probably the chief influence that checked the tendency to confidence.

The Discount market at the Bank was not active.

Confederate Loan receded 1 ⅌ cent. Erie paid-up shares recovered 2.

Garibaldi left Ischia July 19 for Caprera; his reception by the public was very enthusiastic. The General did not appear to be in good health.

The Austrian troops took possession of the Island of Fohr during the night of the 18th. All the islands on the west coast of Schleswig are now in possession of the Allies.

Herr Von Bismark will be present in Vienna at the negotiations for peace, which will probably commence on the 19th.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Tuesday evening, July 19.—The Funds have been very dull to-day, and Consols closed at 90⅞⅝.

Confederate Loan receded 3, partly from realizations of profits, and partly from the anxiety always awakened when the Southern armies venture on an invasion of the North. The last price was 74 to 76.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 18 and 19.—The sales for the two days amount to 16,000 bales; 6,000 on speculation. Prices steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 19.—Wheat in demand at 1d. ⅌ cental advance. Flour 6d. dearer. Indian Corn 6d. ⅌ qr. dearer.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, July 19.—SUGAR dull. TEA heavy. TALLOW quiet at 40s. 9d.

CITY ITEMS.

MORE RAIN.—Another fine rain gave the dry fields and pastures of Jersey a good wetting down, and doing abundance of good. The rain came down in perfect torrents during the night of the 2d instant, a portion of which flowed off before it could soak in. In Westchester County and on Long Island the shower was light, but toward evening yesterday the clouds thickened again, and poured out an abundant shower upon city and country.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES TO-DAY.—There will be Divine service to-day in the following churches:

In Trinity Church, the Rev. Dr. Ogilby and other clergymen will officiate.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng is to preach in St. George's Church. Subject, the present position and prospects of the nation.

In Calvary Church, the Rector, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Coxe, is to preach on the condition of the country.

In St. Ann's Free Church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, at 7½ a. m., 10½ a.