AN ADDRESS OF SYMPATHY FROM SWITZERLAND.

Continued from First Page.

Europe invoking aid, but entirely deserted at the moment when they should receive it.

The Government of the Union had come, at the greatest of sacrifices, to the rescue of the African race held in bondage in America. He proposed a hurrah for its generous efforts—a cheer for liberty it the Old and New World.

The President of the meeting presented himself in the tribune and said:

Sir: We have the pleasure and honor to have among us the Consul of the United States. We beg him to address a few words to you.

Hardly were the words uttered when enthusiastic plaudits and vivas burst forth from all parts of the hall. These plaudits and vivas redoubled when the Consul of the United States, Mr. Charles Upton, reached the tribune.

These were the terms of the Consul's speech, which the stenographer has permitted us to copy:

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS OF GENEVA: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the noble sentiments and the friendship you express for my Government. We have been rarely so greeted in a foreign country. You appreciate at its just value the cost of liberty and the cost of our troubles. As for the great struggle which agitates our country, I will tell you, as was lately said by a Member of Congress from Maryland, that "We will not give up, and success will crown our efforts." I have faith in the firmness, patience and perseverance of the American people, and now that we have resolved to accept either victory or destruction, we will have victory. [Applause.] If, in spite of this determination, we should fail, we will fall with honor. We will transmit pure and intact to future generations the liberty that has been intrusted to us.

The historian of our decline and fall, contemplating the wreck of the last of the "Great Republic," and drawing from it instructive lessons on the depravity of man, will shed tears on recounting with what vein frenzied this nation will have sacrificed all for the cause of liberty without saving it; but its worship will be kept up in the hearts of all, until fresh generations resume the task of those who shall have passed away. Yes, were it possible we could fail, our last hour would not be stained with weakness.

If we must fall, we will stand firm amid the crash and downfall of the Republic, and we will bury ourselves in its ruin. History will note that men lived in the 19th century worthy of a better fate, but whom God has stricken for the sins of their fathers. In such event the ruins of the Republic will bear witness of our greatness and heroism. Liberty, dethroned and abandoned, will seat herself on those ruins, and will say to the world, "I have borne children and raised them, and they have rebelled against me." I repeat, gentlemen, I thank you in the name of my country for your sympathy for her. Your Swiss voices will add strength to our American arms.

Mr. J. Becker was invited to the tribune and made a speech in German, in substance as follows:

REPUBLICANS: Every man ought to be a Republican, ought to consider himself a son of William Tell. Republics ought to sympathize and aid each other in the hour of danger. Honor to you who comprehended this solidarity. Honor to those of our brothers, of our sons, who are in the army of the United States, and seal with their blood the great principle of Republican solidarity. Twenty years ago, when in Germany, in France, in Italy, Switzerland was talked of, we were told: what do you expect from a republic whose children, abandoning their country of liberty, went abroad to sustain thrones. That is so no more for our honor, and the stain which might have rested on the Swiss name is mostly washed away and effaced by the blood of Swiss Republicans who have died for the American Union and the destruction of Slavery. [Applause.]

The orator estimated the imposing attitude of the Union after its victory over the Pro-Slavery people, spoke of Mexico, and offered a cheer for the complete realization of the republican system.

A citizen of the United States, Mr. Lombard, was called to the tribune. He reviewed what had been said by the preceding orators on the solidarity which should exist between Republics. He took a text from these counsels to prove that between the Pro-Slavery parties of all countries there existed a thorough solidarity, which manifested itself everywhere and on every occasion. He cited the loans made in Europe to the Pro-Slavery party; the privateers which have been built and are now building in European ports, and the sympathizing manifestations of which these pirates are the object—who, returning from skimming the seas, from plundering and burning vessels weaker than theirs, in place of being cast into prison on their arrival in Europe, receive swords of honor.

The orator enumerated the disastrous consequences resulting to Liberty from the civil war long before prepared for and provoked and begun by the slaveholders without other purpose than that of making everlasting the slavery of a part of the human kind. He grouped these consequences under four different heads—the destruction of the Republic of St. Domingo, the enthroning of an Austrian Prince in Mexico; the menaces of Spain against Peru; the dangers which hover over the South American Republics. By all these acts the Monroe doctrine is manifestly violated. Europe, which had no business with us, has come there in arms. Let not this every Europe be astonished if, in its turn, America should claim the right to interfere in the Old World. By just reciprocity the right henceforth belongs to the Union when Slavery becomes subdued. The United States purified by sword and fire will be more powerful than ever, and their two million of soldiers will not remain unmoved spectators of the crushing oppression of free nations.

If needed, the Star-Spangled Banner will cross the ocean; will wave at the foot of the Alps in aid of the independence of this corner of the earth, small in space, but great in spirit—Switzerland. In the name of some Americans here present, said the orator, in closing, I bear witness to you of our deep gratitude for your impressive demonstration. We offer vows for the maintenance of your liberty. We express the hope that the calamity which now strikes at the Union will ever be spared to Switzerland.

After warm applauses, the President read the draft of the address prepared by the Committee to be sent to the people of the United States, which draft is as follows:

PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAN UNION: The people of Geneva, in meeting assembled at the Electoral Hall, address to the people of the Union brotherly greeting and testimonials of their lively sympathy.

The events which are happening in the bosom of the great Republic of the Union have not found the people of Geneva indifferent. It is with painful sentiments that they have witnessed the violation of the Federal compact by some States. It is with grief they have seen States forget that federative unity is proclaimed by the Constitution; that such unity was recommended and maintained by the first Presidents of the Union, the immortal Washington, twice elected President. Jefferson, twice elected President, &c.

The people of Geneva offer the most ardent prayers inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves ever under the stars-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this movement because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant without distinction of race, at the North as at the South.

The citizens of Geneva recognize that strict solidarity exists between free people; that one of them cannot suffer without the others experiencing a sad counterblow. Convinced of this truth, in the presence of the civil war which facilitates the projects of the enemies of the American Republic, they believe it to be their duty to give expression to a fraternal word of encouragement to republicans on the other side of the ocean.

People of the United States, the only Republic of Europe, Helvetia, has had also her moments of intestine strife and attempts at separation. She has come forth triumphantly from these trials. She has come forth stronger, more united, than before. Those of our cantons which formerly wished to separate would now rise with at distinction to uphold the Federal compact. It will be the same with the American Union. The Southern States will comprehend that the safeguard of their independence and of their prosperity is to be found in the Constitution—in Liberty.

People of the Union! Soldiers of the entirety of the country! courage and constancy. You have our sympathies, because in defending the Union you also defend Liberty—you abolish the odious and crying shame of a part of the United States—Slavery.

The violation of the Federal Constitution by some States of the Union has caused to the people of Geneva a sentiment the more powerful because nothing justified that violation. No wrong can be alleged by the Secession States either against the Federal Government or against other authorities. The determination to destroy the Federal compact of Union is explicable only by the wish to maintain Slavery—by the determination to make that essential to the form of government.

This scheme we truly hope will not be realized; but were it so, we think that any European Government, and with stronger reason, free Switzerland, would not abase itself by acknowledging a power based upon Slavery.

People of the Union! the citizens of Geneva assembled in meeting to address you their felicitations on the aim you pursue to maintain the Constitution inviolate and to destroy Slavery.

The struggle has commenced between the two principles, Liberty and Slavery.

The consequence of victory must be the abolition of Slavery forever and everywhere.

Hail, Liberty! Hail, Republic of the United States!

COMMITTEE ON THE MEETING—James Fazy, Ch. Vert, Demoyo Guerin, H. Vancher, J. L. Dufour, Moise Pequot, J. Didiy, Henri Fazy, Mase Vautier, J. C. Decommeau, M. Lombard, Pierre Senechand, M. Schwarm, Herm Hog, Mier Becker, Adolphe Catelan, L. Pittara.

The draft of the address, being put to vote, was adopted by acclamation.

The President of the meeting announced that it would be sent to the Consuls of the United States, with the request to transmit it to Washington.

The meeting closed, and an immense escort formed before the Electoral Hall. Preceded by the Federal banners—Swiss and American—it took up its march, lighted by torches, along Rhone street, where the Consular office is situated. On arriving at the Consulate, a hurrah for the Union and the Abolition of Slavery was given by the crowd. A national song was chanted, and the crowd dispersed after a few words from the Consul of the United States, who, on the approach of the people, hoisted his flag.

The meeting in all respects furnished evidence of the lively sympathies of the Genevese population with the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of Slavery. The number of people who from 8 to 10 o'clock at night flocked to the Electoral Hall may be estimated at 4,000. From the beginning to the end the tribune was constantly surrounded by 3,000 people.

The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF GENEVA: I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the Presidents your fervent, eloquent, and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command I give you thanks in the name of all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong chain which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Europe. The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whatever else may fall, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic traitors. With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom, and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your most obedient and sincere friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

State Department, Washington, July 30, 1864.

The Wilke Testimonial.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Committee of the Washington Wilke Testimonial would feel greatly obliged by the insertion of the inclosed letter from that estimable man and patriot, Judge Winter, of Georgia. If any of your readers feel disposed to imitate so good an example, or to assist the fund in any other way, I hope they will kindly forward their subscriptions to Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, editor of *The Liberator*, Boston. I am, Sir, yours, faithfully, F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

Emancipation Society, Office No. 65 Fleet-st., London, E. C., July 20, 1864.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHESTER, England, July 15, 1864.

TO WILLIAM HANCHARD, esq., Treasurer, and F. W. Chesson, esq., Hon. Secretary, Wilke Testimonial Fund, No. 65 Fleet street, E. C. London.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., asking my aid in making contributions to the testimonial fund of our lamented worthy, and most eloquent friend, the now deceased Washington Wilke; and I thank you sincerely for not forgetting one so humble as myself in your efforts to give practical proof of an affection for the man by liberal contributions in aid of those who were bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, and who of all the earth were, during life of existence, nearest and dearest to one of the greatest hearts that ever throbbed in the bosom of any human creature. Would that I were Crœsus, that I might contribute all that is needed in aid of those who are so suddenly deprived of the aid and comfort which, while living, his genius enabled him so freely to bestow, but which is lost to them forever on earth.

Out of my limited means you may set me down for £10 per annum as long as I am spared; and when to me time is no more for ever, I shall not forget to provide a similar annuity for his family, until his youngest child shall come of age, unless I neglect to make a will.

Beyond all Englishmen who have lived in the nineteenth century, Mr. Wilke is entitled to the gratitude of every true American who loves his country, and is true to the flag and Constitution established by his fathers, for his courageous, eloquent, uninterrupted and persistent efforts to enlightening the British mind as to the true bearings of the American question.

Under these feelings of gratitude, as an American citizen, I offer my mite in aid of the widow and orphans; and may your efforts in their behalf never cease until the irreparable loss of His personal presence will not be aggravated by the pinchings of pitiless poverty. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, most respectfully your very obliged,

JOHN G. WINTER of Georgia.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Work for the Children—Pick the Blackberries.

It is scarcely possible that there should be anywhere among the loyal families of the North, a single child of either sex, old enough to understand that there is a great war in progress, and that this war daily kills some and wounds many others of our brave soldiers, who would not anxiously desire to do its little utmost to help to mitigate the sufferings of those brave men. Each one will certainly do all he can to help those who have so freely risked their lives to preserve the homes in which these little ones now live so happily.

No doubt many of the young people have already done something to aid the various Army Aid Associations in their own immediate vicinity. But there are still others, little toddlers, little four-year olds and five-year-olds, and others from that age up to fifteen or older, who either can do nothing more, or who have not had the opportunity presented to them, but who are only too anxious to add their little mite to help the poor suffering soldiers in our many hospitals.

To all such let us say, PICK BLACKBERRIES. Every quart of blackberries sent to the army may save a noble life.

Blackberries are *always* most gratefully received by the Surgeons in charge of our suffering soldiers, to be by them distributed to their patients. The berries may be prepared in four ways, as follows:

1. BLACKBERRY BRANDY.—In this preparation the berries are preserved in good brandy, and the preparation is valuable, though too expensive for many to make.

2. BLACKBERRY WINE.—The berries are in this case made into wine, which is simply the juice of the fruit with a little sugar.

3. BLACKBERRY SIRUP.—Here the juice of the berries is preserved with so great a quantity of sugar as to make it into a thick sirup, which is afterward diluted to be fit for use. It is an excellent compound.

4. PLAIN DRIED BLACKBERRIES.—This is perhaps the most useful, as it certainly is the most available, means of preserving this fruit; for any and every family, whose little ones can pick a bushel of berries for the soldiers, can send them without further expense.

No sugar or other preserving material is required. All that is necessary is to collect the fruit and dry it carefully, and not too quickly, on boards of on tin pans in the sun, or even in ovens heated to a low temperature, though care must be taken not to bake the berries.

In the blackberry bearing counties there can be scarcely a family that cannot furnish at least a few quarts of dried berries to the Sanitary Commission. Let them form clubs, bring their fruit to one certain place and pack them there, and send to the nearest branch of the Commission. Set all the children at work. Let them make holiday parties to pick berries for the sick soldiers. Let them have pic-nics, and every sort of woodland gathering, to which no one shall be admitted who has not picked a certain number of quarts of blackberries as his offering.

Let the teachers give their schools playdays, and go with them to the mountain sides to see that the good work goes industriously on, and stimulate their little Pupils with the thought that they are helping as certainly in the salvation of their country by picking blackberries on the mountain side for the soldiers as if they were old enough to carry muskets or to handle cannon in the battle-field.

The Berry season is fast passing away. Let no country school teacher permit it to entirely vanish without giving his school at least *one* holiday to gather berries to distribute to our sick soldiers.

Let every child, no matter how young, be taught that a pint of berries may save a life, and that every hour spent in so useful a work of charity brings them so much nearer Heaven, and that even in *this* world thousands of weary soldiers will call down blessings on their heads.

HUCKLEBERRIES are also of great use, but blackberries are preferable where they can be had. The huckleberries should be dried carefully, and no sugar added.

So, Man, Woman, and Child, work while yet there is time, and collect and prepare all the berries that you can possibly secure, and send them to the Sanitary Commission for the use of our sick and suffering soldier-boys.

Do not think because you chance to be too young or too old to bear a musket, or too poor to afford to give money, that you can do nothing to help your country in her need. Even in the humble way we have here indicated, the weakest and poorest can do much, and their humble gifts will be as highly esteemed both on earth and, no doubt, in Heaven, as if every berry had been a golden coin, or a Diamond of the purest water.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Explosion of the Rebel Mine, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday evening, says:

"It is not generally believed that the purpose of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the 5th Corps, but their intention was to damage a mine which they suspected was being dug in front of the 18th Corps.

Certain it is there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction the enemy were supposed to be advancing. As soon as the smoke cleared away the true state of affairs was discovered and the firing ceased.

A stray ball struck Col. Steedman, commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Corps, inflicting a wound which soon resulted in death. He was a gallant officer, and his services were highly appreciated.

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning at an early hour, when our gunners, not knowing their intention, opened fire upon them, killing and wounding about twenty. Nine of them arrived at headquarters on Saturday forenoon, some of them wounded. They represent the Confederacy as being in a bad way on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday when the mine was sprung, all leaving their guns and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the line. But they soon regained confidence, and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which, they say, was more than an hour and a half after the explosion.

These men say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is, they are ordered not to do so. But this would be of no effect if they could afford to buy them, the price being forty cents apiece, and they have not been paid off for a long time.

Very little firing took place on Saturday.

Important Movements on Foot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG VA., Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

As you no doubt will already have heard through the passengers, the mail-boat John Brooks, from City Point yesterday, was driven back by a Rebel battery which had been put in position about five miles below the Point, on the north side of James River. A gunboat or two was sent down, which soon silenced the battery, when the mail-boat pursued her way in safety. Afterward a general shelling of the woods in the vicinity by the gunboats took place, and no further difficulty is apprehended.

The appointed day of fasting and prayer was nominally observed in camp yesterday, but it is to be confessed that there was very little actual fasting and prayer attended to. The soldiers seem to think the people at home, who have churches and other facilities, can attend to these little matters of etiquette, while they do the fighting—that is, that the people at home can fast and pray, while they watch (as well as pray) Bob Lee and his fasting and *praying* hordes.

There are a few casualties occurring daily along the lines from picket firing, both by artillery and musketry, but these are considered matters of course here, and hardly attract the least attention outside of the immediate circle of the casualties.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Sanitary Commission boat Mary Brown was steaming up the James, rather further than the law allows, on a recreation trip for some of its tired-out agents, including the Misses Sarah and Mary Shaw of Wilmington, Del., two wild balls whistled through a group embracing these two ladies on the upper deck, wounding (mortally, it is supposed) both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mayo of New-York City, agents of the Commission, another ball killing the engineer of the boat on the spot. The two ladies accompany the wounded men home on the mail boat Dictator this morning.

Of the military situation this morning, I can only say, but that safely and truly, that the Armies of the Potomac and James were never in better condition and spirits than they are at this moment. Other important movements are already on foot, and you may expect to hear news soon. ILLINOIS.

A Brooklyn Engineer Killed—Deserters Arrived—All Quiet.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA., Saturday, August 6, 1864.

The name of the engineer killed by a sharpshooter on board of the Sanitary Commission boat S. E. Brooks, up the James River the other day, was Wm. B. Hamlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he leaves a wife and one child. He had just remarked to the second engineer, before taking his seat on the larboard guard, where he was shot through the head, that if the Rebs should open fire upon them he would feel "decidedly blue." Poor fellow! he was probably thinking of his wife and child, and little did he know how near the fatal ball was at hand. Dr. J. G. Mayo, of New-York City, who was shot from side to side through the back, at the same time, lies in a very precarious condition on board of one of the Commission barges at City Point, he not having been sent North as before stated.

He endures his sufferings with great fortitude and with quiet Christian resignation. Mr. Brooks, the gentlemanly Steward of the Commission at the Point, also had a very narrow escape, having occupied a compliment position on the bows, and been made a special target of by the Rebels. He only saved himself by freezing to the deck inside of the low rim of the bows. The Misses Shaw, already mentioned, also had a narrow escape, as well as the rest of the group with which they were sitting on the starboard bows.

The blood from the wounds of Dr. Mayo and Mr. Wilson (it is supposed that the ball that passed through the former wounded the latter) spirted upon the dress of one of these ladies—which, by the way, she says she intends to preserve just as it is, as a relic of the fearful adventure. The boat, Brooks, bears sundry marks of the deadly volley.

Col. Steedman of the 11th Connecticut, commanding a brigade, who was wounded in the fight on Thursday evening, at the time the Rebels tried to blow up a fort, is one of the most popular officers in the army. He has been in the War from the first, and is both a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman and scholar.

Eight deserters came into the lines to-day, at one point, and on being questioned as to the condition of affairs in Secesh, represented it as very "bilious." They say that almost the entire Rebel army is greatly discouraged, and that many entire regiments are ready to throw down their arms just as soon as they can escape the penalties of mutiny and desertion. On being asked about Atlanta matters, they said their papers claimed a great victory there, but that they were so in the habit of misrepresenting matters that no faith at all was placed in their statements. They think that if the masses of the Southern people and of the army could once be sure of the protection of the Federal Government against their leaders, there would soon be an end of the Rebellion.

SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, 1864.

Of the situation here this morning it can only be said that all is right on the banks of the James and the Appomattox, as well as before Petersburg and Richmond. As you are already informed, a Court of Inquiry is in progress at City Point, with Gen. Hancock at the head, to ascertain where the fault of last Saturday's failure lies, and as soon as the army is satisfied on this point, it is ready to go ahead, and before if necessary.

ILLINOIS.

DE GROOT AND WIFE.—Recently John De Groot and his wife Elizabeth were arrested for the alleged commission of robberies in houses which the couple had visited under pretense of desire to purchase, and yesterday Mrs. Amaramba Lockwood, of No. 13 South Tenth street, Brooklyn, and Catharine Campbell, of No. 2 Franklin Terrace, appeared before Justice Hogan, and preferred other complaints. The accused were committed for trial.

FROM MISSOURI.

Guerrillas on the Wane—Haul of Counterfeiters, &c., &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, August 4, 1864.

It appears that a systematic game has been going on for months to supply the Rebels with arms by introducing the same into North Missouri, by the way of Quincy and Palmyra, in innocent passengers' trunks and valises, regularly checked on the railroad from all parts of the Union—not a few of them from New-York. A seizure was made at Palmyra last week of two trunks which contained 73 revolvers and 10,000 percussion caps, checked from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad. Where are your detectives?

The turning point in the career of the bushwhackers, who have lately created so much excitement in North Missouri still finds the guerrillas getting worsted everywhere. Thornton has disappeared from the scene in the North-West, and one Thrailkill has taken his place. Thornton, it seems, lost prestige by allowing his men to be caught in a trap at Chouen Point. He has started for Arkansas. Thrailkill is loth to leave, but our forces have gradually driven him southward. He manifested a desire to fight in Platte County, but was so badly whipped that he skedaddled with the remnant of his gang just in time to save his neck. Beyond the pursuit of the villians, the story is soon told. The loyal militia, who turned out so nobly at the call of Gen. Fisk, have killed every Rebel sympathizer they knew who had aided the Rebels in their late raid. The effect of their violence is the flight of hundreds of Rebels to St. Joseph, and each to St. Louis, for safety.

There are several hundred guerrillas still at large, who are capable of and ready for an immense amount of mischief. Bill Anderson's gang, who made the raid on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and burned the Salt River Bridge, is reported to have crossed the Missouri River near Rocheport. Consequently, we hear of fresh robberies and outrages in Cooper, Gasconade, Montcean, Morgan and Marias Counties, all of which have been comparatively quiet till Anderson's advent. They burned the town of Vienna, in Maries County, and threatened Lime Creek; but a military company was stationed at the latter place, and the guerrillas gave it the go-by. The Rebels admit the failure of their uprising. They designed to keep it up until the election, and calculated upon the active co-operation of their friends in the interior, but instead of that, the bubble has burst, and bushwhacking will from this time forward decline.

An immense haul of counterfeiters' stock, implements and plates was made in this vicinity a few days ago by the United States detective police, and Colonel L. C. Baker, chief of the Government detective force at Washington, assisted in the discoveries. Eleven presses were seized, and the plates represented counterfeit fifties and twenties, United States Treasury notes, and bills of the State Bank of Iowa, the City Treasury Warrants of St. Louis, Bank of Louisville, Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, State Bank of Tennessee, and many others, all admirably executed. Plates were also found for several denominations of postal currency. The parties engaged in this interesting business have been arrested and forwarded to Washington in irons, under military guard.

The National Fast Day has been quite generally observed in this city. By request of the Mayor, all places of business are closed, and service has been held in many of the churches. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson of the First Presbyterian Church this morning preached a powerful sermon on the sin of sustaining Slavery as a national institution, and comparing the horror felt by the North on account of the wrongs done to our prisoners in the Libby Prison, and the singular apathy manifested in times past by the nation on account of the lifetime wrongs sustained by the negroes sold on the auction block in Richmond. The sermon will doubtless be published.

A Rebel mail route has been broken up, and a large batch of letters seized by the military authorities. The route started from this city by one of the ordinary public hackways.

Gen. Rosecrans left this morning for a short trip to Cincinnati, on private business.

The Secessionists had a report a few days ago that the Ottio traitor, Vallandigham, visited St. Louis lately in disguise, but the story is false; no such visit took place.

The Secession Democratic Peace organ of this city, *The Democratic Free Press*, died peacefully last Saturday, for want of support.

A German weekly, the *Zeitung*, is about to issue a daily for the campaign, in support of Lincoln and Johnson.

Col. Fletcher, the Radical candidate for Governor, is about to raise a regiment to go in search of guerrillas in South-East Missouri.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

American Commerce—Slaughtering of Cattle, Their Number, Condition, &c.—A Profitable Field for Yankee Ingenuity.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., June 12, 1864.

It is a sad reminder of the state of affairs at home to look out over this broad roadstead where over one hundred vessels are riding at anchor and not see one single vessel bearing aloft the Stars and Stripes. Transfers of flag, or retreat to waters less infested by pirates, has driven our traders almost entirely off this coast. The carrying trade of the River Platte is now divided among English and German vessels, and recent events have almost entirely driven the trade into English channels.

The rumor that the "Alabama" was off the Brazilian coast about two weeks ago, is not confirmed, but it is believed now that the Florida is cruising along that line of trade between New-York and the River Platte.

The result of these rumors is that no freight offers for American bottoms or at unremunerative rates. But few such arrive here now, and most of those that come leave in ballast for foreign ports, seeking freight.

In such a state of things, it is a little strange to see emigrants from the United States arrive here. Within a short period several families have arrived, seeking a more hospitable home on the pampas than that offered on the prairies. One family from Milwaukee that recently came ashore, dismayed at the fearful contrast between this country and the United States as a stranger's home, told me they would not have thought of coming here but that, from *The Irish American*, a New York paper, they were led to believe that here they would find a paradise. For one who has his own fortune to make, and a wife and children to support, and the habits of this country yet to learn, it is folly, it is madness, to leave the United States to come here. For the down-trodden peasantry of Europe, for whom any change is an improvement, these regions offer a shelter and liberty, and freedom from direct taxation. Hitherto our unfortunate friends who have migrated here from North America have done so despairing of any recovery in the United States from the war. We are also favored by emigrants who seek this warm and genial climate as a means of "coming in out of the draft." But thus far repentance has been certain and speedy.

This country is interested in bringing, even in time of peace, soldiers from foreign countries. Arrangements are made for obtaining a regiment from Italy. Already 100 Italian recruits have arrived, and the experiment begins. Efforts were once before made to bring here Sepoy soldiers from India, but it was not successful.

The past Summer has been exceedingly dry, and animals have suffered greatly for want of water and pasture. Thousands perished in their poverty. The result is that there have been more poor cattle killed this year than for an age before. The numbers killed, however, do not vary much from those of previous years. An approximation of the numbers is as follows for 1864:

The Saladeros of Entre Rios, 600,000; Buenos Ayres, 200,000; Montevideo, 250,000; Rio Grande, 340,000. At each of these there will probably be 80,000 more killed—being an aggregate addition of 400,000. The total killings of this region will then be 1,670,000.

Of the beef so produced there is but a small portion used for food here. It must not be supposed that these are like the mammoth oxen, stall-fed, that reach the New-York market. The average of 500 pounds would be too high an estimate—150 would be the utmost as the average weight. Perhaps one-half of the beef of these 1,670,000 cattle is used as fresh and as jerked beef; the remainder is about thrown away, for the process of extracting the tallow by steam destroys the meat entirely. None of this beef is salted here. Some of it is used fresh, and some is jerked; and the productive value of these 2,505,000 pounds is hardly as many cents. Thus far, all efforts to make this beef more profitable have proved fruitless. The summary methods of curing that have proved successful in the North fail here. It may be the climate, or it may be the nature of the beef, or it may be the severe heat the beef undergoes in the hold of the vessel in the equatorial heat, but one thing is certain, there is some cause for the failure of over four hundred experiments to preserve beef, made without stint of money, and under the incitement of a great reward.

We are in midwinter. For years this season of the year has been dry and beautiful weather, but this Winter has poured out unprecedented floods. The pampas, parched for years, have been drenched in abundant rains. Travel has become almost impossible. Such droughts as have decimated these plains annually for years can hardly be repeated, at least for one year to come.

The epidemic of robbery and murder which lately drove all unarmed persons within doors after nightfall is passing away. Some arrests have been made, and some desperadoes have been sentenced to serve in the regular army! The cessation of these crimes has not been caused by the vigilance of the police so much as by the fact that every person and all property were protected by arms. It has been a harvest for revolver-dealers. The old-fashioned Spanish knife and the stiletto are powerless before a Colt, and for robbers to use fire-arms betrays their presence too soon to allow of escape.

Great efforts are made here to make public opinion in favor of Peru. Some of the sensation papers are making efforts to send men and money, and make common cause against Spain. But the effort is so purely political, and the movers are so well understood, that there is not much danger of our sympathy running to a martial extreme.

The insurrection in Uruguay, which has kept that country in an uproar for over a year, and which has nearly kindled the flame of war all along these great rivers, is likely soon to be settled. It is to be at least concluded by a compromise brought about by Brazilian and English and Argentine mediation.

The public improvements of this country are going on greatly. In most respect there is a decided and happy progress.

Evangelical missions, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are being rapidly extended. Five or six of the most promising centers are occupied. The clerical force of the American church in this city has lately received several additions, one from the United States, and others from various countries. They have now in this country four ordained ministers and two unordained laborers. One of the latter is in the service of the American Bible Society in connection with the American church here. The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow, the Superintendent, has been here nearly seven years. It is said that that church is highly prosperous. Its flourishing Sunday-school and day school of over 100 pupils, are indications of future strength, as well as present prosperity.

In markets, sugar, lumber and flour continue dear, sugar being very scarce.

No fears are entertained now of an interruption of the present peace.

Great interest is felt here in the events of the war in the United States that must have occurred previous to this date. Public opinion here is beginning to yield on the impossibility of conquering the rebellious States, but our foreign friends now believe that we cannot repossess what we retake.

Local Military.

GOING TO ELMIRA.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 33.—Col. John N. Wilson, commanding the 102d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., will forward to Elmira to-morrow, the 9th inst., those companies of this regiment which are now recruited to the minimum standard, and the remaining companies as soon as their numbers are so filled. They will report on arrival to Major Devin, Acting Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, and superintendent of the recruiting for the one hundred days men.

By order of Major-Gen. Chas. W. Sandford.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

LINDSEY BLUES, 102D REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.,
HEADQUARTERS, MERCER HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—In compliance with the above special order No. 33, from division headquarters, all companies of this regiment having the minimum number of men will be forwarded to Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 5 p. m. Quartermaster Price will make the necessary requisition for transportation and subsistence immediately.

By order of Col. John N. Wilsey.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjutant.

VETERAN TROOPS ON FURLOUGH.

Two Maine regiments—the 13th, under command of Col. Rust, comprising 179 men, and the 16th, Col. Dyer, 232 men—arrived here on Sunday night, and left for home last night on one of the Sound steamboats. These troops reinlisted in January and February last, but the exigencies of the service required their presence in the field, and they remained. Until four or six weeks ago both regiments were in the Department of the Gulf—since then they have been with the Army of the Potomac.

Nims's Massachusetts battery, comprising about 70 men, arrived here yesterday morning, and started for home with the Maine men. The artillerymen have also reinlisted for the war.

EXEMPTION PAPERS.

It is desirable that exemption papers for those the Supervisors' Committee have furnished substitutes should be taken up as fast as they are made out, otherwise there is much inconvenience attending the operation. Those holding Mr. Hunt's receipts, with the following numbers, have been furnished each with a substitute, but their papers of exemption are yet uncalled for, viz: Nos. 36, 42, 49, 24, 36, 55, 44, 60, 490, 532, 457, 467, 463, 459, 641, 498, 524, 464, 480, 625, 458, 508, 501, 476.

BROOKLYN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Recruiting was brisk yesterday, as heretofore, some forty men having been enlisted. The number of men required under the late call of the President is as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	145	XI	181
II	208	XII	203
III	247	XIII	68
IV	67	XIV	160
V	121	XIX	424
VII	36	XX	
Total			1,774

The number furnished by substitutes is as follows, to the credit of the next draft:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	32	XI	90
II	7	XII	71
III	187	XV	29
IV	18	XIX	40
V	21	XX	122
VII	56		
Total			774

The deficiency, excluding the substitutes already enlisted, up to date, is as follows, by Wards:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	112	XI	358
II	256	XII	32
III	195	XV	248
IV	216	XIX	120
V	206	XX	312
VII	242		
Total			2,340

This number is, therefore, still to be raised in order to fill the quota of this city. Substitutes are plenty, but it appears that principals are lacking. They should come forward and aid, by furnishing at least one man each, toward filling the quota.

THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.

The returned veterans of this regiment are stationed at the Arsenal in Portland avenue. They are all reenlisted men, having served faithfully for three years. The officers returned are as follows:

Colonel, Nelson Sharpe; Adjutant, —Wadley; Surgeon, Dr. Sopher; Company A, Capt. Stoutenburgh; Company B, Lieut. Smith; Company C, Lieut. Steers; Company D, Lieut. Wood; Company E, Capt. De La Patouelle; Company F, Capt. Bennett; Company G, Lieut Kellett; Company K, Lieut. White.

The regiment was stationed at Key West for two years, and was then transferred to Louisiana, where they participated in the siege of Port Hudson, and in the battle of Irish Bend. They were sent in connection with the 19th Corps, to Maryland, and thence came to Brooklyn. They number 172 men. In addition to this, 22 came on yesterday, having been furloughed by Lieut.-Gen. Grant, of whom the men speak very highly.

THE EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR.—The Brooklyn Aldermen and supervisors met in Joint Board last evening. Mayor Wood occupied the chair. The Committee on the subject of expenses for next year submitted the following statement as the amount required:

For principal on city bonds	$202,722 46
For interest on city bonds	116,127 97
For principal on certificates	159,174 06
For interest on certificates	18,181 37
For Board of Education	284,000 00
For police	376,212 27
For salaries	180,000 00
For Fire Department	50,000 00
For general purposes	325,500 00
For cleaning streets, &c	57,300 00
Total	$1,822,118 33

The estimated revenue to be deducted from the above is $230,000, leaving the whole amount to be raised by tax at $1,642,158 33. The Board passed upon several of the items and adjourned.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.—At 5 o'clock on Monday a fire occurred in the paint store of Whitmore & Wardell, caused by the combustion of a barrel of benzine, which resulted in a loss of $100; fully insured.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mary L. White, of No. 12 Greene street, was robbed of $11 by two ruffians whom she met in the Bowery near Bleecker street. She made an outcry, and officer Long, of the Tenth Precinct, went to her aid and arrested one John Ryan. The prisoner was committed by Justice Shandley, in default of $1,000 bail.

THE MILITIA REGIMENTS AT ELMIRA.—Last Sunday evening, just as the boys were turning in for the night, we received orders to fall in lively, and we were posted entirely around the inclosure in which the prisoners are confined. There was one Rebel prisoner who incautiously showed himself to the negro guard which is posted inside the inclosure, and, as a reward, received a part of the contents of one of their rifles. The charge consisted of three buckshot and a bullet, one of the former hitting him in the side, and striking a rib or something else to divert its course, went around a portion of the body, and, as I hear, came out of the back. He complained very vehemently at the usage he received, and might have been heard a long distance, but immediately thereafter all was as quiet as before. I am satisfied the prisoners will find any attempt on their part to escape to be not only futile, but will result most disastrously to them. We have almost daily new arrivals of assistance from other parts of the State, as also the Grays from our city, who arrived last evening looking finely. They are at present quartered in Barracks No. 1, where we were quartered on our arrival here. They are to be located near us as soon as accommodations can be supplied them. On the same day the 50th