THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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he Latest News

Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

ATLANTA.

E GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

000 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

deral Loss Less than 2,000.

Enemy Repulsed at all Points.

W GEN. McPHERSON WAS SHOT.

Several Rebel Generals Killed.

r Washington Dispatches.

Sec. Fessenden to the People.

E NEW LOAN ANNOUNCED.

Financial Position of the Country.

PORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

Another Naval Fight.

deral Vessel Reported Disabled.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

ighter Prospects of Peace.

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Great Battle of Friday.

Washington, July 25.—Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter and complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on that day with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The Fifteenth Corps, commanded by General Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of rebel wrath. They massed against it in overwhelming force.

The Fifteenth received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th Corps, came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the Seventeenth Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson!"

This corps, as well as Blair's 15th Corps, both constituting the army under Major-General McPherson, fought desperately, the news of the death of their commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle. General McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday, the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed, under a flag of truce.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels, left on the field within our lines. Besides which, the rebels buried many of their own dead themselves, near their works.

Upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday will exceed six thousand, the proportion of killed to wounded in battle being about one to seven.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The Fifteenth Corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was also act of the enemy in part that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time, large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands.

This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place.

Several rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

Rebel Loss 7,000 Men.—Federal Loss Less than 2,000.

Washington, July 25.—A dispatch to-day from General Sherman, states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage he took of their effort to turn his left column. There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

Distances from Atlanta.

The distance from Chattanooga to Atlanta is 134 miles; from Atlanta to Macon, where many of our prisoners are confined, and against which it has been reported that Sherman has sent Stoneman with his cavalry, is 103 miles; from Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles; from Atlanta to Savannah, by way of Macon, is 277 miles. These distances are by railroads; by turnpikes and country roads they are not much shorter. The distance from Atlanta to Decatur, reported to have been occupied on Monday morning by our forces, is six miles. Decatur is on the railroad which leads due East from Atlanta to Augusta.

The End of the Light-Draft Iron-Clads.

The Chief-Engineer of the U. S. Navy, who was ordered from Admiral Gregory's Staff to report on the condition of the light-draft iron-clads, has submitted reports to Secretary Welles. The Department has turned over two of the ill-starred vessels to Captain John Ericsson, who will at once try his hand at making something out of them. The result of the inspection of the Engineers is substantially what might have been expected. The ships are almost hopelessly ruined, and, it is feared, that no plan can be devised for making them worth the trouble of altering. The turrets and guns are all that remain of the 20 splendid vessels. The only use to which officers now deem them worth being put, is that of barges; but even in this capacity, their usefulness would be limited to smooth and shallow water. Turrets on shore now may be erected at very short notice, as the twenty which these ships have on board, being neither useful nor ornamental at the Navy Yard, could be conveniently set up at the different harbors.

GEN. WASHBURNE issued an order on the 22d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the district of Memphis who claim exemption from service in the enrolled militia on the ground of foreign allegiance, to leave within forty-eight hours.

A Call Upon the People.

Popular Loan of $200,000,000.

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Fessenden, under authority of an Act of Congress of June last, to issue an amount not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, &c., has to-day given notice that subscriptions will be required by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as depositories and financial agents for Treasury notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into 6 per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from August 15th, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers. All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars. Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the department upon the receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the note to the date of the deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for three notes, at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to be the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commission must be made from the deposits.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Accompanying this advertisement, in a circular form, is Secretary Fessenden's appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says: The circumstances under which this loan is asked, and considerations invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed, in duration and severity, our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have succeeded one with a debt which but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast, that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight as a price paid for National existence and the preservation of free institutions. It does not deserve a moment's consideration. Time for the war has been supposed and expected, at first only, could have been by a people resolved at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to maintain unimpaired to posterity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who founded it. The unflinching and patriotic resolve has exceeded a poor surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen unimpaired in vigor and exhaustless in resources able to contend through a series of years, war on the most gigantic scale, and pouring from its veins blood and treasure unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has at the present moment great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, it still struggling with all the greater and more desperate as its end is nearer and because it sees, the near approach of final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment, you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against all comers everywhere with patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The recurring crises which such a struggle should command your ready sacrifices. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our unbroken credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means, thus far, have proved inexhaustible to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a large return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus sacrificed is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress, our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is in place in a great degree to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time of war, when the expenditures must far exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth, have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and vicious fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension existed, and perhaps still exists upon this point. Legislators, like others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that the first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people, in such a manner as to be equal, and so as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor, and with all these experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work that Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, it yielded about four and a half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of the year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the new law which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury frequently received one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the strength of the provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still much space is unquestionably left for improvement in the law and in its administration. As a greater amount of revenue information is acquired, the proper sources of revenue and the most effective means of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enhance the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure base for the national credit. Only on such a basis and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon the currency can a steady and healthy currency be found for existing evils. Such a restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people the aim of the Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end. The loss for this or any other purpose to be gained, concentration of the money power to be turned against the Government, to fix thousands of dollars place thousands in their hands, to place thousands of dollars in securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their honor, for the faith and honor, and property of the country, let it be solemnly pledged. A successful issue to the contest, now depended, A successful issue to the contest, now depended, elevated to be a year at hand, will greatly enhance their value to the holders and place some fortunate, in fortunes can be highly honorable. He who actually with holds his aid, in the hope of turning the national distress to greater pecuniary profit, is guilty of a crime upon the country's misfortunes, and may hide what seems to be present gain or success to his name. I appeal therefore, with confidence, to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

From Europe.

Two Days' Later News.

Farther Point, July 25.—The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry the 15th inst., has arrived en route to Quebec.

The London TIMES city article says that the advance of the Confederate loan to 74 is partly owing to advices received by speculators. The floating supply of Confederate bonds is said to be diminishing, owing to their being absorbed by blockade runners for the purchase of cotton.

It was reported that the Kearsarge and the Florida had an engagement off Jersey, July 13th; that the Kearsarge was disabled and had to put into Gorey, and that the Florida came up and waited off Gorey to renew the engagement. No details are given.

(The reported engagement between the Kearsarge or Sacramento and the Florida, on the 13th inst., off Jersey, in the English Channel, is probably a canard. The Florida was off Cape Henlopen on the 11th inst., and, of course, could not have been in the English Channel on the 13th.—ED. SUN.)

A letter from Calais says that the Confederate steamer Rappahannock, at that port, lately had judgment pronounced against her by the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce, for commercial debts contracted by her captain and officers; that the Board attempted to fix the notice of sale, but that they were prevented by the captain, and had to draw up a process "verbal."

Captain Semmes was travelling *incognito* in Ireland.

DANO-GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The successful passage of the Lym Fiord by the Prussians is confirmed. It is also confirmed that Denmark has proposed an armistice, with a view to peace negotiations. The belief is generally entertained that a peace will soon be concluded. It is also reported that King Christian proposes, in the peace proposition, to include the transfer of the Danish Sovereignty, on condition of his remaining King of Denmark, under the protection of the German Confederation.

The new Danish Ministry have sent a message to the Rigsraad, of which the following is a copy: "The King, deeming that men unconcerned in late events would be better able to save our fatherland, has decided upon a change of ministers. We hope to obtain the confidence of the Rigsraad and of the people, otherwise we shall be powerless to lay down a programme at present. It would be impossible to do so. The new ministers can only give assurances that in taking their stand firmly upon legal ground, they will never advise the King to adopt an illegal measure." The message concludes by saying that the ministers will consider it their mission to uphold the independence of Denmark.

The Copenhagen Berlingske asserts that the King of Denmark has invoked and obtained the intervention of the Emperor Napoleon.

A fatal accident occurred on the Saone river at Lyons, France. Thirty people were drowned through a lurch of an over-crowded boat.

The London Times publishes details of the late disaster to the British troops in New Zealand. It says it was peculiarly disgraceful and perhaps unprecedented. The men were surprised and fled, while nearly all their officers were killed or wounded in heroic efforts to rally them.

Latest via Londonderry.

London, July 15.—The reported engagement between the Kearsarge and Florida off Jersey need's confirmation. It is less so regards the Kearsarge which is cruising off Dover; but it may have been the gunboat Sacramento, which has left Cherbourg.

Latest Commercial.

Liverpool, July 15.—Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and 1,000 bales to exporters. The market has ruled with an advance of 1-16d. to 1-8d. on the week. The sales to-day of 8,000 were partly to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans	Fair middling	Middling	31½d.
Mobile	do	do	31½d.
Uplands	do	do	31d.

The breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and upward. Provision market firm with an upward tendency.

London, July 15.—Consols closed at 90¾ a 90⅞ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central R. R. 41 a 43 discount; Erie R. R. 59 a 62.

General Intelligence.

[By Mail to the New York Sun.]

Missouri's quota under the last call is 26,678.

General Baldy Smith has been tendered a command in the West.

The quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of the President for five hundred thousand additional men, is 61,761.

The formal acceptance, by Governor Andy Johnson, of the nomination of the Baltimore Convention for the vice-presidency, is published.

The Richmond papers sum up the results of the late rebel raid, as five thousand horses, and extensive humbug generally. Not a paying expedition surely.

Jeremy Gran, says Prentice, who drinks a glass of Richmond whiskey, has to pay two dollars and a half.

GEN. ROSECRANS' body-guard, commanded by Capt. Clifford, has been ordered South, from St. Louis, to join General Canby.

Two contrabands and refugees in the city of St. Louis, lost their number lately. The City Quartermaster is putting up numerous wooden barracks for their accommodation.

Fire has occurred in Newark, N. J., on Sunday. Three dwelling houses, a machine shop, and stables, with up the buildings destroyed. Total loss about $7,000.

The rebel General Richardson has given notice that all persons conscripted in West Louisiana not appearing within ten days would be considered jayhawkers, and shot down without mercy.

A great many army officers are in Washington temporarily, and the lobbies and corridors of the hotels are enlivened by a display of uniforms, to which they have been some time strangers.

A little daughter of Mr. Maxwell, of Cape Elizabeth, Mass., was suffocated on Sunday by a window frame on her neck, nearly severing her head from her shoulders.

The horn of a sword-fish which had pierced the copper, and 4½ inches through the plank of the schooner Sarah, was taken out of the bottom of that vessel while on the dry dock at London a couple of weeks ago.

A country girl, coming from the field, told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a lazy kissed window, said, "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was She-dew-dew that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

THE SHENANDOAH (Iowa) News contains an account of a violent hailstorm which passed over that town early in June. The steamer Sioux, Capt. Lewis, and several buildings were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN has released the managers of the Irish National Fair, held at Chicago for the Fenian Society, from all liability for selling lottery tickets without a license, and has stopped the prosecution threatened by ex-Secretary Chase.

As an indication of the effects of Grant's shelling upon the business interests of Petersburg, the last numbers of the Petersburg Intelligencer has but one advertisement, and that is of a merchant who wishes to sell out. The recent rains and cool weather had a very good effect upon the health of the troops.

THE true cause of the removal of General Baldy Smith from the command of the Eighteenth Army Corps is said to be in consequence of his charges against General Butler. He and General Gillmore attempted to procure the removal of General Butler, who cannot be induced with impunity, and the result is that they are now both among the "lotus" while Butler is "in," and likely to remain so.

Governor Andrew is determined that Massachusetts shall have the full benefit of the act permitting recruiting in the rebel states. He has appointed state agents for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama. In the district of Columbia, these agents will pass of stockbacks in their pocket, are ready to receive any number of able-bodied negroes. The prices paid range from $400 to $450.

An old farmer from the West, who knew President Lincoln in days long gone, recently called to pay his respects at the presidential mansion, seizing the chief magistrate by the hand, he exclaimed, "Well, old boss, how are you?" Old Abe, being thoroughly democratic in his ideas and witnessing the joke, responded, "So I'm an old boss am I? What kind of a boss, pray?" "Why, an old great boss, to be sure," was the rejoinder.

THE Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, in a congratulatory order to the soldiers of West Louisiana, recounting the defeat of Gen. Banks, make use of the following elegant and chivalrous words: "Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas, and the changed hue of its turbid waters darkened with a liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cold-blooded alligator and ravenous crawfish was fat on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse."

A MAN is now on trial before the Military Commission at Washington, charged with contracting to furnish the rebel Government with large millions of dollars worth of goods, the contracts for which, signed by the rebel authorities, were found upon his person. It appears from the terms of the contract that the goods were to be purchased in the North, shipped to Nassau or Havana, whence they were to be transhipped to rebel ports by blockade runners, and the payment thereof to be returned in cotton by the same channel. The defendant pleads, it is understood, that he executed the contract for the purpose of obtaining a safeguard out of Dixie. He was arrested in Washington.

A very excited state of feeling has been produced among the home traitors in Coles Co., Illinois, by the discovery in the woods near Charleston, of the bodies of the Copperhead Sheriff John O'Hair and another member of the family who were leaders in the secession in that region during the rebellion. The bodies were disinterred at that time, having eluded the search of the authorities, and nothing was heard of them until the discovery of their bodies, a few days since, perforated by bullets. The O'Hair sympathizers assert that they were murdered by the Union men, and indulge in violent threats. A small outbreak is threatening to the citizens of Mattoon has been in progress, it is supposed by the agents of the "mighty hosts" as the secret organization in that place is termed.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW YORK SUN OFFICE,
Tuesday, July 26, 1864, 3 o'clock, A. M.

From Atlanta.

Destruction of Railroads—The Siege Progressing.

Nashville, July 25.—Gen. Garrard's expedition has been successful, destroying the bridges at Covington, 40 miles east of Atlanta.

The public stores at Covington and Conyers were also destroyed, with 2,000 bales of cotton, a locomotive and train of cars. Two hundred prisoners and a number of horses were captured.

Our loss in the recent battles will foot up something less than 2,000.

We have found over 1,000 dead rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000.

Our army is in good condition, and the situation is favorable.

Official news is in from in front of Atlanta. It is meagre, but no reverses are reported. Gen. Sherman still maintains his position and is vigorously advancing.

Gen. Rousseau has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only 12 of his command.

Nashville, July 25.—The remains of Gen. McPherson reached here at 9 A.M. to-day, and were escorted through to the Louisville depot by the Thirteenth Regular, Captain Lemonte, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, Colonel Scully, of the Regular Artillery, Generals McLeay and Gibbon, and Gov. Johnson and staff were in the procession, which comprised all the officers of the different departments in the city. The remains leave by special train, at 12 o'clock, at noon, accompanied by a guard of the 13th Regulars, of two officers and 50 men, to Sandusky, Ohio. The streets were thronged with citizens, and all the employees of the Departments assembled to honor the remains of Gen. McPherson.

Interesting Statement of a Rebel Deserter.

William A. Allen, an intelligent Kentuckian, who recently deserted from Forrest's command, arrived in Memphis a few days since and gave General Washburne some important and apparently reliable news from Dixie. Allen had been conscripting for Forrest, and had collected sixty deserters, who, when he abandoned the rebel cause, came within our lines. He reports the following changes in the rebel commanding officers: S. D. Lee has been placed in command of the Mississippi Department, in place of General Polk, deceased. General Neeley commands Richardson's old brigade, the latter having been charged with making too much money out of the conscription business. Richardson escaped punishment, however, and at present is living in retirement somewhere in West Tennessee.

Colonel Green, living in Tipton county, was killed at Ripley two days before the battle at Tupelo. Forrest, Roddey and Buford were in the late raid in Mississippi. Roddey and Buford have been there, but Forrest remains the Mississippi. Allen was in the battle at Tupelo. He had no idea Sturgis's cannon and rifles, his opinion was that our general was a novice in fighting. After the unknown affair it was reported that Smith was coming after them, and Forrest checked his advance upon Memphis. Allen heard Forrest say that if Smith was after them they would have to do some desperate fighting.

Col. Wisdom, of Bell's rebel brigade, was killed in the fight with Sturgis. He says it is a fallacy to suppose the negroes will not fight. The rebels lost at least one thousand five hundred at Guntown. The horses stood wonderfully sure, most of their victims being shot through the head or breast. On his return to our lines Allen met the noted guerrilla Gee, who has been several times in Federal hands, but always managed to escape. He was at Gibson's Bend, in command of seventy-five men, engaged in stealing horses, negroes and robbery of those unfortunate enough to fall into his clutches. He had five hundred negroes one day last week from a planter named Rees.

He gives an interesting description of the Fort Pillow massacre, and confirms Forrest's account of the affair of truce, and says he arranged the details of the fight and placed his men under it. Chalmers did not want to assault until dark, but Forrest swore positively that he would have the place or be blown to hell before six o'clock.

After Fort Pillow was taken, Major Bradford obtained a parole to go out and bury the remains of his brother, Captain Bradford, but afterwards made his escape. He was recaptured and taken to Forrest's headquarters at Brownsville, in Haywood county. Forrest told him that he had but fifteen minutes to live, then ordered out a nine of soldiers to shoot him. While one of these men procured a basket, Bradford told Forrest he had fought bravely, and begged for his life, but Forrest would not yield. Bradford was taken to Hatchie Bottom, and Allen heard the shots that killed him. He afterwards saw his grave at Fort Pillow. Forrest found one of his men plundering a store, and without a moment's hesitation arrested out him over the head and ran the fellow through the body, killing him at once. At the same time some other officers found a man skulking behind a tree, asked him what he was there for, and was answered that he was there for lack of cartridges. Upon examining the soldier's box, and finding a supply of ammunition, Forrest killed the man on the spot.

Allen himself knew nothing of President's Amnesty Proclamation, and says that none of the Confederate soldiers knew about it. Were it known, thousands would desert and come over to us. They fight because they are compelled to. Many of them are heartily sick of the war, and want to quit. They are badly paid and badly fed and clad. Bragg's Division has not been paid for eighteen months. Gen. Forrest has a venal character, and it is said that he did not wish to attack the city of Memphis, as a large section of country depended upon it for supplies. He gives the whereabouts of various guerrilla chiefs in Tennessee, as follows: Cushman, Gamble and Porter, of Memphis, and Major Hicks, are in West Tennessee; Stokes in Lauderdale, O'Brien and Dixon Counties. They prey upon every class of people. They shot a man named Chase and Minor last week. Southern people think if Lee and Johnston are beaten secession will at once come to an end. They have little confidence in Johnston, and are tired of the dreadful horrors to which they have been subjected. Forrest got his men by his conscription expedition into Kentucky.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY

A WELCOME NORTHEASTER, which set in with copious rain about two o'clock on Monday morning, and continued for eight hours, with but little intermission, terminated the long and severe drought, and has restored hope to our farmers and produced a general feeling of satisfaction among our citizens, many religious persons expressing the belief that it was sent as an answer to the prayers offered up in most of our churches on the preceding Sabbath. The rain appears to have been general throughout this State, and the greater part of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, and will prove to be worth millions of dollars to our agricultural interests. It was, indeed, an incalculable blessing to the country, worthy of a grateful recognition of the Providence by which it was vouchsafed.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.—THE RECRUITING PROSPECT, ETC.—The necessity for some effective method of recruiting, additional to the means now employed, daily becomes more manifest. The efforts of the People's and Hancock Committees to obtain volunteers to apply on the city quota cannot be sufficiently applauded, but the fact is indisputable, that with all the exertions of these committees, only about one-fifth of the number required are obtained. The aggregate number of recruits still due is a fraction over 5,000, and since only fifty days remain in which to enlist this number, it is evident that the daily enlistments must reach about 500. At no time have the committees in question secured more than 100 recruits per day, and during the last week the number was so materially decreased as to aggregate only 1,000 for the 6 days. Unless some effective co-operative movement can be instituted, the deficit of New York on the 5th of September will be in the neighborhood of 15,000. The only apparent method for raising this excess and evading the draft is the plan previously suggested, of recruiting negro soldiers from the rebellious States. The action of Governor Seymour in refusing to give the policy official sanction, seems to have given a backset to the whole project; but since the Governor manifests his willingness to aid cities and counties in this respect, there are no insurmountable reasons for non-action. Why, then, do not the proper city authorities take immediate measures for recruiting in the rebel States? There is no time to lose—hardly forty days remain before the draft will be here, and since the Governor at least tacitly approves of the policy, there is certainly no excuse for delay. The plan is feasible, for it has been successfully practiced by other States, and if practicable, it most certainly ought to be adopted.

With regard to the city regiments, there is but little news. Recruiting has been almost nominal, in consequence of the facts to which we alluded in yesterday's issue. It is stated that General Hays is preparing an important order relative to recruiting, which will be issued in a day or two.

The new building on the Battery, which was erected by the County Volunteer Committee, was formally opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with appropriate ceremonies, including the firing of one hundred guns, under the auspices of the Committee. The building is a colossal in form, and is the exact counterpart of the Park building. They are well ventilated, and their dimensions are 150x50 feet. As the first one was at the "Stars and Stripes" were hoisted by Mr. Hilling, and a band which was in attendance struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," whereupon the assembled thousands hailed the raising of their respective colors and cheered lustily.

The Court Martial of General Spinola, assembled pursuant to adjournment yesterday morning, all present except the accused and Peck. The Court would not permit the proceedings to be published. The charges were not read, and a copy was refused the reporters. General Spinola objected to the composition of the Court.

Colonel George A. Buckingham, formerly of the 7th Regiment, and more recently Colonel of a volunteer regiment, has been authorized to raise a new regiment, to be designated the 153d N. Y. V. The headquarters are at the Park Barracks.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.—A general cleaning out of the present Custom House officials may be looked for within a short time. Preparations for this purpose have been in active progress since the resignation of Mr. Chase, and it is known that Mr. Lincoln devoted a large share of his attention to the subject during his visit to this city. The question arose, not so much as to whether many of the higher officials should be dismissed, as that seemed to be taken for granted, but as to the terms on which they should be allowed to retire. But it appears to have been finally decided that they should be allowed to leave quietly out of deference to the radical interest, which is still very sore at Mr. Chase's removal, and the incarceration of some of Collector Barney's most trusted subordinates in Lafayette. The impeachment of these officials is generally attributed—and correctly so—to the Woodward clique, which is now actually in the ascendant, so far as patronage in this city is concerned. Mr. Wakeman, the Postmaster, will probably be the new Collector. Mr. Simeon Draper, the founder and President of the first Lincoln Presidential Club in this city, and United States Marshal Murray were spoken of for the place, but Mr. Wakeman so far seems to have the inside track. The latter is expected to make some sweeping changes, in case of his appointment, and just now the Custom House is far from being the most cheerful place of resort in this city, as the half dozen of the institution have somewhat the air of men who know not the hour when they will be required to place their heads in the basket, as the phrase is in reference political Aztecs in this enlightened land of liberty.

NEW U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER.—Moses Taylor has been appointed Assistant Treasurer in this city, to succeed Mr. Cisco, whose continued ill-health compels him to resign from office.

Mr. Taylor's appointment will give general satisfaction to all parties, as he is favorably known as a strictly honest business man, of unquestionable pecuniary ability. He is thoroughly conversant with financial affairs on the largest scale, and is probably the most competent person that could be selected to fill the place of Mr. Cisco. Many millions of dollars pass weekly through the U. S. Sub-Treasury in this city, and it is in the highest degree important to the financial interests of our merchants, and the General Government, that its affairs should be conducted with ability and integrity.

FESTIVALS.—Yesterday was the feast of St. James, the Apostle, and was celebrated by Divine services in all the Protestant and Catholic churches throughout the world. At Trinity Church in this city there was a full choral service at 11 o'clock, and a lecture on the life and character of the Apostle was given. In the Catholic Church the office for the day is a double of the second class. It is also a holiday of obligation. The day was also devoted to the commemoration of St. Christopher. The office for this day (Tuesday) is a greater double, and the day itself is kept in commemoration of the death of St. Anne, Mother of the blessed virgin Mary. Doubles are so called because the antiphons are doubled both before and after the psalms at vespers.

The Bishop (Potter) has issued the following proclamation:—

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—Thursday, the 4th day of August, has been designated and set apart by the President of the United States to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer. I hereby request that use be made in this Diocese on that day of the form of prayer which was on a similar occasion appointed to be used on the 15th day of April, 1863. Commending the cause to the blessing of God, I am, most affectionately, your friend and brother in Christ,

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New York.

GREENVILLE, Greene Co., N. Y., July 18, 1864.

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