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ATLANTA

Rebel Falsehoods Contradicted by General Sherman.

Peace Propositions Tendered by Governor Brown, of Georgia.

A Portion of Atlanta Demolished.

Hood's Rebel Army Protecting Mobile,

&c., &c., &c.

Dispatch from General Sherman.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24, 1864.

THE LOUISVILLE AGENT OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS:—

Your press despatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon of the 14th announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with this addition, "That they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines." Of course that is false; and it is idle to correct it so far as the rebels are concerned, for they purposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, that during the truce four hundred and forty-six families were moved South, making seven hundred and five adults, eight hundred and sixty children and four hundred and seventy-nine servants, with one thousand six hundred and fifty-one pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family, of which we have a perfect recollection by name and articles. At the end of the truce, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had general supervision of the business, received from Major Clan, of General Hood's staff, the following letter:—

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 21, 1864.

COLONEL—Our official communication being about to close, you will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courteousness and in many instances your positive kindness, I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

U. F. CLAN, Major and A. A. G. Gen. Hood's staff.

Lieut. Col. WILLARD WARNER, of Gen. Sherman's staff.

I would not notice this but I know the people of the North—liable to be misled by a falsehood calculated for special purposes and by a desperate enemy—will be relieved by this assurance, that not only care but real kindness has been extended to families who lost their homes by the acts of their male protectors.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Peace Propositions from Gov. Brown, of Georgia—Movements of the Rebel Army—Demolition of a Portion of Atlanta, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 24, 1864.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has offered to General Sherman propositions for peace, notwithstanding the assertions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

Passengers from Atlanta represent all quiet. A portion of the city is being destroyed, the lumber from the dwellings being used to construct camps.

The rebel army is swinging around to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, to prevent our advance on Mobile.

Among the guests at the Galt House this evening are Major General F. P. Blair, Brigadier Generals R. A. Smith, Rice and Long.

Importance of Columbus, Ga., to the Rebels—Contrabands Coming into Atlanta—Leaves of Absence, &c.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

EAST POINT, Ga., Sept. 16, 1864.

FROM COLUMBUS, GA.

The fall of Atlanta is beginning to call from the South refugees and malcontents who desire to get away from Confederate tyranny. Yesterday I saw parties from Columbus, Ga., from whom I learned that the mechanics and others heretofore exempt from conscription on account of being employed either by the government or in some capacity for the government, are now ordered to the front—conscripted, *nolens volens*, and sent to the front, while their places are being supplied by disabled soldiers or left unfilled. The authorities seem to think that to recruit the army is of the first importance, and that the matter of supplies will regulate itself.

Columbus has been a large manufacturing place since the war, and recently it has received additional machinery from Atlanta. From its position on the Chattahoochee river, connected by railroad with Macon, Montgomery and Mobile, it becomes a point of some importance to the confederacy.

They are building an iron clad gunboat or ram there, which, as it is nearly completed, will be of good service to Farragut and Sherman after the capture of Mobile. There are about three thousand troops and government employes armed in Columbus, under command of Major Dawson.

TOWARD THE NORTH.

The first lot of contrabands coming from the bondage of the South to the freedom of the North, since our occupation of Atlanta, came in yesterday. They had travelled fifty miles over what was to them untrodden ground. They come from near Greenville, in Merriwether county, southwest of Macon. Many more from that section, they say, are coming to our lines as soon as they can.

If Mr. Edwards, living near Greenville, feels any anxiety as to his "boys," Joe and Tom, I can relieve him by stating that they are regularly installed into the Yankee service, and are on duty at General Ransom's headquarters.

"Refugeeing," as they express it, is practiced very much even in that county. Owners of slaves still feel that their property is unsafe anywhere within a hundred miles of our advance, and they drive the poor blacks further and further South. How to feed them is getting to be an important question.

REBEL LEAVES.

Leaves of absence are being quite liberally bestowed upon the meritorious and hard working officers of this army, while scores of the sick and wounded men are receiving furloughs. Among the officers from the Sixteenth corps who have already received leaves of absence are General Sprague and General Rice; Major Barnes, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Adams and Surgeon Jacobs, Eighty-first Ohio, and Lieutenant Colonel Manning, Sixty-fourth Illinois. Others doubtless will be granted. "Fairly won" they may all say of their leaves.

War Horse for General Sherman.

[From the Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette.]

The citizens of Lancaster design presenting their distinguished townsman, General Sherman, the celebrated horse "Bronze," now owned by Messrs. Reber & Kuntz, of that place, as an appropriate testimonial of their appreciation and regard of the General's services.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Depopulation of Atlanta—Letter from General Hood to General Sherman.

The following from the rebel General Hood is a rejoinder to the caustic letter of General Sherman respecting the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta. The letter from General Sherman has already appeared in our columns.—

GENERAL HOOD TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Sept. 12, 1864.

Major General W. T. SHERMAN, Commander Military Division of the Mississippi—

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its enclosure in reference to the women, children and others whom you have seen proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and, without your expressing it in words, would have been willing to believe that while "the interests of the United States," in your opinion, compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow silence in regard to them to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It has strengthened me in the opinion that it stands "preeminent in the dark history of war for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretence. You announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilized world as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the love of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to the gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow citizens, who desired to flee from your fraternal embrace. You are unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty either in the defence of Jonesboro by General Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. General Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro at the expense of injury to the houses—an ordinary, proper and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home and fireside by either General Hardee or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I feel no other emotion than pain in reading that portion of your letter which attempts to justify your shelling of Atlanta without notice, under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket balls from the line of your investment that overshot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta in any way you thought proper. I make none now; but there are a hundred thousand living witnesses that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above and miles beyond my lines of defence. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the assertion that they, for several weeks, unintentionally fired too high for my modest fieldworks, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for the discussion of questions which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the cause of the present war, or the political questions which led to or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you, respectfully offering a peaceful separation, before the first gun was fired on either side. You may say we insulted your flag. The truth is, we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is, we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves and Indians, all of whom are to this day, with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my government, from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered, before the whole world, to leave it to the unbiased will of these States, and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your government or ours; and your government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions, with the bayonet, and labors daily, by force and fraud, to fasten its baleful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited a heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy around the whole circumference of the globe.

You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States that I am aware of; but, on the contrary, the moderation of our government toward traitors has been a fruitless theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well meaning friends of our cause. You say my government, by acts of Congress, has confiscated "all debts due Northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods and effects, and only sequestered the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts, known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their houses at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans the registered enemies of his government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict, covering all the inhabitants of a city, and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenceless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you presume to sit in judgment between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "sacrilegious, hypocritical appeal."

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women and children; and not only intend to rule over them, but you make negroes your allies, and desire to place over us an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must, therefore, decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself, my country and my God.

You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is for myself, and I believe for all true men, aye, and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to death. Better die a thousand deaths than to submit to live under you or your government and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th September, I close this correspondence with you; and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

Official copy—F. H. WICKALL, A. D. C.

Rebel Comments on General Sherman's Letter.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept 22.]

The first armistice of the war—like some of those before the walls of Troy—has been signalized by the Olympic game of a newspaper controversy between the commanders.

This controversy, as usual, leaves the parties just where they were—each persistent in his own opinions. Sherman's extraordinary letter must, however, have been written for some purpose. He professes a willingness "to make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southron among you." How does this compare with the private letter published some weeks since, purporting to have been written by the same Sherman, explanatory of the purposes of the Northern government? Our readers cannot have forgotten it. This letter announces that the people of the cotton States are to be deported to some other country, their land to be cultivated by emancipated slaves, and the country thus reduced to the rule of the Northern people. Even in his first communication to Hood he says the people of Atlanta are to be removed because it is to "the interest of the United States" that it should be done. Why, then, this prate about friendship to the South? Why this defence of an act which repeals all those amenities which civilization has thrown around the gaunt skeleton of war, and thrusts mankind back again upon the unmitigated barbarisms of the darkest ages? There is but one answer. Lincoln is called before the bar of humanity to answer for the deeds of Butler and of Banks. He is held responsible for the pledges of confiscation and depopulation made by the abolitionists in his name and by his authority. It is beginning to tell against him in his election. The old argument in the Assembly of Athens is reproduced.

The city of Mitilene having capitulated to the Athenians, the men were doomed to death and the women and children to perpetual servitude. The advocates of this decree said, "The empire of Athens could not be maintained without an unbounded attachment and unalterable adhesion to the interest and honor of the republic." The "masters of Greece" "invited by an ill-judged lenity the imitation and continuance of such crimes as must inevitably terminate in public disgrace and irreparable ruin. What else could be expected from pardoning the aggravated guilt of Mitilene? Enraged by this weakness, must not the neighboring states and islands (Ohio, Illinois and Indiana), whose resources form the principal vigor of the republic, greedily seize the first opportunity of shaking off the yoke (the Union) which they have so long reluctantly borne, and follow the example of a revolt which, without presenting them with the fear of danger, promised them the hope of deliverance."

The orator Cleon having asserted that "the destruction of Mitilene was necessary to deter other cities from rebellion, it was replied that "these civil measures will be attended with irreparable injury to your interest. It will estrange the affection of your allies (England and France), provoke the resentment of Greece (the democratic party), excite the indignation of mankind, and, instead of preventing rebellion, render it more frequent and more sanguine. When all hopes of success shall have vanished, your rebellious subjects will then be persuaded to return to their duty. They will seek death in the field rather than await it at the hands of the executioner. Though reduced to the last extremity (at Atlanta), they will spurn submission, and, gathering courage from despair, either repel your assaults or fall a useless prey, weak and exhausted, incapable of indemnifying you for the expense of the war, or of raising those subsidies or contributions which rendered their subjugation a desirable object, either of interest or ambition."

The considerations of "interest" prevailed; but the punishment of Mitilene perhaps reconciled vengeance with interest. One thousand of its citizens were indiscriminately condemned to death; the walls of the city demolished; the shipping taken to Athens, and the territory divided into three thousand portions, of which three hundred were consecrated to the gods (Yankee hypocrisy) and the rest distributed by lot among the people of Athens.

The people of the North, like the Athenians, find it to their interest to repeal the bloody decree, and Lincoln is held to account by the cupidity of his countrymen. He has issued orders to counteract this injury. Seward says the order of emancipation falls with the war. Forney and Raymond say peace will be granted on other terms than consummated abolition. Sherman is instructed to talk like a "Southron," and to profess feelings of humanity which he abhors in his heart.

The reply of General Hood to the infamous aspersions of Sherman, as to the causes and conduct of the war, are too conclusive to need repetition. The ground that their equals under the federal constitution are rebels against their lawful authority has allowed the federals to imprison our people, men and women, in loathsome dungeons. "The interest of the United States" has driven non-combatants from New Orleans and other cities. It has burned houses, destroyed property and sent homeless thousands to diminish the subsistence of those whom the armed force of the enemy could not reach. No crime in the catalogue of iniquity has not been perpetrated in the name of the United States. It seems its interest to order fire, robbery, murder, rape, famine, confiscation and exile. These crimes "it is the interest of the United States" to commit. They are committed, not because they are right, wise, or justified by national law, but because they promote the "interest" of the United States. We have never seen so open an avowal of so flagrant an iniquity.

General Hood is right in referring these acts to the ages of barbarism. The war policy of the Nebuchadnezzars is that of Lincoln: it was to murder, starve, subjugate or drive out every people who withstood their myriads for the sake of home or liberty. Resistance to power, devotion to home and country, was no more a virtue in the eyes of the Mede or Persian than in those of the Yankee. Darius, Cyrus and Xerxes promoted their "interest" by armies gathered with the promise of plunder, and trod out of existence a free and resisting people with no more emotion than the rough-soled negro treads out a nest of ants. Lincoln carries the banner of "interest" in the same spirit. General Hood is right. There is no instance in ancient history where a war has been waged with greater disregard of human right or feeling than the present. The cry of the despot has been the same in all ages. "Exterminate them and their ideas, and replant their country with obedient subjects." This is the purpose of Lincoln and his party. The extraordinary resistance of the South, the unanimous determination to die rather than submit, the universal abhorrence with which the advance of the federal flag has been met, even the great fact that the people of Atlanta will not take the oath of allegiance, but prefer homeless and breadless exile, seem to have awakened the despot, who jests at all save his own "interests," to his insane policy. This hypocrisy comes too late; he cannot deceive his own fellow citizens, while the South knows too well that "interest" makes him promise, and that "interest" will make him violate his promise.

Cotton Sent North by General Sherman—The Losses in Atlanta, &c.

The Charleston *Mercury* says General Sherman seized and sent North every bale of cotton in Atlanta to the credit of the United States Treasury, and that on the 14th the enemy was apparently very busy hauling ammunition, &c., to Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The same paper remarks that Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri are either lost or paralyzed, and now bound neck and foot to the car of the usurping despotism at Washington.

The Savannah *Republican* says the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach five million dollars, worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt. There were four hundred and ninety-seven persons killed, and six hundred and ninety-one wounded.

Brooklyn City News.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD WORKS BY FIRE—THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION DAMAGED—A PACKING BOX MANUFACTORY BURNED.

Several extensive fires occurred in Brooklyn yesterday and the night previous, involving an aggregate loss of probably two hundred thousand dollars.

About four o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the Brooklyn White Lead Works, occupying the premises bounded by Washington, Adams, Front and Water streets.

The fire originated in the corroding apartment, fronting on Water street, and thence extended to the sheds occupying the interior of the block. All, being of wood and highly combustible, were destroyed.

The buildings on the four corners were respectively occupied as the residence of Mr. David Farley, the superintendent, the carpenter shop and the mill room. With the exception of Mr. Farley's house all the buildings were of brick.

The whole interior of the block consisted of frame buildings and sheds, in which the manufacturing business of the establishment was conducted.

The fire commenced in the corroding apartment, fronting on Water street, and thence extended to all the other buildings.

It is not known how the fire originated; but it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The system of corroding is by putting pig lead into pots, with a certain quantity of vinegar, or other acids, and covering them with tar. The fire was first seen in this department, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the employes, the flames extended until all the wooden buildings were enveloped. The company have a fire engine and all appliances on the premises, which were put to good use, and, with the city engines, saved the buildings on the corners and the boilers and engines.

The number of men employed in the works is about eighty.

The amount of stock on hand was about $300,000, and the loss is estimated at about $100,000, which is partially covered by insurance in New York and Brooklyn offices. The Secretary being absent in the country, the exact amount or the offices of insurance could not be ascertained.

The horses in the stable belonging to the establishment were saved.

The material on fire being of a highly combustible character, and the wind being from the northwest, blew the sparks a great distance. Some burning cinders fell upon the cupola and roof of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, on the corner of York and Jay streets, and set it on fire. The Rev. Father Keegan was engaged in vespers at the time. The building was full. Ascertaining the fact that the structure was on fire, he took measures to clear the building, and all got out in safety. All the sacred vessels and vestments, and all the appurtenances of the sanctuary were taken to a place of safety. The carpet was also removed, but the main part of the building was greatly damaged. The fine organ in the gallery, worth $2,800, was rendered worthless, the ceilings were ruined and everything else was badly damaged. The loss will not be less than $5,000, and will probably exceed that amount. The firemen deserve great credit for saving the church. They did everything possible to do so.

The sparks from the original fire were blown a great distance, and ignited the roofs of houses in Bridge, Tillman and Prospect streets, but the flames were extinguished without much damage.

Among the insurance companies against which policies are held by the White Lead Company are the Croton, Firemen's Trust and Montauk.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the extensive packing box manufactory of Mr. Wm. L. Torry, occupying lots Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Sedgewick street, between Columbia street and the East river. The building was filled with completed boxes and material ready to be worked up, all of which was destroyed, together with the machinery, causing damage to the amount of $20,000. The building was owned by Mr. Charles Kelsey, Jr. Loss about $6,000. The damage was mainly covered by insurance. The fire was first discovered near the main entrance, and thence spread with great rapidity until the whole structure was enveloped. The building was of brick, three stories in height, with basement, and seventy-five by sixty feet in extent. The fire, it is supposed, was the result of accident.

City Intelligence.

DEDICATION OF A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The interesting ceremony of dedicating an Israelitish synagogue took place yesterday afternoon. The church, or synagogue, is located in Twenty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The congregation worshipping in this building is known as the "Congregation Adasreth El." The services were chiefly in the Hebrew tongue, and strictly in accordance with the old Hebrew ritual, as laid down in the Old Testament. These had a peculiar solemnity, perhaps on account of the singular memories which the performance of Jewish rites must always inspire. The consecration sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphael, assisted by Rev. Dr. Isaacs and others. The building is not very large, but it is commodious and elegant inside. The congregation was quite large for the size of the edifice, and the ladies were attired as gaily as those of any other congregation.

A MAN STABBED IN WHITEHALL STREET.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a difficulty occurred in Whitehall street, between Philip Cassling and Thomas Flynn, which resulted in the latter drawing a knife and stabbing Cassling in the breast. The wound inflicted is regarded as serious. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital. Flynn was arrested and locked up in the First precinct police station house.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—A man named Michael Dolan, while intoxicated, on Saturday, attacked two men, named Thomas Gultz and James Carran, in Hoboken, and stabbed them without provocation. Gultz received a wound in the abdomen, and is considered in a critical condition. Carran was stabbed in the small of the back, and narrowly escaped being instantly killed. Dolan was committed to the county jail by Coroner Avery to await the result of the injuries.

The Turf.

THE SECOND GREAT TROT ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

The first of the great contests for the supremacy of the trotting turf came off at the Fashion Course on Wednesday last, of which a full and graphic report appeared in our columns. The second and deciding race takes place on Wednesday next. The ease with which Prince won the mile heat race in harness, his perfect condition and the "spry" appearance he displayed at the end of the fifth heat, warrants his present position in the wagon race of Wednesday next as leading favorite; but those who look below the surface are beginning to inquire whether Prince, the victor of last Wednesday in harness, can carry his colors so victoriously to the score next Wednesday to wagon. Be that as it may, the excitement on the coming and decisive race is intense. Butler is so far recovered from the gall, which caused him to break so frequently and so badly last Wednesday, and is so fit in every other respect, that those who oppose him had better beware. Lady Emma is working off her excessive flesh rapidly, and her owner assures us that she will cut a far different figure to what she did on Wednesday last. John Morgan's heavy five heat spell seems to have done him a world of good, and he is in far better condition to-day than he was on the day of the last race; and be it remembered that when John is himself he can make the time smart, as he did with Flora Temple. Who can name the winner next Wednesday? Not we.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Relative Strength of North and South.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 21.]

Statistics in modern days have risen to the dignity of a science. The exact population of States, the amount of their productions, the number of births and deaths, the diseases prevalent among them, and a variety of similar branches of information, tending to mirror faithfully their whole social and political condition, have been justly regarded as alike agreeable and useful. As in so many other incidents of the world's progress the Yankee nation outstripped creation in this recently cleared field of knowledge. The census in the model republic was taken with a minuteness of detail and comprehensiveness of spirit that completely overshadowed every similar attempt of modern governments. That of 1860 went a bowshot beyond all preceding ones in this respect. It is impossible to estimate the extent and variety of knowledge which would have been given to the world by this great statistical work. We should have been made acquainted not only with the structure and organization of society, but with all the ramifications of the inner domestic life of near thirty millions of people. Such a complete picture of human society would have been a treasure without a parallel in the world's history. Everything was to have been disclosed from Maine to Texas. Every drop of claret consumed in the country would have been recorded, equally with every gallon of whiskey; the number of Caucasian babies would have been stated not less accurately than that of the swart Ethiopians; the productiveness of the Shanghae chickens would have been compared with that of the common barnyard fowl; and, in short, every department of human labor and thought would have been carefully written down.

This important work would have been nearly completed about the time when the great rupture—the *bellum solvite defendus*, as Yankee critics regard it—of the Union took place, and the fate of this most thorough census was similar to that of the Capitol at Washington. Both were finished just when the object they were destined to serve had become obsolete. Both are now funereal monuments—the one of the liberty and constitution of the United States, the other of its unparalleled material prosperity.

One branch of the statistical information contained in the census has, however, derived additional interest from the war—the number of arms-bearing men in the two confederacies. The subject is not only interesting, as bearing upon the relative powers of resistance of the two countries, but as a point of comparison with various statements made upon the subject. It is but a few days since that a New York paper, not less remarkable for its accuracy of assertion than in its cogency of logic, computed the armies of the confederacy at one hundred thousand men, being the remnant of a million who had been armed against the cause of the Union. Nine hundred thousand, then, according to this statement, have been killed or disabled in fighting for the rebellion, and, of course, the few and feeble survivors can offer but trifling resistance to the victorious armies of the Union who have already accomplished so fearful a slaughter. Appalling as is this bloody record of the veracious Yankee chronicler, there is yet a consolation for the confederacy to be drawn from it. We must mourn such terrible sacrifices of life; but it becomes a subject of congratulation that anybody is left alive. After such wholesale destruction it would scarcely be expected that there would be men in the confederacy to perform the most ordinary and necessary occupations of life, much less to put in the field even so large a force as that which the journalist credits us with, and which, small or large, certainly seems to be large enough to keep the great Lieutenant General and the generals under him in full employment. It is consolatory to think that there is vitality enough in the confederacy to bear such losses and still maintain a great war.

Perhaps, too, some comfort may be drawn from the recollection of the fact that the same Yankee journal stated, at the time of General Johnston's retreat from Manassas, that the rebel army was reduced to less than one thousand men, and yet but a short time after McClellan was overwhelmed and compelled to "change his base" by dint of the superior numbers of this same army. Whether the one thousand were supernaturally increased, or whether their prowess augmented in the ratio of two hundred to one, is not very clear. It is certain, however, that this decayed and demoralized army of less than one thousand was rated by high Yankee authority at two hundred thousand in the battles before Richmond. It is not altogether unreasonable, then, to hope that the one hundred thousand, now talked of in so deprecatory a style, may, a short time hence, be represented to be as numerous as the devouring swarms of locusts, when it becomes necessary to excuse fresh defeats under the old plea of overwhelming numbers.

Just at the commencement of the war, when the whole effort of the press of the North was used to infuse courage into the masses by representing to them their own irresistible strength and the weakness of their adversaries, the argument was urged that the disparity was even greater than it appeared from the census returns. The wily Southern oligarchs, who had managed so long to wield the power of the government, had falsified the returns and fraudulently magnified the population of the Southern States. The vociferous bullies of Yankeedom were not satisfied with the stereotyped odds of eighteen millions to eight, but sought to convince themselves that their advantages in point of numbers were even greater than was generally supposed.

On the other hand it has been asserted in the South that our numbers had been understated. The difficulties of communication in sparsely settled districts rendered it difficult to arrive at accurate results. Then, too, in certain portions of the country, the same prejudice existed against "numbering the people" which prevailed in Biblical times. Readers familiar with the works of Simon Suggs will recollect the difficulties he encountered in taking the census in Alabama, how the dogs were let loose against the stranger who came "to spy out the nakedness of the land," how one old lady resented particularly the impertinent curiosity of Mr. Van Buren, and gave vent to ferocious threats in case he himself should come upon the same mission as his subordinates. Impediments of this and like character were supposed to have caused our strength to be underrated. Assuming however, that the population had been accurately stated, it has been calculated that the confederacy can maintain six to eight hundred thousand men in the field. Enough, in all conscience, to thrash soundly all the Yankees who ever dined on codfish or put treacle in their coffee. But, then, we are confronted with the assertion of the NEW YORK HERALD that we have lost nine hundred thousand men in the contest, and it really seems that, so far from making any such extravagant computations of our numbers, we should be exceedingly gratified for so liberal an allowance as a hundred thousand.

General Grant, too, has said that we have robbed the cradle and the grave. These, indeed, are about the only things his countrymen have left us to rob wherever their armies have gone; but although he confesses that our infants and sexagenarians are able to hold his veteran army at bay, we trust yet to make him oblivious of his last statement, when in some future document he seeks to explain his defeats by the overwhelming numbers of the rebels. "Nothing," said Sydney Smith, "is so deceptive as figures except facts." In spite, then, of Grant's statements and the HERALD's figures, there is room to hope that all the able bodied men in the confederacy have not been killed, and that General Lee is not yet reduced to send forward his skirmishers on crutches and his cavalry in go-carts and on hobby horses.

Enrolment of all Males Between Sixteen and Fifty Years Old.

Late Charleston newspapers contain an advertisement requiring all male persons in that district, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, to immediately report themselves for enrolment. The order extends throughout the South, the object being to ascertain the present and prospective military strength of the confederacy. In several of the military divisions slaveholders are required forthwith to furnish one fourth, and, in some cases, one-half of their slaves to work on the Charleston fortifications.

The Rebel War Tax.

Advertisements are also published for the collection of thirty per cent on profits, as a war tax, and for the public sale of foreign and domestic goods of recent importation from Nassau.

Rebel Generals at Mobile.

Generals Dick Taylor, Maury, Forrest, Frank Gardner, Liddell, Nabers, Higgins, Thomas, and Major and Governor Watts, were all in Mobile on the 10th instant.

Amusements.

THE OLYMPIC.

The new dramatization of Martin Chuzzlewit will be produced this evening, with entirely new scenery and every member of the company in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. Edwin Forrest plays Othello to-night. On did that the favorite German actress, Madame Scheller, who made her debut in English some time ago, will shortly appear as Ophelia to Mr. Forrest's Hamlet.

THE BROADWAY.

Mr. John Owens continues his most decided and unequivocal success. We consider his acting in Solon Shingle the best seen upon the New York stage for many a long day. In such humorous characters he rivals Bouffe. His success is entirely deserved.

WALLACK'S.

The Fox Chase will be withdrawn to-morrow evening, and Lovell's comedy, Look Before You Leap, will be produced on Wednesday. Mr. Whiting will then make his first appearance at this theatre. A five act drama is in preparation.

THE THORPE BROTHERS.

These mediums will perform at Niblo's Saloon on the 3d of October. They do the same things as the Davenport Brothers, but have their hands locked in wooden stocks, instead of being tied with ropes. Mrs. Ferris is giving similar performances at the Medical Institute, Brooklyn, and produces some phenomena never before developed.

The International Industrial Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1864.

The International Industrial Assembly adjourned this afternoon, after a four days' harmonious session. Eight States were represented. The officers elected were R. Gilchrist, of Louisville, President; S. S. White, of Boston, Vice President; A. Sentenck, of Detroit, Recording Secretary; J. R. Lake, of Chicago, Corresponding secretary; P. F. Bigler, of Cincinnati, Finance Secretary; C. W. Palmadge, of Louisville, Treasurer; Wm. Bailey, of St. Louis, Warden. A large mass meeting is now progressing.

SHENANDOAH.

Sheridan in Pursuit of Early's Fleeing Forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1864.

At the last accounts received from General Sheridan he was over one hundred miles from Harper's Ferry, closely pursuing the scattered and fleeing remnant of Early's army. He had advanced so far from the base of operations that communication was hazardous, except with a strong escort, sufficient to intimidate the guerilla bands infesting the route rapidly passed over. For this reason we may not be able to hear anything additional to night.

Arrival of Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25, 1864.

Large numbers of prisoners are arriving from Harper's Ferry. About one thousand have just passed down Pratt street under guard.

Rebel Accounts.

The latest Richmond papers received contain very little news. They admit a defeat in the valley, and give their loss at two thousand five hundred, about five hundred of whom were prisoners. Rodes' division lost one thousand men. They state our (Union) loss at six thousand to eight thousand. Generals Rodes and Godwin were killed, and General Fitz Lee and Colonel Patton wounded. General York lost an arm. General Early was intrenched at Fisher's Hill, twenty-two miles south of Winchester.

PORTRAIT OF THE REBEL GENERAL JUBAL EARLY.

[From the Griffin (Ga.) Rebel.]

Old Jubal Early, or as General Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the valley of Virginia of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not, you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corpulence, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high, and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat in the style of the hardshell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an intermixture of oaths. In winter his head is encased in a neat striped woollen scull cap drawn about his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth overcoat, striking his heels. His legs are covered by leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his satanic majesty in personal appearance. There are many anecdotes related of Old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he was noted, cried out, "Blast you, you got us into this damned scrape and by God you shall help us out." The regiment was so cut by the remark that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

Compliments to the New Archbishop.

VISIT OF THE CHILDREN OF ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL TO THE CATHEDRAL—ADDRESS TO AND REPLY OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY, ETC.

An interesting sight was witnessed at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday afternoon. St. Bridget's well known school of two thousand children, accompanied by St. Bridget's Ladies' Sodality of the Sacred Passion, numbering about three hundred, and also St. Bridget's Benevolent Society, four hundred members, paid a complimentary visit of respect and obedience to the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey.

The procession formed at St. Bridget's church, Rev. Father Mooney pastor, at four o'clock, and proceeded to the cathedral, where the Archbishop was in readiness to receive the deputation. The building was crowded on the entrance of the procession, the members who took part in the same filling it to completion. A hymn was sung by about five hundred voices, when Master Rigney read the following address:—

MOST REVEREND AND ILLUSTRIOUS ARCHBISHOP—We, the children of St. Bridget's schools, accompanied by St. Bridget's Sodality of the Sacred Passion and St. Bridget's Benevolent Society, come to pay you this testimony of profound reverence and respect which we cherish and hold for your Grace. Though children, we have already learned to rejoice with our dear parents, our zealous and indefatigable clergy, in a word, with the whole archdiocese of New York, that God, in His goodness, has placed you over us as our apostolical shepherd and most worthy successor of the late Archbishop Hughes, whose memory we shall ever cherish, and whose counsel we shall ever follow. Already have we received his many benedictions; we come on this occasion to ask yours, that we may serve God faithfully. Our prayers shall be that God may long spare you to be our guide and counsel in all that is good, and that we may prove ourselves worthy of your holy solicitude and benediction. Archbishop McCloskey returned thanks for the visit, and addressed the assembly in an eloquent and feeling manner. He remarked that he had heard of St. Bridget's schools and St. Bridget's societies, but the present sight surpassed all of his anticipations. It was bright and beautiful. This was an evidence of the interest felt in education and piety by St. Bridget's congregation under the leadership of their worthy pastor. He concluded by giving them his benediction.

The large assemblage then dispersed.]

Dedication of St. Michael's Monastery, West Hoboken.

IMPOSING CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.

St. Michael's Monastery of the Passionist Fathers, at West Hoboken, was finally dedicated yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. This fine institution has already been fully described in our columns, so that it is unnecessary to go into details regarding the same. It will not be amiss, however, to call attention to the zeal which has characterized the founders of this monastery in their efforts of erecting so large and useful