

VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, July 1, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN GREGORY SMITH,
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK B. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Strafford.

Third District—PORTUS BAXTER, of Derby Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Free-men of Franklin County, without distinction of party, will be held at Sheldon on the West side of the Green, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1864, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for County officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. All who are in favor of sustaining the Government, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

SILAS P. CARPENTER, County Committee.

A. M. BROWN, County Committee.

HEMAN HUNT, County Committee.

FIRE AND WATER.

The recent dry season had threatened to parch up everything to so great an extent as to excite alarm, when a shower on the 25th ult., came opportunely and abundantly. Prior to that revivifying rain, every thing seemed as dry as the dust in the catacombs described by the Rev. J. DeLaunay in his recent lectures to our citizens. Our wells were drying up, and our cisterns had become exhausted. Our fields were parched, and in patches the grass had grown yellow and lifeless. The dust was plentiful and filled every nook and cranny in our village—dry day followed dry day and every thing wore a withered and crispy look. The thermometer indicated heat ranging from 90 to 98 degrees in the shade. If a fire had broken out while every thing was in that tinder-box condition, what would have been our present condition? With no proper supply for the fire engine we have, with wells on the public green and one fifty or sixty rods north and south scantily filled, what would our villagers have done in the event that a brisk fire had broken out at midnight in any part of Main street!

We have but recently read of the burning of Glens Falls, where the best part of that village was destroyed. We have lately read of the fire at Orwell, and have not wholly forgotten the dreadful fire at Troy, a few years ago, and still we make no provision for averting such a calamity in our large villages!

The very statement of this want and danger ought to set in motion some speedy official action by which our perils from fire might be averted. Occasional talk about this and an editorial reminder, now and then, do not answer the purpose or avert the danger. Talk is cheap—editorials cost little, and are seldom read, or if read, seldom heeded. Action is what is wanted, and action before it is too late.

At the head of our editorial columns will be found the official call of the County Committee of the Union party of Franklin County for a County Convention to be held at Sheldon Creek on Tuesday, July 12th, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

In calling attention to this notification we would, in the same spirit which dictated our remarks in regard to attending the State Convention at Burlington, and the District Convention at Hydepark, urgently invite a full attendance of the people. It is a matter of public concern. It interests others besides those who are called "ins and outs," that is to say, those who are in office and want to stay there and those who wish to displace them and get themselves in.

All of these conventions ought not to be run nor even suspected of being operated by any machinery for mere personal or private purposes. These are times when the common and sometimes dangerous expedients of mere party politicians ought to be ignored and despised.

The invitation is extended to all who are in favor of sustaining the Government and suppressing the rebellion. We trust there will be a general acceptance of the invitation and that the people of Franklin County will be at Sheldon in large numbers and thoroughly organize for the coming campaign.

The second passenger train on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers

Railroad will commence on the Fourth of July to run as follows: Leave White River Junction at 8 o'clock A. M., Wells River at 10 A. M., reaching Newport at 12 P. M. Returning, will leave Newport at 6:30 P. M., and arriving at White River Junction at 11:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.—CORRESPONDENCE.—A young Hoosier Officer respectfully solicits a correspondence with some young lady, educated and refined, living in St. Albans or vicinity. Object—Fun, and while away some of the lonely hours of soldier life. Will send fair one gratis, and confer a favor always to be remembered. Photographs exchanged. Address, with real name, J. H. M., Headquarters 67th Indiana Volunteers, 4th Division, 13th Corps, Dept. Gulf, in field, via New Orleans, La.

The foregoing advertisement appears conspicuously in the daily paper printed here and we re-print it and give it the benefit of a free passage in our columns for the purpose of uttering our protest against such impudent solicitations of correspondence from some "young lady, educated and refined, living in St. Albans, or vicinity." We cannot believe that any lady of refinement or education enough to read and write would suffer herself to be a dupe to such correspondence—and do not suppose any lady of delicacy could exchange photographs with an Indiana adventurer, such as this Hoosier evidently publishes himself to be. The advertiser is evidently a Hoosier who does not wish to correspond with an Indiana acquaintance who knows of his antecedents, but thinks, possibly, up among the Green Mountains there may be some verdant young lady, educated and refined, who for the purpose of fun or to "while away some of the lonely hours of his soldier life" may be fool enough to exchange photographs and open a correspondence with this fellow in the department of the Gulf.

This Hoosier, we trust, will be mistaken in supposing that any Vermont young lady will be so great a gudgeon as to bite at such a hook. The Hoosier would do well to attend to his military business at headquarters exclusively and not dilly dally with matters of fun or funny correspondence until "this cruel war is over."

Of the propriety of printing such advertisements at all, we forbear for obvious reasons at present to express an opinion.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE ARMY.—The precise object of the president's visit to Gen. Grant at his headquarters near Petersburg does not transpire. He is reported to have returned with his confidence in Gen. Grant as a commander confirmed and with positive assurance from Gen. Grant of the certainty of his taking Richmond. Of the incidents of the president's visit to the army we gathering details from various correspondence, having probably not more than an ordinary infusion of romance.

Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Assistant Secretary of War Dana, Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, and Col. Chadwick of Willard's hotel, who acted as chief caterer of the presidential party. He was received at City Point by Gen. Grant and conducted to the lieutenant's general's headquarters. Another account says that the president undertook to reach the general's tent by scrambling through a hedgerow and coming in the back way alone. He was stopped by one of the hostlers, and told to "keep out of here." The individual in black replied that he thought Gen. Grant would allow him inside, and strode ahead. "You'll d—d soon find out," was yelled in reply. On reaching the guard he was stopped with, "No sentry folks allowed inside." After some parleying the intruder was compelled to give his name, announced himself to be Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, desiring an interview with Gen. Grant. The guard saluted and allowed him to pass. Gen. Grant recognized him as he stepped under the large "H" in front of his tent, rose and shook hands with him cordially, and then introduced him to such members of the staff as were present and unacquainted. After partaking of refreshments, the president and Capt. Fox accompanied Gen. Grant to the front, a distance of ten miles.

Mr. Lincoln, en route to the front, passed the colored troops in review. As soon as the fact was made known that the tall stranger with Gen. Grant was the president, they began to cheer. They came rushing, and almost to the horses' feet, by hundreds, screaming, yelling, shouting, "Hurrah for the president!" "Hurrah for the president!" and were perfectly wild with excitement and delight. It was a spontaneous outburst of genuine love and affection for the man they look upon as their "deliverer from bondage," and their wild huzzas were perfectly deafening. The president uncovered as he rode through their ranks, and bowed on every hand to his sable admirers. The cavalcade arrived at headquarters about nine o'clock, took tea and chatted a short time, when the visitors departed to their state rooms on the steamer.

The next day, Wednesday, General Butler and staff went aboard the steamer Baltimore and steamed up the river and made a call upon Admiral Lee. The party afterwards landed and made the tour of the fortifications at Bermuda Hundreds, the troops cheering them heartily. A lunch at Butler's headquarters concluded the visit, and the president and his party returned to the steamer and left at once for Washington.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Windsor County Union Convention met at Woodstock, June 17, 1864, and made the following nominations:

Senators.—Hugh H. Henry, Chester; Wendell W. Williams, Rochester; Clark H. Chapman, Cavendish.

Assistant Judges.—John S. Marey, Royalton; John Wilder, Weston.

Judges of Probate.—John Porter, Hartford district; Henry Closson, Windsor district.

States Attorney.—Charles P. Marsh, Woodstock.

Sheriff.—Lorenzo Richmond, Woodstock.

The Windham County Convention met at Fayetteville, June 21st, and nominated the following ticket:

Senators.—S. H. Flagg, Wilmington; Charles Barrett, Grafton.

Judges of Probate.—R. Tyler, District of Marlboro; A. Stoddard for the District of Westminster.

Assistant Judges.—Peter W. Dean, Grafton; Hon. W. H. Jones, Dover.

States Attorney.—Charles B. Eddy, Bellows Falls.

Sheriff.—Alonzo Starkey, Townshend.

The Union Convention in Addison County, June 22d, at Middlebury, nominated the following ticket:

Senators.—George W. Grandey, of Vergennes, and Earl Cushman.

Judges.—Abel Walker, and Edwin Everett.

Judges of Probate.—H. Mansell, Bristol, and C. G. Tilden, Middlebury.

Sheriff.—G. A. Collamer.

State's Attorney.—H. S. Foote, Middlebury.

The Union ticket in Bennington County is as follows:

Senators.—Lemuel Bottum, Shaftsbury; J. B. Hollister, Manchester.

Sheriff.—Leander Powers, Bennington.

State's Attorney.—A. L. Miner, Manchester.

Assistant Judges of the County Court.—Harmon Myers, Pownall; Ira K. Batchelder, Peru.

Judges of Probate.—Thomas White, Bennington; J. W. Batchelder, Dorset.

The Union Convention in Chittenden County, at Burlington, June 28th, put in nomination the following ticket:

Senators.—Leicester B. Englesby, of Burlington; Amos Hobart, of Westford, and A. J. Crane, Huntington.

Judges of County Court.—William V. Reynolds, of Milton, and Lyman Hall, of Shelburne.

Sheriff.—William D. Munson, Colchester.

State's Attorney.—Russell S. Taff, Burlington.

Judge of Probate.—Torrey E. Wales, Burlington.

CAPABILITY OF BLACK TROOPS.

We believe that the decisive word with respect to the capabilities of the black troops has been spoken. There was testimony enough before us, not to satisfy the candid that the soldierly qualities are not determined by the color of a man's skin. But the instance was remote, the facts were sometimes disputed, and in general the authentication was not such as to fairly silence doubters. The accounts from Port Hudson were questioned, the deeds of the Fifty-Fourth of Mass. at Fort Wagner, and at Olustee were undeniable, to be sure, but then that was a picked regiment, and proved nothing, it was urged, as to the mass of the material from which our black troops must be drawn.

The general order from "Baldy Smith," puts a new face on the matter. Here is evidence not to be ignored or gainsaid. Gen. Smith is a man whose cool judgment and whose own soldierly qualities all parties have united in praising. Whatever prejudices he has had have not been on the side of the negro. On the contrary, while he is understood to have taken, a strictly professional view of all these questions, his inclinations are believed to have been unfavorable to any recognition of the "colored element" in this war, while he has the habitual reticence, and possibly some of the lurking jealousy, peculiar to the regular army. Gen. Smith, however, has made a fair trial of a division of black troops, as he would of a battery of some new pattern; and as the result of the fiery ordeal through which he carried his men, he calls the attention of all his troops in general orders to the colored division, recites that the latter, in company with white veterans, have stormed works and carried them, taken guns and prisoners, and decides in broad terms that "in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers." The opinion is cool, it is pronounced with no superfluous words; but it is general, authoritative, and, we believe, decisive.

Decisive of what?—it may be asked. Not of the fact that black men are found who will fight—for that has been settled in front of Wagner and at Olustee, whatever may be said to the contrary. Gen. Smith's judgment decides this,—that a division not carefully culled from the free blacks of the North, but recruited with little attempt at selection, among those newly freed as well as those who have long been their own masters, in a section where the blacks are not so far above the level of the slave States in general as to invalidate the trial of the race, have shown "all the qualities of good soldiers," and have been distinguished for good conduct and bravery. That judgment settles the question as to the usefulness of an immense mass of material which has ready at hand. And it settles too one further point,—that hereafter opposition papers cannot keep up their ridicule of the experiment of raising black troops, and their refusal of the possibility of making

soldiers of the negroes, without such a conspicuous falsification of the record as will deceive nobody.—Advertiser.

MUTILATED POSTAL CURRENCY.—We gladly give the subjoined official letter an insertion in the columns of the TRANSCRIPT. There seems to be a necessity for giving public caution against the reception of mutilated postal currency. There is no more reason why torn bits of postal currency should be redeemed by the Government than that banks should be obliged to redeem fragments of bank bills.

The caution given in this official letter is timely and, we trust, it will be heeded:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1864.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to say that the postal currency was issued by the Treasury Department, and that all regulations with respect thereto are made by the same authority. Under the rules adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury governing the redemption of mutilated U. S. notes, a *pro rata* deduction from the face value is made for the missing portions. Postmasters are under no greater obligation to receive mutilated notes than our private individuals. Respectfully yours,

A. N. ZEVELY,
Asst. Postmaster General.
To H. N. BARBER, Esq.,
Postmaster, St. Albans, Vt.

THE STOCK GAMBLING MANIA.—The New York Correspondent of the Boston Journal, "Burleigh," writes as follows:

The wild gambings in stocks and gold have thrown to the surface a new set of men. Formerly the Board of Brokers and men who dealt in stocks were men of character and fortune. Entrance fee to the Board guaranteed respectability. But now barriers are of no service. Desperate and reckless men have taken to the street. Any man who can raise from fifty to a hundred dollars set up stock gambling on his own account. These men know no hours and no rules. They are on the ground early and late. They fill up William st. so that it is impossible for teams. They yell and scream like madmen and can be heard for blocks. Men unacquainted with them would think them from their outcries that a pestilence had broken out that the enemy had landed at the Battery. A new Board made up of this class have opened a room on Broad street, near the Custom House. It is open day and night. The fortunes that are lost in and around Wall street, every week are marvellous. No romance can equal the reality of reverses of fortune which daily transpire. No gamblers are more reckless.

Many a man leaves his palatial residence in the morning a famed millionaire, and he goes home at night a ruined man. His elegant equipage, in which his bejeweled wife and proud daughters whirled the dust of the Park the day before in the eyes of well-to-do citizens plodding their way on foot, is sold—the residence abandoned—the man, seely and forlorn, appears on the outskirts of the crowd of Jews and brokers, and the family go into "the country to spend the summer with their friends." They are seen no more in the fashionable world.

The fact is, gambling is gambling, called it by whatever name you will. Fortunes are made now, as they ever have been made, in the good old-fashioned way. Permanent success waits on diligence, patience and integrity. Our reckless style of living, extravagance and dissipation follows the wild speculations that mark the trade of New York to-day. It affects all classes—women, men, merchants, ministers buy and sell stocks. I have the names of over a dozen clergymen who respectable brokers tell me, have "a line of stocks." I know one of the number. He is a good specimen of the power of the gambling mania. The demon has got possession of him. He is an ignorant of it as the lunatic is of the spirit that dictates his fantastic array. He has made a little money. He started to make five thousand. He has moved his figure ahead to the little sum of a quarter of a million. He is a transformed man. His face is haggard—eyes dilated—hair disheveled—he does not sleep nights—buys all the editions of the papers—rises night to buy extra-chases the boys round the corners for the latest news—early at the stockmarket, and is among the last that leaves the Fifth Avenue Hotel at night when the Board closes its late session. Whether a quarter of a million is worth what it costs, this gentleman can tell when he gets it. But he is only a specimen.

EMIGRATION—THE RECOVERY OF THE WASTE PLACES.—Nearly 200,000 foreign emigrants landed in the United States during the past year. This year will be still larger. So large and constant an influx of population from Europe, at a time when our country is convulsed with civil war, is of the most remarkable signs of the times. It shows that notwithstanding the hostility of the ruling classes of Europe and their professed belief in the overthrow of our government and a future reign of discord and anarchy on this continent, there is in the hearts of the common people a firm faith in the stability of our institutions and our power to recover ourselves from the present great calamity. The emigrants how coming are represented to be of a much higher character than in former years—thriftier mechanics and farmers of the better sort, who bring not only stout hands for labor, and skill in various handicraft, but little fortunes for investments and habits of economy and thrift. Every such man added to the population is equivalent to the addition of eight or ten thou-

sand dollars to the productive capital of the country, if he bring only his capacity for labor and no capital. A large proportion of the emigrants now coming are young working men and women. Suppose but one third of them to be productive laborers, and those who came to us last year are good for the production of three or four million dollars annually. They will necessarily contribute their proportion towards payment of the national debt, and will thus help to compensate for some of the desolations made by the war.

WAR NEWS.

We have New Orleans dates to June 18th, but no news of importance. Maj. Gen. Sickles arrived on the 17th from Baton Rouge. An interesting ceremony took place June 17th, at the Cathedral Street Church, the occasion being the presentation of a flag from the Washington Square (N. Y.) M. E. Church to the Methodist of New Orleans. The Rev. Dr. Newman made the presentation address, which was eloquent and patriotic, and gave various statistics showing the history, loyalty, and anti-slavery attitude of the M. E. Church. Judge Howell responded, accepted the offering. Gen. Canby is on a visit to Admiral Farragut off Mobile. The health of New Orleans is excellent. Several guerrillas have been captured on the Atchafalaya river by the 2d Maine cavalry. The rebels attacked a gunboat at Tunicia Bend, on the 15th, and a passenger steamer on the same night near Como Landing. The former drove off the rebels but it is supposed the latter was considerably damaged. Lieut. Cobb, of the New Hampshire cavalry, who was captured by the rebels on May 15th, was murdered after surrendering.

Brig. Gen. Fitz Warren has been ordered to Brownsville to take chief command of all the forces in that part of Texas. Gen. Beto assumed command of the District of Baton Rouge on the 13th.

WASHINGTON, June 25.
A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, June 23d, 8 p. m., says: We have had plenty of skirmishing all day. The sharpshooters on both sides are continually exchanging shots, and frequently pick off men who are perhaps a thousand yards distant. Our battery of 32 pounders is trained on the rebel batteries near Petersburg, and every morning occurs an artillery duel. The weather is unusually warm. Cases of sun stroke are numerous.

Some men were captured from the 2d corps when the rebels got into their rear and took McKnight's battery of the 12th New York artillery. It is impossible to tell with accuracy how many men were lost. Parts of Owens, McAllister's and Mott's brigades are among the number. Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly towards the Weldon railroad, unknown to the rebels. Major Cromwell, of the 1st Mass. cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all the regiments and companies. He fought the rebels on the right side of the plank road, long after his ammunition was exhausted, holding with determined valor a whole brigade of rebels in check.

In the meantime the rebels succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men, but being first to make a discovery of the position of affairs were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hand fighting and the men were taken before they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery and the guns spiked. When the line was reformed the rebels came up again but were twice repulsed with dreadful losses.

LATER.—The 6th corps charged them driving them some distance and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of Potomac, June 23d says:

Wilson's division has moved off in the direction of Weldon railroad, and when last heard from had reached Rives Station and were tearing up track along the road. The 2d and 6th corps have moved toward the Weldon railroad.

Lee seems to have anticipated Grant's movement by our left flank, or else designed to turn our right, as when near Jerusalem plank road the 2d corps were confronted by Hill's corps and a smart engagement ensued. A battery was annoying the rebels, who succeeded in getting round on the flank and charging it. The infantry supporting the battery was surprised and after a faint show of resistance retired leaving four guns in the hands of the rebels. One line then reformed.

Two divisions of the 5th corps were within easy supporting distance on our right and the 6th corps were ready for any hostilities on our left. Charges were made by the rebels, who suffered heavily with each fresh assault. There was heavy firing heard from the 9th corps about midnight. At times musketry firing broke out into regular volleys. All night our cannon kept firing at regular intervals.

The New York Post learns upon official authority that Grant's losses in killed from the time of leaving the Rapidan till reaching James river, were not over 4000 men. The wounded is less than 50,000. Large majority of the injuries being very slight. Permanent losses to the army will not be over 20,000.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
June 24—6 a. m.

The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on Burnside, but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move or an attempt to break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries, and the rebels making the charge were driven back in confusion upwards of a hundred being prisoners. This occurred

and artillery firing was kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. About the same time a battery opened in front of the hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of cleaning out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted.

Picket firing is still kept up along the entire line, and in almost every hospital there are a few victims of this species of warfare. It is almost impossible for a change to be made in the position of the lines without some loss from the enemy's sharpshooters; and the lines have been moved always after dark on that account.

The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad Wednesday was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Wheaton. Only a short distance of railroad had been destroyed, when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Capt. Beatty, of the 3d Vt., was in charge of the party that reached the road and he fell back slowly while the skirmishing line held the enemy in check, but a body of the enemy made a flank movement expecting to turn the left flank of the line of battle. They however did not progress far enough, although they succeeded in taking a large number of skirmishers prisoners, principally of the 4th and 11th Vt. regiments. The enemy afterwards advanced and attempted to break our line at several points, but were met with such a heavy fire from our forces that they were driven back every time with heavy loss.

They finally at night gave up the effort and retreated across the railroad bank where they took up an advantageous position. Our loss was very light in killed and wounded, while that of the enemy it is supposed was more than double ours. We lost quite a number of prisoners, but the figures cannot as yet be correctly given.

The railroad from City Point to Petersburg is being placed in order; and engines and cars are already procured to put on it as soon as it is running condition. Supplies are received at the front regularly, and the troops lack nothing in this respect, but they suffer somewhat from scarcity of water.

WASHINGTON, June 25.
The War Department received information to-day from Hunter's command, which having fulfilled the mission upon which it was sent, the destruction of the Central railroad in the vicinity of Staunton, and of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg railroad, and an important portion of the James river canal, is successfully pressing forward to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered.

A dispatch from Grant's headquarters states that Richmond papers say that a Union cavalry force under Gen. Wilson left Meade's corps at Prince George C. H., a few miles south of Petersburg, and after passing up some miles of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad a considerable distance beyond Petersburg, moved next for the south side of the railroad connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, and were tearing that up also.

WASHINGTON, June 28.
To Maj. Gen. Dix.
A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Grant dated yesterday (27th) 3 p. m. at his headquarters reports no operation in front except from our own guns which fire into the brigade at Petersburg, from a distance of 2000 yards.

The dispatch gives the following intelligence from rebel papers: A Petersburg paper of the 25th states that Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, about 40 miles north of Salena, and says that if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe.

The same paper accuses Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property and stealing a large number of wagons, horses and cattle.

The same paper also says that Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned the depot building, &c., at Burkesville, and destroyed some of the track and was still pushing forward south.

All of the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed and some of them badly.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received this morning, reports that yesterday noon (June 27) an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss to us of between 2 and 3000. The following particulars are given: Pursuant to my orders of the 24th, a division was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Suntown road. At 8 a. m., Gen. McPherson attacked at the south west end of Kenesaw, and Thomas a point about a mile further south.

At the same time the skirmishers and the artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, though both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong. Gen. McPherson reports his loss at about 500 and Thomas 2000. The loss is particularly heavy in general and field officers. Gen. Hooker is reported to be mortally wounded; also, Col. Dan McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, 67th Ohio, very seriously; Col. B. Upham, 40th Ill., and Augustine, 55th Ill., killed. Gen. McPherson took 100 prisoners and Thomas as about as many more.

No other military intelligence has been received by the Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, writing on the 26th, says: The attack on Gen. Sheridan's cavalry while marching to the James river was a bloody affair. The enemy attacked capture his guns, trains and killed his command. The rebels fell upon his

into camp.

by the enemy were repelled. The night artillery did great service. Gen. Sheridan succeeded in driving the enemy off, when he crossed the James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. His losses may be 500. His wagon train was six miles long.

Another Herald correspondent writing from City Point, June 26th, says: A fierce assault was made by the rebels on parts of the 5th and 9th corps Saturday night, which was repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch, says: Assistant Secretary of War Dana, reports that Lee's forces are more than two-thirds as strong as Gen. Grant's, that our losses in the movement on the Weldon road are unimportant, comparatively, and that Gen. Grant has his hand on Lee's throat and will not let go until he is strangled to death. He is confident of final and conclusive success. We have 51,000 prisoners in our hands yet.

The Petersburg papers of to-day say the Danville railroad was cut by Gen. Hunter yesterday and speaks of Hunter as being at Salena.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent writing on the 21st, says: News from Gen. Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington and North Carolina railroad is represented as an unlooked for success.

The command destroyed the road and an immense quantity of government stores, captured a large number of prisoners and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of white male inhabitants.

ST. HELIENE, C. E., June 29.
A train of emigrants ran off Beloit bridge this morning. Some thirty-five bodies have already been recovered, and one car has not been got at yet, the water being ten feet deep where the train ran off. The engineer went over with his engine but escaped. The conductor was killed. The fireman is supposed to be killed. Beloit is about 19 miles from Montreal.

Leading rich men in New York have a way of spending their money peculiar to themselves. Commodore Vanderbilt wants a fast team. He does not want Bonner's dust in his eyes. He has out a standing offer of \$100,000 for the "fastest team in New York." Jerome got benten on the water. Some time ago he made a standing offer of a great sum for the fleetest yacht. Mr. Stewart has torn down the most expensive house ever built in New York—one elegant enough for a prince to live in—one that men and women paid twenty-five cents a head to peep into. He is rearing one now that will make all shoddily domed red with envy. The cellar bottom and walls on the inside are laid in blocks of hammered stone, and the cellar will be as elegant as a granite house can be, while the building will be a marble palace indeed. Well what else? Who has a house to make such an outlay than Mr. Stewart, with his princely income? Who has a better right to that income than Mr. S., who began life with a pack of goods on his back to sell, and who works harder and more hours of the day now than any other merchant in New York?—Burleigh in Boston Herald.

BENEFITS OF ARISE.—A great many always willing to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts, learns his ignorance; he is cured of the insanity of conceit; he gets moderation and real skill. The wise man