Chicago Tribuue.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from Sherman is far better than it would be if it sustained the rumor that was yesterday on its daily rounds, that Atlanta had been occupied. We do not want Atlanta, nor any longer marches for the brave army which Sherman has led into Georgia. set out to find and whip the enemy hoped the rebels will stay and b whipped. The news that comes from Gen Sherman, that in the sharp battle carried on by Fighting Joe Hooker's corps, that reteran won a handsome success
and captured four thousand of the
graybacks. Surely that is better thun
the occupation of a deserted and stripped
rebel town, and the four thousand rebel prisoners we trust may become ten times that number presently, when Sherman gets his blade in behind the rebel harvest that only doubtfully stands up to be reaped. We hope from Georgia we shall haveforthe next week pull the sharp clang of battle, and that the rebels there in arms will be thereby attended 10. The pendulum warfare of the rebels he helped them rather than us. Don't pray for the occupation of Atlanta and Richmond, but for the utter rout of the rebel armies. Time chough after that to beat up the cold Dests.
Our New York dispatch gives us by far the

most circumstantial and detailed, enumera-tion of the rebel force in their recent raid into Maryland. It may be received as en-lirely reliable, and secures for the resent in-tasion a respectable place in the annals of the war, as a movement in force. We can not believe the results quite satisfy the The retiring rebel raiders have come to

our troopers pressed them so sorely that they burned an entire train of wagons to prevent its recapture. The news of last night also confirms the reported success of Averill in cutting to pieces Early's division and capturing 500 prisoners. Nothing new from Grant, except that he is ushing forward his plan, and will not be urried. He is entrenching himself where he is, so strongly, that only a small share of

his army will be needed to hold that point of advantage against the rebels. When this is done, the army will have work to do, and the hour is near. It may be precipitated by the rebels who will make tremendous efforts to shake Grant's harpoon out of its present The news from Charleston is that our

forces made a successful attack upon the enemy's right, on Johnson's Island. Afterwards the rebels attacked our position and were repulsed with severe loss in two furi-cous attempts. These indications are conclu-live that with their present numbers our army before Charleston is in no condition for any extensive movement or operations.

But for this people there is to be no opportunity for curious looking for war news. The call is for men. The need is pressing, and we have now a law of draft that will bring us troops. Let the quotas be filled b volunteering as largely as may be. With diligence at this work only, a light draft will-hers our community, but the balance will be surely collected under the provisions of We give on another page of this issue, is

Cur important St. Louis letter, one of the most remarkable reviews that has yet been published of certain hitherto mysterions Fissippi. It will, as it describes to do, create more than a ripple in certain pools of corruption that need a healthy stirring up, if not a complete draining.

A tresh speck of disturbance comes from Coles county, in this State, and the tragic

end is announced of some of the perpetrator in the late massacre of Union soldiers a Charleston, in that county. The proof is, a aforetime, abundant, that in that section of The State, material exists as hostile to th Government as any to be found in Dixie; but 5t exists so surrounded and grasped by Federal power, that if it attempts to strike it will be crushed and destroyed. It it invites such an issue the end will be sure and exem

plary.
Will Jewett, the great Pacificator, go forthwith to Colorado, and try his hand on the hostile Indians? They have cut the Overland Telegraph wire, and are raising a dis-turbance generally. A dispatch from Omaha rday reports that they have created great panic along the exposed points on the line of travel across the plains. A party of hostile redskips attacked a train of emigrants en route, composed of men, women and children. Quite a sharp fight ensued, and nothing but the plucky resistance of the male defenders of the party saved it from massacre. Jewett, go out and pacificate the Incliats. Carry a white flag, or, what will do

It locks to us as if Mr. Greeley had recently lain down in very disreputable company, and fulfilled the vulgar proverb by "getting up with fleas," whereof the largest of the tribe went off with him in his ear from Niagera Falls. It is not the first time he has gone on a diplomatic manuder with Colorado Jewett. The association has never done Mr. Greeley any honor, and yet to him it is du-that the addle pated ex-auctioneer ha achieved a actoricty. Jewett firmly believe is tawe. We do not wonder Mr. Greele went back to New York chagrined. It should feach bim a lesson. He is not too old to lear Jewett are not even respectable as pilet fish, and bring no body in their wake. The reported resignation of Secretar Stanton is not confirmed. It is, however,

comfortable thing to know where to find good substitute in case you need one.
Gold had another chill yesterday and fell
to 25214. Probably since it turned the point
of 200 the transactions have been very light and mainly among the gold gamblers

Our Caire dispatch brings us an interest ing summary of news from within the rebe lines in the Southwest, brought by a deserter

Meeting.

St. Louis, Friday, July 22.—The Radical Executive Committee annoance this morning that Senator Lane, of Kuns.s: John Wentworth, of Chicago; Mr. Orth, of Indiana: Gen. Smith, of Missouri; and Governor Yates, of Illinois, will speak at the Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting to be held here on Monday night.

The Government is about to creet barracks at this city for the accommodation of the refugees and the contrabands in this Department, who are now estimated at ten thousand, and constantly increasing. These barracks will be large enough to accommodate two thousand persons, and will be made to receive their inmates on the 1st of October. Henry K. Boyd, the English spy, who plunged down the Rianter's House stairway, some menths since, in an effort to kill himself, has been released by the military authorities on taking the oath of neutrality and graing bond of S5,000 to remain in the Federal lines during the war. from Forrest's force.
"How about the Tribune's dispatch from Missouri's Great rebel conspiracy in the Northwest, plan for a se parate republic, many persone implicated. Do you believe all that "If your interrogator is a Copper-head of the outer circle, he will perhaps in-pocently enough decide the whole story, and nocently enough acride the whole story, and you, if you have never understood this war, will very likely fall at work and help him. Perhaps both will vote that newspapers nowadays must have their sensations, and any story that will sell papers is always fish in the journalist's net. Nevertheless it is strictly true that one vast rebel plot comprehends the whole Northwest. There are men among us who are working for it as dli igently as ever the Southern rebels wrough at the parent rebellion. All these alike do ride the war, each in their sphere oppos the government, while those of the in mermost have gripped hands with the rebel in arms. The scheme is thus being carefull mursed, too dangerous and startling to entrusted to many of those who are actually heiping it on. The disturbances in the border States, the riots and organizations for resistance to the Federal law in one of own States are part and parcel of the sam rebel machinery for further disruption. We do not regret that shortly the Government by a conscription is to touch with fire some these rebel mines of treason. It will be an eventual portion of this crisis, but so shall their explosion be met and quelled, and out

THE DRAFT. Important Regulations in Relation the Late Call for Troops.

that will surely come.

of it the Government will come triumphan

It is a trial we cannot escape. The enemies of the Government lurk all through the

Northwest. Be ready for the unmaskin

Marvard Commencement.

Boston, July 21.—At the Harvard Commencement to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Reuben Atwater Chapman, of Massachusettis; William Plitt Fessenden, of Maine; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusettis; Edward Liboulive, of France. The following received the degree of Master of Arts: William Philips I'll-dent, of Boston; Frederick Law Olmstead, of Calitornia; James Alfred Pege, of Boston; Hall Train Bigelow, of Cambridge; William Morris Hunt, of Boston; and George Nathaniel Eaton, of Baltimore.

Among the graduates who received the decree of Bachelor of Arts, was Robert Todd Lincoln. Edward Everett was selected to deliver a course of lectures on international law, during the ensuing academical year, at the Law School. Mr. Everett made a very earnest and eloquent address in honor of the late Josiah Quincy, resolutions regarding whom were unanimmously adopted.

Great Conflagration. The Provost Marshal General has jus secued the following instructions and regu-Items to be observed by all concerned:

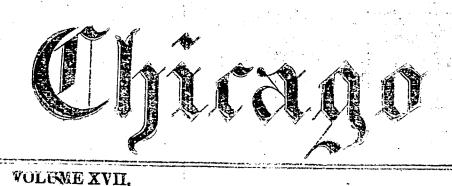
Lulions, to be observed by all concerned:

Enlishments.—First. Under the President's

cell of July, 1804, for five hundred thousand
volunteers, men will be enlisted and muslered in for one, two or three years, as they
must in each case elect. Great Conungration.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, July 22.—About one-half of the business portion of the village of Mexico, Oswego county, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The tre originated in the Phonix Block. No estimate o loss is yet received; well insured. icred in for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect.

Bounties.—Second The bounty provided by law is as follows: For recruits, including representative r. cruits, white or colored, for one year, one hundred dollars; two years, two bundred dollars; three years, three hundred dollars. The first installments of hounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in, as follows: To a recruit who ealists in the army for one year, thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; to a recruit who ealists in the army for the volume is two culists in the army for the volume, sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; to a recruit





CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 23 1864,

who enlists in the ermy for three years, one hundred dollars.

P. miswa.—Third. No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This however, will not affect the premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the diste of this order.

Fourth. Neither drafted men nor substitutes furnished, either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fiet as to whether a man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted mun or substitute not entitled to it, shall be norted on the callstment papers and muster-in rolls. NEWS BY TELEGRAPHS received by the Western Union Line. dated Atlanta, Ga., to-day state that no official an-THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest from General Sherman's Army.

ers and muster-in rolls.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General

FROM COLES COUNTY, ILL.

A Revived Copperhead Disturbance-Tragic End of the O'Hairs.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

dwelt upon by the public press, but the nu

merous attempts on the part of the secen

expired.
This is the story in brief of the Charlestor

an uncailed for and bloody murder. Let thea howl.

MATTOON, Ill., Friday, July 22.—On yesterday, when the pay car of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad was due, near Ashmore, some unknown reprobates fore ap the track in the hope of robbing it of railroad money to make a raise to carry on their nefarious plots. However, they were too ignorant to be successful. After the car had passed over the torn rails, it was stopped, and the would be robbers were seen skulking off, too fast to be caunht. The tools need were captured, and some of the men are known, but as yet on arrests have been made. Should there be any more trouble here, we thusk the leaders, who are now known, will regret their enterprise of the met a thieving, ignorant mot against a peaceful community, who possess the determination to protect themselves.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Lincoln and Johnson Mutification Meeting,

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Frigktiul Accident and Narrow Es

BUFFALO, Friday, July 22.—An accident occurred on Gost Island, Kingura Falls, this after-coon, near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Captain Webster and the wife of Captain Huut, of the Quarter-master's department, was precipitated over toe precipice by the horses taking fright. Fortunately there was a lodging place some thirty feet down, which broke their fall. The ladies were lodged in the trees; one of them was seriously injured, the other slightly.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Horace Greeley Explains His Purpose

New York, Friday, July 22.—The New York Tribune east, in reference to the Ningara Falls negotiations, that its editor has been engaged only in endcavoring to bring face to face the antigonists in amicable rather than a belligerent attitude, with a view to an initiative of an earnest effort for peace, and to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had no immediate success.

Harvard Commencement.

Great Configuration.

From Louisville.

A SHARP BATTLE WON BY HOOKER.

We Capture 4,000 of the Enemy--Rebel Advices.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Carno, July 20, 1884.

An incident which occurred on the 16th inst., not far from the recidences of at least two of the principal actors, has freshly brought to mind the Coles county murder, which took place at Charleston, in this State, some four months since. The particulars of this event have perhaps been sufficiently dwelt upon by the public press. Latest from Grant-The General Military Situation.

> THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR IS FOR MORE MEN.

From New York-A Full Account of the Rebel Srength in the Late Raid.

Its Commanders and their Forces in Detail.

The Retiring Rebels Meet with Serious Mishaps and Destroy one of their Plunder Trains to Prevent its Capture.

DEFEAT OF EARLY'S REBEI DIVISION BY GENERAL AVERILL.

this event have perhaps been sufficiently dwelt upon by the public press, but the numerous attempts on the part of the secession prints to create capital out of the alleged kidnapping or spiriting away of a portion of the gang engaged in the bloody deed, and the occurrence of the late tragedy consin germain to it, lead me to briefly recapitulate some of the facts connected with the murder.

The 54th Illinois volunteers, most of them residents of the vicinity, were at home enjoying their well-carned furlough. There were several of this command at Charleston. The Copperheads, true to their instincts, and hating with a bitter hate the noble defenders of their country, to put not to fine a point upon the matter, resolved to seek occasion to murder these veteran soldiers. A public meeting furnished the excuse. John H. O'Hair, the Sheriff of Coles county, as was subsequently shown, went about the county druming up recruits to meet at Charleston, get upon a med mob, and then make an attack upon the unarmed and unprepared military. When blood had once been spilled, they confidently anticipated that their friends would raily from every direction, and a kind of ministure civil war would be the result. But the prompt measures taken by the military prevented their cowardly alles from coming to their assistance. But the murder was committed—blood did flow in the streets of Charleston. Men came to the place with guns and revolvers bidden in the key strewn at the bottom of their wagon boxes. Many had pistols and knives upon their persons. As many as four or rive guns were taken from one wagon. The assalling part; were some thirty or forty in number. There was a concerted plan; the plan was in a measure carried out. The leaders in the assault were John H. O'Hair, the Copperhead Sheriff. Nelson Wells, John and Wm. Frazier, and others. In addition to these, some 200 more were reported, ready armed, at Jasper, a few miles south of Charleston. Nine victims of this bloody couspiracy sleep in their green graves, among them Dr. York, From Niagara Falls-The Recent Peace Fiasco--An Appalling Accident.

Later from Missouri and the Far West.

A Creat Rebel Plot in the Northwest brought to Light. SEQUEL TO THE COLES

COUNTY MURDER. LYNCHING OF O'HARA AND FRA-

ZIER-NO CLUE TO THE EX-ECUTIONERS, &C., &C. The Copperheads Steal a Cannon at

Mattoon, and Tear up the Railroad Track to Rob a Pay Car.

FROM WASHINGTON.

weltering in his blood, and in a few moments expired.
This is the story in brief of the Charleston riot—or more properly termed Coles county murder.
Nine men—good, loyal and true—were killed by traitors to their country—murdered outsight by Copperheads.
Here is a part only of the sequel: John H. O'Hair and John Frazier, two of the participants in this red-handed ontrage, with a brother of the latter named William Frazier, made their escape, as was supposed, from the country and made tracts for Canada.
This was the supposition, I say, for every exertion was made for their capture, but without success. But the avenger was upon their track. On Sunday last, the 17th inst. rifle shots were heard in the vicinity of O'Hair's settlement, five or six miles from Charleston. Upon repairing to the spot the rightened neighbors found two dead bodies. They were recognized as those of John H. O'Hair, the late Sheriff and murderer, and his accomplice and friend, John Frazier. No one could be found upon whom to charge their execution. The place was clear. O'f a certainty some one had performed the set and but recently, but there was no record left to lead to the ideatity of the man who had thus fearfully avenged the murder of the soldiers of the 5ith. O'Hair's body was pierced by seventeen bullets, John Frazier had received nine, and their death must necessarily have been almost instantanous. It would appear that O'Hair and Frazier had received nine, and their death must necessarily have been almost instantanous. It would appear that O'Hair and thus summarily punished for their crimes. You may expect the Copperhead press to howl over this affair and stigmatize it, as they have selden collection of the Terret Haute and Arthus summarily punished for their crimes.

MATTOON, III, Friday, July 22.—On yesterday, when the pay car of the Terret Haute and Arthus summariled for and bloody murder. Let them Interesting Military and General Sum [Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Washington, Friday, July 22, 1864. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman were re ceived by Government this morning. The fighting, day before yesterday, was done nainly by the corps under command of Gen. licoker, who reports that he has taken four housand prisoners. The enemy were beaten back with great slaughter at all points. There is no doubt Gen. Hood who led the attacking force has superseded General

LATEST. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27-11 P. M. Nothing has been received by the government in relation to the fall of Atlanta.

THE NEW LOAN.

The advertisement for the 7-30 loan will The advertisement for the 4-30 foan win sppear on Monday or Tuesday of next week. No special amount will be called for, the only limit being that fixed by law, which provides for the issue of \$200,000,000. Subsoriptions will be received for from \$50 to \$5,000. The advertisement will be accompanied by a brief appeal to the people to come forward and help their Government to carry on the war. In this paper the Secretary will set forth the exact condition of the finances, that subscribers to the new loan may be advised of the precise value of their investment to themselves and the Government The statement in the New York Herale and other journals, that it has not been de cided whether to make the seven-thirty note convertible into five or six per cent bonds, is incorrect; there never was any doubt that the bonds in question would bear six per

cent interest, and it was decided, as we tel cent interest, and it was accused, as we tele-graphed three days ago, that they should be 5-20s, running from August 1st, 1867. The statement in the New York papers that Secretary Fessenden had gone North and to his home is incorrect. He has not left the city, and will not do so for a week o ten days.

THE COAST BLOCKADE. The Southern Atlantic Blockading Squad ron reports the capture of two small block-ade runners, with thirty bales of cotton and ten boxes of tobacco, and one rebel emissary DEPARTMENTAL.

The public should know that most of the sensational paragraphs which appear in the New York World as special dispatches from Washington, were never sent from here either by telegraph or mail, but were manu-factured out of whole cloth in New York. This is the case with reference to the statement lately published concerning Cabinet changes. The assertion in the World of changes. The assertion in the World o signed or been removed, never had the alightest foundation in fact or in rumor. Everybody in Washington knew it to be un-terly false, but people at a distance do not seem to be so well informed as the mendacious news of the World.

MILITARY. General Hunter's request to be relieved has been refused, but it is stated that the troops which had been detached from his mand have been restored to it. PAY OF NEGRO TROOPS.

In the case of a colored man appointed hospital steward previous to January 1st. 1864, the Secretary of War has ordered that he be paid at the same rate as white person solding the same situations were paid. The Attorney General his not yet promulgated any decision upon the case of the payment of negroes in the army as soldiers previous to that date referred to him by Congress, but it is understood that he has it under advise

The number of National Banks is now 483 Of these, 6 are in Missonri, 31 in Illinois, 20 in Indiana, 16 in Iowa, 13 in Wisconsin, 13 n Michigan, 79 in Ohio, 71 in Penusylvania, 14 in New York, 13 in New Jersey, and 66 in New England.

DISMISSALS, ETC. DISMISSALS, ETC.
Lieuts. George W. Moore and Henry Mc
Manus, 118th Pennsylvania, have been cashiered for drunkenness while on duty, and Capt. Samuel Lloyd, 121st Pennsylvania, is dismissed for disorderly conduct. GOVERNMENT DUES.
Persons doing business with governmen

hould understand that cirtificates of in debtedness are now transmitted from the treasury by express. The adoption of this procedure is a blow at the middle en who have made money by commission on collections, &c. PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

LOCISVILLE Friday, July 22 - Yesterd y's Notional Union states that on Monday morning Decatur, Georgia, was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all the rebel communication with South Carolina, except by way of Macon. Deserters have been coming it to our lines since we crossed the Chattabooches in great purpless. These research Arrangements are making for the payment of the army to July 1st. Many of the troops are four months in arrears. It is expected that paymasters will proceed to the front with funds, very soon after the Secretary of the Treasury has offered the new loan to the hoochee in great numbers. They represent that all hope of saving Atlanta and disappeople.

New York, Friday, July 22.—Dispatches and Johnston, assumed command on the 17th

regarding the strength of the rebel force which recently invaded Maryland. I wish to give the public to understand that it is eliable, as it comes from a source which annot be disputed, and will finally settle all

liscussion on this subject. The force con-usted of one division of cavalry and mounted nfartry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Major Gen. Early. The cavalry forces under the chief command of Major Gen. Robert Ransom, was composed as follows: composed as notions:
Imbuden's brigade—1,500.
B. T. Johnson's brigade—1,700.
M. L. Jackson's brigade—1,500.
W. L. Jackson's brigade—500.
Total cavalry and mounted infantry—5,500.
The two corps of infantry are temporarily

organized as follows:
The 1st corps, commanded by Maj. General J. C Breckinridee, is composed of Scho, a division, four brigades, 4,500 strong, and Rameny's division, two brigades, 4,000 strong.
The 2d corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert Briodes, Gordon's district, three brigades, 3,500.
Thought the strong of the brigades, 5,200.
The commanded of the brigades, 5,200.
The commanded of the brigades, 5,200.
Grand total 21,900, with three batteries of grandlers. rganized as follows:

Of this force 3 000 to 4,000 were left south of the Potomac, at Lynchburg, Stanton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed 16,000 of all arms, including non-combatants of all

The fighting strength with which they apared in front of Washington did not exceed 12,000.

I repeat that no statement can be closer han this unless from the morning reports of the rebelarmy.

I have a few late items from Richmond. Gen. Johnston has been finally relieved from his command, and Licut. Gen. Hood, having

ouncement of the capture or occupation of Atlanta has been received at this office up to

Attanta has been received at this office up to this hour, 3:50 p. m.

A special to the New York Commercial says that Gen. Sherman telegraphs that the enemy made another advance on his lines yesnarks: "Affairs at Atlanta begin to wear serious aspect. If Atlanta is to be defende a battle must be delivered within a very brie period. If the enemy is allowed to intrench having a larger army, he will immediately outflank Hood or compel him to fall back

terday.
New York, Friday, July 22.—The Wash-

bellion will be settled in front of Richmond

crushed in 100 days.

No demand has yet been made by our

tween two division, in which Sherman de

feated the rebels.

The overland Pacific mail contract will ex

pire on the 20th of September. The service is still open to those who may desire to con-tract for its performance from the above

The circular and advertisement for the new

oan have not been prepared, nor are its

terms fully made.
The Subsistence Department has accepted

the bid to supply 500,000 brls. of No. 3 flour, at from \$13.25 to \$13.68 per brl.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Sanitary Com-mission are now loading the atramers J. R. Thompson and Elizabeth at Baltimore with fresh vegetables, &c., for the army. The former vessel will be dispatched to-morrow. The bospitals of Washington are being put in resultness for the reception of wounded solders.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 22.—The Herall's Washington special eays:
There is almost universal regret here that the report of Secretary Stanton's resignation

was not confirmed.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order prohibiting clerks from giving information respect nog the business of the department to outsiders.

He then commenced meneurering so as to destroy the enemy, when General Early, receiving news from Lee, and fearing a thrashing from Wright, packed up and left at double quick for Strasburg. Gen. Wright crossed and proceeded a few miles toward Winchester, but learning nothing to change his miled as to the direction the enemy had taken, he counternarched M. force in obs-

dience to orders.
General Averill reports the defeat of Errly
at Winchester, which must have taken place.
immediately after he slipped away from
Wright.

Wright.

Washington, July 21.—Last night eightyone rebel prisoners arrived here from Sandy
Hook, Maryland. They have been sent here
by order of Brig. Gen Howe. These prisoners state that they were in charge of one
of the invading plunder trains and were
overhauled near Snickers' Gap by a portion
of our pursuing forces under Gen. Cook. A
brisk fight immediately ensued which continued with much fury for some time, but the
train gand finding it impossible to save the
train, destroyed it by fire and retreated, lenving the teamsters and others at the mercy of
our forces.

ing the teamsters and others our forces.

There are numerous other reports in the city indicating that the raiders had lost much of their plunder. Great allowance must be made, however, for stories in that line.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

In obedience to an order issued by Quurtermaster General Meigs, the proper officers are actively engaged in perfecting arrangements for organizing the clerks and employets of the Quartermaster's Department into permanent military commands. It is understood that the officers will be regularly commissioned by the War Department, and furnished with suitable badges. Some of the companies that served during the invasion will reorganize and elect new officers.

THE CHESAPLERE AND OHIO CANAL.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The chesareage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the rebels in their late raid, taking the work in its whole length, is very

way.
Much damage was done to all the docks of

port; also comprising that region of canal from which comes the chief flour, grain and

GENERAL HUNTER. Gen Hunter will be retained in his present command, Government having no charge

FROM NEW YORK.

mportant Resume of the Late Raid-The Rebel Force—Southern News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, Friday, July 22.

I have obtained the following information

mentioned date to June 30th, 1868.

ernmest.

trgton special to the Post says, great efforts are making here by the friends of Joseph Howard, Jr, the forger of the proclamation, to effect his release, or to bring him to trial. A special to the Commercial says a man just The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter."

Richmond papers say the number of horses obtained by them in Muryland is from 5 000 to 7,000, of cattle 2,000 and 800 prisoners.

Sherman, according to a rebel telegram, on from the front eays that Gen. Grant express-ed 'the belief that Sherman would capture Atlanta. He likewise says the fate of the rethe 17th had severed telegraphic and railroad communication with West Point and Montgomery.

The peace sensation has been the promi and also declared that with 100,000 more men in our armies the rebellion could be

nent topic of discussion in this city for the past three days. There are no new developments.

Major Hay is at the Astor House to-night

Government for the delivery of the pirate Semmes—but the situation of affairs is such that he will probably be surrendered. If not a demand will be made on the British Govand has been in consultation with Horace Greeley to day concerning the part taken by the latter in the late conference. His remark ernment.

Dispatches received by the Government, this afternoon, announce that the rebel Gen. Johnston has been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle has taken place beof to-day that the pacification of our cour try is not so difficult or so distant as seems generally supposed, is regarded as quite sig FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Interesting Summary from a Rebel Beserter Arrived at Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Camo, Friday, July 22.

I have a copy of the afternoon | Dulletin of the 20th inest, by the steamer Mary E. Forsyth, which arrived here at a lated hour last night. The principal item of importance contained in the paper is the copiession or statement of a rebel deserter, Wm A. Allen, of Kentucky, an account of whose arrival inside our lines was given yesterday. He came side our lines was given yesterday. He came in on Monday last, riding a fine horse, stating that he had business at headquarters. When taken to the Provost Marshal's office and asked his business, before a number of ladies, he wrote upon a slip of haper. "One of Forrest's soldiers, at your service." He was then taken before General Washburn and was subjected to a rigid questioning, the result of which is the following important and apparently truthful pays: Gen. History and apparently truthful news from dixle.

After giving the information, Allen started for the North.

for the North.

Allen was induced to quit the rebel service
by letters, from his relations and friends in
Kentucky, inducing a gradual change in his
ideas upon the subject. He believed the
dream of secession was a delusion. He had
a Lientenant's commission under Forrest.
He confirms the reported wantler of Confederacy, and the overthrow of the Union. This is no sudden scarce or fright, the evidence has been accumulating in the hands of Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General of this department, for many months, and is all in the President's possession. It a Lieutenant's commission under Forrést.
He confirms the reported wounding of Gen.
Forrest in the late fight with Gen. Smith, at
Tupelo, and the capture of a greater portion
of the 7th Tennessee regiment. Allen had been conscripting for Forrest, and had collected sixty deserters, when he abandoned
the rebel cause and came within our lines.
He reports the following changes in rebel

He reports the following changes in rebel commanding officers: T. D. Lee has been placed in command of the trans-Mississippi department, in place of Gen. Polk, deccased. Gen. Nuley commands Richardson's old brigade, the latter having been changed with making two millions of dollars out of the conscripting business. Richardson escaped punishment, however, and at present is living in retirement somewhore in West Tessens. for retirement somewhere in West Tennessee.
Col. Green, living in Tipton county, was killed at Ripley, two days before the battle at Tupelo. Forrest, Roddy, Faulkner and at Tupelo. Forrest, Roddy, Faulkner and Buford were in the late fight. Kirby Smith would have been there, but could not get across the Mississippi. Allen was in the fight at Guntown. He had to face Sturgis' cannon, and says his opinion was that our General was a novice in fighting.

After the Guntown affair it was reported that Smith was compared that Smith was compared to the series of the

that Smith was coming after them, and For-rest checked his advance upon Memphis. Allen heard Forrest say that if Smith was afer them, they would have to do some des ter them, they would have to do some desperate fighting. I Col. Wisdom, of Bell's rebel brigade, was killed in the fight with Sturgls. He says it is a fallacy to suppose that the negroes will not fight. They did the hardest portion of the fighting at Guntown. The rebels lost about 1,500, mostly by them. The blacks aimed wonderfully sure, most of their victims being shot through the head or breast.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order prohibiting clerks from giving information respecting the business of the department to outsiders.

Secretary Fessenden has gone to New York. The New York Time? Washington special says: The public debt on the 19th inst. was \$1,796,203,560.94, against \$1,790,023,569.31 on the 12th.

The report of an official demand for the surender of Semmes is unfounded.

Washington, Friday, July 22—Eightyone rebel prisoners have been brought here from Sandy Hook, Md. They state that they were in charge of one of the plunder trains, and were overtaken near Saleker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing force, under General Crook. A fight immediately followed, but the train guard, finding it impossible to save the train, destroyed it by fire, and retreated, leaving the teamsters and others at the mercy of our forces.

A letter received by an officer in Washington from Sandy Hook, Md., states that mny stragglers from the retreating rebels come into that place daily and surrender themselves. The men are worn down by rapid murching, and many of them are barefoot and their clothes torn to tattegs.

The Exening Star learns from a former citizen of Madleon county, Va., who has for some time been sojourning in Fairfax county, that he is reliably informed that the rebel raiders met with so many mishaps in getting away with their plander from Marylaud, that what they have managed to keep will hardly pay them for their trouble.

New York, Friday, July 22.—The New York Tribun's Winchester special says:

Averill's fight lasted three hours, in which the rebels lost Gen. Kelly, four pieces of artillery, 200 prisoners and 500 killed and wounded, and none missing.

The Herald's Snicker's Ferry correspondent, of the 20th, says the forces under Gen. Wright pursued the rebels under Early and Breckhoridge to that point, skirmishing with their rear guard, which was twenty-four hours behind their main force. When near Parcellsville, out of Snicker's Gap, Daffie's cavelry captured eights-two of their wazona. More figh On his route, within our lines, Allen met the noted guerilla Cushman, who has been several times in Federal hands, but always nanaged to escape. He was at Loose Hatchie gaged in stealing horses and negroes and the robbery of those unfortunate enough to fall into his clutches. He stole five negroes, one day last week, from a farmer named Buck.

Allen gives an interesting description of the Fort Pillow massacre, and condrms Forrest's abuse of the flag of truce, and says he aranged the details of the fight, and placed is men under them.
Chalmers wanted to postpone the assault intil dark, but Forrest swore in an oath tha

the would have the place or be himself in hell before six o'clock. After Fort Pillow was taken Maj. Bradford obtained priole to go out and bury the body of his brother, Capt. Bradford, but afterwards made his of pe. He was recaptured and taken to For est's headquarters at Brownsville, in Heywood county. Forrest told him he had had wood county. Forrest told him he had but affecen minutes to live, then ordered out a file of men to shoot him. While one of these men procured a blanket, Bradford told Forrest he had fought bravely and begged hard for his life, but Forrest would not yield. Bradford was taken to Natchie bottom, and he heard shots that killed him. He afterwards say his grave. wards saw his grave. He says that of Pow Pillow Forrest found one of his own men pillaging a store, and, without a moments hesitation, first cut him over the head and hen ran him through the body, killing him

At the same fight the same officer found a nan skulking behind a tree. He asked him what he was there for, when he was answered, "For the lack of cartridges." Upon examining the soldier's box, and finding a sup ply of ammunition, Forrest killed the man on the spot.

Allen himself knew nothing of the Presi-

taking the work in its whole length, is very serions.

President Spates has just returned from a trip of observation of the line beyond Harper's Ferry. He found the Antietam Aqueduct, twelve miles west of the Ferry, practically gone up, the radiers, as he learned, having bad a force of nearly two nundred engaged in its demolition for about forty eight hours. The Aqueduct is a stone structure, and although the piers stand as formidably as before, the masonry of the side walls forming the trunk has been thrown off, and large holes dug through the bottom of the archway. ent's amnesty proclamation. He says that none of the Confederate soldiers known any-hing about it. Were it the contrary case, thousands would desert and come over to us. They fight because they are compelled to, and many of them are heartily tired of the war and want to quit the budly paid, badly ed and badly clad service. Buckner's brigade had not been paid for

Forrest has several times been heard to say that he did not wish to attack the city of Memphis, as a large section of country de-pended upon it for supplies. He gives the whereabouts of various guerilla garge in Ternessee, as follows: Cush

man, Gamble and Porter, of Memphis, and Major Hicks, are all in West Tennessee— mainly in Lauderdale, Obion and Dier coun-R. Eckles-he of the Garfield letters-has been nominated for Circuit Judge.
In the 10th district, J. K. Edgarton is the ties. They prey upon every class of people They shot a man named Thurmand Mille Copperhead nominee for Congress, and R. Lowry for Circuit Judge.

The Niagara Falls Peace Convention is regarded here as only an effort of the Fernando Southern people think that if Lee and Johnston are beaten the secession will a

onne come to an end. They have little confidence in Johnston, and are tired of the dreadful pressure to which they have been Wood and Vallandigham faction to help their chances at Chicago, and have the effect of putting Mr. Lincoln in a talse position. Several of the small-try Copperheads have subjected Stephen D. Lee, in speaking of guerillas, said he wished the Federals might catch and kill Cushman and every one of his gang, as commenced feeling terribly injured at the unceremonious rejection of the bogus propothey were nothing but thieves. The weather has taken a change, and it is Forrest got 3,000 men by his conscripting low quite cold.

expedition into Kentucky.

Allen says that at the fight with Sturgis, at Bolivar, May 25th, 500 men could have cap-tured the whole of the rebel trains, as there were only 350 men to keep Sturgis at bay. The steamer Rocket arrived from Columbus this afternoon. This is Adjutant Genera Thomas' boat, but this officer is now in Kea tucky. When some 'cight miles below this place

when some eight limits below that place, near Norfolk, her Captain discovered about one hundred guerillas on the Missouri shore, but not within rifle rauge. The Rocket hav-ing one brass howitzer on board, opened fire upon them and scattered them in all direc-tions. The rebels were well mounted, armed and equipped. They were engaged in driv-ing the residents of the place from their omes; the latter were escaping in skiffs to the Kentucky side.
Yesterday about noon seven guerillas came into Norfolk and robbed Mr. Mercer's store of a considerable quantity of dry goods. They

also stole two horses from a farmer and left in a great hurry.

They were formerly residents of Charleston, Mo., and some of them were in good standing. The whole company of guerillis is reported to be in the vicinity of Charleston, where they are committing many depre-

Hood signalized his assumption of command by the assumt which Sherman so easily repuised on the 20th.

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th repuised on the 20t and control of the military authorities of the United States at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed and the arrest made, and that under the act of Conress in such cases no demand of the mill Mulden and Hudson Pollock who were sa rested by the officers of the gunboat Gazelle. They used a skiff to cross the river, which tary authorities was required or intended.

they carefully concealed when not in use. A few nights before their capture, they crossed over a refugee, and supposing him to be a rebel, disclosed to him their plans and ope-

rations. No mail matter was four

upon their premises, but on Mulden was found a detail from the commander of the trans Mississippi Department, assigning him

to duty as mall-carrier and ferryman. Pollock acknowledges that he had taken the amnesty oath. They are both in the guard

house in this city.

Chas. C. Phillips, for two years past Cairo

correspondent of the Chicago Times, died on Monday last at New Albany, Ind., of con-

Through the interference of naval and mil-itary authorities all trade with Kentucky and Missouri has again been stopped. The navy

to this action.

A gentleman just up from Desoto, inform us that two bushwhackers caught in some devilment near that place by the militia were taken out and shot on Wednesday.

The evidence of their lawlessness, it is said.

said, was complete, but we have two ye

sions of the immediate cause of the shooting

One, that the men were shot while attempt ing to escape, and the other, that the militi

were tired of guarding such fellows.

Henry Boyd, the English spy, who attempted to escape from the Planters' House a few months ago, and was so badly injured, has

been released from the military prison in

FROM ST. LOUIS. Startling Rebel Plot of Great Mag-nitude-The Guerilla War in Mis-sourl.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Friday, July 22. A few weeks since, several very prominer

eccessionists were arrested in this city cans

log great surprise, especially as their offenses were unknown. It has leaked out, lately,

spiracy which extends from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to

Kansas, having for its object nothing less

Confederacy, and the overthrow of the Union.

implicates many public men, and shows the organization to be formidable in strength and dangerous if undiscovered. There is no

concealment of the fact that one of the a

rested parties was in such bodily fear that bond of \$500,000 was offered for his release

been the commencement of the progra

The guerilla outbreak in Missouri have

for carrying out the scheme. Col. Sanierson has been engaged night and day procuring evidence of this conspiracy, and has from

time to time taken the precaution to aver

but he discovered the intention of the rebel

to renew the burning of steamboats on the Western waters. This discovery has been

known to leading Unionists in this city for a

long time, but from motives of prudence kept concealed. Now sufficient is known to insure the public that in a few days the whole particulars will be divulged. Till then abide

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Monday,

aly 22.—A dispatch, this morning, from en. Ford, Liberty, Mo., says the people in the

country north and cast of that place are coining Thornton, and his forces are increas-

og rapidly.

Ford has his troops well in hand, but his

orce is too small to effect much, and rein-preements are asked for. Arms had been

sent from here to St. Joseph and Kausas City for arming loyal men called out by General

A later dispatch from Gen. Ford, states that

Thornton, with 2,000 men, is moving north, probably with the intention of striking the milroad. Plattsburg and Marvin were in their possession last night.

Curtis has several armed boats patrolling

Pickles and Banks are reported to have

1,000 men in Southwest Missouri threatening Fort Scott and our southern communica-

tions. It is believed that 5,000 of Prices

The Indians are troublesome on the West orn Tolerado mail route. Rumors prevail of the capture of Fort Larned and post, at Wai-

the capture of Fort Larned and post, at Walnut Creek, by them.
St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, July 22.—Thornton's guerillas turned back from Livingston in
county last night and occupied Kingston, in
Caldwell county. After being Joined by another band from the west, the combined
force, numbering some 500 marched on
Platisburg, Clinton county, where the surrender of the garrison, consisting of two
companies of militia was demanded in the
name of the Confederate States army. Capt.
Turner, commanding the post, refused to

Turner, commanding the post, refused to surrender, and told his men to escape. A flight ensured, in which Turner was killed. Most of the escaped militia have arrived here.

dere.
General Fisk's appeal is being promptly responded to, and the men sent into the field at once. One thousand men under General Ben Loan will soon be here from Andrew

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

State Political and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, July 22, 1864.
Major Chenowith and Capt. Cal. Morgan,

the rebel officers who were captured while conducting Gen. Hobson to Falmouth under thag of truce, were sent South through our lnes last night by Gen. Carrington.

He received orders to that effect from

Washington. They expressed themselves as baying derived much pleasure from their visit North.

The veteran 33d regiment, Col. McLean, is

now rendezvousing at the Soldiers' Home, preparatory to again leaving for the field, their furlough having expired.

J. F. McDowell, the present incumbent,

as been re-nominated for Congress by the

FROM DESMOINES.

Interesting Question of Jurisdiction

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Traone.]
DESMONES, 10048, Friday, July 22, 1884.
Major Lusby, commanding the 10th infantry, yesterday sued out a writ of habers corpus to take McRoberts, a soldier of the regiment, from the custody of Sheriff Bash, and Bush answered that McRoberts was held.

by authority of a bench warrant issued upon

an indictment found against him for murder.

The counsel for the writ claimed that Mc-

Roberts, being in the military service, he was properly triable by court martial, and

without demand upon the proper officers he could not be taken from their custody. The counsel for the State contended that the civil

anthority was superior to the military; that the crime was committed while the soldier was on furlough, and not subject to military

orders; that the act was committed without

such order, and that the civil authorities

having taken jurisdiction of the matter, the prisoner could not be given up. Judge Cole, before whom the proceeding

was had, remanded the prisoner to the sho

iff's custody, on the ground that McRoberts was not under the immediate jurisdiction

Copperheads of the 11th district.

the Missouri river to prevent the rebels from

crossing.

that these traitors are connected with a co-

o this action

bonds of \$500.

FROM MILWAUKEE. Local and Military Matters.

called a meeting at the Court House to-mor-row evening, to davise means for filling their respective quotas under the new call. It is proposed to adopt the New York plan of filling her quota with American citizens of

FROM CHARLESTON. in Attack of the Rebels on Johnson's Island--Two Furious Attacks Re-pulsed.

is now engaged in destroying all skiffs and other ferries used of late for trunsporting family supplies across the Ohio and Missouri rivers. Smuggling discovered probably led

the 3d New York artillery, Lieut, Whits. While the Colonel was standing on a little eminence with glass in hand, examining the enemy's position, he was fired on by the rebels, and a shell exploded in his right hand, carrying away all its fingers. The enemy soon advanced upon our position, and attempted to cross a bridge from which was a bad semonad a ret of the relation.

lay thus ended.

sition.

Montgomery's force was held in reserve

At early dawn the enemy came down upon our advance, and no doubt surprised the pickets and advance guard of the 104th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Hartnow commanding. At any rate this old veteran regiment, com-posed of as good material as there is in the army, was driven from its position and sent

colored troops and repulsed the rebels.

On Saturday three attacks were repulsed.

The Herald's Hilton Head correspondent says the object of the expedition to John's Island being to withdraw troops from Savannah and other points, and being fally accompilished, our forces were withdrawn.

While our losses, including that of the 1824 Pennalyania will not great 180 beth. 152d Pennsylvania, will not exceed 150 killed wounded and missing, that of the rebels must

ling down the advancing columns by the score. The infantry also kept up an accurate and continuous fire with muskery, at such short range that great havoc was made. In five or ten minutes from the time of the attack, the enemy retreated in great confusion, without having even reached our front ride-pits. Their artillery opened on us with great fury, and under its fire the rebel infantity took shelter.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was only shelt-two, and some of the wound-

tions. It is believed that 5,000 of Prices' men are in Missouri. These, joined by Thornton's guerillas and Pawpaws, will make a formidable force.

A portion of our State Militia has been called out, and troops in this department will be concentrated for co-operation.

Gen. Blant is here waiting orders. was only sighty-two, and some of the wo ed are only slightly injured.

The Late Fire in the Woods on Long Island.

VOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY TO THE LARTHEST SEMILITARILE.

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H. SHAVER, Newsdealer.

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[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] Minwarker, Friday, July 23, 1891.

A man named Christopher Schroder living in the 5th Ward, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was a man of some means, with a wife and four children. No cause is assigned for the act.

The citizens of the lat and 7th Wards have

New York, Friday, July 22 -The Tribune Hilton Head correspondent gives an account of the nghting on John's Island. It was evident on the 8th that the enemy were concen-trating a pretty strong force against us. The Charles on troops remained on James Island and reinforcements were thrown accepts Generals Hatch and Saxon on Johns Islan

Generals Hatch and Saxon on Johns Island as early as the 7th.

Gen. Birncy had been back to Florida, and the command of his brigade devoived on Col. Montgomery. On the merning of the 7th, Col. Davis, 108th Pennsylvania, held the advance, and was supported by a section of the 3d New York artillery, Lieut. Wilts.

While the Colonel was standing on a little.

we had removed a part of the plank.

The action lasted about an hour. The enemy was driven back, and the fighting for the

any thus there are that the enemy was con-the the came evident that the enemy was con-centrating on John's Island. Montgomery's brigade was ordered to reinforce our troops there. He reached the scene of action about midnight or 1 o'clock on the 1th. He was ordered to relieve Col. Van Wick, of the 50th New York, but the gallant Colonel sens back word that he was still able to hold his po-

to the rear.
Col. Montgomery threw in the 7th U. S.

182d Pennsylvania, will not exceed 150 killed, wounded and missing, that of the rebels must have been over 500.

New York, Friday, July 22—The Hera'd's correspondent at Hilton Head, July 13th; says: Since my last letter there has been severe fighting by our forces on Johnson's Island, under General Hatch, composing a part of the recent expedition. General Suction sent a regiment, on Thursday to attack the rebel right, where a battery had been stationed. The men churged at double-quick, and so furiously that the enemy retreated in great confusion. We came very near capturing the battery, which had just time to limber up and be off, with considerable loss.

A fight occurred on Saturday morning, the enemy having received their reinforcements. The attack was made by the rebels, who advanced at about four o'clock, under cover of a heavy fog, and drove in our pickets nearly opposite Fort Pringle. At a quarter before six o'clock, they advanced in force, and a fight of ditteen minutes followed, in which the rebels were thoroughly repulsed. Strengthened again, the enemy made another-advance at 615 o'clock, and attempted to carry our position by assault. Our troops reserved their fire till the rebels were almost upon them, when, with double shotted gans, they opened with grape and canlater, mowling down the advancing columns by the score. The Infantry also kept up an accu-

A Copperhend Journalist in Grief. NEWARK, N. J., Friday, July 22.—E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark Evening Journal, was arrested to-day on two warrants. The was arrested to-day on two warrants. The first was for inciting to insurrection, and the second was for discouraging enlistments, as provided for by section five of the Enrollment act. He was released on bail by the United States Commissioner. He giving ball in the sum of \$3,000. Disastrous Fire at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.—The Government wagon factory of Simons, took fire at 8 o'clock this evening, and it will, probably, be entirely consumed. It is the largest of the kind in the country.

The Late Fire in the Woods on LAKELAND, July 18.—The fire referred to as raging since the 13th inst., on the Island, has been finally extinguished. The fire spread over 4,000 acres, extending six miles in length and nearly three in breatch. It is rumored that it had its origin from the emptyings of a tobacco pipe thrown out by some person on the road leading from Ocean avenue to the South Country read.

The loss of property is very heavy. The rope-walk of Joseph Auger, with all his garden produce; the Bank of Fort Edward lost 300 acres of young wood; 1,500 acres in trust to Mr. Young, our postmaster, was swept clean; Mr. B. W. Franklin, fifty acres of good wood; Mrs. Fleet, 300 acres and all her crops; and many others lost equally severe. Many have lost all their wood and crops. The total loss cannot at present be estimated, but must amount to many thousands of oldiars.

There were several instances of persons having their hands, faces, clothes, &c., burned, but no lives were lost. My company of fremen—that is, the farmers—worked manuly and daringly for three days and nights, and our engine consisted of the spide, pick, plow, and back dring, which has proved a successful machine. A fireman in the city and a fireman in the woods are very different.

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Other staple brands.
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Other staple brands.
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Other staple brands.
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