ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

We continue our summary of news extracted from the latest Northern papers received here:

STANTON'S "OFFICIAL GAZETTES."

Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War at Washington, continues his "official gazettes." He tries to allay the anxiety concerning Petersburg (after his story of its capture) by reporting "*movements, are in progress which are not now proper for publication.*" Hunter's reverse at Lynchburg he smooths over by saying that it was "nothing more than a *reconnoissance*, and that, having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, General Hunter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points." He must have some good news—for he cannot write his official gazette without reporting a "victory," so he gets it off by reporting of the army in Georgia that "General Sherman states that it has rained almost incessantly; in spite of which our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position gained forward General Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position last night, making seven distinct assaults. The assault was followed by heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is now safe."

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURG.

The sum and substance of the news from Petersburg, in the Yankee papers, is that "there appears nothing more going on between the opposing armies than desultory skirmishing, the results of which may be summed up as amounting to little or nothing, loss or gain." But the *Herald* says of this skirmishing:

"It appears that, under cover of this busy skirmishing, our army has been steadily working near or and nearer the enemy's lines, until, less than a mile distant, our most advanced batteries command the little city, and have commenced throwing their missiles into the heart of it. This simply means that if the rebels persist in holding and fighting for the town it will be knocked to pieces about their ears, and made the scene of a conflagration which will compel them to evacuate the premises. While, therefore, we may hear at any moment that Petersburg, a compact and combustible city, has been reduced to a heap of ashes, (such is war,) and vacated in consequence by the enemy, we do not suppose that General Grant has been idle, meantime, in reference to other, and grander designs. On the other hand, we guess that the late conference with Admiral Lee means something; and that while apparently consenting to the alternative of a regular siege of Petersburg, he is perfecting some other movement which will bring his adversary to an open field fight, or drive him back over the river behind the defences of Richmond, and thence for the nearest available road for North Carolina. This may all be done within a few days; but it may be the work yet of several weeks.

The *Herald* counsels its readers to bear with this delay, and comforts them by citing the anxieties concerning Vicksburg, and argues that Vicksburg succumbed at last, and so will Richmond.

A correspondent writes from the army before Petersburg:

No change of position has been made by either party during the past two days. The enemy are busy throwing up works at different points, and although our lines reach within three-quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to defend it to the last.

WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT—THE UTTER FUTILITY OF THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH—NOTHING GAINED BY THREE YEARS OF WAR.

The North is at last seeing the utter hopelessness of ever subjugating the South. The conservative press now admit it. In illustration of it, the Milwaukie *News* points to the condition of the Mississippi valley, and presents the following striking array of facts, showing that the North has virtually gained *nothing* by three years of war:

Two years ago we drove the rebels out of the entire country surrounding Paducah. That section is now all occupied by the rebel General Forrest. Immediately after, General Grant advanced into West Tennessee, and during the summer of 1862, conquered the whole of that region; it is now almost entirely in rebel hands. The same summer desperate battles were fought at Corinth, Iuka and Hatchie, and in every struggle victory crowned our arms; but every one of these points is in undisputed possession of the enemy. In the fall of that year, General Grant occupied La Grange in Tennessee, Holly Springs and Oxford in Mississippi; and the crossings of the Yeckney river, some twelve miles south of Oxford, while his cavalry were thrown forward nearly to Granada; the whole of this territory is now abandoned. At the same time our forces held possession of all the country eastward of the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which is also, of course, in undisputed possession of the enemy.

A year ago this winter and spring our army took possession of the country back of Lake Providence, also of nearly all the region between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers; afterwards occupied Jackson and Canton, Mississippi; in the, summer we arranged for the permanent occupation of the territory east of Vicksburg and between the Big Black and Yazoo rivers; about the same time our troops were pushed westward from Vicksburg into Louisiana fronting the enemy from the entire vicinity, a distance of from seventy to one hundred miles.—Every square foot of the territory described is now surrendered. In short, from Cairo to New Orleans, in the Mississippi Valley proper, the Federal flag, as we are informed, does not float over a single inch of territory out of range of gunboats on the river, and no loyal man is known to live in any portion of the territory mentioned as conquered, but now surrendered.

No Union man, it adds, can ride five miles out of Memphis without being killed or captured, and the same is true of most stations on the Mississippi.—That even as far up as Shawnestown, it says, one hundred and fifty shots were fired from the Kentucky shore into one of our steamers on Sunday last.

Add to this summary the accounts from the Red river, from which our army has just been driven, and the reports that the occupation of Texas is to be abandoned. So much for the West. How is it elsewhere? Florida has returned to the possession of the rebels, as has the greater part of North Carolina. We have made no impression on South Carolina; and the siege of Charleston is virtually abandoned, while that of Mobile has not been commenced. Mere force, directed at States and at populations, instead of being wielded at the Confederate armies, has been unavailing for good.

Military power must disperse the rebel armies in the field, but it cannot subjugate a people like those of the Southern States, or hold in subjection so vast and divided a territory.

To restore the empire of the Union over these people, we must, in the language of Governor Seymour, "superadd to force the policy of conciliation."

"STARVING OUT THE SOUTH."

The *New Era*, the Fremont organ at Washington, thinks it is folly which speaks of hemming in so vast an empire as the South, and of starving its people by cutting off their supplies. The *Era* says:

On the face of it, it would seem to be a folly too transparent to impose upon anybody, that the rebels, occupying almost a boundless extent of fertile territory, and always nearly exclusively agricultural in their pursuits, could possibly be in danger of starvation. Capacity to produce food is precisely that which they possess in a degree which cannot be exaggerated, and if their agriculture has not in some quarters taken that direction heretofore, it is because cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar have been more profitable, or have been thought so. The coasts and rivers of the South abound with fish, and the domestic animals for food and labour multiply without care or cost in almost every part of it. There is no rebel State which is not naturally an Egypt in abundance, and remarkably enough, if there is an exception, it is Texas, the isolation of which has been said to threaten the Confederacy with starvation. That great State is favourable to stock raising, but the frequency of droughts renders the raising of cereals precarious. The geographers who imagined the South to be dependent upon Texas for food have only piled one absurdity upon another.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Washington *Constitutional Union* says of the nominations for President:

The nomications have been made. We had little doubt of the success of Mr. Lincoln. He took the field early, securing his nomination from many State Legislatures. He or his advisers had been industrious in packing the Convention with hordes of officeholders, who must be supposed to be his friends, and adding artifice to power, his tautors annexed a whispering gallery to their complex structures of management, and we were gently informed, that if Mr. Lincoln was nominated, and subsequently elected, he would boldly declare independence, and dispense—if not all his Cabinet—at least all those who may have proved obnoxious to the prejudices of other aspirants for high honours.

The resolutions, adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, are a mass of elaborated verbiage, reiterating the burden of war to extermination and the emancipation of the negro. To one having patience to read them they speak their own preposterous adherence to the nonsense of the President.

It is now a fixed fact, that Fremont is in the field, and is determined to risk the contest unflinchingly.

Of "Andy Johnson" the *Constitutional Union* gets off the following:

Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, is known to be one of the most consummate demagogues living. In addition to a thousand other little tricks resorted to by him to make himself popular with the masses, we are told that he keeps standing, in front of the elegant mansion in which he lives, a small one story shanty in which he once worked as a journeyman tailor; this he points out to his visitors, telling them the story of his early struggles in life. He forgets, however, to tell them one other thing connected with his *humble* origin; how he has an old negro woman more than seventy years of age, who he suffers to traverse the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living. Ye who have hearts, can't think of this; a man who is rolling in wealth and aspires to the position of Vice-President of this great country, suffers his old mother to trudge about the streets of a large city, hawking tripe; that she may buy bread to keep her poor old soul and body together.

THE PEACE PARTY OF THE NORTH ORGANIZING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York *Herald* has the following notice of the doings of the peace party relative to the Presidential campaign:

The public had almost come to the conclusion that they were demolished by the hard blows that have been administered to the rebellion of late. But whether dead or not, they, after the eulogy of one of the journals of the shoddy party yesterday morning, resolved themselves into existence, and declared that they should have something to say about the Chicago Convention, its nominees and platform. The first step in their programme is the holding of a mass meeting of the peace democracy in this city on next Wednesday, for the purpose of making such a demonstration as will frighten the Chicago Convention into a recognition of their claims. To accomplish this end, several committees were appointed to get up and conduct the mass meeting, with a view of making it as much of a success as possible. This point accomplished, a committee is to be appointed to go to Chicago and press the doctrines and peculiar tenets of the peace democracy, of this State upon the consideration of the Convention.

This gathering at this time has its significance, and in a measure complicates the Presidential campaign which the country is now about entering upon. In fact, the daily occurring events and the manipulations of the politicians are constantly increasing the embarrassments of the canvass. The *Times* and other organs of the shoddy Lincoln party, realizing that the Fremont party have made a dangerous flank movement upon them, are desirous of counteracting in some way its effects. To do this they have started the doctrine of praising the peace men, and are endeavouring to work them into as much prominence as possible, in the hopes of getting up a flank movement upon the opposition party, to offset the movement of the Fremont organization set on foot at Cleveland. To accomplish this, Raymond came out yesterday with a leader denouncing the moderate and Union democracy of the opposition party as mere temporizers, and declaring that his "sympathies were with the "peace" element of the party. This is too plain a trick to deceive any one. Knowing that the dissensions and wrangles over the Cabinet and spoils in their own shoddy organization bid fair, with the Fremont movement, to bring a disastrous defeat and complete rout at the polls, they are now labouring to create divisions among their opponents by encouraging the peace men, and urging upon them to bolt and repudiate the Chicago Convention if they do not have their own way, knowing very well that if the Chicago Convention swallows the doctrines of the peace faction it will not be heard of at the polls. The question now is, will the delegates at Chicago follow the advice of the organs of the shoddy party, and commit suicide by such a course, and then get up a double flank movement on each principal party? Strange things are now transpiring among the politicians. Those who put any faith in the professions of any of the leaders are doomed to wake up some morning sadly disappointed. In the meantime, the wheels of the peace wagon have been set in motion. We shall soon see what we shall see.

"ENTHUSIASM" OVER LINCOLN'S RE-NOMINATION.

Alluding to the "enthusiasm" which the Republican papers say Lincoln's re-nomination excited, the Dayton (Ohio) *Empire* remarks:

"All the disasters, by land and sea, suffered in all the battles of the war, never depressed the national currency to a point so low as it reached on the evening of Lincoln's re-nomination," and yet the shoddyites say the people are exuberant over the nomination in and around Washington, where so many live and fatten from the public crib, its natural for them to sing psalms and cry hozannas over their idol. Thousands of these roosters who now got twelve hundred dollars a year, when "to hum" seldom get over six dollars per week, and to retain their present positions they would sell their souls either to old Abe or old Nick—it would matter little to them, so they get the twelve hundred dollars.

THE PLACING OF YANKEE PRISONERS IN FRONT OF OUR WORKS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

The following correspondence between Major-General Jones, commanding at Charleston, and Yankee General Foster, in command of that department, relative to the placing of a number of Yankee prisoners in front of our works at Charleston, appears in the Northern papers:

LETTER FROM GENERAL JONES TO GENERAL FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON, June 12, 1864.

General: Five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JONES, Major-General Commanding.

Major-General J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEADQ'RS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA,
June 16, 1864.

Major General Samuel Jones, commanding, Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

General: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 18th instant, informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over to you by Brigadier-General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children.—You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns.—Many months since, Major-General Gilmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in a communication to General Gilmore, dated August 20, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed ironclads have been already completed, while others are still upon stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, and by means not known to honourable warfare, but by placing maimed and helpless prisoners under fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns so long as you continue the course stated in your communication. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major General Commanding:

R. S. WADDS, Assistant Adjutant General.

The *Herald*, referring to the same affair, says, editorially:

In the desperate extremities to which they are reduced, the rebels are becoming like savages in their ferocity. Their last reported expedient of "warding off the Yankee fire" from Charleston is the exposure of certain Union officers, held as prisoners of war, to the chances of being torn to pieces by the shells directed against the city. The Secretary of War has properly ordered a similar experiment, by way of retaliation; and if a few rebel officers, exposed upon the Union batteries of Morris Island, will not bring the rebel commander at Charleston to terms, we guess that by covering the decks of two or three Monitors with rebel prisoners of war, and steering them right up the channel to Charleston, we'll accomplish the object desired.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN IN EASTON.

Private business calling General George B. McClellan over the line of the projected Morris and Essex railroad, he reached Easton, New Jersey, a few evenings ago and quartered at the Franklin house. Within one hour a crowd of several thousand people assembled in front of the hotel, which kept increasing until about 9 o'clock, when Coates' cornet band appeared and played several patriotic airs, when General McClellan stepped on the balcony. His appearance was greeted with hearty cheers from the thousands of men in the street below, and the waving of handkerchiefs from as many ladies. The general merely thanked the people for so gratifying a reception. He had visited Easton unexpectedly, and he knew they would excuse him if he said nothing more than to repeat his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

He then returned to the parlour, where as many as could force themselves in paid their respects.—In the crowd were a number of soldiers who had fought under him in Virginia. One veteran who had lost a leg hobbled on his crutches, grasped "Little Mac" by the hand, and exclaimed, "God bless you; General! I fought under you two years and would be willing to fight with you two more." At a later hour General McClellan went to the residence of Judge Maynard. Here again crowds of ladies and gentlemen poured in, all of whom seemed delighted to take him by the hand.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY COLOURED SOLDIERS.

[Vicksburg Correspondence Cincinnati Republican.]

An occurrence recently took place, about which a censorious judgment may be passed. John Bobb, a peaceable, unoffending citizen, was most brutally murdered by negro soldiers. Mr. Bobb and a man by the name of Mettingly, on going to Bobb's house for dinner, found a lot of negro soldiers picking flowers on Bobb's premises. Bobb asked why they were on his premises. Negroes said they didn't know whose house they occupied. Angry words passed, and they applied to him very coarse and insulting language, when Bobb, being enraged, knocked down a negro sergeant with a stone. The negro vowed to be revenged on him, and burn his house.

Mr. Bobb immediately came to see General Slocum, not anticipating anything but his arrest.—General Slocum promised to protect his property and person against anything unlawful. As Bobb went to his house, fifteen or twenty negro soldiers, led by a sergeant, arrested him and Mattingly. When leading them off, Bobb asked, "Where is your lieutenant? Where are your officers?" The negro replied, "D——n the officers! we can fix you without officers!" Bobb supposed he was to be taken before the colonel of the regiment for examination. He was, however, taken through a machine shop, and after getting one hundred and fifty rods down a bayou, one negro fired a gun, the ball passing through Bobb's back and coming out of his abdomen. He fell, and another shot struck him through the cheek. Mattingly ran and escaped, the blacks stopping over Bobb's body. They followed him, however, until pursuit was useless to their purposes, as he met Dr. Churchill, who protected him. One ball was shot through his coat. Mrs. Bobb and Mrs. Raum came to General Slocum's headquarters, and he sent down a reliable officer—Major Gwinden, of his staff—to ascertain the true position of affairs. When he got to the ground Bobb was dead, and the disconsolate and senseless wife over his body, with seventy-five or one hundred black soldiers standing about the body and along the bayou, shouting most vociferously, "We've got them!" "We're taking them now!" The Major immediately ordered the arrest of all the parties, but up to this writing the sergeant alone has been arrested.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER "INVASION."

The rumour had been started North that Maryland was threatened by "another rebel invasion," but the excitement was soon quieted by the following despatches:

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1864.—We have letters from Martinsburg, only a few miles from Falling Waters, written yesterday afternoon, and they make no mention of any large body of rebels passing in that vicinity; but, on the contrary, state that Mosby and his guerrillas are operating between Winchester and Staunton, preventing, as far as possible, any communication with General Hunter.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.—The statement in some of to day's papers that Mosby is north of the Potomac with a large force, or any force, is totally unfounded. No hostile force, great or small, has crossed the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at any point during the present season, and for several weeks not even an armed guerrilla has been seen near the road.

THE DEBT OF THE NORTH.

In answer to a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin,	$887,941,091
Debt bearing interest in lawful money,	319,700,802
Debt on which interest has ceased,	370,170
Debt bearing no interest,	501,633,104
Total,	$1,719,295,168

The annual interest in coin is $50,623,672 45, in lawful money, $20,476,057 70. Total interest $71,699,730 15.

The ten-forty bonds amount to $70,239,250; the three year thirty per cent. notes to $118,677,600; United States notes outstanding to $432,041,230, fractional currency outstanding, to $21,031,948 88; The remainder of the debt bearing no interest consists mainly of unpaid requisitions.

THE TRUTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

Even the New York *Tribune*, in its displeasure at the re-nomination of Lincoln, lets out the following bit of truth, which makes it more refreshing, coming from so unexpected a quarter:

The history of the Baltimore Convention to renominate Abraham Lincoln is written in the delegation rooms in part—it is a history in part of the admission into the Convention of States, and into the Federal Union as States, of Arkansas, where, under Banks, we have been whipped not only out of our boots, but out of our actual political possession of the soil sufficient to elect a hogreeve—of Louisiana, where we have political possession just so far as our thirty-pounder Parrott guns will shoot, and not one inch further—of Tennessee, where we have jurisdiction and political grip just as fishermen in Fundy have foothold between the ebb and flood of the tide, and not one inch more—of Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska, scarcely fledged Territories.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL BUELL FROM THE SERVICE.

General Buell, one of the very few of the Yankees that might be called gentlemen, has retired from the service. The Philadelphia *Age* makes the following explanation of the reasons that induced his resignation:

This accomplished officer and estimable gentleman is, we learn, no longer in the service of his country. It is but right that the facts connected with his retirement should be known to the public. Subjected to a court martial by the Washington Administration, he was honorably acquitted, having clearly established the falsity of the charge alleged against him; but the proceedings of the court have never been given to the public eye.—Why this simple act of justice is denied him, is altogether inexplicable. After his acquittal, the War Department offered him a command under Generals who were his juniors in rank, which, with the proper spirit, he declined accepting. He was then mustered out of the service as a Major General of volunteers, and, at once, resigned his commission as Colonel in the regular army. Thus, one by one, the nation tottering on the verge of ruin, is being deprived of some of its best and bravest defenders, through the miserable jealousies and shameful injustice of those who now wield power at Washington.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A SOLDIER.

[From the Constitutional Union.]

One of our soldiers came to his death a short time since, through punishment inflicted by a superiour officer while the former was under the influence of intoxication. The facts are these: The man was found stupefied by liquor, and in that state dragged to a ladder, tied to one of the rounds, and there kept exposed to a broiling sun, without a particle of food for a length of time. On Sunday, May 22d, he was ordered to be cut down, when he died in a few minutes after. Such barbarity would hardly be expected in the most heathenish countries, but among a people boasting of superiour refinement and civilization it is without excuse. We know that in the army very rigid discipline is necessary; that to enforce order, there are times even when severity must be used, otherwise insubordination would take place and the men become demoralized. But cruelty is quite another thing. We do not see why it is necessary, as in the case alluded to, to take a poor drunkard, tie him up before his comrades, starve him and place him under a burning sun until he is literally *broiled alive*. We may expect next to hear of carnivorous feasts among officers (if you cook a man why not eat him) or at least of taking skull bones to make drinking cups, which last has, as we have been told, been practiced even in *this* civilized land.

THE FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Some of the more conservative press are beginning to deplore the war. A Washington paper, in enumerating its fruits, says:

But for the war we would have been a flourishing, a peaceful republic of States, prospering in agriculture and commerce, but under the tyranny of the "war necessity" we are crouching under a military despotism, worse than that of the first Napoleon and but little less despotic than that exercised by Nero or Caligula.

But for the war we would not have the fairest fields utterly devastated, and the richest products of our agricultural industry estopped, and our commerce transferred to foreign bottoms.

The inhabitants of the cities north and northwest would have learned little of the destitution of widows and orphans, who now must of necessity crowd their streets for relief, under the varied oppressions which crush them into starvation—absence of support, heavy taxation, and high prices.

The same paper, continues to enumerate the fruits of the war at the length of a column or so.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The fugitive slave law has been repealed in the Yankee Senate. The vote stood ayes 25, nays 16. Those who voted nay were:

Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle—16.

THE "KEY TO RICHMOND."

Folks have been wondering why Butler did not enter Richmond long ago, as he informed them that he had "the key" to that much coveted city. The reason is explained by the following, which appears in a western paper:

KEY LOST—$0,000 REWARD!—Lost, near Fort Darling, the "key to Richmond," which, as was announced by the Republican papers, was entrusted to the keeping of the subscriber. It is supposed to have been taken by a fellow named Beauregard, who violently assaulted, battered, and thrashed the subscriber, causing him to skedaddle in such haste that he dropped the key. The above reward will be paid in Lincoln skins to any one who will restore it.

BEN. BUTLER.

BANKS USED UP.

The Westliche *Post* alludes to the rumour that General Banks is to be appointed Military Governour of Louisiana, and says that he rather deserves to be arrested and placed before a court martial for having robbed the country of one of its finest armies, and of millions of money by his stupidity and universal recklessness. His appointment to such a position now, the *Post* says, would be the most impudent piece of arbitrary rule ever attempted by the Washington Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore was in New York on the 21st instant.

In the Yankee Senate there has been reported still another bill "to secure to persons in the military and naval service of the United States homesteads on forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts."

A correspondent writes from the Yankee army before Petersburg: "Here, as everywhere else that my observation has extended, the women of the South are our most uncompromising foes.—The intensity of their hatred is really appalling."

A correspondent with Grant's army says the Fourth Michigan regiment left to day for home, its three years term of enlistment having expired. It has lost three colonels and a large proportion of its field and staff officers in battles. Only about one hundred of the original regiment go home.

Let Grant take Richmond and he will be a whole legion of honour on a single pair of legs.—Prentice.

Mr. Stanton is not yet done with his outrages. He is perpetrating what he calls an official history of the war in sixty volumes.—*Hartford Times.*

Prentice says Fremont and Cochrane are for "free press, free speech," and free nigger, and pretty much anything else they can make free with.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that General Butler has been mortally wounded—in his military reputation.

The reported capture of the naval tugboat Columbine, with thirty coloured soldiers on board, up the St. John's river, Florida, is confirmed.