

but it is thought his name has been confounded with Harker's.

ETERNAL BREWING IN THE NORTHWEST—ASSAULT ON PRIVATE CITIZENS—ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED ON THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TIMES—STANTON'S INTENTIONS—NO RECRUITS TO BE HAD—THE WAR GROWING UNPOPULAR.

The New York *Freeman's Journal* has the following letter from Chicago, describing the feeling and state of affairs in that country. It will be seen that drumming up recruits for Grant's army is a slow and unpopular business in the West, at least.

My warning to the Democrats of the Northwest to arm and prepare for trouble was given none too soon. We have already experienced in this city the necessity for adopting measures for self-protection.

When the news arrived here last week of Hancock's temporary and partial success, the abolitionists were jubilant, and when, soon after Stanton's despatch was received, announcing a "great victory over Lee, and the latter in full retreat on Richmond, with Grant in vigorous pursuit," their exultation knew no bounds. They gathered in noisy groups on the street corners, proclaiming their purpose to "now dispose of the rebels at home." Strong in the power of numbers, and confident of support from the soldiers, many of whom were around the city, they commenced their cowardly work by an assault on John E. Newhouse, Esq., Police Commissioner, who, being severely handled by a ruffian named Hough, backed by a gang of soldiers and citizens.

This affair had hardly passed over when another gang of these rascals attacked William F. Storey, editor of the *Chicago Times*, knocked him down in the street by a cowardly blow from behind, while he was quietly walking toward his hotel. When he got on his feet again, his assailants had disappeared among the crowd. The police stood by at the time, and either from indifference or awed by the threats and menaces of the mob, declined to interfere. There was some talk for a while of "pitching into" the *Times* office, but from this the crowd prudently desisted, contenting themselves with venting all manner of epithets at the "rebel organ."

Fortunately for the peace of the city the violence of the mob spent itself in these assaults. They soon became aware that in the next attack the assaulting party would not get off scathless. The good of the city and the future peace of this community would perhaps have been subserved had these assaults been repelled on the spot. But these loyalists never attempt to ill-use a Democrat except when they have overpowering numbers at their back. You never heard of them making an attack on Democrats on anything like equal terms. They never attempt it. One case of severe punishment would have a wonderful effect in repressing any similar attempts.

Since the affair in question you have been marvellously quiet. The news, they see, has not been favourable. "Lee's retreat and Grant's vigorous pursuit" have proved to be only another of Stanton's pleasant inventions. We are beginning to understand those things out here. These delusive despatches are designed for effect. This much we do know, that the Government is telegraphing daily to hurry up the hundred day men! Chicago is down for three regiments, and so far they have not even one filled to the minimum standard. The acquisition to Grant's army of the Chicago hundred day recruits will be a doubtful quantity. The majority of those already enlisted are mere boys, not ripe for the trials of the camp. The proceeding at the last meeting of the Common Council would constitute an amusing chapter, but I have not time now for the recital.

A GLOOMY PICTURE—SOME CALCULATIONS OF THE COST OF THE WAR—WHAT HAS COME OF ABOLITION RULE.

A writer in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* sums up some of the results of Republican rule for the past three years:

First. We have lost, by death and permanent disability, more than a million of men from violence and disease in this war. Over two millions have enlisted altogether. There are not much over half a million in the field now. Where are the balance?

Second. We have created a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury does not show over half the actual debt; it does not take into account the floating debt created by quartermasters and other officers, for which receipts, certificates and vouchers are outstanding.

Third. By the Abolition and Confiscation Acts, every vestige of Union feeling in the South has been blotted out, as Danmore's policy united the Colonies.

Fourth. The nation's wealth is about twelve thousand millions of dollars. Three thousand millions of that has been destroyed and wasted. So we are that much poorer. Its place is supplied by irredeemable paper.

Fifth. The whole country is one vast pest-house of sickness and disease, consequent upon congregating men in large bodies, and then scattering them throughout the land.

Sixth. In every direction we may turn, we hear the voice of mourning, and see the weeds of affliction. Well might the wise man say: "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked bearth rule, the people mourn."

Seventh. Demoralization is spreading, like a leprosy sore, through all the ramifications of society. Look at the police reports; there is no longer much regard for human life. Look around you and see the "dissolution of the framework of society." But the other day two Republican papers were discussing the question whether, at the head quarters of Abolition officials, there were fifteen thousand or only ten thousand lawd women. Rascality and public plunder, as in the cases of Cameron and Fremont, are regarded and rewarded as special virtues in officials.

#### ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain Griggs, Fifty-seventh Virginia Infantry, for a copy of the *New York Times* of the 2d. Its news has been anticipated, but we get from it the following:

##### THE TIMES ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The *New York Times* thinks "the military situation never, on the whole, looked so strong and so hopeful, in a large survey, as at this moment." It argues that the "two great armies never were so advantageously, to those occupied by them at this moment; Grant on the south bank of the James, while Lee's army lies north of him, virtually confined to Richmond, while Sherman's army is near the heart of Georgia, almost within sight of Atlanta." The *Times* continues:

Even if Grant does nothing for some time but stay where he is, and operate upon Lee's communications with the splendid body of cavalry he now has with him, he must bear with great, far-reaching and finally fatal effect upon the enemy. It is true that some of Grant's combinations have lately miscarried as regards their real purpose. Hunter's orders undoubtedly were to seize, fortify, and hold Lynchburg; and the value of success in his essay would have been very great. Had everything gone well, he would have wielded not only his own force, but would have been aided by Sheridan, by Crook and Averill, and by Wilson. Had he succeeded in seizing Lynchburg with the force he had in hand, he could have quickly fortified and held it against any force Lee might send against him, just as Beauregard held Petersburg stoutly for a time against the attacks in force of the army of the Potomac. But though Hunter's army, and the bodies sent out to co-operate with him, did not accomplish their proper work, they yet did much service in their operations on the rebel communications, and much labour that will be of value as preliminary to future efforts.

If Lee has determined to hold his army where it now is, and to fight out the war in the narrow strip of land lying between the James river and the Appomattox, he will afford us the best opportunity we have ever yet had to operate against him easily, economically and effectively. We have an admirable base at City Point, with a short and excellent line of communication with the front. We are on good ground for the display of strategy, as well as for hard fighting. We are in little or no danger of an offensive movement on the part of the enemy. Militarily viewed, we may be said to be in the rear of Richmond; and we operate against it, for the first time, on the line which all sagacious military men have always asserted to be by all odds the best of the lines of approach.

##### YANKEE ACCOUNTS FROM GEORGIA.

A despatch from the army in Georgia says: General Sherman has been moving his right southward, thus compelling the rebels to abandon Kennesaw, and lengthen their line southward. The object of the manoeuvring on our part was to compel Johnston to occupy ground whose natural advantages for defensive battle would not be so great as at Kennesaw. Our efforts are so far successful, but the enemy still hold high ground about the head waters of the numerous streams rising near Marietta.

This line is supposed to be the same assaulted by Howard and Hooker on the 27th, parallel with and somewhat west of the railroad, the fight covering Marietta.

Your correspondent with General Hooker, of the same date, reports that on the 23d, the rebels made an assault on the left of General Schofield and the right of General Hooker, and were repulsed with severe slaughter, losing three hundred killed, Colonel Bartholomew, One Hundredth Illinois, and Major Duff, Thirty-fifth Louisiana, were killed.

On the 24th General Ewell was reported to have relieved General Johnston, who goes to command at Richmond. The truth of this report is not known, but Ewell is believed to be at Marietta.

The indications are that a battle will take place near where the armies are massed, as Johnston is so closely pressed that he cannot get away beyond the river safely.

General C. O. Harker died of his wounds on Tuesday. General Hooker was reported wounded,