BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1864. NUMBER 47.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

WARREN'S GREAT VICTORY

Interesting Particulars of the Battle on Sunday.

Warren Still Holds the Weldon Railroad.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

GEN WARREN ADVANCES HIS LINE

Three More Miles of the Road Destroyed.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Recent Raid on Memphis.

THE REBELS REPULSED SEVERELY

ETC. ETC. ETC.

EARLY'S MOVEMENTS.

There is not the slightest truth in the report that General Early has again invaded Maryland. Advices received at Washington represent him as closely watching Gen. Sheridan; but our forces will prevent anything like an incursion into Pennsylvania or Maryland by General Early.

It is thought at Washington that our military prospects were never better. A couple of hundred thousand men put into the field with dispatch will make their success certain. If the draft is properly enforced, or if volunteering would only be increased by an energetic movement on the part of the North, this force can be easily raised. General Grant is confident of victory if the men last called for by the President respond promptly.

From the Army of the Potomac

Fort Monroe, August 24th.—The United States hospital steamer Atlantic will leave here this morning for Philadelphia with 414 wounded men, all of the 5th Army Corps, recently wounded near the Weldon Railroad.

Information from the front shows that there has been but little fighting for two days, and the enemy have apparently relinquished the expectation of dislodging us from the Weldon Railroad. The position now held by our left wing has been rendered perfectly secure.

The steamer United States arrived here last night from New Orleans. There is no additional news from the Gulf.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 23.—No engagement has taken place since Sunday, as was stated in yesterday's dispatch. The enemy have fallen back to their lines two miles from Petersburg, where they are seen busily engaged in erecting strong works similar to those we first encountered on our arrival here. They are laboring night and day with a large number of men, as though they were afraid of an attack before they get them completed.

Their main line was in the rear and west of the Lead Works, which is said to be strongly defended. Their picket line extends nearly a mile south of their works, with videttes thrown out near the Davis House.

The Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men in the fight on Sunday morning, but claim that they have taken altogether three thousand prisoners.

Our losses in the Fifth Corps foot up as follows:—Killed—officers 17; men 132; wounded—officers 74; men 784; missing—officers 99; men 2,853.

In the 9th Corps the casualties are about 300, which will make a total loss of 4,255 in the two Corps since Thursday last. No doubt many reported missing will yet turn up, as some of our men have a bad habit after a little reverse of straggling to the rear.—Of this loss, Gen. Crawford's division sustained the greatest proportion, he having lost about two thousand, mostly prisoners.

Col. Tilden, who was missing after the action on Friday is safe. He was taken prisoner and with others conveyed to Petersburg, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and ran into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away, and he came into our lines on Monday uninjured.

LATER.

August 24.—General Warren advanced his line over a mile along the railroad towards Petersburg yesterday, the rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers.

The first division of the 2d Corps were employed yesterday all day in tearing up and burning the woodwork of the railroad as far as Ream's Station and beyond, a distance of about three miles, whilst that portion over which the 5th Corps advanced was completely destroyed.

All is quiet on the lines this morning, except the usual picket firing. Nine deserters came in last night, and also a number of contrabands. Most of the former express their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The Raid on Memphis.

The Enemy Repulsed and Pursued By Our Cavalry.

Cairo, Aug. 24.—The Memphis Bulletin says that the rebel force which entered that city on Sunday morning, consisted of nine regiments of cavalry and four guns, under Forrest in person. Only half of the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat being cut off.

They captured about 250 prisoners, mostly one hundred day men, many of whom afterward escaped. Others were murdered. The rebels fired on the patients in the hospitals, and shot several sick soldiers. They captured others who being unable to keep up with the cavalry were killed.

But for the prompt action of the 8th Iowa regiment, the prisoners in the Irving prison might have been released, and the Bulletin office sacked. The rebels suddenly left the city about 6 o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops and a fight occurred near Lane's, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished and driven off. It was here that Cols. Starr and Kendrick were wounded. In coming through Lane's, the rebels captured two guns, a portion of the 7th Wisconsin battery, and a number of one hundred day's men, but were obliged to abandon the guns in their retreat.

After their retreat Forrest sent a flag of truce, asking an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Lieut. Harrington, of the 3d U. S. artillery, was killed. Major Lansing, of the 4th Colored Artillery, and Lieut. Kinsey, a member of General Washburne's staff, were captured.

When last heard from, at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the rebels were eight miles beyond Minneank Peak, in full retreat, Col. Winslow's cavalry pursuing.

Southern News.

Fortress Monroe, August 24.—Flag of truce steamer New York, arrived last evening at 9 o'clock, from Aiken's Landing, James River, with 400 paroled wounded prisoners of war, in charge of John E. Mulford, Major, and Assistant Agent for Exchange.

The Richmond Examiner of August 22d, contains the following dispatches:

"*Petersburg, August* 20.—Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight of yesterday evening. The enemy were driven about three-quarters of a mile. 2,200 prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, were captured. Night ended the fight. The enemy still hold the Weldon railroad. Our losses are not heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded; Maj. Lawson, 59th Virginia, was killed. The enemy's loss unascertained.

"Charleston, Aug. 20.—Capt. Dickenson with a greatly inferior force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainsville, Florida, on the 18th and completely routed them, capturing 150 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and 108 stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued 14 miles and scattered.

(Signed) Sam. Jones, Maj. Gen."

"Gen. Richard L. Page commanding Fort Morgan, is a Virginian."

"During Saturday afternoon there were received at Libby Prison, from Petersburg and other places, 1,340 Yankee prisoners of war, including 89 commissioned officers, with Brigadier General Hayes, of Warren's corps."

"The number of prisoners of war, near Andersonville, Georgia, is 38,000. The bad policy of congregating such an army of prisoners in one spot must be apparent to the authorities. The Yankee government never committed that blunder."

"Samuel W. Wyvell, confined in Castle Thunder, was ordered to be discharged yesterday by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*."

(The Examiner of the 22d does not make any reference to Charleston or Mobile.)

"The powder works located at Charlotte, North Carolina, blew up some days since, killing three men and wounding several."

The Richmond Examiner of Aug. 19 says:

"*Mobile, August* 17.—Major General Frank Gardner assumes command of the Gulf District to-day. The people are pleased with him.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, wounding several."

"Hopes are entertained of an early exchange of the prisoners at Dauphin Island."

A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdido river yesterday, advancing towards Mobile Bay. All quiet in the bay."

THE UTE INDIANS.

Washington, August 25.—Superintendent Whitely has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Ute Indians, numbering about two thousand souls. These Indians have made a treaty with the United States, and now give assurances of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact, considering they are great warriors and occupy the mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably impressed with the kind treatment which they received. The good effects of bringing hither influential Indians of remote tribes are seen in the conduct of the Utes.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan as reported to the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $950,000, and to the 10 40 loan, $486,450.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

Washington, August 25.—There are no grounds for the rumor so assiduously reported from here that the President proposes to send Peace Commissioners to the rebels. The rumors that an armistice has been or is to be proposed, are equally without foundation.

Push on the Column!—Time is fast hastening the approach of the day for the draft, if our quota is not filled by the 5th of September. There is no time to lose, and every city, town, and district of country must prepare itself for rendering its account. Our armies in the field require more help, and must have it. The President is determined that they *shall* have it, and if the people will not volunteer in sufficient numbers to fill up the quota required to finish the war, *the draft must take place*. Unpopular as such a measure may be deemed just on the eve of a great and important election, in which he is to go before the people for their approbation or condemnation, Mr. Lincoln is determined not to flinch from his duty, notwithstanding the fears of timid friends, or the threats of the venomous Copperheads, who are striving to arouse the misguided masses to resist the Government, as was attempted in New York a year ago. The Administration is preparing for every contingency, and is aroused to the exigencies of the country, and determined to fulfill the duties devolved upon it by the people, to preserve intact the unity of the nation. The name of the Ruler of a nation is a tower of strength against the lawless, and those who rise up against his power—he is a terror to evil-doers, for Holy Writ assures us that "he holds not the sword in vain," and that all who resist his power "bring upon themselve damnation;" for all such are not only the enemies of the earthly "powers that be," but in resisting them, they resist the "ordinance of God;" and the highest offence known to the laws of God and man is resistence to the "higher powers" of the nation. When Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans, containing these injunctions, the greatest tyrant of the world was then on the throne; but the Apostle, actuated by the Holy Spirit, was desirous of preserving his Christian brethren from the anarchy and confusion which would necessarily occur by attempts at opposing the established laws of the land in which their lot was cast.

Representatives in the Army.—We learn from the Washington Chronicle, that Provost Marshal General Fry's appeal to the patriotic men, and women too, who are *not* subject to the draft, to place representatives in the army, has met with astonishing success. It is only necessary to consider it to induce every citizen over that age who is able to do so to procure a soldier who shall carry his name with him through the war. The illustrious Edward Everett has two gallant heroes who will fight under his name in coming conflicts with the opponents of the Government. Ladies, even, are coming forward, giving their money to those who are willing to fight under their auspices, and old men, trembling on the verge of the grave, having contributed largely of their means to great public charities, are advertising for what General Fry very properly calls "representative recruits."

Soldiers from Europe.—Massachusetts is not the only State which has been privily obtaining recruits from Europe. We learn that a number of New Yorkers clubbed together and sent an agent to Germany to obtain substitutes for them; but the time now so nearly approaches for the draft, and hearing nothing from the ship which was to have brought their substitutes, they are becoming uneasy, and begin to fear their agent may have defrauded them. We hope not.

MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Washington, August 25.—The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee met here to-day. No business of particular importance was transacted; an adjournment until to-morrow took place. There were present Henry J. Raymond, of New York; George B. Senter, of Ohio; Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey; Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania; and John B. Clarke, of New Hampshire. Messrs. Chatlin, of Massachusetts; and Sperry, of Connecticut, were absent.

Departure of the Keystone Club for Chicago—The Union Newspapers "Groaned."

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—The Keystone Democratic Club paraded here this evening with flags and a band of music, preparatory to their departure for Chicago. They saluted the newspaper offices in passing, the "Age" being the only one to receive cheers, while *all the Union offices were groaned!*

From Havana.

New York, August 25.—The steamer Liberty, from Havana, on the 20th, has arrived.

The importation of Cochin Chinese into Cuba has been granted.

A meeting has been held at Havana to petition the Crown for representation in the Cortes.

The blockade runners Dembigh and Surana were at Havana. Business dull.

The United States gunboat Florida, Lieutenant Commanding Samuel Magaw, arrived at New York on Monday from the blockade off Wilmington, 15th, and Beaufort, 19th inst., where she has been stationed for the last eighteen months, during which time she has captured and destroyed blockade runners of an aggregate value of over $2,500,000. A number of her officers were detached at Beaufort.

Strikes among workmen are common in England just now. A question of difference in one case was whether the men should go to the master for pay, or the master go to them at their work!

Medical Department.—Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, who, since the arrest of Surgeon General Hammond, has had charge of the Medical Department, has been appointed Surgeon General, vice Dr. Hammond, removed.

The Democrats of New York city are pressing the name of the notorious Judge Barnard, who disgraces the bench of the Supreme Court in that city, as a fitting nomination for the Governorship.

Sixty citizen of Loudoun county, Va., charged with various offences, have been committed to the Old Capitol within the past day or two.

From Sherman's Army.

Gen. Sherman making Another Important Movement—The Situation—Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition—Its Probable Destination—Prisoners and Deserters.

Nashville, August 17.—I have every reason to believe that a movement is in progress at the front which will lead to the most important results; but of its nature I am almost wholly uninformed. It is, however, a bold one, and I have no doubt of its success.

The late demonstrations along the front have proved that the rebel position is a very strong one, and though Atlanta could be taken by assault, the success would be secured at fearful cost, and, therefore, strategy will be resorted to, though by that term I do not mean inaction, as once it signified, during the days of McClellan's supremacy.

Again I say that I do not know the nature of the movement which is doubtless in progress; but the object is to compel Hood to either become the assailant or to move out into an unfortified position and give battle.

HOOD'S REINFORCEMENTS.

General Sherman does not believe that Hood has been reinforced from Virginia, but all the Georgia militia, all outside garrisons, and all convalescents, have been called in, making a heavy aggregate. These, however, will not make very efficient soldiers, and if Sherman can get them from behind their earthworks, they will be of no value whatever.

Our front is well fortified. Nothing would please our men better than to see the rebels march out and attempt to break our lines.—The massacres of July would be totally eclipsed if they were to attempt it.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The last heard of General A. J. Smith's expedition, which was derived from rebel sources, reports him near his old battle ground at Tupelo, Mississippi. His force is large, and I am inclined to believe he is not going to stop in Mississippi this time, but push on, striking at several very important points in Alabama.—One thing is certain. Mississippi and Alabama, except at Mobile, have been divested of Rebel troops; and the railroads and factories in those States are at the mercy of any commander who has energy and skill; and these qualities, all must agree, are united in General Smith. I believe there is nothing to prevent him from pushing on to Selma and Montgomery, and it is highly probable those places are his destination.

It is highly important that the lines of railroad from Atlanta westward should be destroyed, and that the navy yard be burned at Selma, where the fleet recently destroyed at Mobile was built. Its destruction would be a perfect protection against a naval raid down the river, and would render the capture of the city of Mobile, after we get possession of the forts at the mouth of the bay, of comparatively little importance.

AN AVERAGE DAY'S WORK.

The capture, almost daily, of a large number of prisoners, is pretty good evidence that all is going on well at the front. The following is the number reported to Captain Goodwin yesterday:

Commissioned officers, 11; enlisted men, 218; deserters, 84 Total, 343.

The above is an average day's work for the Captain. The great number of deserters does not speak well for the *morale* of the rebel army.

ALL QUIET BEFORE ATLANTA.

The latest dispatches from Atlanta show that no active operations are going on there, and that Gen. Sherman is to remain quiet till events transpire in other quarters.

Mexico.

The Empress Charlotte to be Regent if Maximilian Dies.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 13]

Letters from the City of Mexico bring the text of an Imperial decree appointing, in case of the Emperor's death, the Empress Charlotte Regent of the Empire. It is thus couched:

Considering that nothing is so urgent as to provide for the maintenance of the legitimate Government of the nation which has elected us for its Sovereign, and to obviate all eventualities which might arise,

We have decreed—

That in the case of death, or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire.

My present Minister of State, or the respective Minister, shall be charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the castle of Miramir, on the 10th of April, 1864. Maximilian.

The Safety of Gen. Steadman and Col Streight.

Cincinnati, August 24.—The Chattanooga correspondence of the Gazette says that neither Gen. Steadman nor Col. Streight were injured in the fight at Dalton, but that both are well.

Sailing of a Blockade Runner.

Halifax, August 25.—The blockade runner Constance, sailed hence yesterday, reported for Wilmington. She was chased by a Federal gunboat and ran into Ketch harbor last night. She left this morning hugging the coast.

The Latest From Mobile.

New Orleans, August 6, via Cairo, Aug. 23.—The Tennessee has been fully repaired, and had fired a shot upon Fort Morgan, which remained mysteriously silent. Two of the Monitors are expected to ascend the bay to Mobile, and the Tennessee will accompany them.

Important Arrest.

New York, August 24.—The ship Victoria arrived to-night. Franz Muller, charged with the murder of Briggs, in the London railway carriage, was arrested on her arrival.

The Crops and Harvest of Maine.

Portland, August 23.—Reports from reliable men in every county in the State, whose attention has been especially directed to inquiries concerning the state of the crops and the prospect of the harvest, enable us to state with a good degree of confidence that the agricultural products of Maine this year will be abundant; in regard to some crops more than an average; and in the aggregate, Maine farmers, even at prices greatly reduced from those which now prevail, will receive a larger money compensation than was ever realized by them in any one year.

A story was afloat in Washington on Wednesday that the War Department had received dispatches that Fitzhugh Lee was killed and A. P. Hill mortally wounded, in the Sunday's fight on the Weldon Railroad. The story was a canard, no such despatches having been received.

Substitute brokers are required by law to take out a license, but scores of them have not done so. They are making immense profits and should be looked after by the proper authorities.

The Battle on Sunday.

The Yellow House, August 21, 10 P. M. [Special Correspondence of the Chronicle.]—About 7 o'clock this morning the enemy made a fierce onset upon the left of our line. This is the first Sunday attack of the rebels I have been obliged to record for some time. Of late the armies in Virginia have been chary of Sunday fighting. Lee's necessities must be great and urgent, when he would, on this day, risk an assault contrary to good policy. Two rules enter largely into the military philosophy of the rebel chieftains—time and concentration. They will resort to any mean trick to beguile the Yankees of the former, and, contrary to every printed philosophical rule, march men day and night that they may be concentrated at any given point at a certain hour. Rarely does this simple strategy fail of success. To reach our present position Grant assumed the offensive. This has been the attitude of the Potomac Army since the 5th corps attacked Ewell's flank, below Wilderness Tavern, until Hancock charged through Deep Bottom. Our foemen cannot be more enraged at the good natured way our soldiers fight them than we are at their late backwardness in attacking our works. No position that we occupied, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, have they considered worth retaking at any reasonable cost. Even our fighting men began to grow disgusted, and wondered if we could not force them to the aggressive.

At length our point is gained. The circumstances attending the seizure of the Weldon railroad have been communicated. You have been made acquainted with two violent efforts of Hill's command to repossess this important avenue of trade, and know that each in its turn failed to tear it from our grasp. I admit the loss of General Hayes and a few hundred prisoners; I will not deny that our line was penetrated and some embryo breastworks taken from us. The heavy masses concentrated upon our right proved their eagerness to drive us hence and unwillingness to have us remain longer in the present position. For them to attack was what we asked—all we desired. Last night we recovered the ground relinquished after 5 o'clock P. M. The right wing was, to use a military phrase, refused—thrown back slightly. The left was extended and strongly fortified. No one knew how soon it would be tried. The right survived the crushing force hurled against it. Now we were anxious for the left. Too well we knew it must pass through the fiery ordeal, the bloody baptism.

The enemy's design was apparent. His intention was to strike our extreme left with overwhelming numbers, swing around that wing into the rear, and roll it upon the centre. He was foiled, defeated, chastised. As I before mentioned, this portion of the line had been extended. All night busy men worked upon the fortifications. The 4th division, which had been scattered by brigades along the entire line, was gathered together and placed in the left centre. New works *echelloned* those built a day or two ago, and were occupied by Griffin's division. Our line assumed the shape of a *cul de sac*, crossing the railroad diagonally, the mouth being turned from the enemy. As early as one o'clock Sunday morning, the pickets were driven in along some portions of the line. Slight skirmishes ensued, but all soon became quiet.

Every preparation seemed completed.—About seven o'clock their batteries opened with unparalleled fury. We were in a circular clearing, with circumambient woods. The railroad crossed the centre, north and south. The point assailed was on the west side of the road. Our position was in an open field, facing the dense woods, which were distant about half a mile. Forty pieces of cannon commanded this spherical plantation. They all opened with one accord. The shells appeared to have a centripetal force, for they went rushing and screaming to the middle of our circle. Our troops clung to the damp earth while the storm lasted.

Soon the rebel column emerged from the green woods. They calmly deployed, forming double battle lines with a quickness and skill that would have charmed the spectators, had they not known what was the object of that parade. Forward they came upon the double-quick, yelling like demons while they ran. At intervals they halted to deliver their fire, and again renewed their perilous quickstep. All this time the line was well dressed, the men behaving as coolly as if upon battalion drill.

Here began the danger. Now comes death to the men, confusion to the line, mortification to the officers. Hart's battery sent a discharge of grape and canister into their very midst. Unshapely gaps were ploughed through the advancing lines of human flesh, but in an instant they were closed—to be torn afresh. Battery after battery poured their iron storm among the rebels, and still unwaveringly they advanced. They are now within musket range. The distance between them and the works they covet is not great, and is lessened every minute. Will they continue to march through a stream of death and snatch the breastworks from us?

The men of Ayres' and Cutler's divisions are on their feet. Brave fellows! Quietly, without a murmer, they have crouched upon the soaked earth, while the mutilating, death-dealing shells flew thick and fast among them. Patient valor has its reward. Now is their time. The soldier's peerless, priceless, inestimable boon is at hand. Victory is about to perch upon the war-worn, battle stained banners of Warren's Corps.

I admire such men as Havelock. Their trade is to kill, yet they continue gentle and good, brimful of Christian meekness and charity. Strange that there should exist such human paradoxes. Cincinnatus is alone in history. He tasted of power, yet relinquished an empire, sceptre and purple, for his farm, his plough and his wife. But one man has ever governed without ambition, and history justly embalms his name, which with honor will descend to latest generations. The Duke of Wellington said, "a man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier." Every charge that is made upon our lines serve to convince me of the truthfulness of this remark.

Here come these rebels with supernatural valor. They are veterans. Such scenes as the one they now enact has made them so. In becoming veterans they cease to be men. Concealed by smoke, begrimed with powder, deafened by the continuous roar of rifle and cannon, they still press on. Ranks decimated by shot and shell, the shattered remnant obey the relentless command, "forward!" and carefully heed the admonitory "Steady—steady, men!" On they come, never looking at the bloody ground, heedless of the mangled body of a fallen comrade, who writhes beneath their feet.

The batteries along Griffin's line pour in an enfilading fire. Into their faces fly the rifle balls from the 3d and 4th divisions. Mortals can no longer endure such a fiery trial. The rebels in front of Ayres fly in confusion. Hundreds are shot through the back. Those in front of Cutler are appalled. Stormed at in front, raked and enfiladed from the left, where they expected no enemy, is too much. Down go the weapons of Heyward's brigade, and a thousand hands are raised in supplication.—Out rushed Capt. Daily, provost marshal of the 4th division, with his squad of thirty men. Gen. Heyward was there. Daily demanded the General's sword, and for reply received a bullet from his revolver.

The recreant rebel fled, two-thirds of his brigade following the example. The provost guard brought in two hundred of these men prisoners, and their own gallant Captain, mortally wounded. None but rebels would be guilty of such a dastardly deception. When men throw down their arms and beg for mercy, they are presumed to have surrendered. So we interpreted their actions, and stopped our murderous fire to bring them in. One brigade of Griffin's division gave them a couple of volleys before their asylum, the woods, could be reached. This stretched out many of them.

About five hundred prisoners are in our hands. Thirty-two commissioned officers and five stand of colors were taken—one by the 76th New York, and two by the 3d Delaware; I could not learn what regiments had the other two flags. This repulse was one of the most sanguinary the rebels have sustained for some time. Their slain were piled in great heaps before our works. All day have their wounded cried for water and assistance. All within our reach have been carried to hospitals, where they are cared for as our own soldiers.

General Cutler was slightly wounded in the upper lip, a fragment of shell passing under his nose. He was with his men at the time, directing and encouraging them. Col. Dushane, of the Maryland Brigade, was killed. Major Bard, commanding 95th New York, wounded. Captain Hyatt, commanding 6th Wisconsin, wounded.

Midnight.—Skirmishing has commenced near the Jones House, across the Jerusalem plank-road. This was our left four days ago. They are feeling us.

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER FROM MAJOR GENERAL D. B. BIRNEY—THE COLORED TROOPS.

Major General Birney has promulgated the following order to the 10th corps, which he commands, in relation to the honorable part taken by that command in the recent operations before Deep Bottom.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"*Headquarters 10th Army Corps, Farrell's Mills, Va., August* 19, 1864.—The Major General commanding congratulates the 10th Corps on its success. It has, on each occasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines. It has captured, during this short campaign, four siege guns, protected by the most formidable works, six colors, and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its old Wagner and Sumter renown.

"Much fatigue, patience and heroism may yet be demanded of it; but the Major General commanding is confident of the response. To the colored troops recently added to us and fighting with us the Major General commanding tenders his thanks for their uniform good conduct and soldierly bearing. They have set a good example to our veterans by the entire absence of straggling from their ranks on the march.

"By order of Major General Birney.

"Ed. W. Smith, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G."

FOUR NEGROES HOLDING A POSITION.

I notice by some rebel papers I was permitted to glance at last evening that the rebels claim they repulsed Major Ludlow, commanding United States forces at Dutch Gap from his late position at Cox Ferry, with loss to him. In refutation of this assumption, it so happened that in the withdrawal of the troops, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, four negro pickets were accidentally left on duty, not being informed of the movement. A body of rebels came up, and were actually repelled by the negro fire—the four colored boys holding the position all night, notwithstanding the shelling of the rebel gunboats. I doubt whether another such incident has occurred during the war.

At Dutch Gap everything is quiet, and the work moves admirably on. The canal may now be said to be under full headway, and will go forward to a speedy completion.

An important co-operative movement, by the 10th corps, was commenced this morning, the details of which will reach you at the proper moment. The movement will address itself to the rebel vitals.

A Philadelphia View of the New York World's Letters.—Perhaps there has been more made of the Baltimore correspondent of the New York World than was necessary—for it is very probable that his great *forte*, after all, is the plausible manner in which he puts forth what he wishes to be considered as *facts* obtained from "reliable" sources in Dixie. No doubt they are in the main the coinage of his own brain, or they may have a grain of truth to a pound of romance!! The Philadelphia Press, alluding to some of this correspondent's letters, remarks:

The World has a correspondent in Baltimore who may have taken the oath of allegiance, but who certainly writes more in the spirit of a rebel than a patriot. With all the mysteries of the rebellion, even the thoughts of its leaders, he seems perfectly familiar, and we have frequently been amused with his cool announcements. In a recent letter he thus talks of making peace:

"As regards the terms of peace they are not unreasonable. All they would require would be the rights that are secured to them in the Constitution. But they would require guarantees for those rights. They would require an express stipulation that the General Government would never again interfere with the domestic institutions of any State; and that this stipulation should be made in the most solemn manner, and should constitute a part of the organic law. A convention of all the States could easily regulate this matter.

"If these terms are granted by the North, the South would at once lay down their arms; the Southern States would dissolve the Confederacy; and each of the Southern States would send their Senators and Representatives to Congress as before the war. All other matters in dispute could be easily adjusted."

Our readers do not need to be told that this is pure folly or falsehood. They know that the head of the rebellion himself has said that he will carry on the war till he has conquered or the independence of the South be granted. The assertions made by this correspondent, who ought to be looked after by the proper authorities, are intended simply to deceive the people and help the Chicago Convention. A more unmitigated falsehood than the paragraphs we have quoted could not be told.

Rebel Prisoners.—We learn from a private source that Lieut. James S. Franklin, John Johnson and Richard H. Killman, all of this city, were taken prisoners on the 18th instant, in an engagement near Richmond. The two latter were wounded. About forty other persons who left this county to aid in the Southern rebellion were killed or taken prisoners at the same time. We have been unable to ascertain their names. Two persons of the name of Welch were in the number.—*Annapolis Gazette.*