

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENT A SUCCESS.

MOSEBY IN THE VALLEY.

Attack on a Federal Wagon Train

THE ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

ANOTHER INVASION SENSATION.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Heavy Skirmishing Near Deep Bottom.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From Sheridan's Department.

HARRIS' FERRY, Aug. 17.—[Special Dispatch to the Clipper.]—About the only aggressive enemy in the Middle Military Division is Moseby, and the only dangerous place appears to be the rear of our army on its line of communication with this point.

Yesterday Lieutenant J. S. Walker and Phil. Dwyer, Fifth United States Cavalry, and two others, riding a little in advance of a wagon train coming in, were attacked by a party of guerrillas three miles beyond Charlestown. The first fire all four fell dead except Lieutenant Dwyer, who was mortally wounded.

The guerrillas rifled the persons of Walker and his two companions, and then fled without molesting the wagon train. Later in the day Lieutenant Dwyer, with a small escort, was chased by a large party of guerrillas from Charlestown to Halltown, only four miles from where the Colonel and one of his men made their escape, but the remainder of his party were captured.

Charlestown is now full of able-bodied men, apparently citizens, who are undoubtedly engaged in these atrocities; and when General Sheridan has a few of them, or holds Charlestown accountable for the safety of his trains and couriers, we may expect these outrages to close, not before.

The object of General Sheridan's present movement has been fully accomplished by the retreat of Early beyond Strasburg. It was hoped in the outset to force Early to battle, in which case his defeat was sure, but by his rapid marches he has escaped.

Prisoners report that Early expected large reinforcements to meet him at Mount Jackson, where he would turn upon us and drive us out of the valley. He has no such reinforcements with him, and they seem confident to expect the war to be transferred to the North. As yet, however, the enemy shows no sign of having received any of these reinforcements. All stories of Longstreet or any other rebel except Moseby, being in Snicker's Gap, are wildly untrue.

I have already sent you a full account of the doing of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, which it would appear he holds Snicker's Gap and the country generally.

With the exception of Moseby's guerrillas and the citizens of the country, there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. EARLY AT MOUNT JACKSON—THE COUNTRY STRIPPED AND DESOLATE.

MIDDLEBORO, Va., Aug. 14, via BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—[Special Dispatch to the Clipper.]—If my previous dispatches have been received, they have given you an outline of our own and the enemy's movements up to 9 A. M. of yesterday. Since that date nothing of any importance has transpired.

Gen. Sheridan still has his headquarters a mile and a half from town, and our troops are camped on both sides of Cedar Run. The enemy has some force at Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, five miles distant, and some little skirmishing is going on between the two armies, but it is probable that the main body of Early's force is as far west as Mount Jackson. When the rebel retreat began from Winchester, their trains were under guard of Hanson's Division, and that officer had orders to proceed to Mount Jackson as the rebels advanced. Our pursuit of the rebels has been as rapid as possible, but they have succeeded in eluding us, and have got away unharmed with all their plunder, we having succeeded in capturing but a few prisoners.

Our loss has been very slight, as, with the exception of a brisk skirmish at Opequan Creek, there has been no fighting of any consequence. Some of the prisoners taken were overheard, last night, conversing among themselves of Lee's moving to the valley with a large portion of his army, to carry the war North again. This was, doubtless, merely "whistling to keep their heads up," but all information received renders it not improbable that Early has been feeling back to meet reinforcements and is going to make a fight out of his yet.

The Valley of the Shenandoah has been almost completely stripped of its wheat crop, and as cattle, sheep and hogs have disappeared long ago, it is now more difficult to advance through it with an army than ever before. As it is impossible to glean any substance from the country, the supply question has already become the great vexation.

Our losses by the attack on our wagon train at Berryville, yesterday, were seventy-two wagons, over two hundred mules, and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

MARTINSBURG, Va., August 17.—[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]—There is much activity in Martinsburg to-night, in consequence of a reported advance of the rebels. Skeddaddlers have already commenced a Northern movement, and come down the Valley, bringing various reports. We have information of an engagement at Front Royal.

It is said that the enemy have been reinforced by one division of Longstreet's corps and two cavalry divisions.

Prisoners are reported to have stated that the whole rebel army is moving.

There is much excitement in the Valley. UNITED STATES HORSE ARTILLERY.

MARTINSBURG, August 14.—P. M. AGAIN THIS TOWN IS LIVELY AND CONSIDERED TO BE SAFE. As on many other Sunday nights, the streets are lit up by the windows open and the streets full of promenaders. And yet but a few hours ago it was, in every sense, "as still as a Sunday" here.

We hear to-night that the indefatigable Moseby is again in the field, and looking towards this section of country with an eye to his usual style of mischief. Gen. Averil is again reported in the field, and may be expected to be heard from far and near before long.

IN THE FIELD, August 15.—P. M. GENERAL R. E. LEE. A report has come in that Gen. R. E. Lee is in the valley. It is judged that if the report is true, he is looking after the general military situation and providing for the defence of Staunton and Lynchburg.

GEN. EARLY AND EX-MINISTER FAULKNER. When the rebels were in Martinsburg, ex-Minister Faulkner visited his wife, on which occasion there were some words between him and General Early in consequence of the latter's placing a few tents on the former's grounds.

The rebels did not do much damage at Hancock. They burned some small bridges and a few buildings of railroad property.

THE REBEL GENERAL EARLY'S PLANS. Baltimore, Aug. 16.—It is evidently Early's plan to withdraw south of the Shenandoah river, making that stream, if possible, a cover until reinforcements arrive. The menacing attitude of his troops at Cedar creek, where they were merely designed as a ruse to induce our forces to be more cautious, and thus slacken the pursuit.

The region of country in which the two armies are now operating is excellently adapted for guerrilla warfare. There are three parallel ranges of mountains, between which numbers are less effective than resolution and discipline. It is not expected that a severe battle will take place unless the enemy has, according to his own mind, the advantage of position and fresh troops.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that the working parties between Hancock and Harper's Ferry are pushing the repairs of the road with the greatest speed, and it is thought ten days will suffice to find trains again running.

REBEL ATTACK UPON OUR SUPPLY TRAIN. Harper's Ferry, Aug. 16.—The attack upon our cavalry supply train proves that our losses will amount to about fifty wagons, four hundred mules, two hundred head of cattle and from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy mules. The property belonged to the reserve brigade. The train was the rear of a large supply train for the whole army, which was guarded by a brigade of one hundred days men, under the command of General John B. Kelly. The General was at the head of the train, and his command was distributed at the rate of fifty to sixty men to every twenty wagons, the cavalry attached being the rear of the train.

It appears that Moseby came from Snicker's Gap to Berryville, four miles, and cut off the train of the reserve brigade and the First General Division. The rebels were in the park in the morning. Cavalry pickets at Snicker's Ferry and Island ford, two miles below, should have given notice of Moseby's approach, but there were none, it appears, and the rebels came upon the rear guard and made a charge, accompanied by one of their peculiar yells. The guard were panic-stricken, and made but little resistance, but dropped their guns as they fled in all directions, and the wagons were fired, the teams unhitched, and together with the cattle, driven off in great haste towards the ferry.

Major Sawyer, with a squad of greenbacks, was an ambulance, and with two or three others, made a good show of resistance. He escaped with his money.

Captain E. P. McKinney, Commissary of Subsistence, in charge, was shot through the thigh.

The First Rhode Island cavalry, on duty near Winchester, hearing of the attack, dashed down to the river at full gallop, in pursuit, but was too late to reach the property. There is a rumor to-day that Gen. Wilson came upon Moseby near Snicker's Gap and recaptured some of the animals and prisoners.

Harper's Ferry, August 17.—The guerrillas continue very annoying in the vicinity of Charlestown. A corporal and three men coming down to-day were fired upon, and two of the men are missing.

Lieutenant Philip Duryea, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, wounded yesterday, is reported to have died last night.

Captain Henry Page, Assistant Quartermaster, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Russell, of the Adjutant General's Department, reports for duty to Gen. Torbert, commanding the Cavalry Corps.

HARRIS' FERRY, August 15, 1864. FISHBOUGH LEE'S CAVALRY. We learn through scouts and citizens that Fishboough Lee's cavalry is in the valley, and that a portion of our forces had a skirmish or engagement with him at Millwood on Friday and Saturday. The report is that Fishboough Lee was driven back.

We also learn that Gen. Robert E. Lee was slightly wounded on the occasion of the explosion of the rebel mine before Petersburg.

General Couch's Department.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—By an order of General Couch, issued to-day at Harrisburg, the District of Brandywine is discontinued, and General Cadwallader is ordered to the command of Philadelphia.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation. WASHINGTON, August 18.—The attention of the War Department has been called to the fact that insurgent enemies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have endeavored repeatedly and treacherously to obtain the benefit of the President's amnesty for the purpose of preserving their property from the penalty of their crimes, or receiving themselves from punishment for the commission of arson, robbery and murder. Accordingly an order has been issued to all commanders in the military service to prevent the improper administration of the oath to persons taking it for any other than the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority, as expressed in the terms of the proclamation, all the benefits of which and full protection are promised to those who voluntarily come forward and take the oath.

The Rebels Repulsed at Dalton and Driven Off.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 16th, contains the following:—The rebels in their attack on Dalton, numbered 5,000 infantry and cavalry, with six brass howitzers, commanded by Major Gen. Wheeler.

The garrison at Dalton numbered but 400 men of the 24 Missouri Regiment, under Colonel Siebold. The rebels outnumbered Col. Siebold ten to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and in a large brick building. The raiders swarmed into the town, but were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from behind our works mowed down the rebels.

On Monday morning General Sherman arrived with reinforcements when a skirmish at once commenced. The garrison sallied out from the defenses, and at this moment the United States colored infantry, Col. Morgan, were ordered to charge, which they did with an impetus which was irresistible. They charged the enemy who fled in confusion.

The rebels only slightly damaged the track one mile this side of Dalton, which is now repaired.

Another Invasion Sensation.

New York, August 18.—The Herald's Martinsburg dispatch, dated last night, says:—"Great excitement exists here in consequence of a report of the rebels again advancing, reinforced by Longstreet's Corps, with two cavalry divisions. Prisoners state that the whole rebel army is moving. Skeddaddlers are coming down the valley."

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Fort Monroe, August 17.—The steamer Thomas Morgan arrived here this morning from Deep Bottom, with 200 wounded soldiers of the Tenth Corps. Our forces on the north side of James river have had very continuous and severe skirmishing every day this week. The position of our forces is not materially changed since the fight of Sunday last. We have captured more prisoners than have been reported, but have no definite statement of the number. No general officers have as yet been reported either killed or wounded.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.—REBEL LOSS 3,000 WITH TWO BRIGADES KNOWNLY KILLED. (The Washington Star, 16th.)

The small steamer Ductor, Capt. Blake, arrived this morning from City Point, bringing up among others about 70 rebel prisoners, among them several officers, and in the late movement up the James river.—Also, Brig.-Gen. Bartlett, of New York late in a court martial duty at Fortress Monroe, rebel prisoners say. The position gained by our forces was at first supposed, the combined losses of the 2d and 10th corps in killed and wounded being from 600 to 1,000. While the loss of the rebels (besides prisoners and artillery) will amount to killed, wounded and missing to about three thousand. Among the rebels killed were two Brigadier Generals, rebel prisoners say. The position gained by us was still held on Tuesday night, and on that day there was some shelling by us to feel the rebel position. There were indications of another advance on our part yesterday.

The Pirate Tallahassee's Depredations. PORTLAND, Me., August 18.—The schooner S. B. Harris arrived to-day, and reports having been captured August 15th twenty miles west of Seal Island by the pirate Tallahassee, and bonded for \$8,000.

The Harris brought on the crew of four captured schooners, that were sunk by the Tallahassee. The crews of these vessels were allowed to take all their clothing and private effects.

The schooner had been previously captured by the Florida and bonded. All the crews of the captured vessels represent the Tallahassee as being heavily armed. She was short of coal, and inquired for the nearest port to obtain a supply. Her officers also inquired about the fishermen in the Bay of Chaleur.

HALIFAX, August 18.—The pirate Tallahassee arrived here this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH. HALIFAX, August 19, P. M.—The pirate Tallahassee is now here coaling from a vessel alongside of her, and will probably sail some time during the night. She was formerly the blockade runner Atlanta, and made three trips into Wilmington.

The Indian War. LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 18.—Reliable information from the scene of the Indian outrages is scarce. They seem to control the country from a point seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney to the forks of the Platte river, and from the Platte south to Arkansas river. A number of trains have been captured and the conductors killed. A large amount of property has also been destroyed. Gen. Curtis at Omaha is organizing an expedition against the Indians. Portions of the Kansas and Nebraska militia are in motion on the overland stage route.

Chase of a Blockade-runner. New York, August 17.—The schooner Elk, Captain A. B. from Port Royal, South Carolina, five days, with stores to B. Sherman, arrived yesterday, reports: "11th inst., 10 A. M., lat 32° 48', long. 78° 32', saw a blockade-runner steering south and a United States gunboat in chase. Twelfth was spoken by U. States gunboat Monticello, who reported having chased a steamer the day before. Of course we succeeded in catching her, but picked up 40 bales of cotton which was thrown overboard from her."

McKinstor House in Toledo Destroyed by Fire. TOLEDO, August 17.—The McKinstor House in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not yet ascertained.

Troops for the Front. BOSTON, August 17th.—The United States transport Constitution has arrived from New York to embark troops for the South.

The drought of 1864 may justly be considered one of the most severe that has prevailed in this country for many years. From the 27th of May to the 24th of July, inclusive, a period of fifty nine days, only two inches and forty-three hundredths of rain fell.

THE LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT

ENCOURAGING INTELLIGENCE.

GRANT SO FAR SUCCESSFUL.

The Enemy Driven Back with Considerable Loss.

CAPTURE OF MANY PRISONERS.

Gen. Chamberlin and Gherrard Killed and their Bodies in Our Hands.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

NO RECENT OPERATIONS.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERIDAN

A Brilliant Cavalry Fight Near Front Royal.

THE ENEMY BADLY BEATEN.

LATEST FROM HAGERSTOWN

Reported Advance of the Rebels on Martinsburg.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 18, 9:30 P. M. Major General Dix, New York.—A despatch from G. A. Grant, dated on Tuesday, the 16th, at 10:30 A. M., announced the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James river to-day (16th) has resulted favorably to us, so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position this morning, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 400 prisoners (wholly) left in our hands.

Two Brigadier Generals, Chamberlin and Gherrard, were killed and their bodies left in our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners.

Since moving north of the river our losses will probably reach near one thousand, killed and wounded. Many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many that have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to half past 11 o'clock last night, but no operations are reported.

A dispatch from General Sheridan, at Winchester, August 17th, 10 A. M., reports that General Merritt's Division of Cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon, on the north side of the Shenandoah, by Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and Wickham's and Lomax's Brigades of Cavalry. After a very hard fought cavalry fight the enemy were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 21 officers, and 270 men prisoners.

In a later dispatch, Gen. Sheridan says:—"The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was an open ground. The rebels were freely used by our men. Great credit is due to Generals Merritt, Custer, and Col. Dimick. (Signed) EDWIN H. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Successful Operations North, Side of James River—Eighty Fives and Prisoners Captured. New York, Aug. 19.—The Commercial's special states that part of our lines had advanced two miles further, and the James river up to Wednesday morning, and captured two lines of rifle pits and 250 prisoners.

The same special dispatch says that Sheridan drove the enemy yesterday, and that there is no longer a doubt that he intends a heavy campaign on the Upper Potomac.

The Post's special says that Longstreet's Corps is known to be in front of Gen. Grant's army, on the James River.

From Gen. Canby's Department.

New York, August 18.—Private letters from Morgaza give details of Gen. Ullman's recent success there. The engagement lasted from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Col. Chrysler, commanding the cavalry, was killed.

Finding that our position would subject us to a heavy loss, our forces were withdrawn a short distance to reconnoitre. Next morning it was found that the rebels had fled in confusion. Deserters report the rebel loss at 63 killed and wounded.

Rehearsers report the rebels concentrating in large force at Monroe, Arkansas, on the Wichita River, probably intending to operate against General S. Lee. A considerable body of troops are being concentrated by General Canby at Morgaza. General Canby has placed great activity into the Department, and the good effect of recruiting from the plantations is being felt in the military arm of the service. Several colored regiments have been added to Gen. Ullman's command at Morgaza.

Important from Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, August 18.—There are exciting and conflicting reports from the valley to-day. Gen. Averil holds Martinsburg, and the rebels are in line of battle just outside the town. No rebels had, however, made their appearance in sight of his pickets, and the indications were that the rebels were not moving in that direction in any considerable force, but were going to wait for Sheridan.

Assistant Quartermaster Wray, who removed his headquarters from this place to Martinsburg on Tuesday, returned to-day, bringing with him for greater safety his stores and trains.

Refugees from Martinsburg and other points in the Valley are beginning to arrive here in considerable numbers, all of whom have exaggerated intelligence of the advance of the rebels.

A few of the wounded men from the hospitals at Martinsburg arrived here this afternoon, and everything that could be of service to the rebels has been brought away.

The stage which left here this morning for Martinsburg has returned, having been ordered back.

Considerable uneasiness is manifested here, but from the conflicting rumors it is impossible to obtain the exact state of affairs in the valley.

SYRACUSE PEACE CONVENTION. SYRACUSE, August 18.—The Peace Convention in session here have adopted resolutions thanking God for the subsistence of the excitement and passion which convulsed the country, and calling on the people to take advantage of the lull in the storm to obtain a permanent cessation of hostilities, and for perfecting some kind of conciliation which shall unite our country on a lasting basis of peace, prosperity and fraternity, enjoining on the Chicago Convention to nominate peace candidates; protesting against the usurpation and lawless disposition of the present Administration, and resolving that we will not tolerate the rule of martial law or military interference with elections or any more arbitrary arrests of citizens—to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives and fortunes and sacred honor.

They state that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcomb is unmistakable evidence that the object of the war is not a restoration of the Union but the destruction of Southern slavery or permanent separation. They have stood up for the people's rights and declared for peace, whose services will be rewarded when the democratic party shall be reinstated with the reins of government. A resolution was also adopted, appointing a delegation of one from each Congressional District to the Chicago Convention to make suggestions and present views without dictating or disturbing the harmony of that body.

There were two mass meetings of the Peace Democracy to-day, the largest numbered about three thousand. They were addressed by Vallandigham and Fernando Wood. The former said that it was not the purpose of this Convention to sow the seed of discord in the Democratic ranks. He would go to Chicago to aid in bringing about the nomination of a candidate upon the sound patriotic platform; and promote harmony among the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. Had he possessed the power not one drop of blood would have been shed. There would have been no marshalling of hostile cannon—no might of muskets—the land of mourning.

Throughout all the States the cry for a cessation of hostilities was being loudly uttered. He regarded the call for five hundred thousand more men as a confession that the war was to be prolonged through 1865. If you send more men demand that the war shall be successfully conducted to the end for which alone it was inaugurated. In his Philadelphia speech, in June last, Mr. Lincoln said this war would continue at least three years longer.

Elect him, and you are committed to that policy. There is but one way of avoiding such a calamity—that is by a change of the President through the ballot box. At Chicago we propose to nominate a candidate who will inspire the confidence of the people—a statesman imbued with a love of liberty and respect for the Constitution and all its guarantees and reservations. He expected that the candidate will be committed to a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States. That is what a majority of the delegations from the Northwest are committed to. As to men we have no special choice.

Let us be united, disregarding all personal and minor considerations for the sake of the cause, and, if successful, we will have secured to ourselves and to our children civil and political liberty. He believed that a reunion was possible. The South has proposed through her press and through agents to meet us, and see if we can't agree, so that peace and prosperity will be once more restored to the country.

A poor race between three of the most corrupt individuals that can be found, is announced to come off shortly somewhere in the vicinity of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The distance selected is one hundred yards, up and down hill.

The Fair police have given orders that hereafter in no case concert shall customers be requested to order refreshments a second time. Heretofore every half hour customers were forced to order something or to leave the café.

Mr. A. Cassady, of Baltimore, is about to become the business manager, in Boston, of Mr. Jarrett, (another Baltimorean), now the lessee of the Boston Theatre. Mr. Jarrett is confined by illness at the Tremont House, in that city.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Charles G. Holt, of Waterford, Maine, was killed in Craig's Mills, last week, by her clothing catching in a belt, and drawing her around a shaft. Her body was horribly mangled.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The amount of fractional currency in circulation is \$24,000,000.

The records of the General Land Office show that the demand for and settlement of public lands are greater than they have been during any previous season within the last three years. The receipts of money has, as a consequence, been very largely increased.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to \$1,186,000.

Captain Dawson, of the 2d New York Artillery, son of the editor of the Albany Journal, who was severely wounded at Petersburg, but who is convalescent, received to-day a commission as Major for gallant and meritorious services in the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg.

The Navy Department had ordered two vessels to proceed to Hatteras several days before official information was received of the Tallahassee's entrance into that port.

CERTIFICATE OF INQUIRY. WASHINGTON, August 17.—The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances and cause of the failure of the attack on Petersburg, have been transmitted to the President. The result will be developed in a few days.

MOSEBY'S ATTACK ON OUR SUPPLY TRAIN. The captures by Moseby's guerrillas, who attacked a Federal supply train, two or three days ago, have been exaggerated. Not more than fifty wagons and four hundred mules were captured. They also took a drove of cattle. The train was on its way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and Moseby came upon our men through Snicker's Gap.

There is a painful rumor in connection with the capture of the train, that the guerrillas threw down their arms and stampeded on the approach of the army.

A REVEREND IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG. A fight occurred in front of Petersburg on the night of the 15th, so sudden and violent in its character that a large number of tents were washed away. Not less than fourteen soldiers were drowned while asleep.

ON THE MORNING OF THE 15th two prisoners, rebels, confined in the O. Capitol, succeeded in effecting their escape by lowering themselves from the window of their apartment by means of their blankets. One of them lacerated his hands pretty severely. Thus far they have not been arrested, but detectives are on their track.

Sherman's Army.

Gen. Logan has furnished a report of the loss of his army. It was fifty killed, four hundred and thirty-nine wounded and seventy-two missing; in the aggregate, five hundred and seventy-two men. The division of Gen. Harrow captured five battle flags. There were about seven hundred or two thousand men captured. One hundred and six prisoners were captured, exclusive of seventy-three wounded, who have been removed to the hospitals and are being cared for by our surgeons. Nearly six hundred rebels were buried by our forces. The entire loss of the enemy is set down at six or seven thousand men. General Howard pays a high tribute to the gallantry of Gen. Logan.

LOOKER ON THE SITUATION. A Loudville letter says:—"General Hooker last Sunday said to Mr. Guttridge that Georgia alone had gained enough in her fields to feed the army of the North for a year, horses and all, for another year; that General Sherman's plan is to compel the surrender of General Hood's army by cutting, and keeping cut, his communications, and that he will succeed; that the rebel army will again come out of his entrenchments, General Sherman will whip him back again, but that he cannot carry Atlanta by a direct assault, unless, perchance, through a most exorbitant sacrifice of precious human life."

ATLANTA DEPOSED SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF THE FOURTEENTH CORPS. Before Atlanta, August 9th.—For several days previous to the 6th, movements in front of the 23d and 14th Army Corps were active, with decided indications of an impending engagement. During these movements we captured from four to six hundred prisoners. On the 6th a charge was ordered on the enemy's left, its extreme left, for which we had been hunting several days, having been found. This order was gallantly executed, but the attempt to carry the works was a failure.

Before Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Slowly, but surely, and steadily the toil are being spread to the fatal city of Atlanta. Days pass without battles, but not without some work and some progress. Enough ammunition has been expended within the last week to have made a first-class battle, but it has been mostly on extended skirmish lines. Here and there these affairs may have risen to the dignity of battles, in which cases your correspondents present will give particulars. The Army of the Tennessee fought its two battles and won two victories within a week, and since then has only had animated skirmishes, as it has been creeping up towards the rebel works.

The Troy Press relates that a boy, kidnapped in that city, was sold as a substitute in Boston, and shot dead while attempting to desert.

A CHILD, two and a half years old, in Norwich, Conn. a few days since, while sitting at a table, snatched a carving knife, which fell over and cut his jugular vein, causing death in a short time.

Among the wounded rebel prisoners taken by Sherman at Atlanta were two women. The sex of one was discovered during the amputation of her leg. The other was mortally wounded through the breast by a grape shot.

The "Patriot's" Orphan Home, at Flushing, J. I., has recently received a bequest of \$20,000. The Home is for the benefit of soldiers' children, and has now about one hundred inmates.

FURNITURE. GUYVER'S.—Upwards of fifty pieces of heavy ordnance, with ammunition and stores, all in condition for immediate use, were captured by Farragut at Forts Powell and Gaines before Mobile.

A FARMHOUSE exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers a one hundred and sixty acre farm in Iowa, which cost \$150, and \$200 in cash, for a substitute.

A couple from Canada, aged respectively 80 and 70, were married last week, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hildesheim. It is said to have been the principal motive for the marriage. "All your political Generals have failed," says the Copperhead press. Yet including Buell and McClellan.

A party of pleasure, while descending Mount Katahdin, Maine, recently, found a large bear in a trap, and despatched him.