

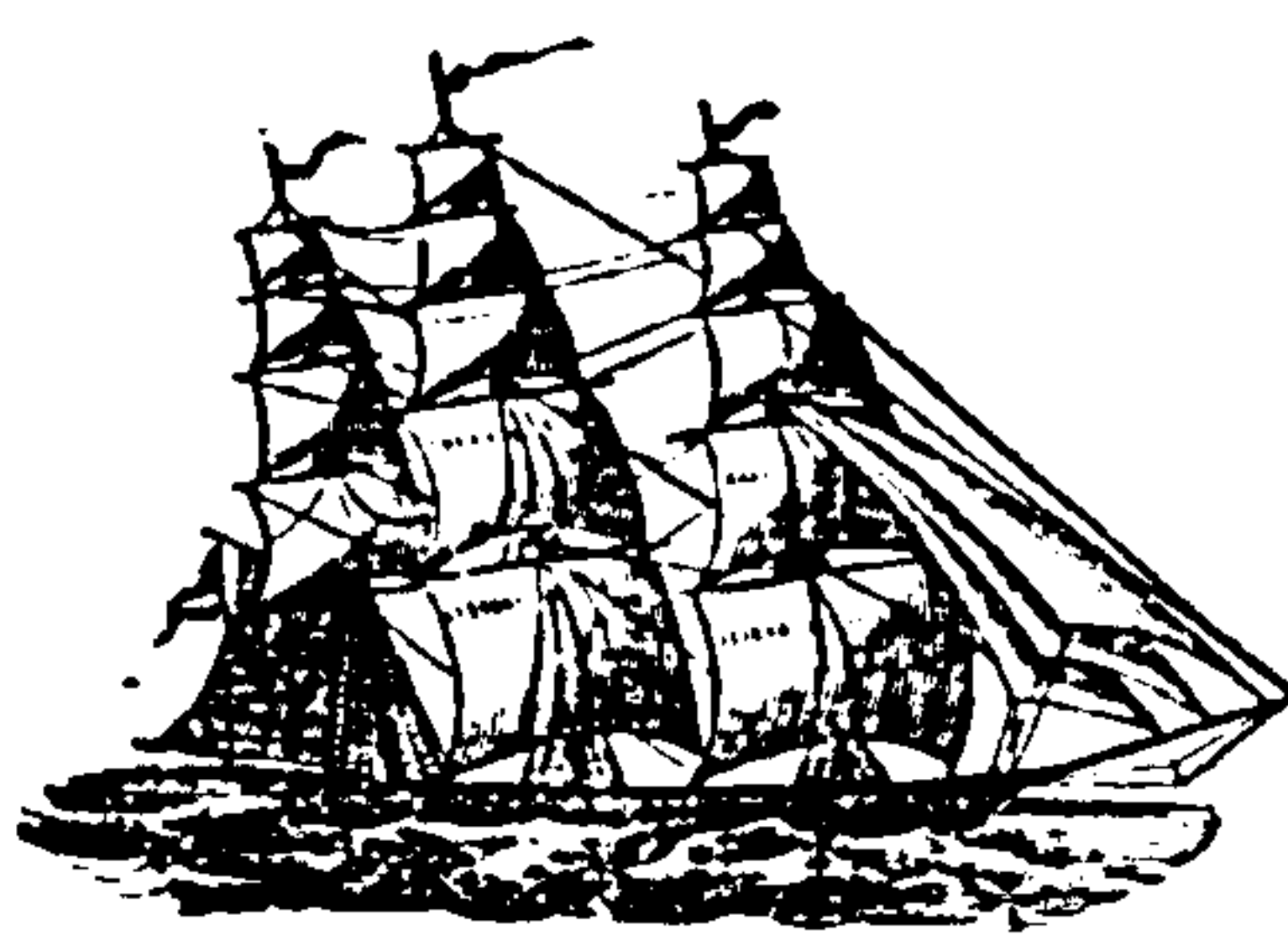
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX.

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1864.

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. FROM GEN. GRANT

The Right Wing Advanced Four Miles Beyond Malvern Hill.

Furious Attack of the Rebels Before Petersburg.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH SIDE

Successful Assault by the Second Corps.

THE REBEL WORKS CARRIED

Heavy Guns and Prisoners Taken

Anxiety of Rebel Prisoners to See Gen. Grant.

ADVICES STILL CHEERING.

FROM FARRAGUT.

The Investment of Fort Morgan

FARRAGUT DEMANDS A SURRENDER

THE ATTACK ORDERED.

The Rebels Burn Their Remaining Vessels.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

Fortress Monroe, August 18.—Hospital steamer Connecticut arrived here to-day, at noon, from Deep Bottom, James river, with 400 wounded, mostly in the battle of Tuesday last, and belonging to the Second and Tenth Army Corps. They were transferred to the hospital steamer Philadelphia at 4 P. M. The Connecticut left Deep Bottom this morning. Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day with the army on both sides of the James river. The left wing of that portion of the army on the north side of the James river rests on Sunday, and holds the position gained on Sunday last.

The right wing has advanced and at last accounts were upward of 4 miles from Malvern Hill toward Richmond. Malvern Hill is in our possession. Whilst the Connecticut was lying at Deep Bottom, very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at 1 o'clock and lasting till 2:30 this morning. Result not ascertained when the steamer left.

LATER.

Fort Monroe, 6 P. M.—The mail steamer Vanderbilt, from City Point, has just arrived. At one o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion consisting of Gen. Burnside's old corps, and to their left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery and lasted nearly two hours, when the enemy fell back without attempting an assault on our works. Our loss was small.

FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated noon on Wednesday says: The Second Corps having been unsuccessful in the attack on the works of the enemy on the north side of the James River on Sunday, fell back to a safe position as already stated, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined on, and this time carried out successfully, the enemy being driven from their works with heavy loss in killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners, who fell into our hands.

The Second Corps also captured a few heavy guns which the enemy had got time to carry off besides a quantity of small arms. Our loss was quite severe. Our troops still hold the position they have gained.

Our cavalry under General Gregg had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from some works near New Market road, but they rallied from the different forts in the vicinity and finally forced the cavalry to fall back upon the infantry supports.

Col. Gregg, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division of the Cavalry Corps, was severely wounded in this engagement.

It is reported that Gen. Butler's troops had a slight engagement yesterday, but without much advantage to either side.

It commenced on the right and centre, and was directed towards a valley, where they seemed to suppose that our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the entire line from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road. The sight was beautiful, the moon shining brightly, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair.

It lasted about two hours, and was thought to be a prelude to an attack on some portion of our lines, but the usual quiet has since prevailed.

Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of General Butler's Department, but no particulars have been received from that quarter.

[Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.]

CITY POINT, Va., August 17.—Advices from Deep Bottom are cheering to-day. The Metamora brought down the first instalment of prisoners—253 privates and 17 officers. Our captures are reported at 1,500. It would be safer to say 500. An attempt on the part of the rebels to flank us resulted in the capture of the flanking party.

General Grant was at the dock when the distinguished party arrived. His three stars were revealed to him, when some of the bolder spirits saluted him. So eager were "Bob Lee's" hard hat" (as our soldiers familiarly speak of the general) that several slight skirmishes ensued for a commanding position.

A thought here presents itself: It is conceded that the general is a valuable man, and owned by the American people. Is it not slightly indignant in us to have such valuable property lying around loose for some martyr-hero Jackson or volunteer nurse-murderer to carry off or destroy?

One of the objects of the expedition is now apparent. The rebels had become acquainted with our calling operations, and were engaged in the laudable enterprise of drowning us out. They succeeded in drowning a few men and a considerable amount of stores before Grant interrupted them by an attack on the 10th corps on their rear. The work is now progressing rapidly toward completion.

Seven hundred sick and wounded of the 2d corps have been received at the hospital at City Point. The weather, though warm, is favorable for the poor fellows, and the average of deaths is lighter than usual.

A corporal, from Breckinridge's command, now said to be at Petersburg, came into our lines recently. While on a scout he came across an officer of engineers, to whom he gave his arms. He is from Big Shanty, Georgia; he is a mechanic, and is very anxious to go North to earn the large wages said to be paid to mechanics there. His wish will doubtless be gratified.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

Boston, August 19.—The brig Ella reports that on the 16th she saw the pirate Tallahassee destroying vessels. Two bars, one brig and three schooners were in sight—all American vessels. Next day, in lat. 42° 50', long. 67° 5', spoke the United States steamer Decatur steering East, and reported the above to her.

The Tallahassee Reported Blockaded at Halifax by a United States Gunboat.

Boston, August 19.—It is reported that the pirate Tallahassee was at Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning, and that a United States gunboat was outside the harbor watching for her. The Tallahassee Reported to Stop Coasting at Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 19.—At noon to-day Admiral Hope sent to the Tallahassee, several boats with crews and an order to cease coasting, which was promptly enforced. She intended taking five hundred caddis for a long voyage, but has less than three hundred, a weeks supply. She sails during the night beyond doubt for North bay. It is impossible to obtain the names of the vessels destroyed by her. The Falcon, blockade-runner, is still here.

Boston, August 19.—The gunboat Decatur has returned from her cruise.

The Rebel Raid in Sherman's Rear.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—A gentleman just from the front reports that on Thursday Gen. Steadman started from Chattanooga, and met the force under Wheeler at Grayville, eight miles distant, when a severe engagement ensued. The Federal loss is not stated. It was reported that Steadman was severely wounded, and that Colonel Straight, of the 51st Indiana, was killed.

A rebel force is reported at Cleveland, Tennessee. A brigade for Chattanooga left Cleveland on Wednesday. The rebel cavalry have divided into small parties, and are demonstrating upon the towns in Northern Georgia and Tennessee.

The Federal pickets have been fired upon at various points between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Probably the intention of the rebels is to destroy the bridges between Falling Waters and Bridgeport. When our informant left, Major Moore, Gen. Steadman's Adjutant, was leaving Chattanooga for Gray's ville with a cavalry force.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.

The draft is surely and speedily coming.—Only half a month remains of the time allotted by the President for filling out quotas without a resort to drafting. It will not be postponed if we are to judge from the signs of preparation seen about the War Department.

An order from the latter directs the Provost Marshals of the various Departments to secure and arrange all credits of Districts under their control, and see that under the call made in accordance with the act of July 4, 1864, a draft commences immediately after the expiration of the fifty days prescribed in that act for raising volunteers. General Fry is evidently trying to be ready to the very day, so that when the 5th of September comes the door closes for volunteers—the draft follows.

—A Missions.—Brig. Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff to Gen. Halleck, has gone upon a mission to Gen. Sherman's army, and is expected to be absent a fortnight.

There are eleven hundred religions in the world, but the forms of irreligion are still more numerous. So it is very possible that more people go to the devil.

From Mobile.

New Orleans, Aug. 17, via Cairo, Aug. 18.—The steamer Kate Dale, from Fort Gaines, Mobile harbor yesterday A. M. (Aug. 11th), arrived here last night.

Admiral Farragut had prepared the fleet for action and issued orders for the attack on Fort Morgan at 8 o'clock yesterday A. M.

It was to receive an enfilading fire from the fleet, and the land forces in its rear are said to have invested it wherever there was a foot of ground to stand upon. The rebels had destroyed all the outbuildings of the fort, and also burned their only cistern, lying under the guns of the fort.

Everything about the fort indicated a determination to contest the battle to the last. The channel to the bay and river is unobstructed. The naval iron-clad force was confident of success.

At a late hour last night we heard that Farragut had demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort.

Admiral Farragut's demand for a surrender on Tuesday was refused by the commander of the fort, saying that he had six months provisions and fighting rations, and would resist to the last moment.

Before this General Granger's force in the rear had cut the communications of the fort. The captured iron Tennessee was to be used in the attack.

The flagship Hartford was badly injured in the recent fight.

We hold all the channels to the bay.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The latest intelligence from Mobile, is the following from the Richmond Sentinel of the 17th, received at the Navy Department to-day:

Mobile, Aug. 15.—This evening two monitors and five gunboats crossed the Dog River bar, and coming up within two miles of the obstruction, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our four gunboats replied handsomely.

Our batteries were silent. At sunset the enemy halted.

A special to the Register from Ouzet Pond, on the 14th, says that Chalmers dashed into Mobileville and whipped the enemy, capturing 25 prisoners and then fell back four miles, when the enemy attacked him and were repulsed. Our loss was five killed and 25 wounded. The enemy lost 60 killed and 250 wounded.

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

The Indian War.

St. Louis, August 19.—Information from Fort Riley, General Blunt's headquarters, says that between sixty and seventy dead bodies have been passed between Milesburg and Little Blue. No traces are left standing between Fort Kearney and Deaver. The Indians are well mounted, most of them armed with long range guns. Capt. Thompson, with seventy-five men of the 16th Kansas Cavalry and one howitzer, is pursuing the Indians who committed the outrages at Little Blue.

Dispatches from him, dated on the 4th, say that the Indians have moved towards Republican River, with one thousand oxen and a large herd of horses and mules. General Sherry, of the Kansas militia, has also joined in the pursuit, moving north of Thompson's command. Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points further west than fifteen miles from Little Blue. Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred and every dwelling burnt.

Denver City, Aug. 18.—The regiment of one hundred days' cavalry, to fight the Indians, is already more than half killed. They are to operate along the Platte Valley, and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains.

Friendly Indians report that the Cherokees, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, Comanches, Uteas and others intend waging a war of extermination against the whites.

Marital law is being enforced and several independent military companies are about ready to start out. The relations are very tight, and unless communication with the States is rapidly resumed there will be much suffering, if not actual starvation.

Later.—The Indians murdered several families and burned a number of houses in Cherry Creek, twenty-five miles from here, last night. The settlers are fleeing to this city for protection.

A special order has been issued for the enrollment of all able bodied males, and drafted to fill the hundred day regiments will commence immediately. A line of block houses is being erected around the city.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Supplies of the new 730 Treasury notes were sent today to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. This causes no interruption in filling subscriptions heretofore made.

Within the last two months eighteen of the Pension office clerks have resigned, owing to the inadequacy of their compensation, considering the high price of living. Their salaries range from twelve to eighteen hundred dollars per annum. The vacancies thus created have been filled.

Foster's Department.

A Blockade Runner Sunk in Charleston Harbor.

The steamship Commander, Captain Powers, from Fort Royal, S. C., 14th inst., arrived at New York on Thursday evening. We gather the following from the Herald:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 14.—From Gen. Sheridan's report we have a gratifying report. On Tuesday night we had a large steamer—something like the Commander, which I will carry this letter—ran through our fleet of Charleston, and got around on the S. C. side of the channel, near Fort Moultrie.

She was discovered there in the morning. Some of the naval vessels opened on her with shot and shell, but she was not sunk.

Several shots were fired, nearly every one striking, one took off her nose, and just as she began to sink a third shell went through her boiler and sunk her. The firing was kept up until she was made a complete under water. A portion of her cargo was evidently destroyed with her, but to no great extent.

The fire from our batteries is still kept up on Hilton Head, but with most gratifying accuracy. A deserter who came in recently informs us that our firing does not do much damage to the fort.

General Foster's knowledge of it is doubtless correct. The rebels, it is said, express great fear lest this continual bombardment of their island, which will ultimately interfere with the safety of the case-mater, and much weaken the defenses.

REMARKS FOR HILTON HEAD AND SEAVOY.

Hilton Head Island, the main defenses of a simple line of earthworks, with one or two batteries, have been extended, and strengthened, thus enabling a small force to hold them against a larger force than they could probably ever land here. Another battery is being erected near Mitchellville, rendering the island and fort more secure.

The works are probably not absolutely impregnable, but the protection of these points; but they will render life on our side should a serious attack be made.

We have had no news from Florida for some days, but the reports from Gen. Hatch was bound on a rail, the result of which we are anxious to hear.

Seldom give rumors; but here is one, "important." It is said that Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered North for some other duty; that Commodore Rowan is sailing for the North, and that he will bring the iron-plate ship "Albatross" with him. For what it is worth.

North Carolina—Execution of Deserters.

New York, August 18.—Advices from North Carolina state that a deserter was shot on the 13th inst. He was a private in the 14th. A soldier who was shot for advising another to desert. Mercifully shot through private letters may be given a description of the man, and if found guilty, he will be summarily shot.

Who is to PAY FOR THEM?—An interesting business question is suggested in the tenor of the following correspondence. It explains itself:

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, August 9, 1864.

U. S. Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Please state which party is to pay for the U. S. stamps—the one who receives the money, or the maker of the receipt, or the party paying the money?

Yours, respectfully,

S. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, August 19, 1864.—Sir: The receipt of the 3rd instant is received. The question as to who shall pay the duty required on receipts on any sums of money exchanged at the bank is dependent on the circumstances attending each case.

Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp.

If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the receipt is not valid, and the stamp must be stamped before he delivers it, or he falls to stamp it before he delivers it he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the non-delivery of the stamp.

Very respectfully, Jos. J. Lewis, Commissioner.

S. Barnard, Esq., Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE CESHMAN has contributed altogether \$257.29 to the Sanitary Commission.

ROY, Dr. Ballou, President of the Commission, writes: It is due to Mrs. Charlotte Cushman to say, that this extraordinary gift of money, so magnificently evoked by her self, is but the least part of the service which, ever since the war began, she has been rendering our cause in Europe. Her earnest faith in the darkest hours; her prophetic confidence in our success; her eloquent patriotism in all presences, have been potent influences abroad, and deserve the commendation and gratitude of the whole nation.

Shoridan's Army.

Additional Details of the Fight at Front Royal.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1864.

Information was received here to-day from General Sheridan to the effect that a successful battle was fought yesterday near Strasburg, in which we captured several hundred prisoners and a number of stands of colors.

The report which was in circulation yesterday, that Sheridan had fallen back to Winchester and was fortifying there, is shown by subsequent advices to be incorrect. On the contrary, he is still pushing up the valley, and in every encounter thus far, from Winchester to beyond Strasburg, has driven Early's forces before him.

There is no reason to believe that any considerable reinforcements have reached Early. Longstreet's and Hill's corps, which have been reported as being detached by Lee and sent from Petersburg for that purpose, are shown by the operations on the north side of the James river to be in Grant's front. It is probable that a portion of Longstreet's corps had been ordered to the valley, but the recent unexpected movement caused the order to be countermanded.

Under the direction of General Sheridan everything is progressing favorably in the Middle Department, and no fears need be entertained of any renewal of the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania while he remains in command in that region.

GEN. MERRILL'S FIGHT.

Harper's Ferry, Aug. 18.—Advices from the front state that General Merrill's division of cavalry had a fight with some of Early's infantry a day or two since, near the town of Harper's Ferry. The enemy was completely routed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners, including forty-seven officers and three battle flags.

The prisoners were greatly chagrined at finding themselves whipped and captured by cavalry.

Among the casualties in the old war hero, Col. Thomas O. Davis, Sixth New York Cavalry, was wounded in the foot.

Captain Morvick, Sixth Pennsylvania, formerly an aid to General Sigart, it is reported, is killed, and Major Starr, of the Sixth Cavalry, is wounded.

Lieutenant E. E. King, Ninth-Sixth Ohio, reported killed on July 24th at Winchester, although seriously wounded in the chest, has just been brought in here on his way home, and doing well.

Our cavalry is reported to have recaptured from the rebels some of the animals recently taken by the guerrilla Mosely. This achievement was only accomplished after a sharp fight.

THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

MIDDLEBURY, August 14.—The First Division of cavalry, commanded by General Torbert, was brought up from City Point, on the 14th, to the front of the rebel lines, and on the 15th, engaged in a sharp fight against the forces of General Early, now in the Shenandoah valley. What this division has accomplished needs no passing comment. Its gallant deeds have already passed into history.

GEN. MERRILL'S REGULAR BRIGADE—THE STRATAGEM.

The reserve brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Merrill, arrived first, and consequently was first to start upon the expedition. It may be proper to state that this command is known in the army as the "Regular Brigade," since the First, Second and Fifth regiments of United States Cavalry are attached to it. The brigade left Washington at dusk on the evening of Friday, August 5, taking the road to Georgetown, D. C. From Georgetown they proceeded through Tealltown and from thence to Lockville, Md., some sixteen miles distant. Battery D, of the Second United States Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Williams, accompanied the column. Nothing of special importance occurred during our march to Harper's Ferry.

We found the people a good deal frightened at the prospect of another rebel raid, and many had packed up their property and fled to Winchester. Our troops as they passed with glances far from being friendly; but notwithstanding their excitement, they did not forget their old habits in some places, and a few soldiers exhibited a price for whether they sold their goods, or whether they charged twenty-five cents for a small glass of very inferior beer. This of itself speaks volumes of their hospitality and loyalty.

MARTYRDOM AND OUR TROOPS—A FEW.

Some towns in Maryland require a trifling amount of money to convince them of her true loyalty. People who charge a soldier, who is in their State or in the service of the Government, with protecting them and their property, fifty cents for a canteen of milk, or the same price for a loaf of bread, ought not to have loyal men imposed upon in this manner.

A female spy was captured in Pleasant Valley, dressed in male attire, named Sarah E. Mitchell, alias Charles Wilson. She claimed to be the wife of Imboden's cavalry. She was taken to her home in the mountains, where certain peculiarities of outline aroused the suspicions of a medical officer.

Her music voice, her woman's grace, Her sex shown in her blushing face And in her melting eye.

When the doctor accused her of being a female spy she admitted it, and said her name was Sarah E. Mitchell, sixteen years of age, and a native of Winchester.

AT HARPER'S FERRY—THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY ASCENDED.

The brigade reached Harper's Ferry on Monday, the 6th instant, and went into camp near the town, about five miles from Harper's Ferry. The Second United States Cavalry were sent into Charleston to reconnoitre the enemy.

Only a small picket line was found in the town, however. The First New York dragoons were sent to Shepherdstown, some ten or twelve miles below, with a view of finding the whereabouts of the enemy. Nothing but a squad of cavalry were found at Shepherdstown, and these fled on the approach of our men.

THE REBELS IN INDIANA.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED CROSSING THE RIVER—THREE STEAMERS REPORTED CAPTURED—THE LEGION CALLED TO ARMS.

From the Evansville Journal, August 15.]

About nine o'clock last night the anxiety that had existed in the city culminated in a genuine alarm, by the arrival of a courier from Mount Vernon, announcing that the guerrillas had appeared before Shawneetown on Saturday evening, attempting to cross on the bar.

The Shawneetown artillery resisted them successfully and drove them back. They then passed down to Saines Mills, four miles below, where it is said they captured the Obermer and other boats, supposed to be the Carrie and Gen. With the Obermer, it is said, they crossed five hundred men to the Illinois shore.

Immediately after the arrival of the courier the alarm guns were fired, and at once the legion sprang to arms, our streets swarming with men and bristling with bayonets. As we have always predicted, when the danger, which has been so imminent for several weeks, was made manifest, our citizens responded with commendable promptness within two hours at least fifteen hundred men were under arms, rather pleased than otherwise that they were promised an opportunity to have a bout with the cowardly foe.

In addition to the Legion in the city, cavalry and infantry came in an incredibly short time into the city from the rural districts, and quite a number of volunteers were organized.

We have been informed for some days that the programme of the rebels was to cross the river at Shawneetown and capture the cannon there, and then march to Marion, Ill., where they have been promised two thousand men from the Sons of Liberty; then march to Chicago and Indianapolis, and liberate and free the rebel prisoners at those places, and then commence an indiscriminate destruction and devastation through the States of Indiana and Illinois. We have not sufficient credit to swallow this story, unless we think the contract would be far too large for Johnson or any other guerrilla chief to carry out.

The arrangements for the protection of the city are ample, but of course, details of the contract; yet we have no doubt that the rebels will be fully advised of everything before morning by their spies, with which the city abounds.

PROMISED SUCCESS.

If the intimations thrown out by several correspondents that the army of the Potomac have that real significance, the language is calculated to convey, there must be movements now planned and operations pressing upon which the country is yet ignorant of which the country is yet ignorant of, and which will shortly announce themselves with important results. We are not disinclined to believe that this is the case; and though anxious for everything which makes for the victory of our very worthy friends, we inquire into what it may be which is for wise objects concealed.

The correspondence of the New York Herald writing under date of the 13th, from below Alken's Landing, on James river, says: "Events are ripening. The master mind upon whom the nation conferred so recently its highest military honors is working out in his own way the great problem of the conquest of secession and treason, and if we will not patiently wait, and while we wait, assist and strengthen, and with united hands, and determined hearts, condemn and crush all intermeddling, from whatever source it may spring, then we may look forward, sanguine of speedy success, trusting and believing that the mantle of the coming winter shall be a mantle emblematical of restored peace, purifying the land of its blood stains, and removing from our sight all those signs which have marred the country's glory."

"Beneath the current of every day routine which marks the present time here, there are going on and maturing and favorably progressing plans which, if known among the loyal people of the nation, would remove the clouds of doubt and despondency which have been permitted so unreasonably to gather, and cause the cheeks of the readers of treason to blush and their hearts to fall them for the cause whose dying throes even now are convulsing their new empire, and in whose using struggles we witness a sublimity of reason and an extent of crime such as the world has never before seen."

While there is no exact knowledge to be derived from this statement, the intimation is exactly what has appeared elsewhere, and there is every reason to suppose and credit. We do not believe that the results thus far published cover the whole of what Grant has proposed and labored for; nor, if he has ultimately triumphed, would his policy be less secure. The correspondent may predict in this shadowy manner from the stores of his own imagination. But, if so, his fancies are supported by singularly strong evidence from other quarters, and by expectations which we know are entertained by those who have access to facts.

The course advised is in any event right and politic. If, as is stated, there are to act lying behind which will reward the combat, there is so much more urgent reason for this and in every way to assist. That assistance can be as largely given by patience and effort, by hope which rests upon past fulfillment and the promise that is held out to us through these reasons, as by any other method. Let them, therefore, be invoked to their duty, for the object is surely worth any effort.—U. S. Gaz.

NEW GUNBOAT AT PITTSBURGH.—The gunboat Norah, built expressly for river service during low water, has been completed and left yesterday. She was preceded the day before by the gunboat Virginia Harston, which left for Cincinnati, and they are both expected to perform a great deal against the guerrillas, by checking their depredations and thereby rendering navigation safe and practicable on the rivers. The former will have an armament of five guns, and is altogether a well built boat, while the latter only mounts four. They are both very serviceable craft, and nothing is deficient which may tend to render them capable of doing their duty in defence of the rivers from rebel hostilities.—Pittsburg Post, Wednesday.

The Union League Club of New York recently sent to Admiral Farragut an elegantly wrought sword, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by that organization. It was duly received by the Admiral, who, in acknowledging the compliment, remarks that his whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, and he hopes that, in due course of time, the sword will descend to his only son, who, like his father, will always be ready to draw it in defence of the Union.