# 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.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

Brilliant Fighting of the Union Forces.

REBEL LOSS VERY HEAVY.

The Shelling of Williamsport.

THE REBELS LEAVING THE VALLEY.

Pennsylvania State Guard to be Called Out.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Enemy make Another Assault

The Great Battle of the Campaign and Our Arms Victorious.

TERRIBLE REBEL REPULSE

We still Hold the Weldon Railroad

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY SKIRMISH

Gens. Heyward and Sanders Killed

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Sherman Flanking the Enemy.

THE LATEST FROM MOBILE.

The Capture of Fort Morgan.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 27, 10 20 A. M. —*To Major Gen. Dix, New York.*—On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was South of Reams' Station on the Weldon Railroad, was attacked seven time during the day, but he repulsed the enemy in every assault.

At half-past 5 P. M., on Wednesday, a combined attack was made upon his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and General Hancock:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26, 5 30.

To General Humphreys:—The attack about 5:50 P. M., was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my right and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods and placed the artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonading, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Gen. Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his lines.

Some of Gen. Gibbons troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied rushing over to the aid of Gen. Miles and back, during the repeated assaults.

General Gibbons succeeded, however, in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under General Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

Gen. Miles was then enabled to regain most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery, reports that he lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen some of our captured guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will, perhaps, not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise.

The command is not yet organized. Captain Brownson, of my staff, was wounded severely during the night; Col. Walker, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most desperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives it less importance.

A few more good troops would have given us a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this afternoon prisoners from the field of Wilcox and Heth's commands.

Major Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them there this morning. He says that Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

Signed, W. S. HANCOCK,

To Major General Grant.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, Aug. 26th—12:30 P. M.—A safe-guard that was left on the battle-field remained till after daylight this A. M. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied.

This shows how severely they were punished and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results to-day if they remained. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General.

The following has also just been received:

*Second Army Corps*, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch I have conversed with the safe guard referred to.

He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also.

He conversed with an officer who said their loss was greater than ever before during the war. The safe-guard says he was over the field and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many fields, but never saw one like this.

All our wounded are brought off, but our dead are unburied.

I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

To U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Our forces hold the Weldon railroad, and in a despatch dated 3 P. M., yesterday, Gen. Grant says that *"their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overrate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at ten thousand killed and wounded."*

We have lost heavy, but ours has been mostly captured when the enemy gained a temporary advantage.

The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

General Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on General Butler's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday, Thursday morning, the enemy drove in General Butler's picket line.—The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and re-established their line.

The result was one killed, sixteen wounded and 14 missing on our side. Fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy.

What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26—P. M.—The following information has been received here from City Point.

The enemy in very strong force attacked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left, yesterday, and having far superior numbers, were almost upon the point of overpowering them, when the 5th Corps came up, and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field. The loss on both sides was about equal. We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon railroad in our grasp.

### LATER FROM GRANT.

Later information of the fighting on Thursday is to the effect that about 4 o'clock Hancock was reinforced from the Fifth Corps, and the enemy, after making several desperate assaults upon our lines, was badly repulsed, and retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

We also recaptured the guns taken by the enemy earlier in the day.

The enemy lost terribly in the battle of Thursday, even more, it is estimated, than in their repulse on Sunday.

At the time of the attack on Hancock, he was engaged in extending the work of destruction on the Weldon Railroad, and his men being scattered in detachments along a considerable line, the enemy were able to do some damage before our forces could be consolidated.

They make a capture of some guns, it is said, by the aid of their sharpshooters concealed in a cornfield, who shot the horses and men, and then made a rush upon the guns, dragging them within their skirmish lines; but it is doubtful if they got any off the field.

It should be remembered that these batteries, as re-organized, consist of but four guns to the battery, and consequently, had they succeeded in carrying off all four of the batteries they are reported to have held at one time, it would have been but sixteen guns.

Barlow's division, of the 2d corps, is said to have lost considerably in prisoners at the time Hill made his first onset.

While we may have lost more in prisoners than the enemy, they lost infinitely more in killed and wounded than we.

Indeed, so terrible were their losses, that they were obliged to retreat, leaving us again in possession of the coveted Weldon road."

*Washington, August 28.*—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says that the portion of the line of the Weldon Railroad was recaptured by the rebels in Thursday's engagement, extends from Reams' Station, about three miles northwardly. The road had, however, been previously entirely destroyed, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion on the north, and between that and Petersburg. The latter is securely in our possession.

Everything was quiet along the entire front at the last accounts, with the exception of occasional picket firing. Both parties were engaged burying their dead and caring for their wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—To-day has been remarkably quiet all along our lines on the extreme left, which now extends some three miles south of Ream's Station.

A portion of the Second Corps is actively at work destroying the railroad. From the point where our line of battle crosses the road to about a mile south of Reams,' the work of destruction is already pretty thoroughly done.

Yesterday our cavalry, consisting of a portion of Gregg's Division, and a portion of Kautz', while covering the operations of our infantry in destroying the railroad, were attacked by a part of Hampton's Cavalry and a force of mounted infantry under the same leader, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The enemy's skirmishers appeared in front of our pickets on the Dinwiddie Court House road, a mile west of Ream's Station, about noon, and delivered a volley, which was returned, and all through the afternoon the picket firing was quite brisk. Towards night the enemy came up in large force and made a vigorous assault upon our lines, but failed to drive us from our position. After about an hour of pretty spirited fighting they gave up the attempt and retired.

Our losses in the action were some eight or ten killed and between fifty and sixty wounded. The enemy left about one hundred and fifty dead and wounded on the ground, from which it would appear that they got decidedly worsted.

The rebel General officers killed in the engagement on Sunday, were Brigadier General Charles Heyward, commanding a brigade of South Carolina troops, and Brigadier General Sanders, commanding a brigade of Mississippians. The former had advanced his brigade within a short distance of our works, and under the impression that they desired to surrender, an impression that seemed justified by certain indications in their movements, an officer of General Cutler's staff was sent out to communicate with the rebel General, when the latter rode up and shot him. A volley from behind our rifle-pits quickly avenged the death of our officer by bringing Heyward to the ground.

Up to Tuesday night the Fifth Corps had picked up about twenty-five hundred rebel small arms along their front, consisting of Austrian, Enfield and Mississippi rifles.

Many of the rebel dead are still lying outside our picket line to the left of the railroad, the stench from whose decomposing bodies made the locality anything but agreeable to our men on picket there, and it is probable that by this time a party of men has been sent out to bury them. A considerable number have already been buried. Gen. Ayre's Division has buried one hundred, and as the heaviest fighting on Sunday was in front of Gen. Cutler, there is no doubt that many more were left along that portion of our line.

Gen. Ayres has lost in all, including those captured on Friday out of the Regular Brigade (Gen. Hayes') about nine hundred men

The Regulars are entitled to great praise for the gallantry they displayed in Friday's engagement, for although outflanked on both sides and nearly surrounded, the majority of them cut their way out and escaped capture. Col. Stone, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, (formerly Gen. Stone,) now commands this brigade in place of General Hayes.

Among the rebel wounded in our hospitals is a very intelligent officer, a lieutenant, who claims that had Lee been at Petersburg and in command, we should never have been allowed to cut the railroad.

MYSTERIOUS SILENCE OF THE ENEMY.

*Before Petersburg*, August 25, 6 A. M.—[Special to the Washington Chronicle.]—A preternatural stillness pervades our lines.—Yesterday there was scarcely a musket discharged, and the cannon in the centre, generally noisy during the early hours of morning, have scarcely fired a shot. All this is very mysterious. But few rebels can be seen in front of the Weldon road. Our men scout far out from the lines, and as yet have failed to develop any considerable fire from an enemy. The roads are rapidly improving, although extensive corduroys are being placed where teams cannot pass in wet weather.

Large numbers of the wounded rebels brought into our hospitals are dying. Good treatment seems to have a bad effect upon them. They are much better used to hardships and want than the abundance and comfort they have at our excellent field hospitals.

Fresh men continue to come to the front. They were never more needed. Upon their arrival here they are distributed among the different regiments. Send more men. Lasting peace will be terminated by our armies, while those at home are discussing the subject.

### STEAMER BURNED BY GUERILLAS.

CAIRO, August 26.—The Government transport J. C. Miller was captured, burned and plundered on the 18th instant, on the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, by guerillas. All the persons on board, including thirty rebel prisoners, were taken off by the enemy.

### Blockade Running.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A letter, dated NASSAU, 20th, states that the steamer Fox has arrived from Charleston, having thrown overboard 130 bales of cotton while being chased. The steamer Lucy and Syren, with cotton from Wilmington, had also arrived. The bark Lexington was burned on the 10th, off Hey Island by the ignition of a jar of vitriol, and was a total loss.

The new pirate "Electric Spark," was off Nassau on the 2d, and was cruising off that island.

Bermuda advices of the 20th, mention the arrival there of four steamers from Wilmington with nearly 300 bales of cotton.

### Occupation of Brownsville, Texas, by the Rebels.

CAIRO, August 26.—Information from the Rio Grande says the rebel Gen. Ford occupied Brownsville two days after our forces evacuated, and proceeded to rent out the property of all Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued to exercise his functions. Ford has only a small force, and is evidently prepared to make a rapid retreat, if necessary.

### Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, 18th instant, arrived this noon, with $330,000 in treasure. Among her passengers are ex-Governor Bigler, of California, and A. P. Boyd, of Panama.

## Official Dispatch.

### Capture of Fort Morgan—The Rebels Retreating from the Valley.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—*To Major Gen. Dix:*—A despatch from General Grant, just received, states that the Richmond papers of Saturday, 27th instant, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the Fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.

Another despatch gives the following extract from the Richmond Examiner of yesterday:

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession. Whether blown up or evacuated is not known.

General Sheridan, in a despatch dated yesterday (Saturday) at half-past two P. M., reports, "The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield or Middleway. We captured one hundred and one prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. There has been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from General Sherman for two days.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

## From the Upper Potomac.

### The Rebel Movements—The Shelling of Williamsport.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A letter received here to-day from the Upper Potomac, says the rebels, in cavalry force, were last seen at Cherry Run, eleven miles west of Hagerstown, on Friday. The mail stage arrived at the latter place from Hancock, a distance of about twenty-four miles, on the night of that day.

The shelling of Williamsport by the enemy from the opposite side of the river on Friday did no injury to the citizens, but their houses were somewhat injured.

*New York, August 28.*—The dispatch from cavalry headquarters, dated Saturday night, states that no rebels have yet crossed the Potomac, and all is quiet at Shepherdstown, Williamsport and Hagerstown.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the Herald, dated Saturday, states that a careful reconnoissance made that morning developed the fact that the rebels had withdrawn from our front during the preceding night. Our cavalry pushed on and occupied Charlestown without meeting any enemy.

The opinion prevails that Grant's recent movements have necessitated the recalling of Early to Richmond, while some conjecture that he intends coming into Maryland at Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

### UNION OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON AND MOBILE.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The steamer Thos. A. Scott, from New Orleans on the 20th inst., has arrived. She reports that when off Charleston, on the 26th, heavy firing was heard.

There is no army or navy news in the New Orleans papers by this arrival.

Captain Bulkly reports that when the steamer Thomas Scott was passing Mobile Bay our land forces had planted mortars within three hundred yards of Fort Morgan.

*Cairo*, Aug. 26.—A communication, dated "Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, 16th August, says that a naval reconnoissance toward Mobile found formidable but not insurmountable obstructions. Besides the batteries, rams and sunken vessels, there is a very strong casemated fort, mounting ten guns. In all the spaces between the batteries and vessels, and on both shores, piles have been driven, the tops of which have been sawed off just below the surface of the water, and have heavy iron bolts in them, sharpened at the upper end, so as to tear off the bottom of a boat passing over them.

Men were seen working on two ram locking contrivances. The wharves were crowded with steamboats, among them four English built craft, probably blockade runners. The streets of the city appeared deserted. The rebels are completely cut off by our rear works. The general health of the army and navy is good. The fleet is still pounding away at Fort Morgan with considerable effect. There have been no casualties on our side.

## From Tennessee.

CAIRO, August 26.—Gen. Washburne has issued an order permitting all cotton now at Memphis to be shipped to the North, also establishing supply stores in the district of West Tennessee.

The best estimates place our loss in the recent raid on Memphis at fifteen killed, fifty wounded, and one hundred and forty missing, the latter including eighty-nine citizens. The raiders are said to have had 239 prisoners at Hernandez on Sunday night. The rebel loss was fifty killed, one hundred and ninety wounded and thirty missing. General Washburne has issued an order complimenting the officers and men of the Memphis militia for their prompt and soldierly conduct in defending the city against Forrest.

## From Georgia.

### Sherman Flanking the Enemy.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—An officer from the front says that Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, and in the rear of Hood's forces. Heavy skirmishing is going on.

### Defeat of Guerillas at Shelbyville, Ky.

SHELBYVILLE, Aug. 27.—One hundred and twenty-five guerillas entered town this morning, and commenced breaking in the door of the court house, when the same number of Home Guards and a company of rifles fired upon them, killing four and wounding four. The guerillas were then driven out of town without any loss on our side.

## From Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Herald's Chicago special dispatch says the meeting of the "Peace" party on Saturday afternoon was a fizzle.

*Chicago, Aug. 28.*—Among the resolutions adopted at the mass Convention at Bryan Hall yesterday afternoon, was one recommending to the National Democratic Convention the nomination of Gen. McClellan as the most suitable candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and ex Governor Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Vice President. This resolution was seconded by Hon. James Guthrie and Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, John B. Haskin, of New York, and Mr. Rallings, of Missouri. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The various delegations to the Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by the selection of substitutes. No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different delegations as to the most available candidates, with the exception that McClellan seems to gain strength with the New England delegates.

The session of the New York delegates last night was prolonged until after midnight, but although the McClellan men are in the majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take a decisive vote at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.—Some of the McClellan delegates from the East and Pennsylvania talk sharply of the course pursued by the New York delegation. They claim that McClellan has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention, that no such vote can be concentrated on any other man, and that if New York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him his nomination would be made by acclamation.

Governor Seymour, of New York, continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate. This has led many to declare for McClellan who previously held Seymour as their first choice. There are many outsiders from New York who say that Seymour has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and are backed by the ultra Peace men, who argue that McClellan is too much of a War Democrat, and the country needs and demands a statesman and a civilian, not a soldier.

Notwithstanding all this, there is still a firm impression that Seymour will be chosen President of the Convention, and that he will nominate McClellan, and it is generally believed that should this occur, any opposition to him will be too weak to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McClellan's nomination a bolt will occur, another Convention be called, and an ultra Peace man nominated. The McClellanites disbelieve this, and say that should such a course be pursued its only effect will be to strengthen their candidate.

It should have been stated in the dispatch of this morning that the conservative Union men withdrew their recommendation of ex-Gov'r Campbell, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolution.

### AN IMPROBABLE TALE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Herald's Chicago special states that Senator Sprague arrived there on Friday night, with an official document or agreement from President Lincoln of his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Sprague and others have gone to Joliet, Illinois, to agree upon a candidate to present to a new Republican Convention, and that Minister Adams, now in England, will be the man.

### Muller, the Alleged Murderer, to be Sent Back to England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The case of Muller, the alleged murderer, was finished to-day, by the Commissioner deciding to give the necessary certificate to send the accused back to England.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed to-day for Liverpool, taking out $60,000 in specie.

### Heavy Rain Storm in the West.

CINCINNATI, August 26th.—A tremendous storm occurred here yesterday. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The storm was very severe in its effects. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train was blown from the track when thirteen miles of Lawrenceburg, and the cars tumbled down an embankment 12 feet.

### Retaliation on Rebel Prisoners for the Cruel Treatment of Union Prisoners South.

NEW YORK, August 27.—In retaliation for the cruel usage of our soldiers by the rebels, all the prisoners in Fort Lafayette are now not allowed to receive any luxuries whatever.

### The Pirate Tallahassee Burning Fishing Vessels.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer Prince of Wales, from Charlottetown, reports that the pirate Tallahassee burnt 22 American fishing vessels, off North Cape, Prince Edward's Island, yesterday.

### The Reported Depredations by the Tallahassee Untrue.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 27.—There is no confirmation of the reported destruction of twenty-two fishing vessels by the Tallahassee. The report cannot be traced beyond Shediac, and is supposed to be a hoax.

### Nine Guerillas Shot at Paducah.

CAIRO, August 25th.—Nine guerillas and rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah yesterday and the day before.

### Raising of the French Blockade.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The barque Albertine, from Vera Cruz on the 10th instant, has arrived. She reports that the French blockade of Mexican ports was raised on the 7th inst.

## Gen. Kilpatrick's Raid on the Macon Railroad.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Gazette has a despatch from Atlanta which says:—Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad in several places, tearing up about fourteen miles of the road.

He also captured and burnt a train of supplies belonging to the rebels en route to Atlanta. On his return, he met the rebels in strong force and totally defeated them, capturing a stand of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners.

He afterwards met another force of the enemy who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two guns and most of his prisoners. He made a complete circuit of Atlanta and reached Decatur. He inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

## From North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—Major General Butler passed through here last night for Washington.

The following has been received from North Carolina:

*Roanoke Island, Aug. 24.*—Reliable information has been received that a rebel force under command of Major Whitford and Capt. R. Keyve, having gone to Greensborough, N. C., to take away the conscripts gathered there for the rebel army, were attacked by the Union citizens who turned out *en masse* to resist them. A fight ensued between the parties, resulting in the complete defeat of the rebel soldiers. Capt. Keyve was killed, and Major Whitford mortally wounded. All the rebels not killed or wounded were driven from the town.

### OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Navy Department has information from Admiral Dahlgren of a brilliant descent into rebel territory, in which Commander Colnocoresses captured a Lieutenant and twenty privates of Company F, 3d South Carolina Cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured the arms and equipments, and subsequently destroyed the encampment, &c. He then destroyed two large salt works, and captured six overseers and seventy slaves, and destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah, besides capturing a rebel mail.

### Dispatches from Admiral Farragut—His Operations in Mobile Bay—He Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Menunder his Command

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 12th, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst. He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the Hartford and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear, a hidden danger, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more than discipline to overcome.

He says that it was only at the urgent request of the Captains and commanding officers that he yielded to the Brooklyn being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flag ship ought not to be so much exposed. This he believes to be an error, for, apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flagship, and, as appeared in the sequal, such attempt was very persistently made, but Providence did not permit it to be successful.

In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:

"As I had an elevated position in the main rigging near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the Hartford, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet, there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work."

### Important Raid by Gen. A. J. Smith.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—The importance of Gen. A. J. Smith's movement from Memphis cannot be valued too highly. His force is large—larger than is generally supposed—and he goes to hold, possess, and besiege; he goes to sweep the country of rebels until he has freed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi of the insurgents forever. He will meet with little or no opposition. S. D. Lee left the greater portion of his forces under his command at Dalton. I feel pretty sure that we shall hear of the fall of Montgomery very soon, for that is doubless the object of part of the expedition, and not Mobile, as some suppose. That place, however, will fall in due time. If Gen. Smith pushes on he will prevent reinforcements from reaching the beleagured town.

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.—Prices have a downward tendency in most articles, though some have advanced a little. Sales were made yesterday at the following figures:—Flour, $327a250 per bbl.; Rice, $1.30 per lb.; Peas, $20 per bushel; Corn Meal, $50a65; Corn, $45a 60; Oats, $22; Bacon, $4 50; Lard, in kegs, $6.50; in barrels, $6 25 per lb.; Mountain Cheese, $2 20 per lb; Green Tea, common, $35 per lb.; Coffee, $10 12½all 50 per lb; Sugar, brown, $7 75 to $8 85 per lb; crushed, $10 75; Pepper, $9 per lb.; Ground Coffee, $5 50 per paper; Soda, $8 95 per lb; Codfish, $4 per lb.; Old Apple Brandy, $55 to $60 per gallon; Rum, $70; Port Wine, $55; Rifle Powder, $7.25 to $7 50 per lb.; Percussion Caps, $20 per thousand; Matches, $42 50 per gross; Starch, $8 25 per lb.; 4 4 Sheeting, $4 per per yard; 7 8 do., $8 50; Cotton Rope, $3 per pound.—*Richmond Whig*, 20th.