

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

NUMBER 57.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER. GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Rebel Loss in the Atlanta Battle 3,000 in Killed and Wounded.

2,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED, INCLUDING A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

A Large Amount of Army Material Captured.

Wheeler's Raid a Complete Failure

HASKILL KILLED IN A SKIRMISH.

THE LATEST FROM TENNESSEE.

COMPLETE LITTLE VICTORY.

John Morgan Surprised, Defeated and Killed.

THE LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

A GREAT BATTLE AT ATLANTA.

A REVERSE ADMITTED.

The Nomination of McClellan.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Early's Men Arriving at Richmond

GEN. GRANT CELEBRATING THE FALL OF ATLANTA

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Official Bulletin.

Confirmation of the Death of John Morgan—Nothing Later from Sherman—Telegraphic Interruption by the Storm.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—8 10 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York: A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning, that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured at Greenville, Tennessee, yesterday. An unofficial dispatch received by this department, this morning from Lexington, states that Gen. Gillen had officially reported the surprise and defeat of Morgan at Greenville. That John Morgan was killed and his staff captured, from fifty to one hundred rebels killed, seventy prisoners taken and one gun captured.—This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to doubt its truth. In honor of the capture of Atlanta, General Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted guns, from every battery bearing upon the enemy.

Nothing has been received by the Department from Atlanta since the 4th instant, nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph lines by the prevailing storm.

No movements of importance have taken place in the Shenandoah Valley.

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

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Scotia. New York, Sept. 6.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th, has arrived.

The United States steamer Incoque left Havre, Aug. 24th, and proceeded towards Boulogne.

The Daily News and Morning Post both have editorials showing that the seizure of the Georgia was legal, and that the British Government cannot interfere, as a Confederate war vessel could not legally be sold in a British port.

The Liverpool Courier editorially states that Mr. Bates did not purchase the Georgia till the Custom authorities informed him that she could be registered as a British vessel, and she was accordingly registered. It also publishes evidence that her charter for the service of the Portuguese Government was bona fide.

The Army and Navy Gazette admits the Federal success at Mobile in its present proportions is considerable, and as regards practice it is mythical, and that as long as there is a ray of hope the North will march onward to the old empire!

The Times is also editorially questioning whether the R-publicans are any more inclined for recognition or reconciliation than they were a year ago.

Wilmington's Quota Filled. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 5.—The city of Wilmington has filled her quota with volunteers.

From Sherman's Army.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 6.—General Rosecrans telegraphs from Spring Hill late Saturday night that Wheeler's force was across Duck river, and had joined Keady, and that the two were retreating towards Florence.

General Rosecrans pronounces the raid to be a complete failure.

General Kelley, reported mortally wounded, died at Franklin yesterday.

General Haskell is also reported killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad. A large force is employed, who will soon have it in running order.

The damage done by the rebels to the Chattanooga railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge only has been destroyed, namely: that over Stewart's Creek, fifty feet long.

Col. Spaulding was not captured, as reported. His safe with his command.

Capt. Pifer, of the 10th Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

The news from Sherman's army to-day reports the enemy's loss at three thousand killed and wounded.

We captured two thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier General—name not given.

A large amount of army material was captured.

The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet, and is rising.

From the Army of the Potomac.

General Grant Celebrating the Fall of Atlanta.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Sunday evening, Sept. 4.—The rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen.—They have become very friendly and approach close to our lines with papers from their officers for the purpose of trading, apparently, but all having their pockets filled with Jeff. Davis' proclamation, offering protection and safe conduct to deserters.

They hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new move. They purchase all the cabbages they can get from our camps, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, large supplies of which they seem to have on hand.

Gen. Gibbon has been temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th Corps. Colonel Smyth, of the 1st Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of General Gibbon's division of the 2d Corps.

Sept. 5th.—About 11 o'clock last night our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells. This morning not a shot is heard.

W. D. McClellan.

Later from Tennessee.

A Complete Little Victory—John Morgan Surprised, Defeated and Killed.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 5.—The following official telegram from Gen. Gillen, was received early this evening:

Dell's Gap, Tenn., Sept. 4.—To Gen. Johnson—Surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The rebel force consisted of about 1,000 men, and about seventy-five prisoners. Among those captured were Morgan's staff, with one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALLAN C. GILLEN.

THE STORM—DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—During the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, about five inches of rain fell, and nearly all the Railroad centers here were damaged by the washing away of tracks and bridges.—The damages have been repaired, however, and the trains will run to-day.

The Vermont Election—Increased Union Majorities.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 6.—The State election for Governor and Legislature took place to-day. Bullard gives a Union majority of 369, a gain from last year of 80. S. M. Dorr, Union, is elected to the Legislature by a large majority on the largest vote ever cast in the town.

Burlington, Sept. 6.—The largest vote ever polled here was cast to-day, as follows:—For Governor—Smith, Union, 684; Redfield, Democrat, 328.

Rapid Recruiting for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—During the last ten days the number of men mustered into the army has averaged 3,000 a day. On the 21st instant 4,162 were mustered in, and on the 3d instant 4,162. These are the latest reports received. The number mustered in on the 3d instant is probably greater than has been mustered during any other day for nearly two years.

The Draft in Maryland.

The following letter and dispatch to the Governor of Maryland has been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1864.

His Excellency, A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland:

Governor—I have the honor to inform you that the report of the 19th inst., of the Commission appointed under section 8, act approved July 4th, 1864, to adjust the credits due for enlistments into the Naval service prior to February 24, 1864, giving nineteen hundred and twenty-five (1,925) men, as the proper credit to Maryland, has been accepted; and this number has been distributed to the districts of the State to agree with that report. I am, Governor, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, 1150 A. M.

(By telegraph from Washington, Sept. 5, 1864.) To Governor of Maryland—One year volunteers can select their regiments and be mustered into three year organizations.

THOS. M. VINCENY, A. A. U.

The Latest Southern News.

A Great Battle at Atlanta—A Reverse Admitted—The Nomination of McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6th.—The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday says:

"A heavy battle is reported to have been begun at Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday morning, (1st instant.) General Hardee, with S. D. Lee and Cleburne, is said to have begun the fight, and gained some advantage at first, but subsequently lost it.

Gen. Patten, Anderson, and Cummins are reported wounded.

Official advices from Gen. Forrest, of the 1st instant, have been received. It reports that the enemy have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston railroad up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi river, en route to Virginia and Missouri.

The Sentinel of Saturday, commenting on Chicago nominations, says: of the candidates, McClellan who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly modified if not indeed abandoned his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided peace men lends strong confirmation to the report, and nothing would be easier than for McClellan to reconcile a declaration for peace in the present state of the question, (due as we may suppose to Lincoln's mismanagement of the war,) with his past speeches in favor of the war.

Of Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent peace man, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McClellan's position cannot be widely varied.

The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it, and will decide which shall rule, Lincoln or McClellan. Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln and McClellan, and their respective partisans.

There is probably none by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten. This will add venom to the rivalry.

In another article the Sentinel says:—"If we would have peace, we must conquer it, and we may conquer it speedily, if we but perform our duties at this juncture as well as we have discharged them hitherto.

Let us not remit our exertions, because the enemy seems much exhausted, and the prospects of peace improving. That exhaustion will speedily disappear, and he will prepare for new and mightier efforts if dampened zeal and diminished numbers on our part give him room to still hope for conquest.

The prospects of peace and independence now so promising and bright will fade away and vanish if the ranks of our armies be thinned by desertions by the indifference and neglect of our home-keeping people, or the careless and inefficient discharge of their duties by our enrolling officers."

"Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering free pardon to the rebel deserters who are lurking in the woods and mountains, threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors.—They are to be hunted down like guilty felons.

Can Gen. McClellan Stand on His Own Platform.

This would seem to depend on the question whether he has recanted the opinion he recently expressed—for it is not to be presumed that he is regardless of his own words. But he, a war man, is tendered a manifest peace platform, constructed and approved by those who favor the war, and who are the continuance of the war in any shape or manner. It demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities," thus implying that the war is a failure, and that to continue it is either useless or wrong, or both.

But in a report published a year or so ago Gen. McClellan said:

"I believe that a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the Union is the entire defeat or virtual destruction of the organized military power of the Confederates."

We certainly have not arrived at that "necessary preliminary" yet. But in his letter in favor of Judge Woodward, also, written October 12, 1863, General McClellan, stating the harmony of the Judge's views with his own, said:

"I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed."

Nothing, certainly, has yet transpired to disturb the complete applicability of such sentiments as these. But again, he says in his West Point address of the 16th of June last:

"Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality."

Nothing can be more diametrically opposed than these repeated declarations and the Chicago platform. The country will wait with some curiosity to see whether General McClellan will make the futile attempt to harmonize them, or whether he will bravely adhere to his avowals, so consistent with his public life, and repudiate the feature of the platform. Silence on the subject would hardly seem possible.

The National Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The subscription to the \$300 loan, reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to \$326,000, and to the 10 40 loan, \$140,000.

About 25,000 widows are receiving pensions under the laws passed with reference to the present war.

Municipal Election—Another Union Triumph.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 6.—Yesterday the Union men of this city filled the quota with volunteers, and to-day, at the municipal election, they carried the city by 450 majority, electing every candidate in every ward.—Every officer of the city government is loyal.

GUNPOWDER ARGUMENTS were resorted to on the reception of the news of McClellan's nomination. It was a narrow joke—almost a taunt—to burn gunpowder over a military man who was always so economical of it.

From Grant's Army.

Early's Men Arriving at Richmond. (Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.)

Berona Parassavao, Sept. 4, 1864.—The report of Atlanta's downfall has been thoroughly circulated through this army. We will not be surprised to hear a speedy confirmation of the good tidings. Many fear the news is too good to be true. Our time is now occupied in discussing the probable fate of the rebel army. Other points show signs of a general peace. The men have thus far fought their way through this bloody and prolonged campaign as anxious that Grant may have similar success to Sherman.

If fighting would give us possession of Petersburg or Richmond, I am sure no soldiers are more capable of heroic and daring achievements than the veterans of this army.

No outward signs betwixt the elements or intentions of our foe. Some of Early's men are reported to have arrived, and the remainder, it is stated, will soon reinforce Lee.—This confirmed intelligence is a world of meaning. Opposite our extreme left a large fort suddenly looms up before our line, and points a battery of thirty-two pounders at our front.

The rebel deserters when they were abandoned by Hood and taken by Sherman, will not be forsaken by us, nor captured by Grant—all of which will be more fully known hereafter.

There is little doubt workmen are steadily employed on a junction between the We don and Southside railroads. A place about fifteen miles from Petersburg, and five miles from Lewis' Station, is said to be the spot selected for the junction of the two roads.

The performance of such a labor is quite a feat, when the greater portion of a corps could be detailed to build the road. This is probably the main reason for the present quietude along our extreme left.

While they are attending to this matter, we are steadily progressing in laying the City Point railroad, which will soon be completed. The price of coal is about 10 cents per ton. This will save a vast amount of labor, and men can be sent to do this constant tearing of fifteen or twenty miles, over indifferent roads, often made impracticable by heavy rains.

No men are being detailed to the manual arms every day. The weather is favorable for such exercise, being cool and delightful. About sixty prisoners were sent to-day, and the price of coal is about 10 cents per ton.

It is not to be supposed that the rebel army is so weak as to be unable to prevent the baneful effects of malaria. Quinine is used in great quantities, and with apparent success. The rebel army is being kept in a state of readiness, so that the few patients remaining in the different hospitals receive excellent attention.

From Sheridan's Army.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 4, via WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—(Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.) Sheridan's army has still continued its advance on various roads from Charlottesville toward Berryville. At daylight Col. Divins' brigade of Averill's division of the 1st Cavalry, under the command of Col. Nichols of the 19th New York, met with force of the enemy, nine hundred strong, just beyond Berryville, on the Ashby Gap pike, and a spirited struggle, lasting altogether some two hours, ensued. The troops engaged were Divins' brigade and two other regiments, together with Majusard's battery K, 1st United States Cavalry. Our loss was not over 200 men, and the enemy's was about 400. The Union line in the day our infantry advanced to Berryville, General Crook's being in the advance.

It had been decided to halt the night, and about 5 P. M. the 123d Ohio was advanced as a picket on the Winchester pike, and the 2d Ohio on Ashby Gap pike. They had been posted there for some time, and were backed in heavy force by the enemy, and forced back upon the main force of Crook on the double creek. This gave General Crook time to form his line for an engagement, but exerting himself for an engagement, he managed to get his two divisions into line before the enemy came up, the Second Division being formed under fire of musketry and artillery on the left of the pike, and the First Division (Thorburn's) on the right.

At first, the enemy, in consequence of his surprise on our part, did not drive our entire line back some distance, but Gen. Sheridan, who was on the ground, and Gen. Crook, soon got troops in hand, held them back, and the advance of the enemy was checked. In a few minutes the Union line was again formed, and in turn drove them back to their original position. During this time the Dupont Battery B, 1st United States, did most excellent service, throwing a slight inclination of live fire upon the enemy's line. Just before dark a heavy rain shower came up, which seemed to take the vim out of both sides, and the contest then ceased, leaving each side about in the same position as before the fight.

Our losses in the affair were about two hundred, including Captain Austin, Twenty-third Ohio, and Lieutenant Phillips, and Captain Kelly, Thirty-sixth Ohio. The loss seemed to fall principally on the Thirtieth and Fifty-sixth Virginia, Thirty-third Ohio and Fifth New York Heavy Artillery—all of these regiments behaving splendidly. Colonel Thorburn and Hurvill, commanding the two divisions of General Crook's command, as always heretofore, bore themselves as true soldiers. Just after the engagement ended, the Nineteenth Corps came up to Berryville, and the Sixth Corps advanced to supporting distance on the Winchester or Summit Point roads, and the entire army camped for the night on the field.

That the enemy made nothing by his more of late night is evident from the fact that we captured many prisoners, and occupied the field in the morning. This morning nothing occurred but a slight skirmishing, the enemy having evidently fallen back.

VALLANDIGHAM AND THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—Vallandigham was a member of the committee which framed the Chicago platform. He was to have been chairman, but was prevented by his departure from the city of "policy." But he wrote the platform. The Chicago Journal makes this announcement on the best authority.

FRANK HEWITT, publisher of a theatrical tract called "The Guide," has been sentenced to an imprisonment for five years in Fort Delaware, for uttering treasonable language while the enemy were in front of Washington.

Affairs in Washington.

General McClellan's Position. (Special Despatches to the Inquirer.)—General McClellan's friends say that he is writing a strong war letter according to the Chicago nomination. He repudiates the peace wing of the party entirely.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED. It is thought the Government will extend the time for volunteering as called for by the war, as the country have been steadily increasing. Pennsylvania has surpassed every State in the Union by the promptness with which she has responded to the last call of the President. Recruits are continually going forward to our armies, and with united effort on the part of the people, the quotas will not only be met but the rebellion itself overpowered.

DESERTERS FROM THE ARMY INCREASING. The number of deserters coming in is, of late, rather large, probably owing to scant rations in the rebel army. Some of them may be allowed to return to their homes, and their military lines, and allow others to go North, where their labor will be good demand and well remunerated. Considering the small amount of shipping owned by the so-called Confederacy, and the difficulties of getting through blockading fleets, the rebel effort is decidedly a good joke.

Particulars of the Reduction of Fort Morgan. The following (says the Washington Star) in relation to the bombardment of Fort Morgan was received at the Navy Department on Tuesday morning:

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, August 23.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir—I have the honor to inform the Department that on the evening of the 21st inst. the batteries of the fleet opened fire on the batteries of the rebel army. I accordingly gave directions for the monitors and the vessels with suitable guns to move up, and to be ready to open upon the rebel army.

I had previously landed four 9-inch guns, and placed them in battery under the command of Lieut. H. B. Tyson, of the Hartford, and six 10-inch guns, under the command of Lieut. H. B. Tyson, of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Jacksonville, in conjunction with the batteries of the army. At daylight, on the 21st, the bombardment began from the shore batteries, the monitors and ships in the bay and outside, and a more significant fire I think has rarely been kept up for twenty-four hours.

At 9 30 p. m. the citadel took fire, and the general ordered the near batteries to reduce their fire. At 5 this morning an engagement seemed to be quite lively. Lieut. McQuinn also proceeded to the field, overland, with two rifled guns, and there is no doubt but that the enemy have been driven off. Measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this harassing warfare in the future. We have not been able to learn that any casualties have occurred on our side.

The ship-of-war Pawnee, Commander Balch, has arrived at Fort Royal from her station off Charleston, for the purpose of obtaining some necessary repairs.

The double-ended Mingo, of the same class, relieved the Mahaska, and Commander Creighton shifted his senior flag from the Mahaska to the Mingo, and will retain command of the monitors.

The double-ended Paul Jones has been ordered North for repairs and has already sailed.

NARROW ESCAPE—EMBALMING A LIVE MAN.

Another miraculous escape from the horrors of being actually buried alive was effected in New Orleans. A person by the name of Martin was supposed to have died from disease of the heart, and to every outward appearance was dead. The attending physician had given his certificate of burial, certifying to the cause of death, and the supposed corpse had been prepared, shrouded in habiliments of death, and encased. Near his feet were placed two small bottles, one of which he had carefully prepared for the silent precincts of the tomb, when the fortunate escape was effected. The necessary steps were taken, the coffin carefully closed up, and the body sent to an embalming establishment adjoining Hill's Union stable, on Carondelet street. Here the process of embalming was in the time entered upon.

It appears that in the process which preserves the body from immediate decomposition, the preservative fluid is injected into the artery of the arm. The incision with a lancet is in the same manner as in the case of blood-letting. The embalmer had commenced his work by making the necessary incision, and to his surprise he discovered blood freely oozing from the vein. He knew there must be life where blood would flow, and desisted from his work of embalming. In a few minutes more there was a slight motion in the body, and presently the man in the coffin made an effort to raise himself, and with assistance did rise up and speak. Grimé restoratives were administered, and he was soon able to converse, and he desired to know how it was that he found himself in a coffin, clothed in a shroud. The matter was soon explained to him by his friends, to their joy, who were as much taken place, and he was sent to the hospital in a day of recovering. This is, indeed, a miraculous escape from the clutches of death.

A FISH OUT OF WATER.—If the Hon. Alex. Long presere any degree of political consistency, he will be considered out of his element during the coming Presidential campaign. In his protest against the nomination of McClellan he said that "almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him"—would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as was your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it; but in God's name don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination."

McClellan was guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He had suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, and he had endeavored to enforce the order of martial law, and he had proclaimed the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and he had proclaimed the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and he had proclaimed the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Now, we know how difficult it will be for Congressmen Long to keep off the stump, and we know what the party will demand of him, but we are at a loss as to the amount of indignity it will require to explain away the assertions of Mr. Long, when he shall stand before a gathering of the Peace Democracy, and ask their votes for the candidate of the party. Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!

From Charleston.

The transport steamer Arrigo, from Fort Royal on the 1st instant, arrived at New York on Monday morning, bringing interesting news from Charleston harbor.

The Palmetto Herald has the following account of the arrival of rebel officers to be placed under fire.

The steamer Greenock arrived at this port from Fort Delaware on Friday last, with over six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, who are sent here to be placed under fire on Morris Island, in retaliation for the rebel proceeding in placing a like number of Union officers under our fire in the city of Charleston. They have, doubtless, ere this been sent to their destination. Among the prisoners are many officers of high rank.

The Herald gives an account of the trial of the officers of the vessel, charged with running her ashore, for the purpose of releasing the rebel officers on board.

"After mature consideration of the facts developed in the testimony adduced, the Court was convinced that no willful default could be attributed to the officers of the ship in running the ship out of her berth and putting her ashore; but they found that there was a good deal of negligence on the part of the Captain and second officer in navigating the ship. The Captain was therefore recommended to be reprimanded by the General Commanding, and the second officer, in charge of the vessel at the time she went ashore, was fined one hundred dollars and ordered to be imprisoned until the fine was paid.

"It will be observed by the General Orders appearing elsewhere, that the General Commanding approved the sentence and administered a severe but well deserved reprimand to the Captain and dissolved the court.

"Since the ship has been lying here three prisoners have escaped, but all have been recaptured after they had been in the water a long time, and were thoroughly exhausted. They will soon be in a place where escape will be impossible.

TRANSPORTS ATTACKED BY A REBEL BATTERY. The same paper says:—"On Tuesday, while the Oneco was passing through Skull Creek from Hilton Head to Spanish Wells, a rebel battery of six light guns opened on her with great vigor from Chalmers Point. The Oneco having no means of defence, pushed past the battery as rapidly as possible, but not before she was repeatedly hit, though receiving very little damage. The rebel gun got off a single shot, hitting the Oneco, but not before she had passed the battery, and engaged the battery, but finding the enemy too strong for her, was compelled to draw out for two miles.

Information of these facts reaching headquarters, Admiral Dahlgren was requested to send up a gunboat to shell the enemy and reduce the rebel batteries. The gunboat was sent to Fort Palmetto. He immediately dispatched two mortar schooners to the scene of action in tow of tug. During Tuesday night and yesterday morning rapid firing occurred at this point, and an engagement seemed to be quite lively. Lieut. McQuinn also proceeded to the field, overland, with two rifled guns, and there is no doubt but that the enemy have been driven off. Measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this harassing warfare in the future. We have not been able to learn that any casualties have occurred on our side.

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NOTES ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Col. Ould, the Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has recently published a series of letters to Butler's assistant, Major Munford, complaining that the rebels are anxious for an exchange, but that our Government refused to comply upon terms. Butler has published a reply, and goes over the whole controversy, and in a very able manner shows up the bad faith of the rebel authorities, and their barbarities towards our men—and intimates that they are only now anxious for the exchange, after having for eight months refused to fulfill the contract, to exchange man for man, because such soldiers—who have been captured in our hands to be put into their depleted armies, in exchange for the starved Union prisoners, whose bodies have been emaciated by the cruel and inhuman treatment they have received in the Southern prisons. The cause of the breaking off of the cartel was the conduct of the rebels in refusing to exchange prisoners, man for man, as agreed upon, they persisting not to include colored soldiers and their officers in the arrangement, and announcing their determination to consign these soldiers to slavery. Gen. Butler urges that by this course, the rebels show as property, more than they do the liberty of their whites, as we offer to give up a white soldier in their place for each of our colored men, but they refuse to make the exchange—and he adds:

"As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, nor any consideration, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters, and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to a gross wrong."

The General remarks further, that it appears to be the "desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hard, hearty and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sickly and unserviceable soldiers of the United States, now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught the Northern portion of the American people a lesson who know how to drive sharp bargains."