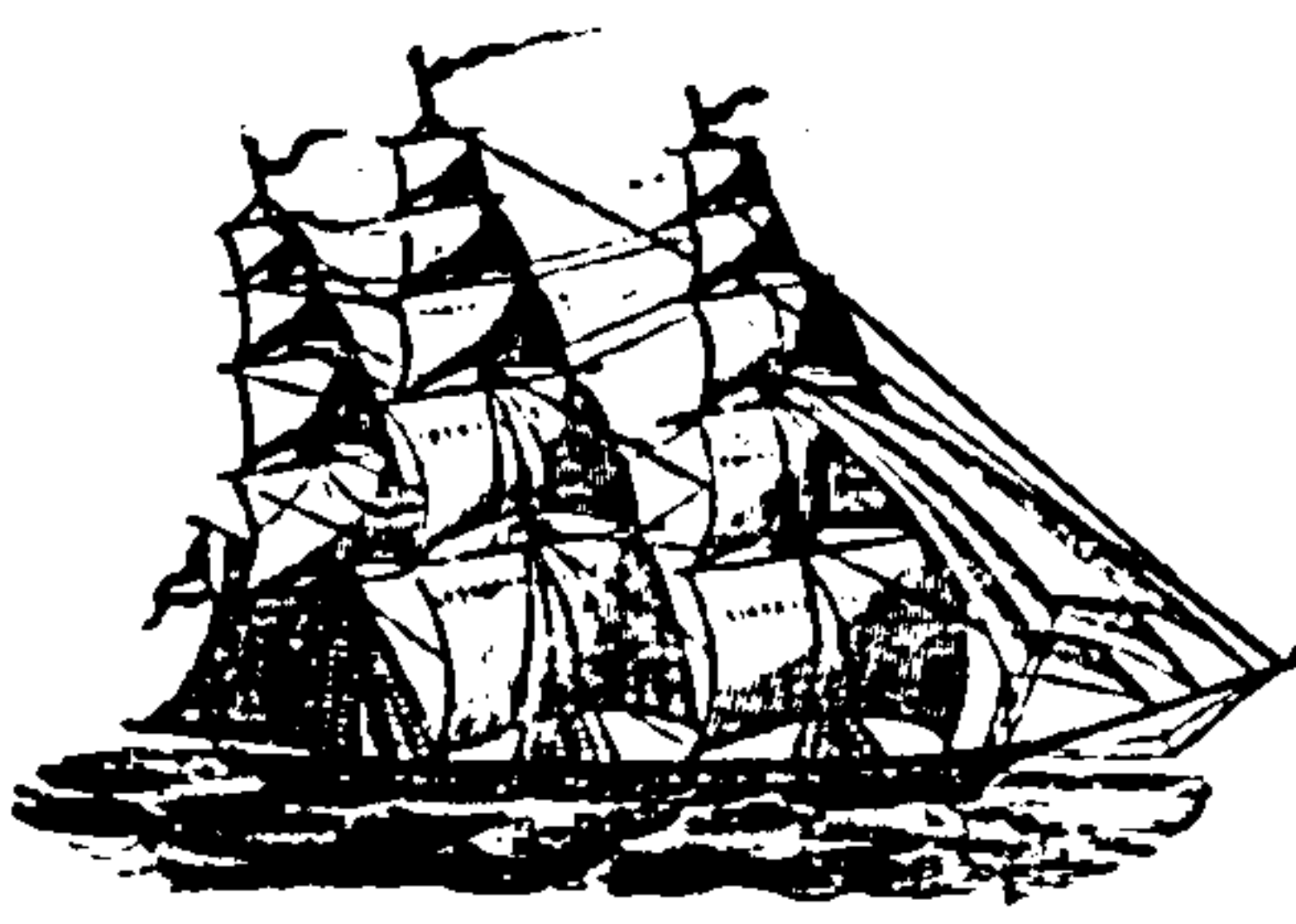


# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.



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

VOLUME XLIX.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

NUMBER 61.

## Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

### FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

#### Gen. Hancock Makes a Surprise Movement.

#### HE CAPTURES A PORTION OF THE ENEMY'S LINE.

#### Operations Against Rebel Communications.

#### FRONT OF BOTH ARMIES CHANGED

#### The Rebels said to be Massing on the Left.

#### Hood says Sherman is Retreating.

#### GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

#### His Army Concentrated at Atlanta

#### LATEST FROM MISSISSIPPI.

#### Gen. Smith's Command Returned to Memphis.

#### LATEST NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS

#### ETC. ETC. ETC.

#### Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 10 P. M.—To Major General Dix, New York:—This Department has received dispatches from General Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta; his troops in position and well. He says: "Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheel or up pretty well, and I am in hopes will make an end of him as Gillem did Morgan." The weather is beautiful, and all things bright. No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile. No movements are reported from the Shenandoah Valley or in the Army of the Potomac. Recruiting is going on vigorously in most of the States.

Department of the Gulf.  
Additional Particulars of the Affair at Clinton, La.—New Orleans Threatened by the Rebels, &c.  
The steamship Evening Star, at New York, brings advices from New Orleans to the 3d inst.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The news from Morganza, except that which is contraband, is quite unimportant. There are but few rebels in that vicinity. Occasional, but rare, skirmishing occurs with the scattering forces of the enemy.

General Polignac, with his division of rebel troops, made a raid into Natchez, took some prisoners, committed some plundering, and then left for other parts.

The rebels made a demonstration against Berwick City on the evening of the 1st inst., but they accomplished nothing.

Contrabands who came into Berwick City report that the Rebels are about one thousand strong at Centerville, and that they are constructing boats for a formidable flotilla to come down upon the Yankees at Brashear City or some other point.

It is stated that General Banks will probably go North on the steamer about the 15th inst.

Our forces occupied Clinton two days and two nights, and published a newspaper there on a small scale. They cultivated the acquaintance of the citizens generally, who are intensely rebel, but friendly and hospitable.

A telegram to the Mobile papers from Oayka, August 26, says:

Colonel Neill fought the enemy in the suburbs of Clinton yesterday, and drove them back on mile. The fight was desperate, our men charging them gallantly. The enemy received reinforcements and recovered their ground, and now occupy Clinton. Our forces are near Clinton. The enemy's force is reported at about six thousand infantry and cavalry, with thirty pieces of artillery.—Prisoners captured say their intention is to remain in Clinton, but it is not believed.

From New Orleans.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—We have advices by the steamer Evening Star from New Orleans to the 3d inst. It appears that our forces occupied Clinton only for two days and nights. The rebels had only a demonstration on Berwick city but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable expedition to attack Brashear city or some other point. Gen. Banks will come North probably on the steamer of the 15th.

The captured gunboat Helms and ran Tennessee, attract much attention in front of New Orleans.

The steamer Oreus in her last trip to New Orleans, was chased by a pirate.

The Herald's Foreign Correspondence says that General Grant has not yet returned from New Orleans, and there will be no important military operations until he does. Meantime, preparations for active work are going on.

Successful Naval Expedition—A Sugar Mill Belonging to Jeff Davis Destroyed.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Capt. T. B. Greene, writing to the Navy Department from the headquarters of the Eastern Gulf Squadron, Key West, under date of August 31st, records a series of successful boat expeditions from the United States bark J. L. Davis, Acting Master W. N. Griswold, commanding on the station at Tampa Bay.

The first was made on the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to strong secessionists of Tampa—Messrs. Haygood and Carter. The works had been employed by the rebel authorities for some time, and were fitted with pumps, vats, and eight boilers, and produced about 150 bushels of salt per day.

The second was made on the 16th of July, to the factory of another strong rebel, named McCloud, containing four boilers, with all the appliances, tools, &c., necessary for the business, all of which were destroyed.

The third expedition was made on the 23d, 3d, and 4th of August, by the tender schooner Bonewell, attached to the J. L. Davis, and commanded by Acting Master Henry A. Carter, the commanding officer of the Davis, with his crew of six men accompanying. Proceeding up the Manatee river to the town of the same name, a large saw and grist mill with its steam engine and fixtures was completely destroyed.

Learning here that about three miles up the river was a sugar mill belonging to Jefferson Davis, the party ascended the river and found an establishment which made last year over 1,500 hds. of sugar, of which two thirds was sold to the Rebel Commissary Department. After breaking up much of the machinery as was possible with the force at hand, loaded shells were placed in various parts of the engine and the building fired. The shells exploded and the factory was burned to the ground.

These expeditions, without loss of life or limb, show a very commendable spirit on the part of the officers and men who took part in them.

From Ohio.  
Vandaligham Withdraws from the Support of McClellan.  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Mr. Vandaligham arrived here yesterday en route to Pennsylvania, to address the people in various places; but meeting McClellan's letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic chairman in Ohio to withdraw his name from all appointments in Ohio, and returned home.

The Peace men are determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

## From Tennessee.

General Houshau Concentrating on the Tennessee River.  
NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Dispatches dated September 9, from Pulaski to Major K. H. Polk, A. G., state that Gen. Houshau has concentrated all the forces of Headman and Granger, with his own at Athens and moved towards the Tennessee river. General Milroy reached Columbus this evening coming North, the road being all right South. The North is represented as being filled with straggling bands of rebels, who have straggled from their commands, also a part of the Rebel Tennessee brigade which was disbanded for thirty days.

The Rebel General Dick Taylor reported to have crossed the Mississippi and concentrated with Forrest, for the purpose of enlisting men in West Tennessee, and to cross the Tennessee river.

Scouts report that all the males between the ages of 15 and 45 have been conscripted in Mississippi.

The Expected Rebel Assault on the Army of the Potomac—Extraordinary Preparations for the Conflict.  
HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—Authoritative and reliable reports from Loudon county, Kentucky, in Northwestern Virginia, including McClure's gap, have been ordered to repair forthwith to Richmond, and to take part in a grand attack which is now being prepared against Gen. Hood's army. It is said that part of Gen. Hood's defeated Georgia army has already arrived at Richmond, and will also take part in the proposed rebel coup de grace.

In Richmond, on Sunday last, in several of the churches, sermons were preached urging the clergy and the heads of families to give their influence to the recruitment of General Lee's army, preparatory to the grand assault, which would annihilate General Grant's army and retrieve their lost ground.

In Northwestern Virginia patriarchal old men have been seen to urge the people to turn out all their able bodied men to take part in the last blow which was to make the South a free and independent nation. It is said that at the proper time General Early's army will leave the valley and take part in the projected assault on Grant's army.

The New Loan.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan, there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions at from 3.37 1/2 to 3.75; and another bid for \$1,400,000 at from 3.07 to 3.37 1/2. A party of three citizens of New York subscribed to gether for \$500 worth, offering the highest rate of premium of all others, namely: 10 per centum.

It will be interesting to bidders to learn, that the bonds in payment of the loan will be ready for delivery at the Treasury Department to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Such prompt delivery is unprecedented, and is due to the arrangements made by Secretary Rescend and Assistant Secretary Harrington previous to the printing of proposals, the blanks having been printed and otherwise prepared as for the only parties, therefore, who have subscribed to the loan will not be subject to the inconvenience of delay heretofore experienced, as the facilities of the Treasury Department, for the dispatch of business in this respect, are more than ever before ample. The adjustment of the bid, with a view to the award, was not completed until eleven o'clock last night.

Speculation on the Treasury.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—General Spinney, the United States Treasurer, received a letter of which the following is a copy: "Please put into the Treasury the enclosed six dollars, the excess paid me as a witness at a Court Martial in a neighboring city, the Acting Quartermaster knowing the fact that I had come and was about to return the same day, made out an account for me which he said was correct and usual, paying an additional sum for coming and another for going. This sum, in itself, is no object to the Treasury, but if it be the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the like abuses in this department of the public service, it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.  
MIRREN, Pa., Sept. 10.—There was an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Latrobe. Three men were killed and one injured by the explosion of the locomotive. Six cars of the freight train loaded with cattle, were totally demolished.

Engineer Charles Garriken was instantly killed; William Wright, conductor, is missing. They are both of Pittsburgh. H. Jones, fireman, was killed. Most of the cattle in the forward car were killed.

The passenger train which left Pittsburgh at 8:40 Friday evening, was detained six hours. The wreck had been removed, and the trains are running regularly.

Large Union Meeting in Philadelphia.  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—There was a grand patriotic meeting in Independence Square this evening. All the wards formed processions, marching to the square with torches and banners, making a worthy complement of the campaign of 1861. The square was packed with people, and the proceedings were highly enthusiastic.

The Gold Market.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Gold met a further decline yesterday. At one o'clock it was down to \$223, and continued to decline with various fluctuations, reaching during last evening \$214, \$216, and some sales were rumored at a lower figure.

Arrival of Molested Prisoners.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The steamer Kerwick, from Port Royal, on the 5th, with the released Army and Navy Burgesses from Charleston has arrived.

## Late Southern News.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 6.]  
There is nothing of interest or importance from the Army of Tennessee. On yesterday it was "in line of battle" at Lovejoy's Station, on the Lynch road, twenty-five miles south of Atlanta. Its being in line of battle is no novelty. If we are not mistaken, it has been in this condition night and day for the past two months, except when "abandoning" Atlanta last Thursday night. It was making what is known as "good time."

An official dispatch from General Hood, dated Lovejoy's, September 4th, states that the officers and men of the Army of Tennessee feel that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last, and that the army is not discouraged.

There was a report last night that fighting was going on at Lovejoy's.

The enemy shelled Petersburg violently and vigorously during nearly the whole of Sunday night. There are no military movements of importance in progress. Grant still holds about four miles of the Weldon Railroad, and some people think he has designs on the bridge and his six thousand raiders.

It is reported that Wheeler has captured "Murfreesboro." We hope this may turn out to be true, but it is hardly think the news could have reached us so soon.

Murfreesboro' is in Richmond county, Tennessee, thirty miles southeast of Nashville. Gen. John B. Morgan has been relieved of the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, and he is to be court-martialed for going into Kentucky last spring without orders of Gen. Bragg. All soldiers are subject to the orders of their superiors, and may be court-martialed for acting without orders or disobeying them. Against this we have nothing to say. But we do say, without orders of Gen. Bragg, that in invading Kentucky, Morgan did the only thing that could have been done at that time to save Southwestern Virginia from ravage by Lee's army and his six thousand raiders.

Gen. John Echols succeeds Gen. Morgan in the command of Southwestern Virginia.

P. H.—Since the above was written, we have had authentic information that the enemy attacked Greenville on Sunday, killing General Morgan and capturing all of his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Richmond. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not now hold Greenville.

Greenville is fifty miles southwest of Bristol, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and about twenty miles from Knoxville.

Although the rebel press and politicians have for months been deprecating the loss to them of Atlanta, they now try to console themselves with the idea that Atlanta was but of little consequence to them, either on account of other railroads than those centre in their midst being lost to them, or upon some other frivolous pretext.

The Presidential Election.  
[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 6.]  
The South is to act the controlling part in the Northern election. The issue of November 1st to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re-election begins and ends in military success or a destruction of the Georgia army by Sherman, every State to the North will cast its vote against him, except Vermont and Massachusetts. The odds of success is on him. The success must not be moderate, but great enough to promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war. If he fails to accomplish something worthy of the great exertions he has made in the campaign, he will be beaten at the polls, and a new party will succeed to power. It will sheathe the sword and hold out the olive branch.

The South is fighting for peace, and peace alone.

[The editor goes on to show that it is by the success of the rebel arms that this peace is expected to be obtained—by their beating Grant and Sherman they expect the copperheads will be able to succeed at the Presidential election, and offer them terms of peace based on their independence, and address to the hour for every man in the South to stand to his duty and to his post. We can ally to make sure, collectively and individually, the Presidential election.] The sick may leave their hospitals a little too soon, and the lame and decrepit may take their stand in the breastworks to aid a nation which is to be refuted with eminent propriety, and the men who are talking beyond their own heads and deprecating the war, may find their duty or duty to be shamed into every expedient should be used to pile up strength in the eight weeks of crisis at hand.

The prospects of the Confederacy were never brighter than at this moment, if it deserves success and is resolved to win it—never so gloomy if, tired of the struggle and weary of independence, her resolution and courage fail at the eleventh hour. The task before her is the most easy that she has encountered at any stage of the struggle, if she but address herself to it in the proper spirit—it is to resist the temptation to relax in the relaxation and omit any of the exertions and precautions demanded by the occasion.

[Thus it will be seen that the whole hopes of the rebels rest up in the success of their friends at Chicago and their candidates.]

Removal of Gen. Payne—Suppression of Newspapers, &c.  
St. Louis, Sept. 10.—General Payne, who commands the district of Western Kentucky, has been removed, and Gen'l Meredith succeeds him.

Governor Flanigan has called a special session of the rebel Arkansas Legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, New York World, New York Day Book, Freeman's Journal, and Metropolitan Record, has been suppressed in Memphis.

The negroes in Memphis having expressed a desire to assist in the defence of the city, General Washburne had authorized the organization of a regiment of colored troops for that purpose.

The Humored Resignation by General McClellan.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It is believed that up to 2 P. M., this afternoon, no resignation of his commission by General McClellan had reached the President.

Quartermaster General Meigs has been promoted to Brevet Major General.

## CELEBRATING THE "18TH" IN THE CITY.

We are glad to see evidence on all sides that the celebration of the deliverance of our city from British invasion in the old time, increased in earnestness, as our citizens are sought more and more by the mighty events in progress the real duties of patriotism. In long periods of peace and quiet, men forget what they owe their country—that their duties as its defenders are paramount, that their duties all of value and sacredness, that life has to offer. The very first consideration is attempting to establish a home, and the thousand things, churches, seats of learning and all else that cluster around and are dependent upon it, is its security; and that people is poorly prepared for advancement in anything useful or great, who will not recognize as the first of duties the obligation to fight for their country.

We say these great lessons have been more and more deeply impressed upon all intelligent minds by the events of the war; and Maryland, so often invaded and more frequently threatened, should of all other States never forget them. And how can we make these lessons effective for the rising generation, except by honoring to the uttermost, those who in times of public peril have stood forth in the defence of our firesides? The opportunity to do this is again present, and let all, therefore, throw out their flags, and do all else possible, to show a proper deference to the occasion. The glorious land who in the past stood as the bulwark of the city are fast passing away, and ere long none will be left as recipients of grateful demonstrations. Proud of the noble stand they made in the olden times, we cannot to-day do too much to show them that we appreciate and honor their valor, and we repeat, let the demonstrations we make go as that grateful lesson to our children, never to fail in their duty to their country.

BOOK NOTICES.  
Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, publishers, have favored us with a very sprightly and even powerful novel, entitled "The Rival Brides," in one volume, by J. B. Jones, author of various popular productions in the same vein. The scenes are laid in Washington and other of the Atlantic cities—including our own—and the book must command many readers curious in regard to the spirited delineations given.

From the same pen we have "The Devered Bride," a novel by St. George Tucker, based upon events of long ago in the "Old Dominion," and dealing freely with the peculiar characteristics which distinguished that State in the days of the "cavaliers."

From James G. Gregory, of New York, publisher, we have a singular volume, "Spectroscopy," or "Surprising Spectral Illusions," with sixteen illustrations. We commend it to those curious on such subjects.

All the above volumes can be procured at the News Agency and Bookstore of Henry Taylor & Co., the enterprising firm in the San office building.

## From the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Sept. 4, 1864.—Major General A. J. Smith's command, the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which has for some weeks been out on a reconnaissance in force in Northern Mississippi, returned to Memphis during last week, as fresh, apparently, as when it left, previous to the raid into Memphis by the rebels under Forrest. It was supposed that in his retiring, Forrest would be sure to be caught by some of Smith's force, and either whipped or captured, but it appears that with his usual good luck, he managed to make his escape.

A portion of the Sixteenth Corps, under General J. B. Mower, has already gone from Memphis on another expedition, its destination at present being contraband. Another portion of the same force remains for a short time in Memphis, while it had been the intention to send a third portion to this place. The late operations of General Sherman at Vicksburg have had the effect to countermand these orders. But upon all subjects of this character we can only speculate, the exact facts and figures being only known to the general in command—and very properly so. But that General Smith, with his large command, came back to Memphis to spend a season of idleness, all who know the man, and the exigencies of the case, will not be exceedingly slow to believe. Paymasters have gone below to pay off the veterans of this command. Right welcome will they and their greenbacks prove to troops who have had no pay for some time.

From Cincinnati.  
CINCINNATI, Sept. 9th.—A safe, containing fifteen thousand dollars, was stolen from the stage coach between Portland and Gallipolis on Monday last.

Henry C. Lord declines the Democratic nomination in Congress in the Second District, and Joseph C. Butler has been nominated in his stead.

Heavy Decline in Gold.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Gold opened this morning at 229, and soon after commenced declining, falling rapidly until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the last quotation was 218. This fall was said to be in consequence of rumors that Grant was gaining a great victory, and that Mobile had fallen.

Capture of the Sol Diamond Jossie.  
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Colonel Jossie, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, captured the secedent Colonel Jossie and one hundred and eighty men yesterday afternoon. They were encamped near Grant, and on being surrounded by Colonel Holman surrendered without firing a gun.

From Cairo.  
CAIRO, Sept. 8.—Foster's City of Alton, freight Memphis, brings one hundred and seventy-eight bales of cotton for St. Louis. Two hundred and twelve hogsheads of tobacco have been received in two days from the Tennessee river, for reshipment East.

McClellan's Nomination Repudiated by the Peace Men.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Daily News repudiates Gen. McClellan's nomination.

Gold—A Sign.—The banks at New York now refuse to loan money on gold deposits at a rate above 150, the fall is going on so rapidly, and the probabilities of still greater decrease in price.

From Gen. Sheridan's Army.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A Berryville dispatch of the 10th to the Herald, states: Col. Lowell, with the 21 Massachusetts, and two other cavalry regiments, yesterday destroyed four flour mills and several other smaller mills on the Opequon Creek, capturing several prisoners.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 10th states that the rebels are still in force near Winchester and Unker Hill. All is quiet at the front.

Operations Against Rebel Communications, &c. &c.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Although it is impossible to divine Early's future movements—whether he will retire to Winchester and for-

tify himself, or essay another movement northward by way of Martinsburg—nevertheless it is evident that Sheridan's campaign has been and is conducted with a two-fold object, namely, to cover Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington, and keep this considerable part of Lee's army, under Early, from assisting in any operations near Petersburg.

If Sheridan should remain where he is during the entire Fall, and be successful in thus detaining Early, the object of his campaign, we conceive, will have been accomplished.

It is thought, however, that Early has sent back to Richmond the reinforcements which he received some time ago, namely, Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps. It is not improbable, that a portion of Early's cavalry has been detached from his command.

General Lee's recent movements near Petersburg have caused considerable speculation both here and in the Army of the Potomac as to what is intended by them. The popular idea is that it indicates on the part of Lee an attempt to turn our left flank and thereby cause our withdrawal from the Weldon Railroad, but it seems more probable that Lee's recent movements have a defensive rather than an offensive aim, and are made with a view of protecting the Vaughan road, by which supplies are wagoned a distance of fifteen miles from Sappington Creek Station to the rebel camps, near Petersburg. If Grant, by extending his lines a little further to the left, should gain possession of this wagon road, it would prove a most serious embarrassment to Lee, and in all probability compel the withdrawal of his army from Virginia.

The siege of Petersburg has been abandoned, and the movements in that quarter are directed on our side to the destruction, if possible, of the enemy's communications. That such is the case is apparent from the fact that the fronts of both armies have been changed from north and south to east and west.

Lee's headquarters are no longer in Petersburg, but have been moved down on the Vaughan road, opposite our left. The rebel army is now posted with a direct view to the best defense of its remaining communications, and its concentration on our left is thus accounted for.

General McClellan's letter has created a most favorable impression here, and is considered as a complete repudiation of the peace platform in the Chicago platform. Up to three o'clock this afternoon the resignation of his commission as Major General had not been received by the President.

Political experts say that this letter of acceptance will cause the peace wing of the Democracy to bolt, unless the Government is re-elected and another candidate nominated.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY.  
HOVY FIRE ON OUR LEFT CENTRO-SOUTH.  
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