

Editorial Items.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In our article on Congregationalism last week, we stated that the First Congregational Church had originally belonged to the Christian or Vegetarian Sect. We learn that the members, twenty-five in number, withdrew, with Mr. Gear, from the "Independent Christian Church," of which Rev. John G. Wilson is pastor—an organization entirely distinct from the body above named, and connected with no other church. Other facts have since come to our knowledge, which make us deeply regret, for the honor of the common cause, that a respectable council of Congregationalists and others should have given ecclesiastical standing to parties who had lost it in other church connections. What the Boston Congregationalist said, by way of warning, is only too likely to prove true in this case:

"It has happened before, in other cities, that churches and parties who could not live happily in our communions, have walked in at our too easily opened door, and have made us everlastingly sorry by their presence." The "sorrow" which may come upon Congregationalists, as a punishment for such courses, is no particular concern of ours; but the wound and injury suffered by the Church to which we all belong form a necessary part of our experience. We believe that the council has been verily guilty in this matter.

PRESBYTERIANISM ABROAD AND AT HOME.

We have gathered a large amount of information which will prove interesting to all Presbyterians, upon the next to the last page of the paper. The action of the Assembly at Newark on slavery, which we there publish, will be received as establishing, in a most satisfactory manner, the position of that branch of the church on the subject. We can now grasp, with increased cordiality, the friendly hand reached out to us by that body, since a wide difference in sentiment on so serious a matter has been thus completely swept away. The resolutions on union correspond pretty much with our expectations: kindly, though not decisive as to practical measures.

We have also concluded our summary of the proceedings of the English Presbyterian Synod, and have given a full account of the proceedings of the United Presbyterian body in Scotland, one of the most vigorous and admirably conducted ecclesiastical organizations in Christendom. The action on union in these bodies, it will be seen, is encouraging, though not yet as decisive. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed upon the progress of other leading Presbyterian bodies, whose annual meetings have recently been held.

MODEL CONGREGATIONS.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is probably in the best condition, take it altogether, of any church in the world. A high degree of denominational sympathy animates the different portions of the body, and a wholesome sense of the responsibility of the individual congregations to the Synod prevails. As both a proof and a reason for the prosperity of the body, we may call attention to the fact, elsewhere noted in our columns, that only seven out of five hundred and seventy-eight congregations failed to make their annual report last year! What a commentary and a reproof on the loose ways which many respectable congregations in our Presbyterian bodies think it no harm to pursue for years in succession; whose pastors evidently regard it as no part of their business to urge an improvement in this matter.

We may also call attention to another signal evidence of prosperity in the fact that, by competition, one out of four of their church members regularly attends the prayer-meetings.

A BULLETIN FOR VACANCIES.

We propose to establish in our office a bulletin board or register, for vacant ministers and churches. All ministers or licentiates, who are open for engagements for any period, long or short, are invited to send their names and residences, and to state for what time they can be engaged. All churches or pastors desirous of engaging supplies for a longer or shorter period, are also requested to give us early information of the fact. Churches and others desiring supplies should name the sum they design paying per Sabbath. The registry and inspection of the bulletin will be free. We cannot undertake to correspond with the parties.

BRITISH LIBERALITY.—The various benevolent societies in Great Britain whose anniversaries have recently been celebrated, report an aggregate income according to the Christian Work, of £1,110,470, or over five and a half million dollars.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.

At a meeting of Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery, in Allentown, Tuesday, 7th inst., Mr. Wm. H. Thorne was examined with view to his ordination and installation as pastor of Allentown 1st church. The examination was satisfactory, and the ordination and installation were effected in the following order:

The Rev. James Y. Mitchell Moderator presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and delivered the charge to the people. The Rev. Robert Adair preached the sermon, and the Rev. T. J. Shepherd delivered the charge to the newly ordained and installed pastor.

The service was an impressive one, a large congregation being present. A delightful feature of the occasion was the abundant and beautiful floral display, filling the whole church with a flood of fragrance and beauty. Our young brother has our hearty sympathy and earnest prayers.

ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON SLAVERY.—On Wednesday morning, May 25th, a special committee, to whom was referred a memorial from the Synod of Indiana, asking for action on the slavery question, reported the following resolutions for adoption by the Assembly:

Resolved, 1st, That we regard the holding of human beings in involuntary slavery, as practiced in some of the States of the American Union, as contrary to the precepts of our holy religion, and as being the fruitful source of many evils and vices in the social system.

Resolved, 2d, therefore, That it be recommended to the Cumberland Presbyterians, both North and South, to give countenance and support to all constitutional efforts of our government to rid the country of that enormous evil."

The resolutions were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION acknowledge cash receipts for two weeks ending June 9th, to the amount of \$40,587.88. In this amount is included \$3,274.75, from Ladies' Auxiliary Christian Commission in the churches of this city and vicinity. Also \$1,880.61, half the proceeds of a sale of coal by Davis Pearson & Co., Philada.

A large amount of Sanitary stores is also acknowledged.

Friends of the soldiers should not abate their zeal in his behalf.

ERRATUM. In the report of the Synod of the English Presbyterian church, page 101 under the head of Finances, a new system is said to have been postponed—it should read "proposed."

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN STEWART.

SOUTH OF THE PAMUNKEY RIVER, NEAR HANOVER COURT HOUSE, May 28th, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER MEARS.—As to how we came here from Spotsylvania Court House, whence my last letter was dated, a volume would scarce suffice to tell. Better therefore in a brief letter, not attempt to write of our skirmishes and fightings; our long, long, weary marches by day and night; of our counter-marches, now far to the right, again away to the left—passing over hot dusty roads, corduroy bridges and pontoons; through mud, creeks, fields, woods, swamps, and sloughs, amid moonlight and thick darkness; shower, thunderstorm, and sunshine. Much of this may never, can never be written, and was it, could not be understood by those not exercised therein. No matter; we are here on the South bank of the Pamunkey River, which we lately crossed on a pontoon bridge. Yes, here again on the Peninsula, although from another point than formerly approached. Again on this Peninsula, where two years ago we endured so much, suffered so terribly, and from whence we retreated so ingloriously. The future will tell whether this latter coming will prove more successful than the first.

THE COUNTRY.—Fine section through which we have passed from Spotsylvania. So many natural advantages are possessed as render it capable of becoming a garden spot of earth. Its parasite-slavery, has been long and steadily sucking out its juices and marring its fair beauty. Still the beholder is ready to exclaim; "grand old Virginia, mother of States and Presidents."

STARVING OUT THE REBELS.—This nonsense we have occasionally endeavored to combat in letters for the past three years. "Starved out." Yes, so have we been assured an hundred times over by bogus legislators, ignorant, conceited newspaper reporters, and still more senseless editors. "Rebellion is on its last legs. Its supplies nearly every one cut off. In a very brief period it will thus be forced to submit." Dear reader, hereafter don't believe a word of such stuff. The rebellion is neither starved out nor likely to be. There is but one way of putting down the rebellion—Fight it down.

Since the battle of Resaca, Sherman has had no general engagement with the enemy, but they have shown a disposition to contest his advance, and have even turned to assault him. On every occasion, however, they have been completely repulsed often with great loss. He hangs closely on the rear of the retreating foe, and is likely to do so until he is completely overwhelmed. Sherman is pushing for Atlanta, which is a strong position and the key to almost every part of the State.

More corn has been planted the present season and will be raised in Virginia alone, than will suffice not only all her own inhabitants, but the whole of the rebel army, for the next two years. Wherever we have gone in this campaign, immense fields of corn well cultivated, greet the eye. It all looks well, the young stalks in many fields being already knee high. In not a few places has the forest been cleared during the past Winter and planted in corn. And strange to say, although the rebel army preceded us, there was scarcely a farm we came to, where there was not some little out-house or large crib full of old corn in the ear. Around these our artillery and cavalry men would gather, like hungry crows over a carcass, and cease not till all would be carried off to feed their weary horses.

LIVING ON CORN.—But are the inhabitants of Rebeldom, as well as her soldiers, willing to live and fight only on corn? Not willing, perhaps, but prepared. I have taken pains to examine not a few haversacks still strapped to dead rebels where they fell in battle. In a majority of them, nothing was found save corn meal, in some fine and white, in others almost as coarse as hominy. Others had turned their meal, as best they could, into thick, hard corn-cake. A few were found containing small pieces of bacon, and others little packages of coffee and wheat, mixed together and browned, ready to be bruised when wanted. The patriotism of our army is not to be questioned; yet is it somewhat doubtful whether this fearful strife could be continued were we so fed.

This war has stirred up all the latent energies of Rebeldom. They are dreadfully in earnest, ready for any sacrifice; and in these conditions are to be met. The only way to accomplish this is to break their military power in battle. This, with tremendous efforts, we have been endeavoring to accomplish and with varied and hopeful success. The business by no means finished. Friends at home must not be misled by flaming editorials and trumped up newspaper reports. Send on the supplies and reinforcements.

REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED? Not a bit of it. To-day it is as well organized, as numerous and as inveterate as at any former period. Through the mastery tactics of Grant and the unparalleled struggles of our soldiers, Lee has often fallen back, unbroken, from post to post; yet has each one of these recedings rendered our work of finally beating them more difficult; carrying us still farther from our base of operations, supplies and reinforcements. Every one, with half a military idea, will readily believe that our losses in killed and wounded, were much greater than the rebels'. How could it be otherwise? Almost invariably we had to make the assaults upon Lee's veteran army, posted in rifle pits, behind breastworks and in hiding places, where one soldier was equal to two making the attack. These things are not written under any feeling of discouragement, much less to discourage others. We were never more hopeful nor filled with greater encouragement. They are especially written to preserve the reputation of our brave generals and still braver soldiers, should this war of necessity, be continued far beyond the period when our ardent Northern expectation demands it to be finished.

STRAWBERRY PICNIC.—Riding to-day a short distance in advance of our breastwork and line of battle, in order to allow Jesse a good place for grazing, as our rations of oats are somewhat scant at present, as well as hard-tack, what was my surprise and pleasure to light upon a large patch of indigenous strawberries, deliciously ripe. A real God-send after a month's rugged experience of simple grub. I soon picked a quart and stemmed a tin plate-full, sprinkling on a little brown sugar. Then, seated alone under the shadow of a large old chestnut, had a grateful picnic, strawberries and hard-tack. Oh, for the presence of a few dear absent friends. Some selfishness also mingled with the feast. I told no one until self was satisfied. Intimation was then given of the discovery, and what a charge was there, my countrymen!

In this lovely region, all other vegetation is advanced in accordance with strawberries ripe in the field on the 28th of May. Peas in the gardens fully grown and fit for use, peaches and apples as large as crabapples, wheat in blossom, oats headed, and corn often two feet high. Midsummer in appearance.

A. M. STEWART.

No war news or official dispatches from headquarters were received on the above date. The Associated Press correspondences follows, under date of June 8th: The flag of truce sent by Gen. Grant was arranged for last evening, and under the direction of the corps commanders the dead and wounded between the lines of works were brought off. There were few wounded at some points, while at others, quite a number were found. None but medical officers and stretcher-bearers were allowed to go on the field, and all intercourse with the enemy was strictly prohibited. The mails are now regularly received in the army, the arrangements being most complete under the management of D. P. Parker and W. B. Haslett. Postmasters of the Army of the Potomac. Newspapers will also arrive regularly from this date, under the direction of Mr. Lamb, news agent.

A few shells were thrown on our left yesterday afternoon by the enemy, but they did no damage. A portion of the 5th Corps is reported as having arrived at a point on the Chickahominy near Bottom's Bridge, and considerable firing was heard in that direction yesterday afternoon. A party of rebels, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, and five privates, came into our lines yesterday with

News of the Week.

THE WAR.

The great struggle in Virginia still continues to attract the public attention. Gen. Sherman keeps on his way into the centre of Georgia. Gen. Butler continues to hold his own on the James River, and is even making some incursions upon the enemy; and Gen. Hunter has given the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley a thorough whipping. The guerrilla leader, Morgan, has undertaken another raid through Kentucky, and toward Cincinnati. It remains to be seen whether or not he will succeed in getting himself again into the hands of the Ohioans.

Nothing of a decisive character has occurred in any of the military departments, during the past week. We are waiting day by day to hear of active operations in Virginia. In the meantime, we give a resume of what events of interest have transpired since our last issue.

Virginia.—Grant's army has had several skirmishes during the week, of more or less importance, but there has, up to this writing, been no general engagement. The rebels have shown a peculiar fondness for attacking our army at night, but they do not seem to have been successful in any case.

June 7th. On the morning of the 7th of June, a dispatch to the following effect was received from Grant's headquarters, at the War Department:

An assault was made on Burnside about midnight, and successfully repulsed. On the preceding afternoon, a hundred picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. Nine of the party were captured, and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, in respect to collecting the dead and the wounded between the two armies. Gen. Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts "for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battlefield have been rendered nugatory."

Three rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of the enemy, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letter until the hour he had named had expired. Gen. Grant has notified Gen. Lee, that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be returned.

Correspondence received on this date, give some particulars of the battle of Cold Harbor, fought on the 1st of June. Although the engagement was not general it was very severe, lasting from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten in the evening. It resulted in our gaining considerable ground, taking over six hundred prisoners, occupying a portion of the main works, and securing the position desired for the whole army.

After a long and weary march, the troops came in contact with a portion of the rebel line, and the action began. The following was the disposition of our forces engaged: Smith formed on Wright's right—the battlefield being substantially that of Gaines's Hill, fought June 27, 1862. There was this remarkable difference, however. We had the enemy's position of two years ago, they ours. Then they attacked, and, being successful, turned the right of our army. Now we attacked, and have turned the right of their army.Neill's division (2d) held the extreme left, Rickett's (1st) the centre, and Rickett's (3d) the right of the 6th Corp's position. Devine's division connected with Rickett's right, Brook's division with his right, and Martindale's division with the latter's right. The last three divisions constitute the 18th Corps.

As usual, the battle was felt for by advancing skirmishers, and prepared for by planting artillery, while the lines of infantry extended between. About 5 P. M., the shots from the skirmish line indicated the near presence of the enemy, when Wright's artillery opened. This determined us to his position, and an advance of the whole line was ordered. Meanwhile our superiority in artillery was demonstrated. The Rebel batteries were either silenced by stress of ours, or by shortness of ammunition. They, however, threw enough to raise a good many clouds of dust, to lop down a great many trees, and to disturb a great many people.

The assault ordered was made at 6 o'clock, or a little before. It was successful. The spattering shots of the hour previous instantly became a tempest of musketry. Col. Drake's brigade, at the very left of the 18th Corps, opened the storm, and then the volleys rang, crashing louder and still louder to the left. And now the whole line was engaged. Everything was formed into the column of attack, excepting Martindale's division at the extreme right, and Neill's on the extreme left, who must hold back and take care of the flanks.

Our loss in the 6th Corps, 960 wounded and a few less than 200 killed, in the 18th Corps, about 650 wounded and 125 killed. The enemy lost more heavily.

June 8th. A dispatch received on the above date, at the War Department from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, reports all quiet, and no casualties. A correspondent, writing under date of the 6th, from Cold Harbor, whose letter was published on the 8th, says: "The 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the 9th Corps, commanded by Brig-Gen. Griffin, recently promoted, was opened upon by the enemy's artillery this afternoon. Our artillery responded, and considerable cannonading, lasting for an hour, ensued with unimportant results. The hospital of the 18th Army Corps, situated near the 6th Corps headquarters, was shelled during the engagement. No casualties are reported."

June 9th. No war news or official dispatches from headquarters were received on the above date. The Associated Press correspondences follows, under date of June 8th: The flag of truce sent by Gen. Grant was arranged for last evening, and under the direction of the corps commanders the dead and wounded between the lines of works were brought off. There were few wounded at some points, while at others, quite a number were found. None but medical officers and stretcher-bearers were allowed to go on the field, and all intercourse with the enemy was strictly prohibited. The mails are now regularly received in the army, the arrangements being most complete under the management of D. P. Parker and W. B. Haslett. Postmasters of the Army of the Potomac. Newspapers will also arrive regularly from this date, under the direction of Mr. Lamb, news agent.

a flag of truce, looking for the body of an officer, and our men at that point brought them in, not knowing that a flag of truce prevailed. They were returned to their lines last evening. The railroad from the White House to the army is being put in order, and will be ready for travel in a day or two.

June 10th. Dispatches received on this date, state that there was no firing, except by the pickets. Arrangements were in progress for gathering in the wounded and burying the dead, who had fallen between the lines of the contending armies.

Information of the burning of Bowling Green, Va., the county seat of Caroline County, by our forces, has been received at the front. An ambulance train of ours was fired upon from the houses while passing through the place, when the cavalry in charge of the train took the citizens and placed them in two houses standing away from the town, after which the town was set on fire and completely destroyed. If the rebels are served in this way a few times, it will teach them a lesson, which they have been seemingly slow to learn.

June 11th. No news of importance received from the Army of the Potomac on this date.

June 12th.

Secretary Stanton received a dispatch from Grant's headquarters, dated the 11th, stating that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the Tenny House, Wilson this morning sent out a part of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back, and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments. About a mile west of Bethesda's Church, McIntosh came upon Field's division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnaissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had 16 men killed and wounded.

West Virginia.—Major Gen. Hunter has worsted the rebels in his department. It seems the rebels were the first to learn of this disaster to their own arms. On the 8th inst., the following dispatch reached the War Department from Gen. Grant's headquarters. It was dated June 7th: "The Richmond Examiner of to-day speaks of the defeat of Gen. W. E. Jones by Gen. Hunter, by two miles from Staunton. Gen. Jones was killed on the field. His successor retired to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountains between Charlottesville and Staunton."

The paper further states that no hospitals or stores were captured by Gen. Hunter.

Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Staunton. The battle was fought on Sunday. Staunton is the most important western station of the Virginia Central Railroad, and almost from the beginning of the war has been an objective point—constantly attempted and never reached. It is but sixty miles from Lynchburg and thirty-five from Charlottesville. Its present seizure makes it clear that Gen. Hunter is to meet the advance of Gen. Crooke, who moves from West Virginia up the Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, and the success of the battle on Sunday is sufficient to show that no force remains in Central Virginia to oppose this movement. Lee has had to call in the main force heretofore detailed for the protection of these vital points—another evidence of the terrible stress put upon him by the operations of Gen. Grant.

Although no official report has yet reached the War Department from Gen. Hunter, it is authentically stated that his victory was much larger than stated by the Richmond papers. This was to be expected, for although the rebels and our defeats, they are marvellously deficient in giving the truth when they are defeated.

It appears Hunter besides killing the rebel General Jones, and driving his defeated columns before him, took twenty pieces of cannon with many prisoners and a large quantity of stores.

The following detailed account of General Hunter's victory is furnished by the associated press. STAUNTON, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Monday, June 6, 1864. Our movements here have in every way been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating towards Blue Ridge. In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, besides other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands. The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could barely use a musket. Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important results we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded. Crook's column and Devine's command met with decided success. In one action which we had the enemy attempted a trick by trying to flank our left. In the end we tricked him, as we turned his left, and thereby brought about his defeat handsomely. Thornburn's brigade of infantry suffered the heaviest in killed and wounded. Two special messengers, previously sent to the rear with dispatches, were captured by Gilmer's and some of Mosely's men, who not only took their dispatches from them, but held them as prisoners—a bright boy in everything but color. Our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy. Stahl's division of the cavalry, and Sullivan's division of infantry, were both engaged. The brigades commanded by Colonel McKeeney, of the First New York Cavalry, and Colonel Wynkoop, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania, did their work. The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout. On taking Staunton we found that every man and boy had been called out for its defence. Staunton is well fortified; but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity, we would have captured the whole Rebel command. We got in just such positions as to secure that character of result. At one time, our column was in a great measure in the rear of Jones, and Imboden, and the main Rebel position. The principal fight took place on the North River and Middle River. It is very difficult getting dispatches to the rear, as we are now over one hundred and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Martinsburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication with the rear is lined all the way with guerrillas of every stripe, from the wild highwayman to the regular life-taker, and no mercy. A detachment of the 22d Pennsylvania Regiment had a severe skirmish with the enemy, in the neighborhood of Moorfield, Hardy County. In the company commanded by Capt. Hart we lost four men killed and eighty four wounded, and eventually drove the enemy to the mountains. Gen. Sigel has a force still in pursuit from Gen. Kelly's command.

Since the above was in type, Gen. Hunter sends a dispatch to the War Department, under date of the 8th, in which he makes the following report: "We met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday, the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones, their Commanding General, and totally routing them after a battle of

ten hours' duration. We have captured 1,100 prisoners altogether—1,000 men and over 60 officers in the field of battle; also 200 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery, and a vast quantity of stores. We have today effected a junction with Gens. Crook's and Averil's."

Gen. Butler's Operations.—Notwithstanding the reduction of Butler's forces, mentioned in our last issue, he has made, and successfully, too, his cherished demonstration on Petersburg. In his official dispatch under date of June 11th, the Secretary of War says: "Yesterday, Gen. Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating into the town, but not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect."

Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away. Butler had planned the attack, so that Gen. Kautz was to enter Petersburg from the opposite side, and also to gain out the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. It was intended to send Gen. Hinks with a sufficient number of his troops to carry the place by assault, for the conduct of which movement Gen. H. is admirably adapted. Gen. Gillmore expressed a desire to take the infantry command, and it was assigned him.

Gen. Kautz, with his cavalry, moved about daylight on the morning of the 9th inst., for the south, south-west side of the city, followed by Gen. Gillmore with the infantry force. As the rebel battery known as the "Clifton Battery" commands the river road, a detour was made so as to get out of its range. To our right Capt. Follett's battery was in position, and soon commenced throwing percussion and fuse shell in the direction of the rebel batteries opposite the center of our lines. After awhile it woke up the rebels, who not having the remotest idea as to where this battery was situated, vented their indignation upon the batteries along the center and right of our line. This afforded our artilleryists a renewed opportunity to pay their respects and, as usual, to silence the rebel guns. The firing from Capt. Follett's battery was, however, continued.

In the inner channel of the river hidden from view, lay the gunboat Com. Perry; the army gunboats were also within range of the rebel work. On the opposite side of the Appomattox a field battery was placed in a commanding position. Shell after shell exploded nearer and nearer the work, when a flash and a puff of white smoke came from the rebel gun, followed by a second shot by a dull boom, telling that the gunbacks were not going to remain silent spectators of the scene. At first they directed their shot against the land battery and over-shot it. Then they tried the gunboats and fell short. By this time the Com. Perry, firing by signals from the shore, had got the range and lodged a shell from her 100-pound Parrott fairly in one of the embrasures. The shell exploded and an army wagon could have been driven through the opening thus made.

But the rebels were not idle, and between the discharges of the Parrott gun were seen busily at work trying to repair damages. But all in vain. She after shell was burst with unerring aim in the fort, the gunners forced to leave, save one individual who, in white shirt and gray trousers, persisted in displaying his gymnastics, by standing upon the parapet, watching and dodging the shells. Meanwhile Gen. Gillmore's forces had passed on, and were out of range of the battery. Soon their guns were seen flashing, and a slight skirmish took place, but the enemy retired before them. At noon they were within one and a half miles of Petersburg, and Gen. G. sent a dispatch that he had heard Kautz's guns away to his left, but had no communication with him. Gen. Gillmore started out with instructions to advance upon Petersburg and engage the enemy. He returned at night. It was immaterial whether he succeeded or not, the real object being to divert attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the city from the opposite side, burn the bridge over the Appomattox, destroy the stores and supplies, depots, &c., and to do all that he could to annoy and harass the enemy. The signal flags showed that Kautz was fulfilling his mission, as cavalry were seen attacking upon the further side, and driving the enemy before them. This was inside the intrenchments, and in the outskirts of the city. All was well with the cavalry. "And Gillmore?" was the cry. "Alas! he was not there. He had encountered a woman who told him that she had been in Petersburg the day before, and that the movement was known there yesterday at noon."

Availing himself of the second day of his instructions, viz: to return at night, he sent back word that he found the works quite formidable, and more strongly garrisoned than he had anticipated, and that he and Gen. Hinks did not deem it prudent to attack them, and had, therefore, retired half a mile, where he had formed in line of battle. Meanwhile Gen. Kautz had found the line of intrenchments with his cavalry, and was fighting in the city, expecting that infantry would assist him. The Rebels, seeing Gillmore's forces withdrawn, turned their undivided attention to Kautz, pressing him closely, and captured a heavy gun after shooting nearly all its horses. At this the cavalry became enraged and pounced upon a 12 pounder brass piece, which they seized and brought away. Still no sign of a diversion in their favor by the infantry. To attempt to accomplish the work assigned him to do was madness, and Gen. Kautz reluctantly ordered a withdrawal.

It is certain that had the force of the enemy been employed by Gen. Gillmore, Gen. Kautz could have destroyed the bridge across the Appomattox, and burned depots and storehouses. No troops were sent out from six o'clock in the morning. Deserters agree in saying that the intended attack was known to them at one o'clock this morning, but knew of no reinforcements arriving. Gen. Gillmore's losses in the skirmishing were very small, and Gen. Kautz's only ten or fifteen. Between forty and fifty prisoners were captured by Gen. Kautz. The infantry repressed the Appomattox, in excellent order, about sunset.

Georgia. Gen. Sherman continues to push his advantages already gained against the rebel Gen. Johnston. Sherman is determined to keep the success of the national arms in the West on a pace with that in the East.

Morgan's Raid in Kentucky.—The celebrated rebel leader and guerrilla John Morgan has been making a raid through Kentucky, threatening Cincinnati. He has succeeded in stealing a number of horses and otherwise despoiling the Union farmers. He seems to have taken particular care, however, to protect the property of open rebels, or their sympathizers. With from four to five thousand men, he fell upon two Ohio regiments, which, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy, were forced to surrender.

Morgan attacked the city of Frankfort, Ky, but after fruitless efforts, was compelled to withdraw. At Cynthiana, Ky, Gen. Burbridge came upon Morgan, while he was at breakfast and completely defeated him, his men becoming demoralized and he threw down his arms. The raid, which had not been very profitable to the rebels is now practically ended. Morgan's loss in the above defeat is stated at 400 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners. Most of the Ohio regiments, 100 days men, were recaptured by Burbridge.